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GOVERNMENT OF MONTENEGRO
MINISTRY OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND MEDIA



CETINJE HISTORICAL CORE MANAGEMENT PLAN



PODGORICA
MAY, 2009

Excerpts from Contractual obligations

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1. SUMMARY

Cetinje Historical Core is a monument of culture of the First category, due to the exceptional values possessed by this urban agglomeration with the artistic and cultural-historical qualities of individual monuments. This protected core constitutes a harmonious combination of different elements, individually protected facilities, park structures, regular urban matrix.

Cetinje Historical Core is an example of a unique and authentically preserved urbanism of small towns, adjusted to its environment, with high quality architecture. The protection, preservation and development of the historical core, as a multi-functioning organism, with cultural, political, public, residential and economic activities, are challenging and responsible tasks. Its success requires long-lasting commitment of all structures of the society.

The establishment of an efficient management system, protection, evaluation and promotion of cultural heritage, is an obligation of present generations, in order for the future ones, rightly, to feel Cetinje a centre of historical and national identity, memory and continuity of Montenegrin people.

The Management Plan contains the identification, descriptions and management of all the aspects of the Historical Core. The Plan recognizes all issues of importance for the protected core, risks and threats in particular, suggests policies, issues guidelines and introduces measures aimed at the preservation and utilization of its values.

The main objective of Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan is to protect, evaluate, and promote the values of cultural and natural heritage, as well as to secure the effective protection of exceptional values, and successful management of the protected ensemble. As a strategic plan, which sets the primary framework for integral management, it contributes to the better understanding of the Historical Core values, promotion of cultural heritage resources and their use as a potential for the progress of the local community and its citizens.

Chapter 2 describes the status, authenticity and integrity of Cetinje Historical Core values, which constitute the starting basis for all managerial activities and a necessary prerequisite for the understanding of its qualities. With the purpose of more effective protection of the Historical Core, the Plan points out to the significance of determining the protected area and its boundaries, as a necessary instrument for the protection of inherited values. The Plan sets out in the **Chapter 3** the objectives and the European principles for the protection of unmovable cultural heritage, which integrate the architectural heritage into one wider system of the comprehensive preservation and protection.

With the purpose of successful drafting and the implementation of the Management Plan, relevant state and local bodies, institutions, NGOs have been included in the process of drafting the same.



Chapter 4 contains the historical development of Cetinje and the way of life in Cetinje, since the comprehensive knowledge of historical values and tradition is the basis for the management of resources.

Chapter 5 identifies and describes exceptional cultural, natural and socio-economic values, for the purpose of recognizing the opportunities being offered by them for the development of Cetinje and its broader cultural and natural surroundings.

The Management Plan, in the **Chapter 6**, contains the factors which endanger the values, current and future threats and challenges, among which special place is occupied by negligence and uncontrolled urban development.

Based on all knowledge acquired in the process of drafting the Management Plan, **Chapters 7 and 8**, offer the development potentials and the Vision for the period of fifteen years. Future development of Cetinje, its Historical Core and wider surroundings is possible through the promotion of the rich architectural, historical, cultural-artistic, ambiental and spiritual heritage. The development will be based on the respect and improvement of the inherited cultural heritage and harmonious interaction between the protection of the cultural and natural setting and contemporary development.

Chapter 9 contains General objectives of the Management Plan for the achievement of Development Vision of the protected Historical Core of Cetinje, for a longer period of time.

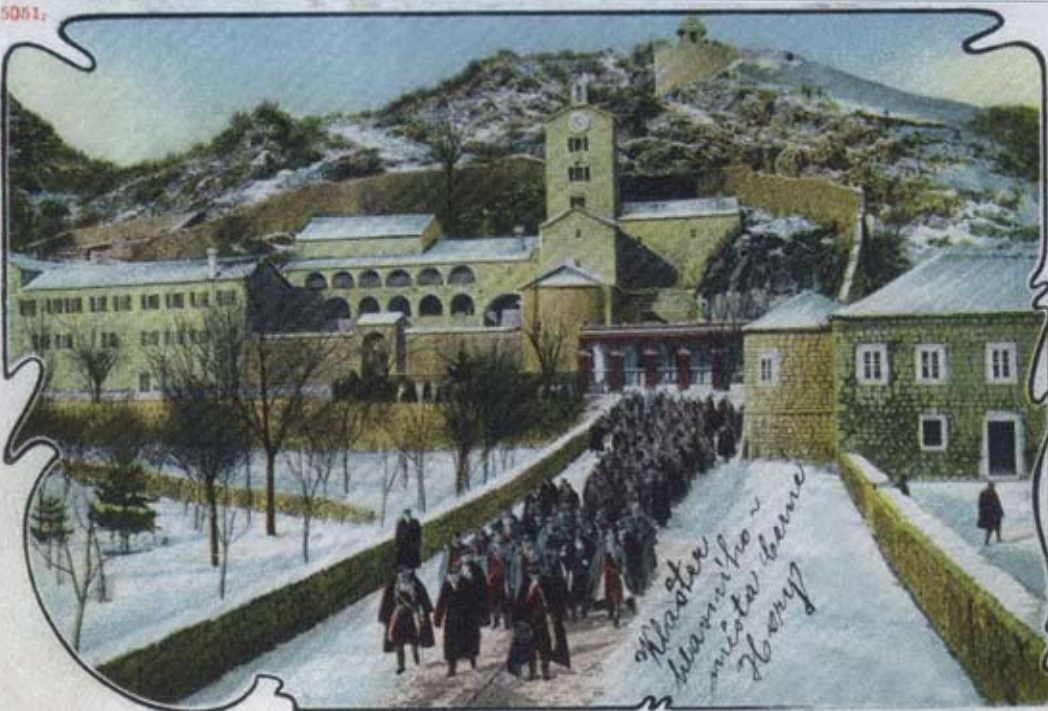
Chapter 10 deals with key issues, which the effectiveness depends on when the management of Cetinje Historical Core cultural and natural heritage is at stake. In that sense, the Plan recognizes the most important issues related to the political and legal framework for the protection, cultural heritage and environment condition, condition of the protected area infrastructure and the management in tourism, personnel potentials and ultimately, the proposed measures.

Chapter 11 contains detailed structure, funding and obligations of the managerial system and control mechanisms for the implementation of the Management Plan.

Special segment of the Management Plan is represented in the **Action Plan**, which points out to priority activities and measures in short-term, mid-term and long-term perspective, with the leaders of the activities and performance indicators.

5051.

Prop. N. S. Bjeladinović, Cattaro.



Kloster in Cetinje
Monastero Cetinje Montenegro.

Кажете се те претврати та
крајина полуба алулобис!
крајини доручороче.

Монаху готваци! од
либа! Крп Трпј. бр. 111
Г. 1880.





2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Cetinje Historical Core Status

Cetinje Historical Core is in accordance with the former Law on protection of cultural heritage (1960), due to its value of a special urban agglomeration with artistic and cultural-historical qualities of individual monuments, acquired in 1961 the status of the monument of culture by means of the Decision number 01-711/1-6 dated 29th July 1961. Cetinje Historical Core, monument of culture of the First category, covering 58 ha, 33 ha of which is a compact urban tissue, and 25 ha park areas and landscaping, is one of the most precious parts of the cultural heritage of Montenegro.

The town of Cetinje and its Historical Core, whose values surpass the national framework, represent the historical memory of Montenegro, starting point and the meeting place of spirituality and national self-awareness. As a nest of freedom, it was a throne of spiritual and secular rulers; it was a town of embassies, a town of cultural creativity.

Today, Cetinje is a centre of culture and arts and the royal capital of the restored State of Montenegro. Such a specific status of the Historical Core and of the town of Cetinje calls for and obliges all the structures of the society to preserve, protect and promote its exceptional values and to establish efficient management mechanisms, in order for that status to be used as a strategic potential for the progress of the local community and its citizens. In that sense, coordination is necessary and cooperation of all the subjects within the system for the protection of values of Cetinje Historical Core, adequate legal protection and planning documents which will guarantee the protection of these values and enable the development suited to its status.

2.2. Boundaries of protected Cetinje Historical Core

The boundaries of Cetinje Historical Core were determined in a descriptive way, following the acquisition of the status of a monument of culture, pursuant to the then effective Law on cultural heritage protection, as follows (Supplement: Map 1):

„Summer Stage-Tablja-Cetinje Monastery-Government House-“Pobjeda” building-“Obod” building-Bank of Montenegro-through stadium-Obilića meadow- behind “Danilo I” hospital-Seminary building-“Obod” Printing house-hotel “Park”-Court park-old playground-Summer Stage.”

The described boundaries are related to the zone covered by Cetinje Historical Core Urban Plan:

Nikca od Rovina Street - Vojvode Boža Petrovića Street - through the parcels 2339 – 2333

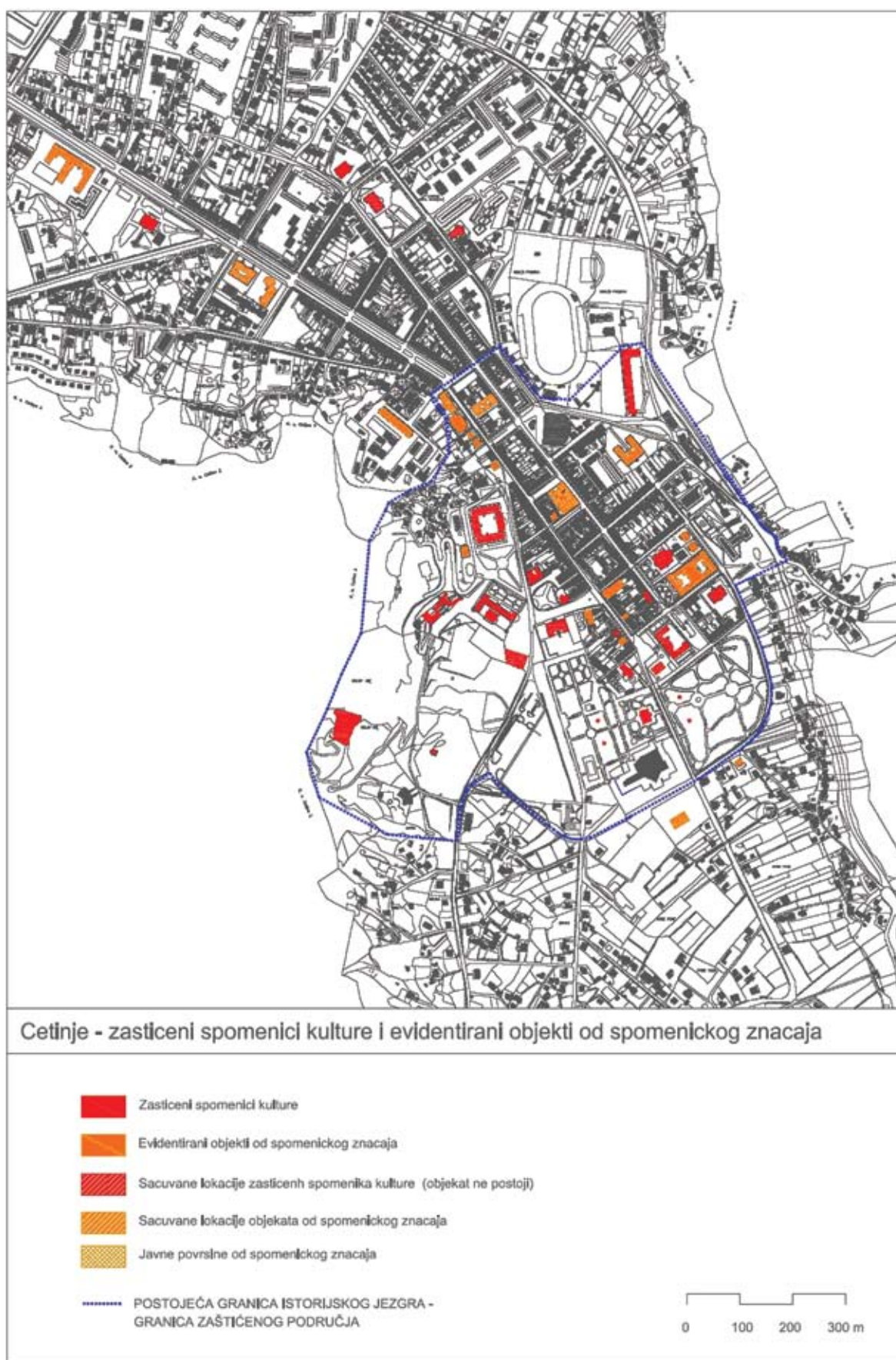


- 2332/1- around the northern boundary of the parcel 2332/1 (Military Quarters)- Kružni put Street to the petrol station – above the hospital – along the edge of the parcel 3721/1 to Vuka Mićunovića Street - Vuka Mićunovića Street to Bishop Prince's Garden (road Cetinje-Budva) – around the parcel (outer edge) 4127 - 4128 - 4129 – through the parcel 4130 – to the boundary of Cetinje 2 Cadastre region – along the boundary of Cetinje 2 Cadastre region – through the parcel 3392, including Medovina and the parcels 3388/1 - 3388/2 - 3387 – alongside the outer edge of the parcel of Obod complex – through the garden of the Presidential Residence - behind Obod administrative building – to Nikca od Rovina Street.

Due to the fact that descriptively determined boundaries of the protected Cetinje Historical do not give precise data, necessary for the activities related to its protection, the activities on drafting the Management Plan included also adequate marking of the boundaries of this protected area.

With the lapse of time there were smaller or greater devastating activities within the historical core. In some cases the needs of the contemporary society resulted in aggressive interventions which led to the diminuation of the original spatial relations, destruction of the original integrity of the monumental ensemble. Namely, with the recent interventions harmonized with the basic conservation principles and with the introduction of new functions into Cetinje Historical Core, which beyond any doubt constitutes a contribution to the revitalization and improvement of life, there are obvious interventions which have contributed to the destruction or devastation of the existing urban, ambiental and architectural values (Hotel "Grand", residential facility along Nikca od Rovina Street, interventions within the hospital complex, planned construction of the Bus Station, row of facilities at Medovina, along Bajova Street and Vojvode Boža Street, construction of the subway and parking area at the old stadium).

Due to the stated reasons, as a result of the comprehensive perception of values of the protected urban ensemble, of the town of Cetinje and the wider area, by the Coordination team and the Task Force for urban planning – architectural values and establishing the boundaries of the Historical Core and the boundaries of the protected area, with the significant assistance of Todor Kristev, an ICOMOS expert, it was concluded that it was necessary to get down to redefining the boundaries of Cetinje Historical Core, in line with legally prescribed procedure, which is one of the recommendations from the Venice UNESCO BRESCE Office Mission Report (19.25 January 2009).



Map 1 Boundaries of Cetinje Historical Core protected area



2.3. Boundaries of protected area (buffer zone) of Cetinje Historical Core

On the occasion of determining Cetinje Historical Core as a monument of culture, its protected surrounding (buffer zone) was not determined since former regulations had not regulated that particular issue, i.e. no such obligation had existed.

The law on the protection of monuments of culture from 1991 regulates this issue, in the way that it treats the issue of the notion of the protected surrounding of monuments of culture, i.e. recognizes the need to determine that area.

In order to determine the boundaries of the protected area, it is particularly important to have in mind that this zone should cover the immediate surrounding of the monument, important angles, as well as other areas, buildings and elements, which are in functional sense important for the protection of cultural properties.

Apart from that, it is necessary to make a record of individual monuments of culture and facilities that are not protected, but which possess monumental values, as well as public facilities, parks and squares, within the boundaries of the protected area, in order to establish the allowed purpose of the protected area.

Having in mind that the protected area is in the function of the successful protection of cultural heritage, that it represents another new level of its protection, the process of drafting the Management Plan contributed to the fact that the need for determining the protected area be put as one of the most significant issues related to the adequate management of Cetinje Historical Core.

As a result of the comprehensive examination of the values of the protected urban ensemble, the town of Cetinje and its wider area, by the Coordination Team and the Task Force for urban-architectural values and determining the boundaries of the Historical Core and the ones of the protected area, with a significant assistance of the ICOMOS expert, Mr. Todor Kretev, a preliminary proposal has been made as regards the boundaries of the protected area of Cetinje Historical Core (Supplement Map 2).

Since according to the stated Law the protected area of monuments of culture is determined by the National Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, the Preliminary proposal of the boundaries of the protected area will be considered valid only following the consideration of the Proposal by the Institute and legally prescribed procedure.

Determining the protected area and its boundaries represents one of the tools the objective of which is the preservation of the monumental integrity of the protected area, i.e. preservation of exceptional historical, ambience and architectural values encountered within the boundaries of the protected area of Cetinje Historical Core. Although the designated area of the protected surroundings, due to a series of factors (lack of authenticity, continuity and integrity), does not in itself possess the extraordinary value that would incorporate it in the monumental ensemble, respect of certain authentic elements and the urban matrix, through an adequate degree of protection, will ensure the preservation of the monumental integrity of the protected area of Cetinje Historical Core:



Nikole Lekića Street- around cadastre parcel (CP) 2400; 2401- around Obilića meadow- Kružni put (Circular road) (including a row from CP 3743 to CP 3756/1 to the boundary of Cetinje 2 Cadastre region (CR) - Kružni put- Crnojevića Street (Cetinje-Budva trunk road) including the settlement Pod granicom- road (CP 3960/1)- around (including) CP 4071; 4084/1; 4082/2; 4163/1- road (CP 4180)- around (including) CP 4169; 4171; 4179; 4178;- road (CP 4200) - around (including) CP 4133; 4136; 4136/3 - parallel to the boundary of the Historical Core, at the distance of 25 m behind Orlov krš (Eagle's Rock) and the Monastery towards the settlement Škrke- through CP 3392 – around Obod complex - along Peka Pavlovića Street - Boulevard Crnogorskih junaka - Nikole Lekića Street.

2.4. Significance of Cetinje historical core area

The historical core of Cetinje, pursuant to the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage of Montenegro, with its status as the Category One monument of culture, represents a monumental ensemble of exceptional importance, typical for its harmonious combination of diverse elements, single protected edifices, park structures and regular urban matrix. Cetinje is a place of historical and national identity, of memory and continuity. It is a successful community which cherishes, protects and enhances its cultural and natural values, using them as a strategic development potential.

2.5. Integrity and authenticity of Cetinje historical core area

The historical core of Cetinje is an example of unique and authentically preserved urban matrix of small towns, adjusted to the surroundings, with high quality architecture. The historical continuity of Cetinje can be followed through preserved unmovable and movable cultural heritage, where all the generations have left more or less recognizable trace.

The constructions of Crnojević's Castle in 1482 and of Crnojević's Monastery in 1484 represent the initiation of the historical core of Cetinje whose further development can be followed all to the present days.

In Cetinje and in its surroundings, one can encounter mature sacral architectural solutions in the spirit of the Renaissance (Cetinje monastery). With the intensive urbanization in the 19th century, famous European architects and builders of those times, alter the architectural matrix of Cetinje. From a series of rural buildings, typical for the traditional architecture of this area, Cetinje becomes a settlement with urban particularities, a town



of eclectic architecture, from the Neo-Romanesque, Neo-Baroque and Empire style to Art Nouveau and Cubist architectural solutions.

2.6. Foreign nationals in Cetinje and about Cetinje

Among foreign nationals who would visit Montenegro and Cetinje in the capacity of chroniclers or the authors of travelogues, the name to be mentioned is famous English scientist and writer, J. G. Wilkinson, calls Cetinje in 1844 „the smallest royal capital of Europe, possibly of the entire world.”

A famous Czech painter Jaroslav Čermak was among the first foreign nationals who stayed in Montenegro for a longer period of time on several occasions, first from 1858 to 1862, then in 1865, when he even takes part in the uprising against the Turks. He painted in the spirit of Academic Romanticism. Famous are his portraits of Montenegrin heroes and of the members of the Montenegrin royal family. His most important works dedicated to Montenegro show the scenes from wars and battles. The examples of such paintings are: „Montenegrin woman with her child”, „Wounded Montenegrin”, „War trophy” and others.

Valtazar Bogišić, legal expert and scientist of Croatian origin, is among the foreign nationals who stayed in Cetinje for a longer period of time. He had compiled the Civil Code of Montenegro, which subsequently became the General Property Code of the Principality of Montenegro. Also, Mr. Bogišić was the first Montenegrin Minister of Justice.

Pavel Apolonovič Rovinski, a Russian scientist, revolutionary and publicist, stayed here during the last decades of the 19th century. He published the works from the field of ethnography, history, language. He dealt with the studying of Russia, Siberia, Czech countries, well as of the South Slavic countries. His capital work is „Montenegro in past and present”, for which he had been collecting material for 30 years. This work gives comprehensive and detailed image of the geographical conditions, archaeology, ethnography, history and culture of Montenegro.

In the book “CRNA GORA”, the Dutch writer and author of travelogues Henry Van Manderle writes in 1913: “Life is very simple here, although one must admit that the foreigners, who come to Cetinje and who are privileged to be received by the King, which he does gladly, soon find themselves in the reception hall with the anteroom, furnished in a noble style without too much of a luxury, but still in such a way that its air seems royal”.

„Men, I am either in Heaven or on the Moon”, exclaimed Bernard Shaw stunned by



the beauty when he got to the top of Mount Lovćen, calling “Katunska nahija” a „Stone Sea”.

Spiridon Gopčević, a writer of travelogues, who in his book „Crna Gora i Crnogorci” from the year 1875 gave the description of Cetinje, made the first urban plan of the town.

Numerous foreign engineers, architects and builders took part in the creation of the characteristic appearance of Cetinje Historical Core. The Austrian architect Paklier reconstructed and enlarged King Nikola’s Castle, giving it its present shape; designed the building of the Girls’ Institute and traced the roads that linked Cetinje to the Austro-Hungarian border and Rijeka Crnojevića.

The Dalmatian architect Josip Slade, along with the drafting of the designs of the roads that linked Cetinje to Kotor and Rijeka Crnojevića, designed also the building of »Zetski dom«, as well as the building of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic mission. He was the Head of Civil Engineering Administration with the Ministry of Internal Affairs from 1880 to 1890.

The Italian architect A.C. Corradini, stayed and worked in Cetinje from 1900 to 1912 and he was the author of important architectural designs like: Russian Diplomatic Mission, Government House, Italian Diplomatic Mission and the church of St. Anthony of Padua.

The English architect Harty, made the design and headed the construction of the English Diplomatic Mission, and designed two cottage style villas.





3. CETINJE HISTORICAL CORE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The European principles of the protection of unmovable monuments of culture, as the main measure for the protection of architectural complexes and areas, envisage Management Plan, which integrates the architectural heritage in one wider system of the overall preservation and protection.

The Management Plan comprises the implementation and activation of the following measures:

- Measures of the overall preservation – represent one of the principal elements of urban and social planning and comprise the establishing and maintenance of balance between a man and his traditional surroundings. Competent bodies have got special responsibilities, both on the national and the local level, when the overall preservation of the architectural heritage is at stake.
- Administrative measures – aim at the improvement of the organizational skills of the competent bodies and elevating of their organization on a higher level by engaging appropriate administrative, scientific and technical staff which deals the issues of heritage preservation.
- Measures of preparing appropriate protection catalogues – that would point out to the aspects of architectural heritage which need to be protected, as well as to the recording and marking of the protected zones into the plans made jointly by the sectors entrusted with cultural heritage protection and those responsible for planning.
- Measures of raising awareness aim at active involvement of public in the process of heritage preservation by means of securing information and adequate education on surroundings and architectural heritage.
- Financial and fiscal measures comprise the assistance to the owners of monuments and other bodies which take care of the protection of architectural heritage. This also includes the official mechanisms of financial assistance, in particular the financing of preliminary researches and tax relieves which helps the owners to set aside as much as they can for maintenance and preservation works.

Management Plan is enhanced and ensured through:

- Integral protection of cultural and natural heritage, through constant control of local urban development;
- Evaluation and exploitation of cultural and natural heritage;
- Strengthening of legal and institutional infrastructure;
- Efficient application of laws and of planning documentation, for the purpose of the preservation of cultural and natural heritage from unprofessional remedial, revitalization and rehabilitation, as well as excessive and uncontrolled urbanization;
- Strengthening economic development of the protected area through the use of potentials on the principles of sustainable development;
- Improvement of personnel capacities on all levels.



3.1. Management Plan Objective

The main objective of the Management Plan is the evaluation, protection and promotion of values of the cultural and natural heritage of Cetinje. For the achievement of the objective, the Management Plan will give a vision of protected area multi-annual management, guidelines for the realization of the same, expressed through general objectives and proposed programme of activities, with the recognized mechanisms and bearers of activities, deadlines for the implementation of the same, as well as monitoring mechanisms.

The understanding and respecting of historical, cultural and natural values of Cetinje is a prerequisite for the drafting and adoption of the Management Plan, as well as for its implementation through the adoption of concrete, valid and effective management decisions.

This will help for this historical town, according to the opinion of many international, national and local experts, a town of exceptional values, harmonious integration of urban ensemble and natural surroundings, on one side, and exceptional geographic position of the area, on the other, to be protected for future generations, and for this site to be managed properly in the context of its existence as an area of wider values.

3.2. Need for Management Plan

The need to draft the Management Plan resulted from the Report on the condition of the cultural heritage of Cetinje historical core from May 2004, made by the Commission for Determining Condition of Unmovable Cultural Heritage of Montenegro, established by the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media. The report determined that robust architectural structures of certain public edifices had violated the appearance of the Town core, and in order for the residential facilities to be made more comfortable and supplemented by commercial content, the owners undertake interventions without prior approval of the National Institute and in such a way degrade the existing architectural and ambience value of the Core.

So far, the Management Plan for Cetinje Historical Core, which would define in a comprehensive manner the protection, evaluation and management of this area, has not been made. In some sections of Cetinje Historical Core the degree of urbanization has reached the limit, by exceeding of which the values, because of which the area has been protected as cultural heritage of exceptional significance, could be seriously endangered, especially if one takes into consideration the fact that the main development and economic resource of this town has been recognized exactly in cultural heritage.

Searching for the solutions which would ensure secure future to this extremely important cultural and historical ensemble and its active role in the contemporary life, it was necessary for all the resources to be viewed in their entirety, and not individually, from one case to another.



3.3. Status of the Plan

The Management Plan is a strategic document for the protection, evaluation and presentation of historical, cultural and natural values of legally protected ensembles. The Plan has got a strategic character from the aspect of the recognition of the potentials of the protected ensemble and the possibility of the utilization of the same for the development of the community and wider surroundings.

As a conceptual approach of the Management Plan of Cetinje Historical Core, as a unique integrated property, the combination of historical and cultural values, is an exceptionally important prerequisite for future effective management.

Besides, in the process of planning the management of the Historical Core, essentially important step has been made for its successful implementation, by including in the process all relevant national and local bodies and institutions.

In order for the Management Plan to strike a balance in the complex relations between the preservation/protection and sustainable development, it has to be sufficiently binding for all the subjects within the system of the protection, including other planning documents.

Starting from the significance of historical and cultural values of the protected core and from the exceptional historical importance of Cetinje for Montenegro, with the purpose of securing adequate protection and management of this historical ensemble, the Government of Montenegro concluded at its session held on 25th September 2008 that it was necessary to start drafting Cetinje Management Plan.

Having in mind the fact that the Government of Montenegro initiated the process of drafting Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan and that it will adopt the same, this document will legally enforceable from the aspect of its implementation, i.e. it will have a guarantee of sufficiently binding nature in order to influence the process of urban development in accordance with cultural heritage conservation rules.

3.4. Basis for drafting and adoption of Plan

Basis for the drafting and the adoption of Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan is contained in the Conclusions of the Government of Montenegro number 03-9334/2 dated 2nd October 2009, at the same time when the Proposal was adopted for the drafting of Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan.

In the stated Conclusions the Government designated the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media for the leader of the activities on the drafting the Plan, secured financial means for the drafting of the same and determined the deadline for the Draft Plan to be completed.

According to the Conclusions, Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan is adopted by the Government of Montenegro.



3.5. Management Plan drafting process

Following the adoption of the Report on the condition of cultural heritage in Montenegro in October 2005, which was preceded by the individual reports on the condition of unmovable cultural heritage in Montenegro, thus also the Report on Cetinje Historical Core inclusive of individual monuments of culture, the activities started on the analysis and searching for the best mechanisms for the evaluation, protection, presentation and development of unmovable cultural heritage, including also the urban ensembles.

It is beyond any doubt that for urban ensembles, in line with the European conservation principles, the thing to be recommended most is the drafting of Management Plans.

In October 2007, within the framework of the Regional project "Cultural Heritage-Bridge towards the joint future" of the UNESCO BRESCE Office in Venice, the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media submitted the application for the project of Cetinje Management Plan.

The proposal for the process of work on the drafting of the management Plan was made in 2008, with the assessment of the necessary funds for its completion amounting to € 102.370,00. It was submitted to the UNESCO BRESCE Office in Venice and to the Government of Montenegro.

The decision on the initiation of the Process of drafting the Management Plan was made by the Government of Montenegro upon the proposal of the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media.

The funds in the amount of \$ 70.000,00 were secured from the UNESCO donation, and the additional € 50.000,00 was secured from the Budget of Montenegro through the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media.

The Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media was designated the bearer of the activities on the process of drafting Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan, and the deadline for the adoption of the Draft Management Plan was set to 15th May 2009.

The Draft Management Plan is to be submitted both to the Government of Montenegro and to the UNESCO BRESCE Office in Venice for the opinion and approval by 15th April 2009, during which period public discussion will be organized, in the form of the round table in the Cetinje Town Hall, with the information imparted also through the website of the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media.

After the opinion is obtained from the Government and the UNESCO BRESCE Office in Venice, the Draft Management Plan is to be submitted to the Government for adoption by 15th May 2009. Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan, will be submitted to the UNESCO – BRESCE Office in Venice by 1st June 2009.

The presentation of the Management Plan is planned for 4th June 2009, during the Summit of the Heads of States and Governments of the South Eastern Europe.

Drafting of Cetinje Management Plan was aimed at gathering numerous legal and natural entities at the local and national level, which will contribute with their knowledge and experience to the establishment of a joint vision for the development of Cetinje Historical Core, over a long period of time, which will be accompanied by a detailed Action Plan.



The following working bodies have been established for the drafting of Cetinje Management Plan: Coordination Team, Task Force and Advisory Body.

The Coordinator of Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan drafting process and the Coordination Team, appointed by the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media, have headed the activities during the Management Plan drafting process:

Coordination Team President

- Prof. Branislav Mićunović, Minister of Culture, Sport and Media

Management Plan drafting process Coordinator

- Lidija Ljesar, B.A. in Conservation and Restoration, Senior Advisor for Protection of Immovable Cultural Heritage in the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Media

Coordination Team members:

- Smiljana Radusinović, B.A. in Serbo-Croatian Language and Literature of People of Yugoslavia, Senior Advisor for Library and Archive Activities in the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Media
- Danica Bogojević, B.A. in Italian Language and Literature, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Media
- Zoran Tomić, BSc in Economics, Secretary of the Ministry for Economic Development
- Goranka Lazović, BSc in Economics, Senior Advisor in the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection
- Luka Lagator, BSc in Economics, Old Capital Cetinje
- Nataša Đurović, M.A. in Conservation and Restoration, Visual Technologist, Vice-President of the University of Montenegro
- Snježana Simović, M.A. in Arch. Conservation, Head of the Division for Protection of Monuments of Construction in the State Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments
- Ružica Ivanović, B.A. in Law, Director of the Regional Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments
- Zlatko Bulić, PhD in Biological Sciences, Director of the State Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments

The Task Force is composed of relevant experts, owners and users, i.e. all those who are either directly or indirectly entrusted with the care, preservation, utilization and sustainable development of cultural and natural heritage of Cetinje Historical Core:

- Ana Jovetić, BSc in Spatial Planning, Senior Advisor in the Ministry for Economic Development
- Lazarela Kalezić, BSc in Agronomy, Senior Advisor in Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Protection



- Luka Milunović, Publicist, Advisor for Tourism in the Old Capital Cetinje
- **Mirko Stjepčević**, BSc in Computing, Secretary of the Secretariat for planning and spatial development of the Old Capital Cetinje
- Jovan Martinović, B.A. in Management in Tourism, Director of the Tourism Organization of Cetinje
- Mitra Cerović, Archaeologist, Senior Advisor in the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Media
- Marija Ražnatović, M.A. in Social Sciences, Secretary General of the National Commission for cooperation with UNESCO, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Media
- Maja Četković, Art Historian, Head of the Centre for Documentation of the State Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments
- Tijana Samardžić, Art Historian, Professional Associate in the State Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments
- Dobrila Vlahović, Painter Conservator, Professional Associate in the State Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments
- Tanja Vujović, B.A. in Ethnology, Conservation Advisor in the State Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments
- Zorica Čubrović, BSc in Architecture, Conservation Advisor in the Regional Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments
- Vasilije Bušković, M.S. in Forestry, Advisor in the State Institute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments
- Blažo Markuš, B.A. in Ethnology, Director of the Ethnographic Museum of Montenegro
- Srđan Pejović, B.A. in Conservation and Restoration, Archivist in the State Archive of Montenegro
- Biljana Božović, M.A. in Management in Tourism, Associate in the National Tourism Organization of Montenegro
- Sonja Lagator, Journalist of Cetinje Radio
- Dr Zvezdan Folić, PhD in Historical Sciences, NGO Association Korijeni (The Roots)
- Aleksandra Kapetanović, BSc in Architecture, Conservation Architect, NGO Expeditio
-

The Consultative - Advisory Body is composed of renowned scientific workers from the area of history, art history and architecture.

Prof. Todor Vassilev Kretev, B. Architecture, UNESCO expert-consultant
 Docent Goran Radovic, PhD, B.Architecture
 Aleksandar Čilikov, PhD, art hisotiran
 Prof. Đorđe Borozan, PhD, historian

The methodology for the drafting of the Management Plan is based on the international standards, in particular on the European principles of protection of unmovable monuments of culture and the Guidelines of UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS,



Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan is based on the data from the national strategic documents, analysis, reports, information, as well as numerous bibliographic units. However, for some of the topics and areas dealt with in the Management Plan, relevant data and information have not been accessible. This very fact has made the process a coordinated action of different participants in order to obtain a large number of missing data through a comprehensive research. This especially referred to the sections of the document where the values of Cetinje region are comprehensively described, those ones which so far have not been processed in an adequate way and synthesized in one place. Also, the recognition of the shortcomings in the existing normative and planning documents, and the recommendation for their further elaboration or drafting of the new ones has been one of the tasks of this document, for the purpose of the improvement of future development of Cetinje Historical Core.

The analysis of the existing boundaries of the Historical Core, the history, values, potentials, current use, legal framework and administration, existing town planning documents, previous documentation, conservation history, existing management practice, existing state of values, human and financial resources, factors which endanger values, risks and threats, other factors which have got impact on the site, presentations, management of visits – visitors, stakeholders' opinions and expectations, awareness raising, made it possible for a comprehensive insight to be acquired into the condition and issues which should be addressed.





4. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CETINJE AND LIFESTYLE

4.1. Historical development of Cetinje

The history of Cetinje is justifiably during the last 4-5 centuries inseparably linked to the history of Montenegro. Organized power was constituted there by means of which Montenegrin people created and preserved unity, shaped the relations in its territory, defended and protected its freedom

4.1.1. Origin of Cetinje

The first human communities in the area of Cetinje plain had existed even 12 000 years ago. The oldest known trace of these settlements derive from Koronjina cave, with the surface area of about 15 m², situated in the closer hinterland of Cetinje plain. Greater number of stone tools was found in the cave. The ancient settlement of "gradina" type, as well as numerous grave structures - tumuli, known as "gomile" (piles) represent the remains of the Iron Age in Cetinje and its surroundings.

Cetinje got its name after the sinking river with the same name that once flowed through the plain having the same name.

Later on, Cetinje plain was inhabited by free peasants and shepherds to the landlords of Zeta. Until the 14th century, it was also inhabited by Bogomils. One Bogomil necropolis, with around 150 "stećci" (Medieval tombstones), was located around the present day Vlach church. This church had been built by shepherds (the Vlachs) back in 1450.

The first time Cetinje is mentioned is in the year 1440, in Kotor Archives notary volumes. Judging by everything, Cetinje plain had then been the summer pasture area of the cattle breeders of Crnojević family and other landowners. In the first half of the 15th century, the Crnojevićs became one of the most powerful families of Zeta. Stefan Crnojević was the first ruler from this family (1451-1464/65). At the end of Stefan's rule, new name for his country starts being used. Instead of the name Zeta, which had been used starting from the first decades of the 13th century, the name Montenegro starts being used for the state of the Crnojevićs.

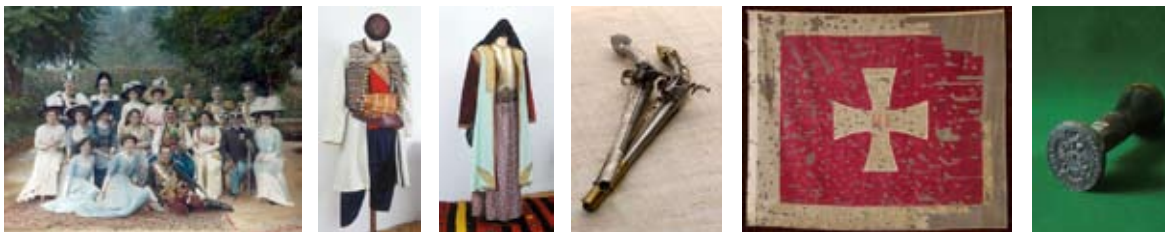
Stefan's son Ivan Crnojević (1465-1490) was forced to find a balance between the Ottoman Empire and the Venetian Republic. Striving to protect himself from possible Turkish onslaughts, Ivan Crnojević withdrew his court around the year 1475 from Žabljak. After that he built the fort "Riječki grad" (Obod). Trying to provide more secure shelter, Montenegrin ruler decided to withdraw his court as deep as possible into the hills. He chose Cetinje for the new seat of his state, a remote and poor place. Thus, a series of historical circumstances created Cetinje as a political centre of the state of the Crnojevićs.

4.1.2. Crnojevićs' Era

In 1482, Ivan Crnojević constructed in Cetinje his royal residence, which is assumed to have been presented on the engraving of "Oktoih prvoglasnik" (Octoechos). In his new royal capital Ivan Crnojević erected in 1484 a luxurious Temple of Our Lady. Cetinje becomes a spiritual centre of Montenegro, and the Monastery a residence of Montenegrin church heads. On the capitols of the Monastery there were different ornaments, among which also the coat of arms of the Crnojevićs (two-headed eagle with lowered wings).

Important inheritance of Ivan Crnojević's rule is reflected in the passing of certain laws, significant for the legal and cultural history of Montenegro. In this domain, the Law and "Hrisovulja" (Charter) to Cetinje Monastery stand out.

Ivan Crnojević was succeeded by his eldest son Đurđe (1490-1496). Greater part of his rule Đurđe lead realistic politics, since he had realized that it would be hard for him to break free from vassal position



towards the Turkish authorities. He made a political turn in 1496, when he offered support to the ambitious plan of the French king Charles VII on fomenting an uprising in Albania which would overthrow Turkish authorities. The Turks found out about this plan, as well as for Đurađ's determination, thus they ordered the Montenegrin ruler to come to Constantinople "or to leave Montenegro within three days". Đurađ chose exile, which in 1496 caused the end to the vassal status of Montenegro, when as a separate territory it came under the jurisdiction of the Skadar "sancakbeyi". This was the start of the long period of Turkish rule in Montenegro.

4.1.3. Cetinje during the era of metropolitans from various tribes

Despite the establishment of the Turkish rule, Cetinje preserved a strong awareness of the state and political unity of Montenegro. In the area at the foot of Mount Lovćen the movement was born for the national liberation and restoration of independence. This was the area where sentimental associations in relation to Crnojević dynasty where the freshest, and where the Turkish rule was being the weakest.

The embryo of the state-forming movement in Montenegro is represented in two institutions: General Montenegrin Assembly and Cetinje Metropolis. The General Montenegrin Assembly would decide on all important issues from the life of the Montenegrin tribal community. It would meet once a year, mostly in front of Cetinje Monastery. During the 16th and the 17th century, these meetings would usually gather around two thousand people. Beside the General Montenegrin Assembly, there was also the Tribal Heads Assembly where the elected representatives of all the tribes had the right to participate.

The Montenegrin Metropolis was the most faithful guardian of the state tradition of the Crnojevićs. With the support of the Venetian Republic Cetinje Metropolitan became in the 17th century a political leader of his people as well. In relation to the Tribal Heads Assembly, Cetinje Metropolitan had the advantage as a political figure also because he had his permanent seat and a dozen monks who made his apparatus of administrative clerks. As early as in the first years of the 18th century Cetinje Metropolitans will become the rulers of Montenegro. As of that moment they were both spiritual and secular rulers of Montenegro.

The Liberation fight of the Montenegrin people conditioned that the Montenegro at the foot of Mount Lovćen sees the end of Morean War (1699) completely free from the Turkish rule. That free territory stretched between Mount Lovćen, the rivers of Zeta and Morača, Skadar Lake and Paštrovačka gora.

4.1.4. Petrović dynasty era

Clear profile of Montenegrin national movement was being promoted during the rule of the Metropolitan Danilo (1697-1735), the founder of Petrović dynasty. Cetinje Metropolitan had estimated properly that avoiding the payments of taxes to Turkish authorities was only a secondary objective of the Montenegrin fight. The ideal he permanently strived to achieve was to acquire state and political independence of Montenegro.

The acquisition of the state independence was also in the centre of the political activities of the Metropolitan Vasilije Petrović (1744-1766). He planned to achieve this undertaking with a strong reliance on Russia.

The all-Montenegrin idea was stirred up and realized by Cetinje Metropolitan Petar I Petrović Njegoš (1784-1830). Petar I was determined in his intention to offer assistance to the highland tribes (Bjelopavlići and Piperi) which had been the target of the military attack of Skadar vizier in 1796. The Montenegrin inflicted a severe defeat on the Turkish army at Martinići and at Krusi in 1796. After these victories, the areas of Bjelopavlići and Piperi came under the auspices of Montenegro. During his rule, in 1820, Petar I managed to attach two more tribal areas of Rovci and Morača.

At the initiative of Petar I, in October 1798, the Assembly of national leaders accepted the decision on the establishment of the central court of law - "Praviteljstvo suda crnogorskog i brdskog". This was the first body



of supra-tribal authority in Montenegro. The same year saw the adoption of the Code which contained 16 articles, which was amended in 1803. By proclaiming this Legal monument, the basis of Montenegrin legal system was laid down in the new century.

The process of consolidation of the state power was continued during the rule of Petar II Petrović Njegoša (1830-1851), as well. In Cetinje, on 2nd October 1831, the Assembly of Montenegrin Tribal Heads passed the decision on the establishment of the Montenegrin and Highland "Praviteljstvujušči" Senate, which was also called Montenegrin Senate. The Senate had both judicial and executive power.

The Metropolitan Petar II was succeeded by his nephew Danilo Stankov Petrović (1852-1860). Danilo established new, secular form of government. He improved the legal order in Montenegro. The legal monument known as the Code of Danilo the first Prince and Ruler of Montenegro, was adopted at the Assembly of the Tribal Heads in Cetinje in 1855. The Code contained 95 articles, which regulated social relations more comprehensively than in the Law of Petar I.

Prince Danilo added to the series of Montenegrin military successes another victory. Namely, in May 1858, in the area of Grahovac, the Montenegrin inflicted a terrible defeat on the Turks. Following this battle, the great powers forced the Ottoman Empire to accept the establishing of borders with Montenegro. Internationally recognized border between Montenegro and Turkey was fixed at the end of 1858, at the conference of the ambassadors of great powers in Constantinople. This conference represents a significant step forward in the efforts of Montenegro to acquire international recognition.

After the assassination of Prince Danilo in Kotor in 1860, commences a multi-decade rule of the Prince - King Nikola (1860-1918). It was characterized by the implementation of a series of reforms aimed at the modernization of the autarchical Montenegrin society. The Prince paid special attention to the territorial expansion of Montenegro. Montenegrin army, during the war 1876-1878 came out victorious from several magnificent battles (Vučji Do, Fundina) and liberated several towns. At Berlin Congress, held in June-July 1878, the great powers confirmed already long ago acquired Montenegrin independence. After Berlin Congress, the territory of Montenegro more than doubled. Its surface area was 9.475 km².

Cetinje, as a royal capital of an internationally recognized country, was recognized by a great number of diplomatic representatives from various countries. Precisely, 11 countries opened their diplomatic missions, and two countries opened their consular missions.

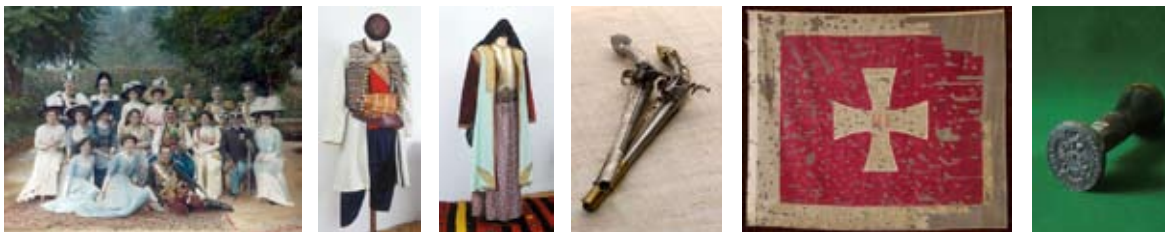
In 1905, Montenegro got its first Constitution. Five years later (1910) it was declared a Kingdom, and the Prince Nikola was proclaimed as its King.

The enlargement of the national territory in the period 1878-1880, according to the justified opinion of the official Cetinje, did not encompass the state and national space of Montenegro. During the Balkan Wars, Montenegro enlarged its territory for 4.958 km². This was almost one half of its territory following the Berlin Congress. The surface area of Montenegro amounted then to 14.433 km². Montenegrin state-forming movement, guided and encouraged from Cetinje, was at its height.

4.1.5. Cetinje in Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes / Yugoslavia

The end of World War I saw Montenegro in an extremely unusual context. It was occupied by allied armies: French, English, Italian, American and Serbian troops. Serbian units were the most numerous and distributed in the inner part of Montenegro.

In Montenegro, there was an apparent willingness of the population for the creation of the Yugoslav state. But, around the manner of unification very soon there were the first disagreements. The followers of the conditional unification in Cetinje hoisted their political motto in the following manner: "We want that Montenegro and Serbia join Yugoslavia hand in hand and on equal basis". Serbian Government and its army would not leave things to chance with the purpose of the realization of the project of unification of Montenegro and Serbia. "Great People's Assembly" was convened in Podgorica and not in Cetinje, since



it had been known that Montenegrin royal capital and its surroundings had been a stronghold of the opponents to the unconditional unification.

The "Great People's Assembly" in Podgorica started working on 24th November 1918. It was in session until 29th November 1918. The Assembly sessions were held in "Monopol" building, around which there was a squad of Serbian army. The principal decisions of Podgorica Assembly were made at the Second regular session held on 26th November 1918. Two most important decisions read: „1. That King Nikola I Petrović Njegoš and his dynasty be dethroned; 2. That Montenegro with brotherly Serbia be united in one state under the Karađorđević dynasty and as such to join the Homeland of our three-member peoples - Serbs, Croats and Slovenes”.

The decisions of Podgorica Assembly were illegal and illegitimate. The Assembly was organized irrespective of any rules of legal process. At the time of its being in session, there existed a Montenegrin state with international legal legitimacy and continuity.

The character and content of the unification proclaimed at the "Great People's Assembly" caused big dissatisfaction with one part of the Montenegrin, especially of those from Cetinje. The dissatisfaction was also increased due to the arrogance and exclusiveness of the Serbian troops in Montenegro. The above reasons determined the preparations for the commencement of an armed uprising. The essence of the plan, determined on 26th December 1918 in Bokovo village, consisted in the occupation of Cetinje.

The clashes in Cetinje started on 6th January 1919. The rebels had around 1.500 fighters who were opposed by 887 people. The rebels approached Cetinje very soon, but "bjelaši" opened fierce fire. Cetinje defence used artillery as well. Such a response caused confusion among rebels. At noon, they were almost defeated. Disorganization and chaos followed the operations of the rebel army which suffered several defeats in various sectors. The clashes definitively ceased on 14th January 1919. One part of the rebels escaped to Boka Kotorska Bay and Bar, and a significant part fled into the woods.

In the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes / Yugoslavia, Montenegro was an area of undeveloped agriculture with prevailing tiny households. Transport-wise, it was isolated without direct communications with the hinterland. Montenegro was culturally backward region with a high percentage of illiterate population.

Contrary to other political parties (the Radicals, the Democrats, the Farmers) the Montenegrin party or the Party of Montenegrin Federalists was the sole independent political organization in Montenegro. Cetinje region was the stronghold of this organization. Montenegrin Federalists fought fiercely for the federative reshaping of the state where equal status would be secured for Montenegro.

The Communist Party in Montenegro was being developed as an integral part of the centralized Yugoslav Party. It was the first political power in Montenegro with the organized party apparatus. Already in 1920, in Cetinje there were 226 regular Yugoslav Communist Party (YCP) members. Communists fiercely criticized the concept of Yugoslav Unitarianism and consequently accepted Lenin's principle on people's self-determination. It is only in the thirties of the 20th century that the Communists supported the concept of preservation of the territorial integrity of the Yugoslav state and its federal rearrangement where Montenegro would be a special federal unit. The YCP was also the only political group which recognized and respected the national individuality of the Montenegrin.

4.1.6. Cetinje in liberation war

On the day of the capitulation of the Yugoslav Army in the World War II, i.e. on 17th April 1941, Montenegro was occupied by the Italian troops. In the new circumstances, solely the YCP organizations continued their activities on preparing the resistance to the occupying forces. Cetinje party organization excelled in that respect. Even during the April War in 1941, Cetinje communists organized for weapons to be extracted from all military warehouses in the town.



Following the comprehensive preparations, on 13th July 1941 the uprising of the Montenegrin people started. The uprising broke out in Cetinje and Bar districts. Already on 13th July 1941, Cetinje rebels liberated the entire territory of the District, except for Cetinje and Njeguši. Rebels' units could not resist the pressure of more numerous enemy forces that had ample support of the aviation as well. In mid August of 1941, Montenegro was re-occupied.

Even in the most difficult moments Cetinje was truly loyal to the liberation movement in all stages of its development. Such determination manifested itself in political, economic and intelligence domain. Particularly affirmed was the organization of the People's Liberation Front, which beside economic character also possessed political features.

At the session of the Montenegrin Anti-Fascist Assembly of People's Liberation, held on 13th July 1944 passed a decision of historical significance. Certainly, most important was the decision of the said Assembly becoming the supreme legislative and executive body in Montenegro. This decision defines new state – legal status of Montenegro in the joint state of Yugoslav peoples. In this way Montenegro regained its statehood after 26 years, although within Yugoslav Federation.

Key operations for the liberation of Montenegro started in autumn 1944. Cetinje was liberated on 13th November 1944, at 4 a.m. The entire territory of Montenegro was liberated on 3rd January 1945.

During the liberation war 1941-1945, the inhabitants of Cetinje continued writing glorious history of their town. In partisan units there were 4965 fighters from the territory of Cetinje. Cetinje municipality gave 49 national heroes. Due to such patriotism, Josip Broz Tito, the President of Yugoslavia, awarded in 1975 the Order of People's Hero to Cetinje on the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the liberation of the country.

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4.1.7. Cetinje in Socialist Yugoslavia

In Socialist Montenegro there were big changes as regards the basic functions of Cetinje. It no more played the role of the principal political and administrative centre of the Republic of Montenegro. As of 1946 these functions were taken over by Titograd. Soon to follow were significant socio-economic transformations. Instead of former political-diplomatic, administrative, cultural-educational activities Cetinje started developing new ones, primarily the industrial one.

At the time of great political crisis which engulfed the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia at the beginning of the nineties of the 20th century, Montenegrin authorities supported the politics of the official Belgrade. Under the veil of the preservation of Yugoslav federation the Serbian authorities actually strived to establish a Great Serbia. The flag of the resistance against such politics in Montenegro most strongly spread in Cetinje. Great number of the inhabitants of Cetinje retained the political memory of its state and ever so loudly hoisted the request for cultural-historical tradition of their people to be cherished. They expanded it by striving towards the state independence of Montenegro, as a response to the dissolution of Yugoslavia. Numerous protests and anti-war conventions were organized in Cetinje.

4.1.8. Cetinje in Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a two-member federation, was formed from Serbia and Montenegro following the fall of the SFRY in 1991, on 27th April 1992. Montenegrin authorities gradually recognize the importance of Cetinje for the preservation of national and state identity of Montenegro. On the basis of the legislative act adopted on 29th December 1993, Cetinje was proclaimed the royal capital of Montenegro.

In 1997, the Montenegrin Government made a radical shift from the fatal politics of the official Belgrade. Not for long (2001), it defined its national and state programme. Its essence was reflected in the renewal of the Montenegrin statehood.



4.1.9. Cetinje after Montenegro regained its independence

At the referendum, held on 21st May 2006, Montenegro renewed its independence (after 88 years). Huge majority of the inhabitants of Cetinje voted for the independence of their country.

4.2. Way of life in Cetinje from mid-19th century to World War I

There are many written accounts of Cetinje, which either incidentally or thematically considered and described customs, architecture, cultural and public life, theatrical life, then economic and sociological setting and there is hardly an aspect of the social life that has been recorded in a contemporary manner or followed in wider picture, or even subsequently researched, studied and published in an appropriate way, but there is no synthetic study which would resemble the social history of the town, especially not for the entire period of the duration of the town as an urban area until the present days.

The way of life can be best viewed through the development of local administration, social life and urban development of the town.

Development of local administration in Cetinje starts in 1880 on the basis of the administrative measure, i.e. order of the Prince Nikola. The fact that this is the first form of local administration in the Principality of Montenegro and it represents a turn in relation to the former manner of management. The establishment of local administration is considered a very important moment, since it coincides with the initiation of urban and other development of the town.

Such local administration, consisted of councillors, who had their specific tasks in the executive branch as well, had its Mayor and administrator of the town of Cetinje.

Local administration passed the administrative measures, which were related to all the aspects of the urban life, from traffic regulation, construction of streets, maintaining of communal order and sanitation, regulating the issue of water-supply, organization of the town in certain solemn circumstances, regulating the issue of urban planning, opening craftsman, commercial, hospitality facilities and so on. The inhabitants of Cetinje secured funds for these activities through taxes and various contributions.

Social life of the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century is marked by numerous curiosities of the time. Particularly developed was graphical-printing industry. For printing houses operated in the Montenegrin royal capital: State-owned (from 1858), Cetinje reading room (1884-1896), Ministry of the Military (1903-1916) and Anton Reinwein's printing house (1912-1930).

In 1869, Cetinje gets the first telegraphic line in the Balkans, in 1873, the first hospital, and the first bookshop in 1879. The first Red Cross organization in South Slavic countries was established in Cetinje in 1875, whilst this is the town where in 1891 eight-hour working day was introduced for the first time in the areas belonging to the South Slavs.

In the year 1900, Cetinje gets the first telephone, and three years later even the first car ("otomobil"). Introducing on 9th June 1903 a vehicle in postal traffic for the transfer of passengers and goods, Montenegro was the first European state to introduce such means of transport in postal service.

Back in 1865, the factory of military industry was established, known as Military Laboratory. Ammunition was produced there and repair and remodelling of rifles and other firearms for the needs of Montenegrin people's army. Some twenty years later, the factory is mentioned for the manufacturing of seals and other products made of caoutchouc. Steam mill was erected in 1903, and the first food factory (workshop for various types of pasta) worked from 1905 to the World War I.

The thermo-electric power plant, i.e. Electrical Company was established in 1910. The electrification of the town allowed the possibility of using electricity for industrial purposes of limited consumption. It is true to say that even prior to the electrification of the town, the first industry of craftsman or industrial (small series) manufacturing character had been being developed there.



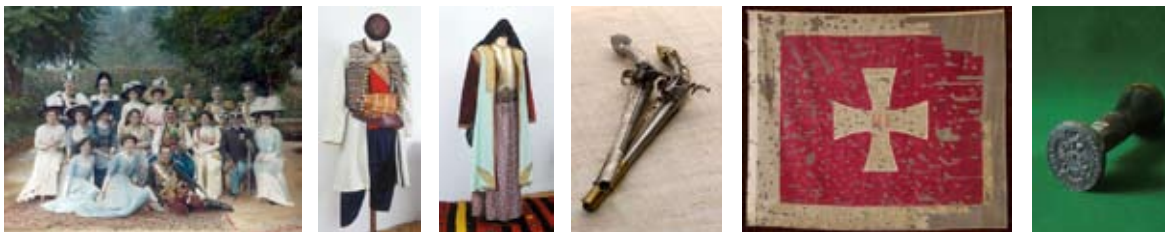
In this period the town got the first modern roads with the completion of the roads on the following routes: Cetinje – Kotor, Cetinje – Rijeka Crnojevića – Podgorica, Cetinje – Virpazar, Cetinje – Čevo – Danilovgrad.

Cultural biography of Cetinje has been marked by different and rich forms of institutionalism and alternatives and numerous forms of cultural life in all fields with exceptional intensity and dynamics. Back in 1834, Njegoš erected in Cetinje the first Montenegrin secular school in the free part of Montenegro. At the time of the Prince Danilo, famous Petranović's school (Cetinje School) worked in Cetinje. In the year 1856 the following subjects were being taught there: psychology and anthropology, as individual subjects of instruction, almost three decades before psychology was finally constituted as an independent science in Europe. The Seminary (Theological – teachers' school) was established in Cetinje in 1869, at the same time as the Girls Institute. The Gymnasium was established in 1880, and "Djetski sad" (kindergarten) in 1902/3, as the first pre-school institution in Montenegro. There was a whole series of vocational and other schools of temporary or occasional character, private and state-owned ones, fulltime and evening schools. The network of school institutes and institutions consisted of the vocational schools starting from Women workers' school of Princess Jolanda from the year 1901, to the private artistic ones, music schools, in the first place from 1910. Special chapter of Cetinje school system was completed by a whole series of military schools. Two of the most famous education institutions of that type were: Artillery Officers' School (1896-1899) and "Nikolajevski" Royal Cadet Corps, established in October 1911.

In the year 1914 Cetinje had six daily newspapers, which could not have been matched by many capital cities until the present days. Among these, those that stand out are "Glas Crnogorca" and "Cetinjski vjesnik", then "Dan" a magazine of modern orientation. In short, there was very developed publishing activity with several centuries' long tradition. What kind of attention was being paid to the process of spiritual formation can be best seen in the interesting and rare, in European terms, Law on inviolability of school class in Cetinje applied during the last decade of the 19th century. A whole series of cultural institutions originates in Cetinje in the second half of the 19th century: Cetinje Reading Room (1868), Vocal Group (1871), Library (1879), Theatre (1883), with the first performances in the year 1884, although certain forms of theatrical life had been present even before that, Military Museum and Museum (1893), Archives (1895), Vocal Group "Mountain Wreath" (1894), Montenegrin Military Orchestra (1871), Second Military Orchestra (1889), Crafts and Commerce Support Association (1902), the first Photo Atelier (1900), Craftsmen vocal and tambouritza Association (1904), First Church Vocal Group "Njegoš" (1909), whilst there had been attempts at establishing the Lycée and the High Schools back in 1889. It should be reminded that Cetinje secondary schools in former Montenegrin, and even Balkan circumstances had in fact been the highest schools.

From the jubilee year 1910 permanent repertoire of the theatrical electric-cinematograph containing the rerun of the repertoire of the famous Parisian movie house Frères Pathy, owned by Comelius Hitner, academic painter. His repertoire contains the movie production of this famous French house and the producers and distributors Gaumont, Nordisk, Metro Goldwin Mayer and others, thanks to which Cetinje movie audience cultivated its aesthetic taste on the highest levels of the European and American artism in the sphere of arts. In the same (jubilee) year 1910, Cetinje, formerly Principality, following 26 years' long (dis)continuity, becomes Royal Montenegrin National Theatre with the amazing range and quality of theatre production in one theatrical season. At the court of the heir to the throne, Danilo (Blue Palace), performances are given for the courtiers, diplomatic corps and aristocracy, and the highest elite circles from the royal capital jet-set, within the official and alternative Court theatre. Both in this and Royal court there is court electric cinematograph (cinema). Cetinje Reading Room Society, in the year 1912, had 217 members and received by means of exchange over 70 magazines from all over Europe and other continents.

In Cetinje intellectual circles and among the cultural elites there are numerous scientific and cultural workers who in this period work on occasional, and sometimes permanent basis. In Cetinje diplomatic missions, high-style life goes on, with the popularization of their customs, practising traditional entertainments like celebration dances, many of them like Christmas parties - "fei of clock", lawn tennis, fireworks, lighting, on-the-



scene animal imitation, theatrical workshops, experiments, scene performances of dramatic works (among which special place was occupied by the diplomatic corps' interpretation of the Labiche's play *Emrassion nous Fouleville*) captivated the curiosity and attention both of the courtiers and of diplomatic circles, as well as of the highest layers of the royal capital society, numerous travelogue authors, exclusive tourists and guests. The exclusivity, pompousness and the spirit of celebration excelled before diplomatic-residential corps in both royal palaces, the courtiers and royal home with servants and its institutionalized military and civilian royal house. Parades, receptions, balls, fashion-dress balls, dancing parties with cotillion, dinners, soirées, fireworks and street lighting, numerous celebrations, garden parties, performances, exhibitions, concerts, illusionist variety shows and other forms of court culture complemented almost every-day life of the ruler, heir and their surroundings. Billiards, chess, makao, popular and sports games, ball games, long-distance jumping "from a running start or without it", climbing, wrestling, running, bowling, archery, hunting, mountaineering, shoulder stone put, fencing, exercises with rifles, gymnastics, skating ("tociljanje" - sliding), skiing, tennis, cycling, car racing, fitness training, scouting, physical education and as of the year 1913 football, as sport disciplines and branches supplement the range of everyday citizens' activities. The Olympic spirit is developed, and in 1896 Montenegro tries to participate in the first modern Olympic Games held in Athens. Cetinje gets its golf course in 1906, therefore almost half a century before any South Slavic country, and the attractive "sketin rink" (roller skating) as the third town in Europe, immediately after London (English homeland of this sport) and Odessa, so that within jubilee celebrations in the year 1910, it left the impression of first-class sensation to high ranking guests, rulers and crowned heads.

Beside rich cultural, diplomatic, royal and sport dimension, Cetinje develops some more of its important functions. Following Njegoš's First Montenegrin Pawning House from the year 1838, on 11th November 1864 Cetinje gets its Second Montenegrin Pawning House, and later on, in a short time three monetary institutes, of which particularly stands out the Montenegrin Bank. In the year 1905, Montenegro and Cetinje get their national currency, Perper. Progress and prosperity could be felt everywhere, and it seems that it was the consequence of strong peacetime development, within three and a half decades of which the thirst for life was manifested, for the creation of all kinds of properties, enabled centuries' long fight for freedom and survival. As it is noted by Isidora Sekulić, complete progress was reflected in "retaining high lifestyle". In Cetinje, as the seat of political and intellectual life, naturally, literacy was at a lot higher level than in other Montenegrin places. According to the official data, in the year 1911 there were 89% of literate men and 39% literate women in the town.

Parallel to the expansion of the town and the number of inhabitants in it, ever increasing attention was being paid to infrastructural facilities. The urban physiognomy was being changed and modernized, especially in the last couple of decades of the 19th century. Streets are improved - partly pavements and typical Cetinje street gutters "kuneta" in one part of the town; modern market place is constructed at "Balšića Pazar"; two parks are made and established - Royal and Municipal. With the territorial expansion "Nova Varoš" is formed - a part of the town towards the northwest. The cemetery near the Vlach church, which in the 70ies of the 19th century had been at the far end of the town, found itself in the centre of the town becoming cramped, made the town authorities to construct in the year 1894 a small church "Kapelica" at Donji Kraj, with the area reserved for the town cemetery. The enlargement and organization of Cetinje from the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century continued in ever so accelerated and dynamic intensity. Residential edifices of the Austro-Hungarian, Italian, French, English diplomatic missions erect, in the first place, park-like horticultural areas around their buildings. New state buildings are erected and numerous government offices due to the expansion of the Principality administration. A series of attractive private buildings, villas and residences are adapted, erected and constructed. Of these, some are very comfortable, with some fifteen and twenty residential rooms. Accelerated construction activities and construction enthusiasm were followed by the process of landscaping, horticultural expansion and forestation of the immediate surroundings and the crags around the town.

Dne 5. září se odjíždíme na poslední manévry a 10.ho odjíždíme
ideál na Pulje pak bude zase na nějaký čas potluh.
Fedor, dne 5. září 1908.



Cetinje (Montenegro)

N. S. Bieladinovič Cattaro.

Vážený pane Ninkamer!
Příjemte srdečný pozdrav ze společnosti
vše přátelé Záhorský





5. VALUES OF CETINJE HISTORICAL CORE PROTECTED AREA

5.1. Cultural values

Cultural continuity of the development of Cetinje can be followed through the preserved unmovable, movable and intangible cultural heritage, where each generation left more or less recognizable trace. Cultural and historical values of this area have been the foundations of creative motions through many centuries.

5.1.1. Cultural heritage

The diversity of Cetinje cultural heritage, through which it is possible to visualize the history of this area, is a proof of specific cultural milieu. Cetinje cultural heritage is a symbiosis of inestimable material and spiritual values of urban – architectural and cultural and artistic values, which mutually permeate and condition, making inseparable unity of traditional and eclectic architecture of the 19th century, on one side, and the wealth of Cetinje Monastery Treasury, Cetinje museums artistic collections, holdings and documentary fund of Cetinje libraries and archives, on the other side. All this conditioned that exactly in Cetinje most significant institutions from the field of Montenegro be situated, which can be considered exceptional values and potentials of Cetinje.

5.1.1.1. Unmovable cultural heritage

Basic monumental values of Cetinje Historical Core represent a unique harmony of park areas, geometrically regular urban structures and representative public buildings, originated in a very short period of time. Compact urban tissue which is formed independently from the nucleus of the Monastery and the "Biljarda", represents a regular urban structure. Houses are harmonious and modest, formed and dimensioned with the sense of measure, respecting the urban matrix, but also good construction customs. The contrast to this modest but defined urban matrix is reflected in the representative edifices of public buildings and embassies. These edifices, treated also as individually protected monuments of culture, with heterogeneous, but contemporary styles and construction manners brought European spirit to Cetinje and fitted in the park complexes constitute a combination of unique values.

In accordance with the Law on Cultural Heritage Protection, in the territory of the town of Cetinje there is the total of 30 protected unmovable monuments of culture (including the Mausoleum to Petar II Petrović Njegoš), 25 of which is located within the monumental ensemble of Cetinje Historical Core, classified in three categories.

Unmovable monuments of culture of the First category are:

1. Biljarda
2. Cetinje Monastery with the church of the Nativity of the Mother of God
3. King Nikola's Castle
4. Remains of Crnojevićs' Monastery at Ćipur
5. Government House – building of the Government of the former Kingdom of Montenegro
6. „Zetski dom“

Unmovable monuments of culture of the Second category are:

1. "Danilo I" Hospital
2. Court of the heir to the throne Danilo – Blue Palace



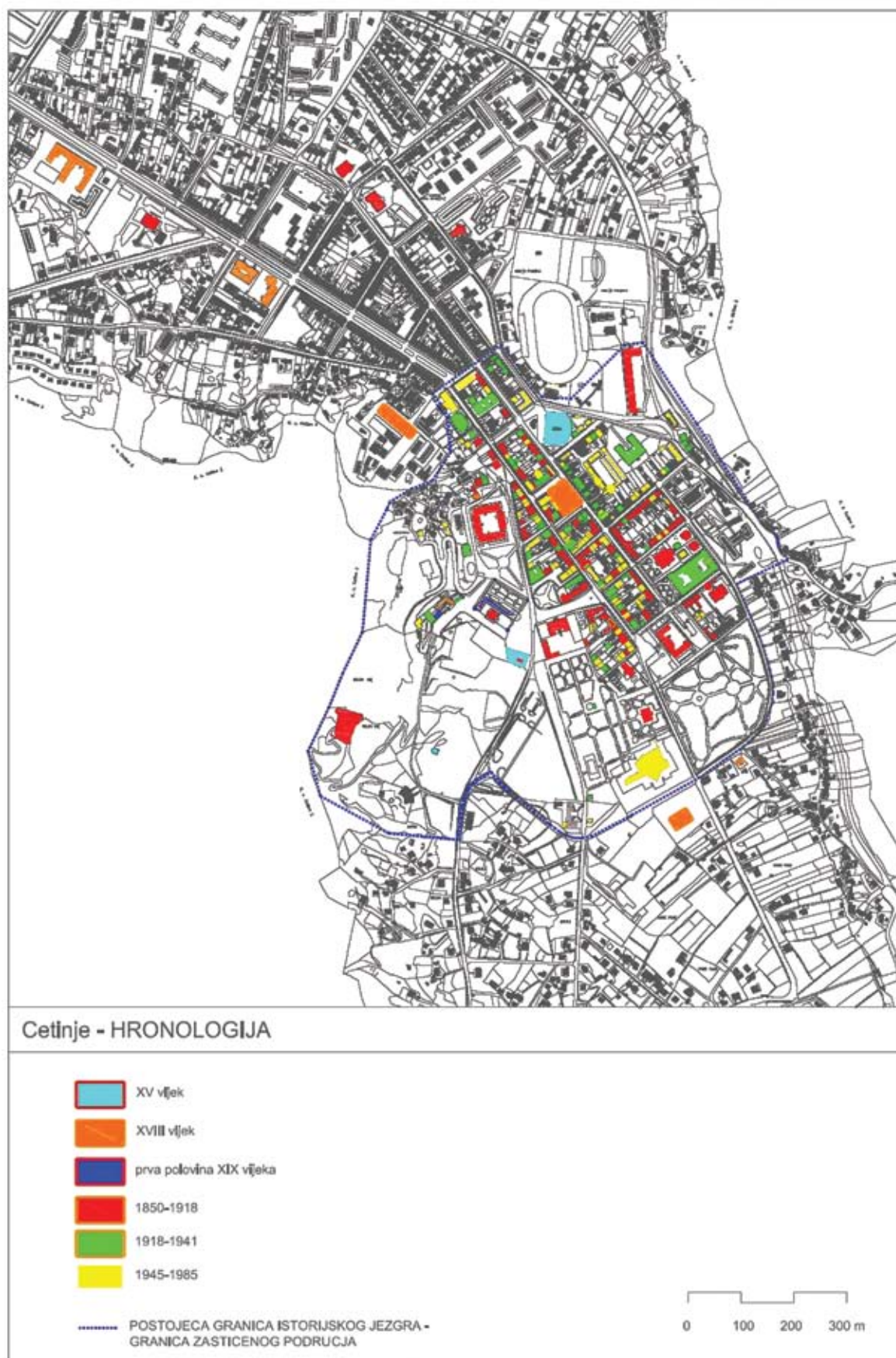
3. Court church, Ćipur
4. English diplomatic mission to the former Kingdom of Montenegro
5. French diplomatic mission to the former Kingdom of Montenegro
6. Bishop Prince Danilo's tomb at Orlov krš (Eagle's Rock)
7. Relief of Montenegro
8. Russian diplomatic mission to the former Kingdom of Montenegro
9. Vlach church
10. Building of Montenegro Archives
11. Pharmacy in 17 Njegoševa Street.

Unmovable monuments of culture of the Third category are:

1. Grand hotel "Lokanda"
2. Ivan Crnojević's Mill
3. Memorial to the volunteers drowned at Medova - "Lovćen Villa"
4. „Tablja“
5. Turkish diplomatic mission to the former Kingdom of Montenegro
6. Building of the first Montenegrin bank
7. Building of the former "Military Quarters"
8. Building of the former Girls' Institute of the "Empress Maria"

Urban – architectural values

Considering the unique development of Cetinje as a town-royal capital of the smallest independent country of its time in Europe, it is necessary to understand historical context of its sudden progress. The stages of the development of the town range from the periods of the original traces of life and settlement to the construction of the court and the Monastery of Ivan Crnojević (1482), to the 70-ies of the 19th century, to the beginning of World War I, and in-between two wars. Following the Battle of Grahovo (1958), which constitutes the turning point in the development of the Montenegrin state, the town sees sudden development and the construction of several representative buildings like Lokanda, Prince's Palace, Girls' Institute, Danilo I Hospital. Until the year 1870, when the decree was passed on the prohibition of covering houses by straw roofs, urban tissue of the town had been formed with the constant increase of the number of inhabitants. Berlin Congress in 1878 is followed by a period of progress. The construction of embassies is under way and the town acquires the features of the royal capital. Water-supply system is made, Bajova street is constructed, the royal capital gets its arranged park areas, the Royal Theatre, Military Headquarters, the Palace of the heir to the throne, Danilo, and the representative building of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic mission. In the first years of the 20th century, the following edifices are built: Russian, Italian, French and English diplomatic missions, as well as Government's House. In the year 1910, Cetinje gets its electrical lighting, it becomes an important centre of the urban culture of Montenegro, thus also the historical core of the town, with the European spirit which prevails in the town, gets its final touches in the urbanistic sense. Subsequent constructions and interventions, each one in harmony with specific requirements and situation, mostly constitute the addition and logical sequence to already defined urban and architectural values.



Mapa 2.



I. Cetinje plain until the 15th century

The oldest material traces of human existence and creation were located in the cave Koronjina, in the closer hinterland of Cetinje plain and date back to prehistoric era, whilst the remains of "gradina" type settlement and of tumuli at the prominent elevations, like "Orlov krš" (Eagle's Rock), "Škrka" or the area above Cetinje Monastery, are linked to the Iron Age. The findings of Hellenistic ceramics have been found. At the turn of the 14th into the 15th century, with the dating of "stećci" in front of the Vlach church and its mention from the year 1450, we can speak about a permanent settlement, where houses are located along the edge of the Plain, only for the area of Cetinje Lower Plain, Donji Kraj and Bajice to be used for cultivation and economic survival. At the subsequent stage, houses are located in the vicinity of the Castle and the Monastery of the Crnojevićs, then the Monastery of the Petrovićs, Sionica and Biljarda.

II. Town development from the 15th to the second half of the 19th century

In Cetinje, in the 15th century, apart from the Castle, the Monastery and Vitina Street, which is mentioned in Ivan Crnojević's Charter, there had been a certain number of residential facilities, built in the form of a settlement. The exact location and the form of the settlement of residential buildings belonging to landlords and civil servants is not known, but it can be assumed that they had been built in the plain near the Monastery or in the vicinity of Medovina settlement, in the vicinity of the Castle.

In the Turkish "defter" from the year 1521, which could be treated as the first census of Montenegrin population, amongst the recorded villages there is also Cetinje village, with four quarters (sections) and 83 houses.

After two entire centuries, in the year 1810, Violla de Sommieres notes that Cetinje has got 70 houses, possibly taking into consideration all village houses in the Plain.

There are preserved data on the construction of private houses during the rule of Petar II Petrović Njegoš. In 1832, the first private house was constructed intended to be an inn. In the vicinity of the Biljarda a house was constructed for Njegoš's French teacher, Antide Gillaume. At that time, two more houses were built one next to each other, opposite present-day King Nikola Court, with other houses subsequently attaching to them, thus creating a street row of houses.

From the Monastery and Njegoš's Biljarda, Cetinje was gradually spreading in the plain, following at that the directions of the main roads that went towards the east to Rijeka Crnojevića, and another one, almost perpendicular to it, towards the Northwest, in the direction of the summer pasture area on the slopes of Mount Lovćen. There, at the crossroads, the historical core of the town sees its origin.

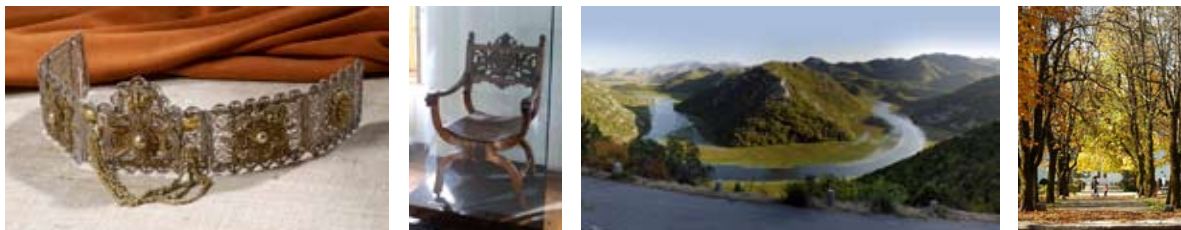
On the map of Cetinje from the year 1860 it is visible that beside the Monastery, the Biljarda and the church at Ćipur, there is already an established settlement alongside two streets: Castle Street towards the East and Katunska Street towards the Northwest. At the crossroads of these two streets a square was being formed with a tree and a well. The settlement consisted of 34 houses built in a row, alongside two streets, leaning on one another's gable wall.

Katunska Street (later on Njegoševa Street), which was constructed in the direction of the main road towards Lovćen, becomes the backbone of the town structure.

Cetinje architecture until the second half of the 19th century

Vlach Church

Vlach Church is the oldest sacral building mentioned in Cetinje. It is dedicated to the Nativity of the Mother of God and in the present form dates back to the year 1864. However, the existing church was erected on



the site of an older church mentioned as early as in 1450. Vlach Church was erected by the cattle breeders (Vlachs), who had had their summer pastures in Cetinje plain at the foot of Mount Lovćen, and it is most likely that they had even had their permanent residence there prior to the construction of the Castle and the Monastery of the Crnojevićs. The original church had been built of "fence and poles", woven in wicker and covered in mud, and then reconstructed on three occasions, only to acquire its final appearance in 1864. According to a Venetian 15th century coin found in the foundations of the apse of a smaller sacral edifice, discovered underneath the floor of the present-day Vlach Church, it can be concluded that one reconstruction was carried out in the 15th century. In the year 1864 the church was built anew and enlarged in relation to the original building. On that occasion, "stećci", found in the immediate vicinity of the church, were built into the foundation walls of the edifice. The fence around the Churchyard, erected in 1897 was made of 1544 rifle barrels captured from the Turks in the battles at Grahovac, Vučji dol and Fundina. Church is religiously active.

Ivan Crnojević's Court

The construction of Ivan Crnojević's Court in 1482 is connected with the formal establishment of Cetinje and the new Montenegrin royal capital. Ivan Crnojević's Court has not been preserved, and it was located on the site of the present-day Cetinje Monastery. The Court had been permanently lived in during solely 14 years. Already at the end of the year 1496 Đurađ Crnojević left Cetinje, after which the Court became deserted. The remains of the Court could still be visible in the mid-17th century, since in one report from the year 1646 it reads that „the ruins of the palace of the ruler of Montenegro can still be seen“.

Upon the ruins of the Court, the Bishop Prince Danilo erects in 1701 a new monastery. The material of the ruined court was used for the construction of the monastery, so that „the life of the mysterious court of the Crnojevićs prolonged in the organism of Cetinje Monastery“. The appearance of Ivan Crnojević's Court can be assumed solely on the basis of an engraving from the year 1494, which presents the same, and which is found in the Octoechos printed in Crnojević's printing house. The engraving shows a typical feudal building, with pronounced defence character. The Court had: defence walls with jagged stone ends, wide entrance gate, two massive towers with footpaths, and a slender tower which reminds of a bell tower in the interior. From the modest data of the engraving, as well as from the fact that immediately before the construction of the Court Ivan Crnojević had stayed in Venice, it can be concluded that the Court was built under the influence of the West, in the spirit of the renaissance architecture.

The researches undertaken so far have not managed to give more data on the Court. On the basis of some remains it can be assumed that the location of the Court coincided with the oldest part of the Monastery guest house with vaults.



Court on the engraving from Octoechos, 1494



Ivan Crnojević Monastery

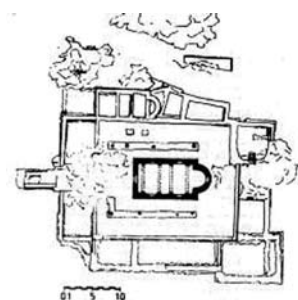
Ivan Crnojević Monastery was erected in 1484, two years after the construction of the Crnojevićs' Court. The Monastery was situated at Ćipur, which name derives from the Greek word „kipurije“ - garden, in front of which even today there is the Bishop Prince's garden. In Ivan Crnojević's Monastery Charter it reads that its construction was inspired by St. Mother of God in Loretto, where the miraculous icon of the Mother of God is stored. The Monastery was demolished in 1692, when Suleyman-pasha "Bušatlija" attacked Cetinje, so that there are only fragments of the same preserved as archaeological remains. Certain excavations at Ćipur organized by the Metropolitan Ilarion Roganović were being carried out before the year 1882. On the site of the remains of the Monastery, in the year 1886, King Nikola erected the church of the Nativity of the Mother of God for the need of the Court. He requested that the church should retain the dimensions of Ivan Crnojević's Monastery.

The data on the appearance of Ivan Crnojević's Monastery are obtained from three main sources: certainly the first one is the archaeological site itself where researches were being carried out on several occasions; then, there is a sketch of the Monastery complex of the Venetian engineer Francesco Barbiera from the year 1692, as well as the engraving of the Monastery from the year 1494 printed in the Octoechos by Crnojević's printing house.

Ivan Crnojević's Monastery was an enclosed complex with guest houses and other facilities within the perimeter and the church of the Holy Mother of God situated in the centre. The outer walls of the complex had 62 gun-holes, as well as the protection on the eastern, south-eastern and western side in the form of a water trench with the fence made of poles. Alongside the Monastery complex there was a stream – one branch of the River Cetinje, flowing from the north-west and the north-east. The Monastery complex consisted of guest houses on the eastern and the southern side, Metropolitan's quarters, granaries and ammunition rooms. On the northern side there was a smaller church dedicated to St. Peter, behind which there was a water-well. Underneath the church there was the ammunition storage. During the sounding researches the remains of the small church and the well were not discovered.

The church was a typical product of its time – Late Gothic and Renaissance, the elements of which are mixed in the structure and decoration of the temple. According to the sources it can be concluded that the church had been a three-nave domed basilica with a characteristic colonnade, which enclosed the building from three sides as a porch. The church had rich architectural plastic, especially on the main portal and on the external colonnade. Parts of the preserved capitals with "palmettes" and leaves have got Gothic features, whilst others with flowers are typical of Renaissance. In the series of capitals, there are two particularly important ones with the symbol of two-headed eagle which represents the coat of arms of the Crnojevićs. One part of stone ornaments from the Monastery of the Crnojevićs was built into the new Cetinje monastery, and at very Ćipur the colonnade was reconstructed with the remains of the columns and capitals. Stone plastic, although badly preserved and used as secondary material, is the best proof of high aesthetic values of the entire complex.

In the period between 1493 and 1496 within the Monastery there was a printing workshop established by Ivan's son, Đurađ Crnojević. It is assumed that the printing workshop was located within the fence-wall, in the vaulted premises above the stream.



Ground plan of the archaeological site at Ćipur (from the book by P. Mijović „Cetinje as Phoenix“)



Ivan Crnojević's Mill

It is most likely that Ivan Crnojević's Mill, in the present-day Bishop Prince's Garden, was built in the 80-ies of the 15th century. It was erected by Ivan Crnojević for the needs of the court and surrounding population, at the mouth of the river Cetinje right branch, a sinking river which had flowed through Cetinje plain until the end of the 17th century and branched into two branches near Vlach Church, one towards Cetinje Monastery, and the other one towards the big abyss in Donje Polje. Even at the beginning of the 20th century, according to some information, corn was being ground there, using the water which would pour down towards the Abyss during the period of ample rainfalls and collected in the enclosed area "jaža". It is most likely that the mill had been slightly overbuilt and later on undergone several reconstructions.

Ivan Crnojević's Mill, a low rise building, of elongated rectangular base with double pitch roof, with door and no windows, is the oldest preserved traditional building of the 15th century architecture, which is the period of the origin of the nucleus of the town. It is not only the architectural heritage of the Crnojevićs, but also the only material witness to the river Cetinje which, together with the Bishop Prince's makes an inseparable landscape ensemble.

Cetinje Monastery

Cetinje Monastery, Monastery with the Church of the Nativity of the Holy Mother of God, or St. Peter's Monastery is situated within the nucleus of the Historical core of Cetinje, at the foot of Orlovog krša (Eagle's rock), at the site where once stood the Court of Ivan Crnojević. It was erected by the Bishop Prince Danilo between 1701 and 1704. The construction of the Monastery represents the securing not only of spiritual but also of physical continuity since the most important parts and details from the architectural corpus of the Crnojevićs' monastery were built into it. The Monastery complex has been demolished and reconstructed, extended and adapted on several occasions. The Monastery houses the relic of St. Peter of Cetinje, whose cult caused that Cetinje Monastery is very often mentioned under his name.

The Monastery complex consists of the church of the Nativity of the Mother of God, guest rooms, Monastery museum and royal graveyard, enclosed from the West by a stone wall with a gate, as well as the new residence of the Metropolitan. The entire complex has been enlarged and adapted on several occasions, in accordance with the needs and the configuration of the terrain, but with strictly respecting all earlier stages. The works on the construction of the Monastery, in the period between 1701 and 1704 constitute the first stage when the Monastery church was erected, the cells, the dining room and possibly also the tower. The result of the most comprehensive reconstructions, performed in the period from 1925 to 1927 is the construction of the new quarters of the Metropolitan, later on transferred to the new building, and the alteration of the appearance of the tower – belfry, which acquires present-day looks.

The church of the Nativity of the Mother of God represents the core of the entire complex, designed as a one-nave building with a small nartex of irregular shape leaning against a rock. Typologically similar to the church of St. Nicholas at "Riječki grad", the vaulted naos ends with a high semicircular apse and low transept, and two choirs. The interior is dominated by the iconostasis, made in Pseudo-Baroque style, as well as the tombs of the Prince Danilo and the Great Duke Mirko. The relic of St. Peter of Cetinje is situated in the southern choir. St. Peter's House of Silence is situated next to the rock, on the northern side of the church. On the southern side, there are one-storey guest houses with arcade cornices. In the quarters of the Metropolitan, built in the period between 1701 and 1704, which is also called Njegoš's guest house, there is the church reliquary, the most important museum institution of that kind in Montenegro. "Guvernadurica", prison cell, is located on the ground floor of the guest house. In the churchyard there are the tombs of the Bishop Prince Sava, Mitrofan Ban, Princess Darinka and Princess Olga, whilst the royal graveyard of Petrović dynasty is situated in the arcade row alongside the external wall.

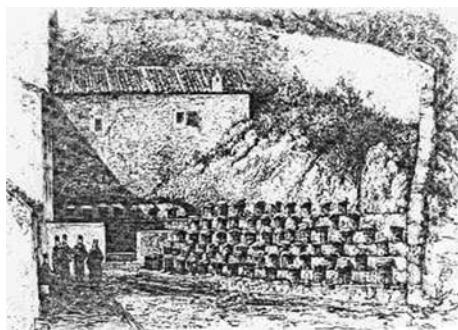
Cetinje Monastery constitutes a harmonious architectural ensemble. During the creation, in continuity,



the buildings merged with one another, respecting and adjusting to the encountered values, following the morphology of the terrain. This resulted in a unique complex which makes a true benchmark in the architecture of this area. Cetinje Monastery represents a monument of capital significance due to its architectural historical and cultural values. Cetinje Monastery symbolizes centuries' long freedom fighting, and constitutes a place where the history of Montenegro was being created and unfolded.

"Sionica"

"Sionica" can be considered the first administrative building in Cetinje. The house was erected by Petar I Petrović next to the Monastery, as the premises of the Senate ("Praviteljstvo"). It was a ground-floor house, of elongated base, built using dry-stone technique, divided in three parts by wattle partitions. Small windows were higher than usual, double pitch roof was covered in stone plates. The first section, left from the entrance was used for the overnight stay of the Senators; the central section was used as a conference hall. There was a fireplace around which there were stone seats one of which was particularly raised for the Chair. The third section was spatially more modest and it could be used by guards or servants. On the preserved illustration, numerous beehives can be seen in its immediate vicinity.



"Sionica" (engraving from the book by D. and U. Martinović, Cetinje – monument of architecture)

"Tablja"

Cetinje "Tablja", a defence tower constructed in 1833 by Petar II Petrović Njegoš was located on the elevation immediately above Cetinje Monastery, where a fortified "gradina" is assumed to have existed back in the 6th century BC. "Tablja" was a building of circular base, most probably never completed, which was supposed to accommodate 24 guards with all cannons. Instead of being used in defensive purposes it was used for firing artillery salutes on the occasion of the arrival of important guests in Cetinje. Also, until the year 1850, severed Turkish heads would be hoisted there as war trophies. Later on, it was turned into a belfry from which bell would be sounded on the occasion of big celebrations and for saluting the guest of honour. It was pulled down in 1938, when a smaller bell tower was constructed on a nearby rock.

"Biljarda"

The building erected by Petar II Petrović Njegoš in 1838 as his Residence, for the needs of the Senate and state administration, used to be called "new house" in the beginning, soon to be named „Biljarda". It was called so after the first billiards table brought to Montenegro by Njegoš himself. The table was placed in one of the rooms. Until then, all state institutions had been housed in the premises of Cetinje Monastery. Njegoš erected "Bijarda" with the assistance he had received in Russia in 1837. The design was made by the Russian colonel and diplomat Jakov Nikolajevič Ozereckovski. It was built as a fortified castle, with very

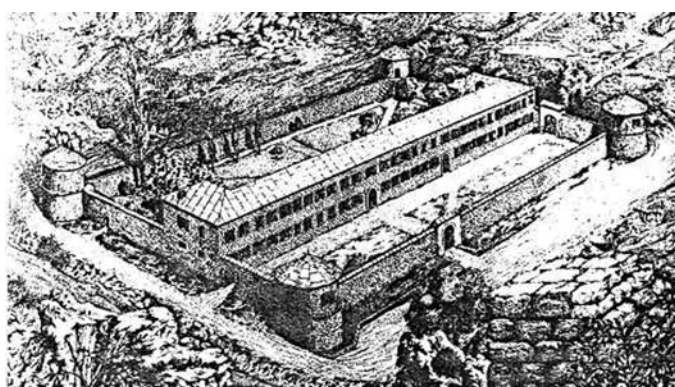


prominent fortification character. The “Biljarda” complex consists of the building of very elongated base, with two symmetrical lateral wings, with the courtyard stretching from the front and the back enclosed by a high stone wall and four circular defence towers on all four corners. The courtyard is of approximately square base, within which there are three wells, paths and greenery. The building itself consists of the ground floor, the first floor and the hip roof. The roof had been covered in lead which was taken off in order to make bullets during the Herzegovina Uprising in 1875. All to the year 1867, the “Biljarda” had been used as a royal residence of Montenegrin rulers, Njegoš’s successors, Prince Danilo and Prince Nikola. After that, until the year 1910 the building housed various state institutions and ministries. During certain period, “Biljarda” also housed Njegoš’s printing workshop, after it had been moved from the Monastery. “Biljarda” is particularly linked to the work of educational institutions, as well. It offered its premises to the Gymnasium and the Seminary, and the Girls’ Institute for a brief period of time. Beside all that, during the time of Njegoš and Prince Danilo it functioned as the biggest Montenegrin museum collection, where apart from the most precious ecclesiastic objects, a special hall displayed war trophies, which were transferred to the Museum of war trophies in Laboratory building at the end of the eighties of the 19th century.

With time, and especially in the first half of the 20th century, the “Biljarda” underwent several radical changes.

During World War I, i.e. the occupation period, the Austro-Hungarians located their headquarters in the “Biljarda”. For military-strategic reasons, in order to comprehend better the territory of Montenegro, in 1916 in the southern part of the “Biljarda” courtyard, a relief of Montenegro was made. The relief was made of plaster with the scale 1:10000, with quite high precision. A group of Austro-Hungarian experts worked on the creation of the relief, as well as the Montenegrin sculptor Marko Brežanin from Spič, a prisoner at the time. The relief is protected by basilica shaped pavilion, with the structure made of metal and glass.

The reconstruction, which restored all four towers and the bounding wall, was carried out in 1951, on the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Njegoš’s death, when Njegoš’s museum was established.



“Biljarda” according to the engraving by V. Slavik (book D. and U. Martinović, Cetinje – monuments of architecture)

Senate building

In the mid-19th century, for the needs of the Senate, a building was erected situated at the top of Court Street, opposite King Nikola’s Court. The Senate building had been one of the oldest Cetinje houses, typical residential building with the ground floor and the first floor, covered in three-pitch roof. It was pulled down



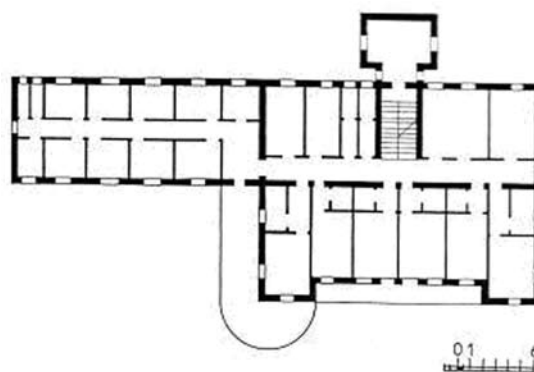
at the beginning of 1939 in order to secure greater area for the plateau where the monument to the King Aleksandar I Karađorđević was supposed to be erected.

“Lokanda”

The documents get us back to the year 1864, at the time when there is a great interest in visiting Cetinje, which with its then existing hospitality capacities – taverns could not satisfy the needs of the settlement; at the time which pointed out to the necessity of erecting the first public facility – hotel, called “Lokanda”. It was the meeting place of many famous domestic and foreign persons, offering a series of leisure and entertainment activities. Billiards were being played there, chess, cards, dancing was being organized, fashion-dress balls, reserve officers’ parties, New Year Eves, elections for the Miss of Montenegro ... Hotel service was being offered in six foreign languages, and it was possible to buy Italian, Greek, German, Russian and Serbian newspapers there.

With its architecture, “Lokanda” represented the synonym of Cetinje hospitality industry, and with its content and ambiance, a significant component of the intimate town atmosphere. With the lapse of time, a circle of national youth was created there, consisting of Montenegrin people educated abroad, noble citizens and foreign nationals domiciled in Cetinje, and it can be said that Lokanda was one of the meeting places of all intellectual forces of Montenegro, which was the birthplace of the Montenegrin political, democratic, national and literary thought.

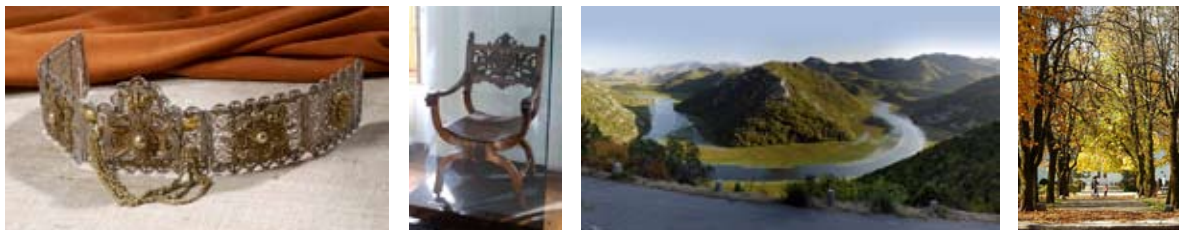
Subsequently shaped, dominant position with the attractive park at the back, it stands today as an empty plateau, the reminiscence of the first contemporary hotel in Montenegro, the first modern profane building in Cetinje and the first symbol of urban Cetinje. In the first decade of the 20th century the “Lokanda” housed the diplomatic mission of the USA. The building was pulled down after the 1979 earthquake.



“Lokanda”, from a 1926 photograph, and the ground floor plan of the building from the book by D. and U. Martinović, Cetinje – monuments of architecture)

“Laboratory”

In 1865, the first military industry building was built in Cetinje. It was called the “Laboratory” („Laboratorija”). The building was made with the money given for that purpose to Montenegro by the Serbian Prince Mihailo Obrenović. It was situated at former outskirts of the town, at the foot of Škrka. Ammunition was being manufactured there and weapons were being repaired for the needs of the Montenegrin regular army. By the year 1910 4.5 million gun powder cartridges and lead were manufactured for two types of rifles.



With minor adaptations, the Laboratory building was used in 1953 as the first manufacturing hall of the newly established factory „Obod“. Several years later, the building was pulled down for the needs of the development and modernization of the factory.

King Nikola's Court

The first years of the rule of Prince Nikola were marked by the beginning of works on the construction of the Prince's Court (1863), which had been initially intended for the widow to the Prince Danilo-Princess Darinka. However, in 1867, the Prince Nikola moves his quarters from the "Biljarda" to the new building. With the lapse of time, the building suffered certain alterations, and it got its current appearance in 1910.

The Court is situated in the former Court Street (nowadays on Court Square), in the immediate vicinity of Cetinje Monastery, Ćipur and Njegoš's "Biljarda", opposite the buildings which later on housed the Serbian and Bulgarian diplomatic missions. Its northern section is turned towards the Square, whilst its back section is dominated by the park area. The back façade is embellished by a comfortable stairway, which is an open link between the building, the garden and the town park. The building has got calm facades without decorations, articulated by simple rectangular openings. The enclosed porch with the roofed balcony, on the first floor and the coat of arms of the Petrovićs in the tympanum, accentuates the main façade and makes the building breathe out Neoclassicism.

The Court as the centre of power, was also the centre of political and cultural events in Montenegro. It has been a museum as of the year 1926.

III. Architecture from the 70-ies of the 19th century to World War I

III. 1. Development of the town from the 70-ies of the 19th century to World War I.

This period sees new development era for the town, particularly intensified following the Berlin Congress, so that with the construction of the representative facilities and the introduction of the European spirit urbanistic-architectural structure of the Historical Core is rendered complete.

III. 2. Urbanistic-architectural values

During the period of the peace, in the 70-ies of the 19th century, Cetinje started acquiring the physiognomy of a town with regular urban distribution of houses. The town was being developed intensively and it was strengthening its economic and political role in Montenegro. In 1868, it had 80 houses, and as early as in 1872 115.

On the basis of the urban plan of Cetinje made in 1875 by Spiridon Gopčević, it can be seen that the town started acquiring the contours of an urban area and that already constructed public edifices made basic marking of the town, which will have impact on its further development. At that time Cetinje already had 160 houses. Also, it can be perceived that the town started being developed in the centre of the plain, independently from the ancient core. The town is developed in a planned manner following orthogonal urban scheme along Katunska Street as its axis, whilst the side streets intersecting at the right angles made a street network. The second street parallel to Katunska Street is Bajova Street, which started being developed in the 70-ies and which later on becomes the backbone to the urban orthogonal matrix.



III. 3. Public architecture from the 70-ies of the 19th century to World War I.

Following the Berlin Congress in 1878, when Montenegro becomes an internationally recognized independent state, comes the period of sudden and accelerated development of Cetinje, as a town agglomeration. The striving of Cetinje to catch up with the contemporary courses of the urban life of other European royal capitals, influenced on the construction of many public edifices. Following the Berlin Congress, numerous diplomatic missions come to Cetinje and rent the best residential buildings in Dvorska and Katunska Streets, and at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century many European states build their own embassy buildings in Cetinje choosing the most beautiful sites in the town. The buildings are of various architectural styles like Neo-Baroque, Clacisism, Art-Nouveau, Modern Art etc. Bigger embassy buildings had organized gardens, tennis courts following the trend of the social prestige and European lifestyle.

The most significant public edifices from this period are:

Girls' Institute, Hospital "Danilo I", Theatre "Zetski Dom", Blue Palace, Military Quarters, monument to the Bishop Prince Danilo at Eagle's Rock, Government Home, Bank of Montenegro, Austro-Hungarian diplomatic mission, Turkish diplomatic mission, the buildings of the Electric Power Station, Court church at Ćipur, Pharmacy, Catholic Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Chapel at the New Cemetery, then Town and Court parks.

Government House

It is the year 1910; one of the most important years in the history of Montenegro. Whilst the jubilee on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the rule of the Prince Nikola is at its full preparation and the proclamation of Montenegro a kingdom, the architect Corradini completes the third representative public edifice in Cetinje, known as Government House. It was built for less than a year, primarily for the needs of the Montenegrin Government. It is located at the crossroads of the urban tissue and the rocky Cetinje landscape: from the front - articulated urban appearance, at the back - deep shades of nearby hills, Orlov krš (Eagle's rock), the Monastery with the "tablja" and the new road.

Monumentality, voluminousness and representativeness are the features of this edifice, which symbolizes the height of the power of the former state. Through the building made in reinforced concrete and consisting of four one-storey wings in the nucleus of which there is the atrium, Corradini expressed a harmonized ensemble of forms, tendency and taste. The marking of the principal façade, the shifting of the vertical axis and emphasizing its central part with the spatial porch luxurious balcony with balustrade, convex front façade, merging with sculpture, the use of classical forms, columns, arches, gable walls, tendency toward grandiosity, are the characteristics of the Baroque, which is not only the style, but an attitude towards life and arts. With the sculptural end of the main façade in the form of an eagle, the symbol of victory, strength, authority, royal dignity, Corradini rounds up his engagement on the public edifices of Cetinje from the Belle Epoque era. This building is now a museum.

After the celebration of the jubilee of the fiftieth anniversary of the rule of Prince Nikola and the proclamation of Montenegro a kingdom, numerous visits of the writers of travelogues, painters, musicians, architects, journalists..., the image is intensified of the miniature European royal capital, which through the inheritance and more recent architectural solutions was formed as a panopticum of styles, unique in well composed contrasts of urban and natural landscape.

Girls' Institute

In the year 1871, in the immediate vicinity of the hotel Lokanda, the first modern school building in Monte-



negro was erected for the needs of the “Girls’ Institute of the Empress Maria Aleksandrovna”, who supported the construction of the facility and financed its work until its abolishment in 1913. The shape of the building originated from a bigger local building. Made of stone, with its then imposing size and reputation it enjoyed, this building attracted the attention beyond the borders of Montenegro. The Institute was being frequented by the girls from respectable Montenegrin families and from abroad. With the lapse of time, the building underwent numerous remedial activities and adaptations.

The value of the building is contained in its historical, cultural and educational role, and from this time distance, the Institute is one of the most respected secondary female educational institutions with the South Slavs.

Danilo I Hospital

Ever since the time of the Prince Danilo, foreign doctors stayed in Cetinje, mostly from France. However, in the second half of the 19th century, Cetinje acquires another new facility - “Danilo I” hospital, quite simple edifice, primarily known for its use. Constructed according to the design of the court doctor G. Frilley in 1873, it was the first, and for a long time the only hospital in Montenegro.

Pharmacy

In the year 1878, the first public pharmacy in Montenegro was established, first of all state owned and then in the private ownership of Jova Drečofrom Herzegovina. Its last owner, Krsto Matanović – Čeklić, moved it to his simple one-storey house in Njegoša Street.

“Zetski dom”

The Berlin Congress in the year 1878 brought to Montenegro its state sovereignty. This significant historical moment reflected particularly strongly in Cetinje, which develops at an intensified pace and enlarges its territory. These years, the number of inhabitants rises, certain intellectual potential is developed which needs certain artistic experience, which is only partly satisfied through Cetinje Reading Room, within the framework of which music and theatrical section is formed, from which derives and becomes organized music and theatrical life of the town. Theatrical performances were organized in the Royal Palace or in private homes, and in the royal gardens in particular.

When in 1883 the first Voluntary theatrical company was established (which was first of all active within Cetinje Reading Room), the idea matured on the construction of a theatre building and other institutions of culture. The construction of the “Zetski dom” started in 1884 according to the design of the engineer from Trogir Josip Slade Šilović. In the year 1888 starts its new theatrical function, although with incomplete interior. The edifice is finally completed in 1896 and uses the name “Prince’s Montenegrin Theatre”, which beside domestic programmes accommodates visiting and travelling theatrical groups. With the lapse of time, the edifice underwent a series of changes. The spatial concept of the theatre is a three-nave one, reflected in its shape and in the interior organization of the space. The front façade is resolved in the form of a porch, with three slender arched openings, above which there is a terrace. With the simplicity of the façades, the frieze of the arched windows, discrete profiling of the roof cornice, solid pedestal skirting and especially with luxurious representative attic, with exceptional artistic purity, the building breaths out Neo-Romanesque architectural expression.

With the construction of “Zetski dom”, the first cultural – multidisciplinary edifice, and at the same time the first theatre building in Montenegro, the embryo was created of Montenegrin enlightenment and the prerequisites for the institutional development of culture. Today, “Zetski dom” is only one out of a series of Cetinje edifices from the Belle Epoque era, which testifies to cultural and general social environment of the royal capital.



Blue Palace

At the end of the 19th century, in 1894, started the construction of the residence of the heir to the throne Danilo. Carefully selected micro-location, which had envisaged the edifice in an ensemble of the park area, is only one out of numerous values of this harmonious edifice.

The façades of the tone-storey building with the mansard, were made alive by doubled pilasters with Corinthian capitals, and their regular distribution echoes symmetry. The main façade with its balanced horizontal-vertical relation (cornice, balcony on the first floor, prominent sill, eight pairs of pilasters), is articulated in six fields. A comfortable, semi-circular stairway leads to the interior of the building, where, by its beauty, stands out the hall on the first floor, with the ceiling decorations.

Direct contact with the garden, which is attached to the town park, is achieved by means of the back staircase with prominent railing. According to its architectural features, the edifice has got the feature of the Empire style. Its historical significance is strengthened by the architectural quality and the ambience values of the edifice. With the lapse of time, the building had various usages, and it was also in the function of a gallery and administrative premises of "Cetinje Biennale".

Military Quarters

In the year 1896, the "Military Quarters" were completed on Obilića field as an edifice for the needs of accommodating permanent military formation of the Montenegrin army, the architectural expression of which was subject to its purpose – the functionality of which is of primary importance. Today, the building has got several functions: public service, entrepreneurship, hospitality service, sport, culture.

Church at Ćipur

On the foundations of Crnojević Monastery from 1482, the Prince Nikola erected in 1886 the church dedicated to the Nativity of the Mother of God. However, due to badly executed construction works, the church soon collapsed. In the year 1890, for the construction of the church with the present-day appearance, the Prince Nikola engaged Miloš Lepotić. It was built of fine, white chipped stones, single-nave, with three-part belfry of "spindle" type. From the roof structure protrudes rectangular pedestal, which carries a polygonal dome. The western façade is adorned by a stone decorative rosette, underneath which there is a stone tablet with the founder's inscription.

The interior stores the iconostasis, made in five zones. At the Holy Door, there are saints in the medallions and the scene of the Annunciation. In the fields shaped by finely carved, gilded twisted posts, the standing figures of the saints are placed. "Predela" show floral decorations, and the final zone is given in the form of the cross with the Mother of God and St. John. The iconostasis is a work of Sanct Petersburg's iconographer from the end of the 19th century.

The church stores the remains of the King Nikola and Queen Milena, transferred there from San Remo in 1989. Church is religiously active.

Church of St. Anthony of Padua

Thanks to the donors, among which the Prince Nikola, the Italian Queen Jelena, Pope Lio XIII, Strossmeyer, for the needs of the Catholic population, the construction started of the parish building and the church dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua according to the design of the architect Corradini, who had imagined the church as a single-nave edifice with the transept and narthex. Its orientation is West-East. On the northern wall, there is a stained glass with the image of the Patron saint of the church. It was completed in 1912. The interior has got a preserved marble altar, transferred from the chapel of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic mission. The church is active and the Franciscan nuns serve there regularly. In former Montenegro it was the sole Catholic Church, which enhances its value.



Sculptural monuments

The Mausoleum of the Bishop Prince Danilo is the first preserved public monument in Cetinje. Visible from all angles, Orlov krš (Eagle's Rock) with the mausoleum dominates Cetinje plain.

At the time of the preparation for the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the rule of Petrović-Njegoš dynasty and the decision on the placing of the monument to the Bishop Prince Danilo, in "Glas Crnogorca" from 1893, competition was announced for the conceptual design of the monument, for which, due to financial restrictions, the solution of the Princess Jelena was estimated to be the most acceptable one. The model of the monument was made by the Princess Jelena, assisted by the French architect Frouche, sculptor Vaultier and the engineer Andrija Radović – who managed the works. It was completed in 1897. It consists of the sarcophagus on the pedestal on the plate of which there is the image of sceptre placed in the east. The applied Bronze medallion with the profile image of the Prince Danilo is the work of art of the French sculptor Paul Vautier. The West is marked by a three-leaved cross, with the symbols of the Evangelists given in the form of a relief. Above the sarcophagus raises a baldachin.

On the plateau in front of Vlach Church, in the immediate vicinity of the building of the former French diplomatic mission, in the year 1939, "Vila" was made, a monumental, memorial, made by the prominent Montenegrin sculptor Risto Stijović, dedicated to the volunteers who got drowned near Medova.

The centre of the square of King Nikola' Court is dominated by the monumental monument of the founder of Cetinje, Ivan Crnojević, the work of the sculptor Anto Gržetić from the year 1983.

On Lovćen – "Jezerski vrh", at the altitude of 1660 m, from where there is a view of the relief of Montenegro, there is the mausoleum of Petar II Petrović Njegoš. It was erected in 1974 according to the design of Ivan Meštrović, following the unpleasant historical events – the demolition and reconstruction of Njegoš's chapel.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS IN CETINJE

Immediately after the Berlin Congress and the established diplomatic relations with a great number of European countries and the USA, entering the "Belle Epoque" Cetinje experiences accelerated architectural and cultural progress. Apart from the new appearance, the diplomacy brought to Cetinje a new way of social life. The town started acquiring the characteristics of a European metropolis, thus the King Nikola announced in 1896 that Cetinje would remain permanently the royal capital.

For the needs of their diplomatic missions, Greece, Bulgaria, Germany and Belgium rented mostly simple – plain Cetinje houses, on good locations in the vicinity of the Court. So, Greece first of all rented houses in Katunska Street, Bulgaria in Court Street - the house of Duke Ivo Radonjić, Germany the house of Jovan Milunović-Piper, whilst Belgium had its honourable consul Mr. Vuko Vuletić, whose house was located in the vicinity of the Court as well.

Today, all these buildings have their functions, as follows: former Bulgarian mission with a comfortable garden offers hospitality facility (Town café), the buildings of the former German mission and Belgian consulate are used as residential buildings.

Austro-Hungarian diplomatic mission

Purposefully, Austro-Hungarian Empire was the first to erect its building, followed by Russia, Italy, France and Great Britain. Following the approval of the Prince Nikola for the purchase of land, at the end of the



19th century (1896), the construction commenced of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic mission, according to the design of the engineer from Trogir Josip Slade Šilović. Located at the end of Bajova Street, the building was completed in 1898. It was built of stone, with solid skirting and prominent window frames. The façades of the building are articulated by windows and portals, with the emphasis on the main one, which is given in the form of the porch with three arched openings and the loggia on the first floor. Within the mission complex, a Roman Catholic chapel was constructed, with Neo-Romanesque western façade, in the centre of which there is the oculus, surmounted by arched niches with sculptures of the Mother of God and archangels, with a decorative frieze of the roof cornice flowing under them. On the northern façade there are two Neo-Gothic windows. The voluminousness, full-empty relation and façade processing create an architectural harmony, which is in correlation with the functionality of the building. Within the spacious parcel defined by a parapet wall and the wrought iron fence, there is a tennis court. The building was used for the needs of the Austro-Hungarian diplomatic mission until World War I, and nowadays it is used by the National Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

Russian diplomatic mission

At the dawn of the 20th century (1900), the Administration of the Russian Empire passes the decision on the construction of the building to accommodate its diplomatic mission, and the former minister Konstantin Arkadijevič Gubastov chooses the site, which is given as a present to Russia by Prince Nikola, issuing a decree in May of the same year. The building was erected according to the design of the Italian architect Corradini in 1903. It was moved into in the same year on which occasion a celebration was organized.

Pretentious micro-location, surrounded by the Girls' Institute, Danilo I hospital and the theatre "Zetski dom", it implied the voluminousness and luxury. The building is located within a spacious garden, bordered by the wrought iron fence and gate, with two guard posts. The horizontal division by floors is emphasized by lodgement and profiling, whilst the vertical was achieved using the façade columns and by flanking the nucleus mansard by the lowering the roof. This achieved the balance and harmony of the building.

The main façade concentrated all the decorations, while others are rather simple, articulated by two-winged windows without decorations. The plasterwork of the main façade con *alegrezza*, with the Baroque motifs on the garlands, palmette and mansard oculi, corresponds to the interior, which contributes to the overall luxurious impression. Baroque features make the Russian mission one of the most luxurious buildings of Cetinje, and the building itself represents a remarkable edifice of Cetinje Belle Epoque architecture.

The building was being used by the mission until the year 1915, and today it houses the faculty of Arts.

Italian diplomatic mission

The building of the Italian diplomatic mission started in the year 1905. It is situated at the north-western entrance to the town, at the intersection of the roads Cetinje-Lovćen, Cetinje-Njeguši-Kotor.

The building was constructed according to the design of the architect Corradini. Here, contrary to the building of the Russian mission, Corradini chooses calmer architectural expression, *con gravità*. The edifice is characterized by calm façades, with rhythmically distributed window openings. The entrance section is clearly marked, given in the form of a porch, above which there is a spacious, celebration balcony. Discrete and refined exterior decoration, consisting of finely made window frames, is made complete by the emphasized roof cornice. Spacious interior halls with plastered ceilings, give the impression of luxury and contribute to the impression of festivity. The correlation of the edifice, of the spacious park area, of the tennis court and of the cultivated green areas, makes complete the appearance and creates a special ambience ensemble.

The building was used by the mission for the needs of the mission until the year 1916, and today it houses the Central National Library "Đurđe Crnojević".



French diplomatic mission

At the time when the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Russia and Italy built the buildings for their respective diplomatic missions and when Cetinje greatly enjoyed the respect of other European royal capitals, it is with the decision of the municipal Council that France was given land for the construction of the mission. The building was completed in 1910, shortly before the proclamation of Montenegro a kingdom. France ensured prestige in the magnificence and luxury of Cetinje diplomatic missions and the need for a high quality recommendation and presentation, by choosing a prominent location and engaging universally known architect Auguste Perret, who is considered the initiator and the founder of the avant-garde movement in architecture and arts in general.

Located in Katunska Street, today Njegoševa Street, in the immediate vicinity of the former Bank of Montenegro, due to its stylistically pure and clear determinations, architectural, historical and ambience values, the French mission is perhaps the most valuable edifice in Cetinje.

Although the frontal façade was emphasized by the attractive solution – in the form of a convex entrance above which there is a balcony, the imagination and beauty of craftsmanship of the others does not lag behind. Perret searches for various colours and arranges them according to the principle of harmony and contrast. In the interior, the semi-bent reinforced concrete staircase has been preserve, as well as nine nicely designed chimney places.

The value of the building is shown in its historical significance, material used, architectural solution and artism, where with the composition of rooftop windows and chimneys, the processing of the façades with a daring combination of the materials, rough stone in the skirting, rustic concrete and decorative polychromatic ceramic tiles, this building was the first one in Cetinje to express clear stylistic features of the contemporary style – Art Nouveau. Alongside the building and its parcel of land, there is a fence wall, combined with the elements of wrought iron.

French diplomatic mission stayed in the building until 1916, and it is used today by the Central National Library “Đurđe Crnojević”.

English diplomatic mission

The beginning of the second decade of the 20th century was marked by the construction of yet another, historically significant edifice, which was built for the needs of British diplomacy in the year 1912. The purchased parcel, with exceptional micro-location – the main street and the centre of the circle of important buildings, expressed the interest and respect towards Montenegro.

For the drafting of the design, Great Britain engaged the English architect Harty, who in the spirit of English traditionalism “saw” the building as an English summer house. Simple and calm, one-storey building with the porch and a typical low parapet wall with wrought iron fence, with the cultivated green area in front, spacious garden and the town park at the back, approached with its expression the profane architecture of Cetinje and became incorporated in the setting of the under-Lovćen landscape. Today, it houses the Academy of Music Arts.

Serbian diplomatic mission

Serbian diplomatic mission had originally been located in the house of Jovo Milinović (Piper), in Katunska Street. It was transferred to Gavro Vuković’s house in 1907, and in 1909 former Serbian diplomatic representative’s office is raised to the level of diplomatic mission, and it stays in the same building until its closure in 1915, prior to the arrival of the Austro-Hungarian army into Cetinje. It is a simple rectangular building with the first floor and the attic, a typical Cetinje house of the period, of simply processed and plastered facades. Today, it houses the Ethnographic Museum.



Turkish diplomatic mission

Duke Mašo Vrbica's house was built at the beginning of the 80-ies of the 19th century in the centre of the Historical core. In the year 1888, the Turkish emissary Dževat-pasha, writes a letter to the Prince Nikola wishing to purchase this private house, for the needs of the Turkish diplomatic mission. The approved purchase marked the beginning of the acquisition of the ownership rights over real estates in Montenegro. The house, a simple building of rectangular base, with the first floor, of modest interior, was used for the needs of the Turkish mission until the year 1912. Today, it stores the Academy of Dramatic Arts.

III.4. Residential architecture from the 70-ies of the 19th century to World War I

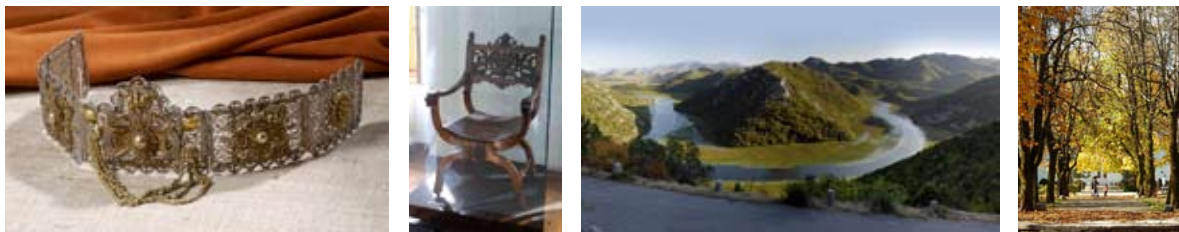
The strengthening of the political role of Montenegro in the region influenced the expansion in the areas of residential architecture, as well as the increase of the number of inhabitants. The 70—ies of the 19th century see the construction of bigger and modern houses, contrary from the former low-rise buildings, mostly covered in straw. The new concept of constructing town residential buildings comprised the ground-floor and the first-floor, where the ground-floor most often was being used as the commercial area, and the upper floor as the living area. At the end of the 19th century there is a change in the organization of residential houses, in accordance with the needs of the Pro-European lifestyle, which was then being cherished in Cetinje. Many houses introduce drawing-rooms for guests, and the attics are used as living areas (as a rule, bedrooms). Social division starts. So, the Royal family lived in Dvorska Street and senior civil servants, whilst in Katunska Street there were diplomatic misisons and their employees, other families of civil servants and dukes, some state institutions and shops with the population of merchants and craftsmen.

At the beginning of the 20th century the urban expansion in Cetinje continues with even greater intensity, so that in 1909 the town has got 500 houses and 5895 inhabitants. With the purpose of introducing order in the area of construction, the Ministry of Internal Affairs issued in 1911 the Building Instruction which constitutes the first law and set of norms in the civil engineering of Montenegro. Beside the construction of residential buildings, manz private houses are beautified which contributed to the new urban looks of Cetinje. Thus, in Cetinje four types of urban residential houses were created, which have been preserved and formed as a traditional concept: single-floor house with the attic, two-floor house and two-floor house with the attic.

The houses were being built in a regular street row within the orthogonal matrix, with the network of town streets forming the enclosed urban blocks within which there are courtyards. The courtyards are surrounded by stone walls of medium height containing ancillary facilities like storerooms, bathrooms, kitchens, water reservoirs, which made courtyards active participants in the everyday lives of the citizens. Since the houses were built in street rows they are accessed directly from the street, i.e. the pavements. Long corridors connect the entrance part from the street to courtyards, which means that the organization of Cetinje houses is: street - house – courtyard.

At the time when Montenegro is proclaimed a kingdom, and when foreign architects do the finishing touches on the Building of the former French diplomatic mission and on the building of the Government Home, Cetinje is enriched in family houses, which represent status symbols.

At the turn of the century, Miloš Lepetić, already affirmed builder, started the construction of the family house, located in the immediate vicinity of the Building of the former French diplomatic mission, opposite the building of the former Mortgage Bank (nowadays the building to the President of the State). The facility was buing built pretentiously, which is reflected in a careful selection of the site, sizes and construction



manner, with the attributes which recommended it for rent, first of all of the Postal-telegraphic station, and then of the Bank of Montenegro, for the needs of which one floor was added. The front stone façade with door lintels, consoles, glassed balcony with balustrade on the first and the balcony of the second floor, make this edifice a representative example of Cetinje family house.

The treasury of Cetinje family houses, beside Lepetić's, is complemented by Vujović's house and two "villas" in cottage style built for two families of former famous Cetinje doctors, Dr. Matanović and Dr. Perazić, built according to the design of the English architect Harty, who was being engaged in the construction of the building of the English diplomatic mission. With its harmonious and humane size, skilfully composed architectural elements, as well as with its relation towards the area and the garden that encircles them, these villas look like exhibits of English garden architecture built in the rocky Montenegrin area.

The Vukotićs and the Đukanovićs' houses – erected at the same time, represent precious examples of Cetinje residential buildings. The Vukotićs' house was erected in 1910, opposite the building of the former French diplomatic mission, in the immediate vicinity of the family houses of the Lepetićs, Đukanovićs and Vujovićs. It was built according to the design of the engineer Jovan Maguljani. It has got a square plan, and in the area it is a cube, with the emphasized axis of symmetry and equally prominent plinth and the attic with oculi. Maximal simplicity with straightforward cornices leaves the impression of strength and unity. The floors were made of reinforced concrete. Its values are reflected in for the first time used reinforced concrete in the Blakans, in a residential facility, architectural assembly and artistic elements, determined by the avant-garde style movement-Cubism.

Built in 1910, the house of the Đukanovićs was erected according to the design of the owner - engineer Marko Đukanović, under the influence, it seems, of Paris villas. It has a square plan, two floors with a typical mansard and belveders. The main façade is decorated by big openings, window frames and spacious porch with the balcony supported by four columns. On each of the column fronts there is a figure with its attributes, which as a group represent four seasons of the year. This group of figures depicts the repetitive cycle of life cycles. All the figures were made of concrete. The beauty of the palace is particularly contributed by the fine and light wrought iron fences.

Cetinje parks and green areas

The Bishop Prince's garden and Teachers' estate, located in the delta of the former river Cetina, until the construction of the underpass represented the integral part of Ćipur, i.e. the area of Cetinje Monastery. The entire area had not been developed but forested, whilst the line of the trees between Ćipur, Biljard, Monastery and Bishop Prince's garden were planted at a later stage. In the immediate vicinity of King Nikola's Court, in the period from 1891 to 1894, two town parks were made with the elements of garden architecture. So, the Court Park was made in the French style and the Town Park in the English one. The overall area they covered was 7 ha. They are separated by Njegoševa Street. Together with the Bishop Prince's garden, Summer Stage, Old stadium (old playground) and the slopes of Orlov krš (Eagle's Rock), they constitute the inseparable segment of the then existing monumental and ambience values and the integral part of the Historical core.

IV. Architecture of Cetinje Historical Core in the period between two world wars

After the unification in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, in 1918, Cetinje remains the administrative seat of Zeta District, and with the division of the kingdom into "banovine" it acquires the status of the



capital of "Zeta Banovina". World War I marked the end of the intensive and sudden development of the town, a period when the Historical core was completed and urbanistically defined. New architectural élan is seen through the construction of representative, even monumental public and residential facilities, but also the organization of squares and placing of public monuments. Although some facilities are oversized in relation to the simple urban tissue and modest family houses, thus harming by their dimensions the urban structure and the existing spatial relations, this period results in the shaping of the town with European characteristics.

Within the Historical Core itself around 80 buildings were made among which there is the representative edifice of "Banska Uprava", Gendarmerie, Mortgage House, „Njegoš" School, hotel „New York" and other public buildings. In urbanistic sense, the development of Cetinje in this period relies on the then existing urban matrix, formed during the previous epochs. For the construction of public buildings, free non-developed parcels were used which still existed at the time in the narrow zone of the Historical Core of the town. The drafting of the designs was being entrusted to the most famous architects of that time like Nikolaj Krasnov, Dimitrije Leko, Gojko Tadić, Vukota Vukotić and Bogdan Nestorović, whose works bring new influences into Cetinje architecture. The period between two wars sees the construction of the first modern buildings of the time, like those two in the immediate vicinity of the Government House. At the same time, the residential row-houses formed three sides of "Balšića Pazar" (Market place) the appearance of which has been mostly preserved until the present days.

The building called "Banska uprava" was designed by Nikola Krasnov in the free space in between "Zetski dom" theatre and Teachers' School. It has got the basement, ground floor and two floors, whilst on the main façade there is also the third floor. It is of monumental size, intended as a representative edifice, with the rooms grouped along the corridor around two inner courtyards. The main entrance leads towards the vestibule with the principal stairway. The façades are a combination of elements made of stone and plaster. From World War II until the present days the building has been used by the Municipality (of the Royal Capital) of Cetinje.

Between the Court, the Biljarda and the Government House, in the 30-ies of the last century, the building of the Gendarmeries was erected, which nowadays houses Montenegro Archives. It is situated on the corner of an architectural block. It has got the basement, the ground floor, the first floor and the attic. According to the design of Vukota Vukotić, mansard attic was added in 1967. The building was adapted in 1980 for the needs of the State Archives.

The building called "Crkveni sud" (Ecclesiastic Court) was erected according to the design of Periša Vukotić in the period between two World Wars. It is located in the immediate vicinity of the Biljarda and the building of the Government House. It was built in the Neo-Romanesque style. It has got the basement, the ground floor and the first floor. It is covered in the four-pitch roof. The windows are composed in the form of biforia and triforia. The ground floor is made of stone. Within the ground floor, the windows are circular. The building of the Ecclesiastic court is used today for the needs of the Theological School.

The Mortgage Bank, the work of the architect Bogdan Nestorović, was erected in 1934-1936 in the spirit of Eclecticism. The entrance façade is characterized by the high access stone stairway with the statues representing a Montenegrin woman and a Montenegrin man in traditional costumes. After World War II the building was being used as the administrative building of the electrical appliances industry „Obod". Today, it is the residence of the President of the Sate.



In the area between the Hospital and the Military Quarters, in the year 1934, according to the design of the architect Periša Vukotić, a monumental building of the Elementary School „Njegoš“ was erected. Based on symmetrically resolved base in the form of the letter U with two storeys and four-pitch roof. The façades are processed in the combination of elements of artificial stone and plaster fields.

The building of the hotel „New York“ was built in the 30-ies of the last century, on the site of the first Cetinje café from the year 1832. In the period after the war, it was adapted for the needs of the Post Office. In recent times, a side wing was added with the mansard attic. This addition was being made according to the design of Vukota Vukotić.

The building of a smaller town hotel - Hotel „Beograd“ was erected in the 30-ies of the last century within the framework of the street row of Vilsonova Street. According to its characteristics represented an example of a typical residential building with the ground floor, the first floor and the attic with two roof windows. Nowadays, it is a residential building.

The building of the town hotel – Hotel „Nikšić“ located in Bajova Street, in the vicinity of the “Zetski Dom” represents a part of the street row with characteristic collonade of square columns and drawn in ground-floor. Nowadays, it is a residential building.

Serbian-Albanian Bank was built in Bajova Street, opposite Vlach Church, in the thirties of the past century and it represents a typical Cetinje town house, adapted for the needs of the Bank. The edifice is of a smaller size, with elevated ground-floor and the attic, as well as the traditional elements of architectural plastic on the plastered façades.

Residential architecture

Apart from public buildings, this is the period when numerous buildings of residential architecture were erected. Their position within the framework of the main town streets and squares testifies to the intensive development of Cetinje, and the architectural features of the buildings of this period illustrate the striving of their owners to adjust to the spirit of the existing urbanism. The buildings are mostly P + 1 + Pk (ground floor, first floor, attic), with double-pitch roofs with typical roof windows. Contrary to the former time characterized by the use of stone façades, the buildings are mostly plastered. Frequent motifs of the façades are balconies with wrought iron railings. Beside most frequent and most numerous type of residential buildings typical for this period, buildings appear in Cetinje which bring with them modern spirit and architecture typical for the urban character of more developed European environments.

The Vučekovićs House was built in 1932, according to the design of the engineer Josip Marinović (from 1929), which during the construction suffered significant changes by its owner Radovan Vučeković and the builder „Bepo“. The building is located at “Balšića Pazar” (Market place). The Vujovićs house was built in 1930, in Njegoševa Street, opposite the building of the French diplomatic mission, according to the design of the artist Blažo Vujović. It has got the elevated ground floor, the first floor and the mansard attic. The façades are plastered, with the window frames and the jagged angles made of artificial stone.

Residential architecture in Cetinje Plain

For the understanding of the origin and the development of residential houses in Cetinje Historical Core it is necessary to view the wider area of Cetinje Plain where the original settlements had appeared and the types of houses which had influenced the development of those in the core of Cetinje. Even in the period



until mid-15th century, i.e. the construction of the court and the monastery of the Crnojevićs in Cetinje, as well as after that, along the edge of Cetinje Plain, there had been settlements. These were: Bajice, Donji kraj, Humci, Gruda as well as Medovina, which is located next to the Core itself. The houses built in these settlements represent the examples of traditional stone houses.

All the residential and ancillary facilities which belong to the type of traditional stone house, which had been erected centuries ago, until mid-20th century, constitute the basis of the origin of the settlement, and later of the town. Such houses were being constructed using semi-processed, slightly chiselled stone, chiselled stone and finely chiselled stone in the corners „čošnjici“ and around window and door openings. Only later on were the façades plastered and coloured. It is covered in double-pitch roof of wooden structure with the cover made of rye straw, rarely by stone tiles, and later on by handmade channel tiles. The interior of the originally single-volume, and then two-volume house, gradually increased the number and the distribution of rooms equipped by traditional household objects, and later on by urban household objects under the influence of the European styles and workshops. The open hearth was the centre of the house, and every roofed area, precious dry zone. The builders of such houses were family heads and owners, master builders and stone-cutters who would inherit their knowledge and acquire it working with previous generations. Bajice settlement, situated on the northern edge of Cetinje Plain, legend has it, was established in 1550. It consists of a group of row-houses, erected on the boundary between the fertile plain and the slope. As a rule, the houses are located alongside the sunny side, oriented towards the south. The houses represent a typical type of traditional Montenegrin house. All the houses are perpendicular to the terrain contour lines. They have got two storeys, vaulted cellar „pod volat“ and the first floor, with double-pitch roof. They were made of the local roughly chiselled stone. The roof structure is wooden, and the roof is most often covered in rye straw or „škudla“, and in recent times in tiles.



Traditional one storey stone houses can be seen at Donji kraj as well. Some of the very nice examples are located in the group called „špadijeri“. At Medovina, which is located next to the very Town Core, in the immediate vicinity of the Monastery, we find the remains of traditional stone houses, which in this part are mostly ground-floor buildings.

Ambience values of Cetinje

The distribution of streets, squares, public areas and other facilities, especially the residential ones, clearly testifies to the manner of life, housing culture, originating in the historical context of the past centuries. The number of houses and inhabitants of Cetinje had not been rising suddenly until the second half of the 19th century. So that in 1592, in the entire Cetinje Plain there had been 44, and in 1614 70 houses, almost the same number as nearly two centuries later, in 1810. The year 1832 notes the datum on the construction of the first private house (Sionioca), and nine years later a row of family houses alongside the Biljarda after the construction of which we have more data and descriptions of the settlements by the foreigners who stayed in Cetinje. So according to the words of Edward Levitch Mitford, Cetinje “was neither a town nor village”.



The thing which is common for all earlier, old plans and counting of houses is the respect towards the encountered condition, listing and recording of the spontaneously created settlement with the buildings of traditional popular architecture. The original houses made of stone and straw, one next to the other were gradually surpassing their ground floor level becoming typical houses with the mansard or without it, then one-storey without a balcony and important decorations apart from the emphasized and whitewashed openings.

The spreading of the town towards Cetinje Plain, moving away from the nucleus, was happening in accordance with the configuration of the terrain and the existing road network. Spontaneously urbanized area left the possibility of organic links of the inhabitants with the space. All the row-houses and parallel main town streets left to each household a spacious courtyard, as a part of economic and ancillary area where family life was being unfolded. The basic objective of courtyard facades, openings, exits and courtyard area was to satisfy the residential function and ancillary needs. In the courtyard section there were small gardens, some fruit trees, woodshed, water.

Providing the settlements with water was the basic need and traditional problem in arid areas. It is known that in the Crnojević's Monastery courtyard there had been a well, and later on there was a big well underneath a big mulberry tree, on the site where two initial streets got together. Later on, water supply was being ensured with the use of the cistern in the courtyard of Njegoš's Biljarda, on the spot of the present day Relief, and between Biljarda and the building of the Archives.

Street façades were void of decorations and unnecessary architectural elements. Streets and squares were not paved.

Following the Berlin Congress and the subsequent longer period of peace, Cetinje develops faster and acquires the appearance we have inherited and which in the architectural sense introduces in a grandiose manner the characteristics of the European styles, the inheritance of then modern civilization and urban way of life, (concrete, urban greenery, market place, aqueduct, electricity, Post Office, prohibition of further burials in front the Vlach Church, ...)

Apart from the inherited residential stock with various features of traditional architecture, certain number of facilities of public, administrative and residential character has also got the stated features. Of these facilities, which are non-existent, a very important historical edifice should be mentioned, the above described "Sionica" next to, and the Small "gumno" (threshing floor), in front of Cetinje Monastery, Njegoš's "tablja", the building of the Montenegrin Senate, in front of the Court, the Laboratory at Medovina, Big "gumno" south of the Biljarda, market place "Pod težom" at "Bašića Pazar"... Of those preserved and partly altered ones such edifices are: Ivan Crnojević's Mill, Biljarda, although it is a residential building with the elements of fortifications, the building of Danilo I Hospital, numerous Cetinje buildings where foreign diplomatic missions and legacies were being active, inns, pharmacy etc.

In between two world wars, the urban tissue of the town experienced certain transformations, but houses were still being erected in the existing street network, one next to the other. The town was also developed sideways. New lateral streets were formed. After World War II, the expected prosperity of the town slows down. Cetinje was lucky enough not to be destroyed, like Podgorica or other towns during the occupation or liberation, but the architectural stock most certainly was old and it was necessary to undertake the remedial activities of the existing architectural and at the same time monumental stock. Newly-built facilities in public property (residential and industrial) completely deviate from the traditional construction manner both in relation to overall sizes, materials and appearance. Also, it is significant to mention that the town was spreading and occupied the non-developed area along the edge of Cetinje Plain and joined the



villages of Donji Kraj, Bogdanov Kraj, Lovčenska Street towards Humci and Bajice, then Gruda and Donje Polje. After the 1979 earthquake Cetinje too started with a kind of reconstruction, but also construction. Numerous works were being executed on remedying and revitalizing the monumental stock, but this wave of reconstruction did not concern the edifices with the primary values of traditional architecture. At the end of the 20th century the demolition was allowed of the so called "katunska kuća" next to the Government House which has left the town without the sole authentic mid-19th century house.

5.1.1.1. Cultural landscape

The evaluation of landscape is one of the necessary starting points in the overall evaluation of the space, and with that also the Historical Core of Cetinje with its surroundings.

According to the European Convention on Landscape, according to which landscape is a certain area, seen by a human eye, the character of which is the result of the mutual interaction of natural and/or human factors".

Cetinje Historical Core values in synergy with the wider context of Cetinje Plain and the slopes of Lovčena, with the mausoleum on its summit, can be defined as cultural landscape where man acted striving to refine the living area and to adjust it to his/her needs, creating recognizable forms that testify to the history, culture and heritage, which should be jointly preserved.

As such, it should be recognized, maintained and protected, which will be one of the basic tasks of the conservation service following the adoption of the new Law on Cultural Properties, which will normatively define cultural landscape.

5.1.1.2. Movable cultural heritage

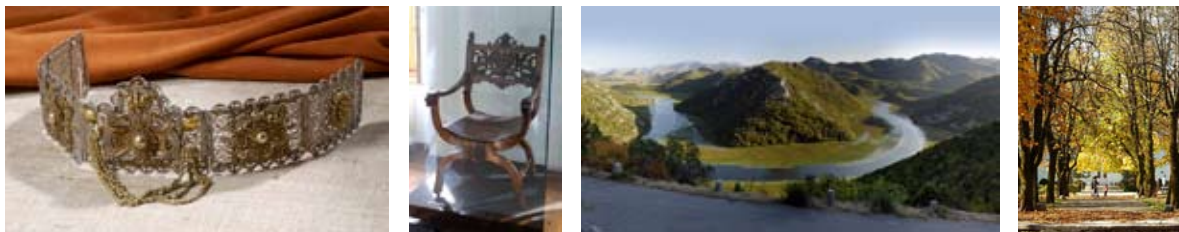
One part of the museum holdings represents movable monuments of culture which are established and recorded in the Central Register of Cultural Heritage on the basis of the procedure prescribed in the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage.

The most significant part of the movable monumental stock of Montenegro is stored in the National Museum of Montenegro, Cetinje Monastery Treasury, the Central National Library „Đurđe Crnojević“ and in Montenegro State Archives.

The greatest part of the movable cultural heritage of Montenegro is stored in Cetinje, systematized within the museum units and Cetinje Monastery Treasury. The entire museum holdings relate to museum exhibits of: Ethnographic Museum (13 collections with the total number of 4.400 exhibits); Artistic Museum (10 museum collections and the overall number of 2.987 exhibits); Historical Museum (9 collections with 1.430 museum objects); King Nikola's Museum (15 collections with 4.742 exhibits and 10.000 old photographs); Njegoš's Museum (material is not systematized in collections, and there are 142 objects). Therefore, the overall number of museum objects within the National Museum of Montenegro (NMCG) amounts to 23.701 units, of which there are 10.000 photographs.

Special value of Cetinje cultural treasure lies in the fact that it is here that three famous Christian relics have been stored - Right hand of John the Baptist, a part of Holy Cross and the icon of the Mother of God "Filermosa"

Under certain historical circumstances the relics came to Montenegro in 1941 and they have been presented to the public from the year 1978. when Montenegrin Government hands two of them over to the Office of the Metropolitan crnogorsko-primorski for storing, utilization and maintenance of these two relics, and the icon to the Museums in Cetinje.



The National Museum of Montenegro composed of five organizational units: Artistic Museum, Historical Museum, Ethnographic Museum, Njegoš's Museum „Biljarda“ and King Nikola's Museum, stores the objects of exceptional value and of great importance for the history of our country, as well as the testimony to its multi-ethnicity and multi-culturalism. Beside the objects of the applied arts, the Museum keeps in its holdings the most significant work of art.

The Artistic Museum situated in the building of the Government House counts around 2 2987 museum objects and currently represents the most significant holdings of artistic objects in Montenegro, divided in five collections: Artistic collection of works of art of Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, collection of icons, collection of Montenegrin works of art and the collection of Milica Sarić Vukmanović.

The Historical Museum situated on the ground floor of the building of the Government House, possesses around 1430 museum objects classified in the following collections: Archaeological collection, which possesses the oldest archaeological material with the findings from Doclea, Budva and other important sites from the territory of Montenegro; Collection of photographs which registers important events and personalities of our history; Collection of arms which possesses objects from all Turkish armament workshops; Collection of flags – trophy flags from Montenegrin-Turkish conflicts have got a special value. The present-day museum collection, one of the richest of its kind in Europe, 44 Turkish flags are stored.

The Central display, as well as the organization of the Museum relies on six departments which follow the periods from the Pre-Slavic period to the period of Montenegro in the community of Yugoslav peoples.

Njegoš's Museum – Biljarda – On the occasion of the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Njegoš's death, in 1951, in the reconstructed Biljarda, Memorial Museum was opened, which possesses a rich collection of around 142 museum objects. One of the most precious documents is the last will of Petar II Petrović Njegoš; special place is occupied by Njegoš's most important work the "Mountain Wreath", through all editions from the past century, translations in foreign languages, original letters, notes.

King Nikola's Museum was established in 1926 as the State Museum. It represents King Nikola's memorial, with the emphasis on the Court as a political institution created on certain level of the development of the State. The areas with authentic content make a significant part of the permanent display. Such organization of the Museum makes it possible for the Court atmosphere to be felt of the smallest European metropolis from the beginning of the 20th century. Beside the authentic decorations, the entire space is marked by a rich collection of the works of art, mostly of the portraits of Petrović dynasty. The Museum possesses about 4 742 museum objects and 10000 old photographs.

The Ethnographic Museum possesses exceptionally rich and important collections with about 4400 museum objects, which illustrate the economic life, residential culture, textile manufacturing and other elements of the material and spiritual culture of the population of Montenegro.

Cetinje Monastery Treasury, with its wealth and specificity of objects illustrates best the past of the spiritual life in Montenegro. Special place in Cetinje Monastery Treasury is occupied by the collection of manuscripts and old printed books. The oldest book is the Gospel from the 13th century, written on parchment. From the collection of the Medieval manuscripts, with the beauty of miniatures Divošev's Gospel stands out, from the 14th century, made for the Bosnian landlord Divoš Tihoradić. The Treasury possesses the copy of the first printed Cyrillic book – "Krakovski časlovac" from 1491. Real rarities of the Treasury are the books and objects from the Crnojević's era. Octoechus, by its beauty it has remained unsurpassed in our old printing activity.



This category also includes the stamp and the stick of Ivana Crnojević, the founder of Cetinje.

Special ensemble consists of the robes of Montenegrin rulers made of fine Venetian brocades with golden threads. The robes are complete, with mitres, sceptres, crosses, panagios and other objects connected with certain Bishop Prince. The robes of all Bishop Princes from Petrovićs' house have been preserved, among which stand out those that had belonged to Saint Petar and Njegoš.

The icons from Cetinje Monastery Treasury constitute a numerous collection, but their artistic value lags behind in relation to the books, metal and textile.

Another precious book is Cetinje Chronicle by Bishop Prince Vasilije Petrović, which contains numerous historical data.

Cassette shaped reliquary with the hand of St. John the Baptist and the particle of the Holy Cross made of solid gold and decorated in big blue sapphires, brilliants and rubies.

The greatest part of ritual objects, chalices in particular, plated gospels and icons are of Russian origin and they are the works of the representative imperial workshops. Most often, they were made in casting, chiselling and engraving techniques, with the applications of enamel and mother-of-pearl. In the collection of ritual objects the oldest and one of the most important exhibits is the crown of Stevan Dečanski. Beside these, Cetinje Monastery Treasury has also got numerous collections of precious relics, ex-voto, rosaries, seals, orders and portraits. All the exhibits are strictly linked with the complex historical circumstances in which the wise diplomacy of Montenegrin Bishop Princes headed Cetinje Monastery.

The book holdings - Cetinje is a town of books. For centuries books have been written, printed, tread and preserved there. A long history of literacy in Montenegro, first of all as Greek and Latin, then also Slavic, necessarily led to a printed book. The appearance of the first printing office in 1492, and the first printed book of the South-Slavic peoples, Octoechus from the year 1494, exactly in Montenegro, is neither unexpected nor accidental.

The Octoechus was printed in Cetinje on 4th January 1494 and it is stored in the National Museum in Cetinje.

From the end of the work of Obod printing office (end of the 15th century) until the mid-19th century, in the free territory of Montenegro, there were no conditions for the establishing of printing offices. Petar II Petrović Njegošu managed to realize the desire of his famous ancestors to acquire the first printing press in 1833. Njegoš's printing office (1833-1852). The State Printing House of Montenegro (1858-1916) continued the tradition of Njegoš's typography and with minor interruptions and changes, worked continuously until the present days. From the establishment to the year 1916 it was being called differently: Montenegrin State "pečatnja", Prince's-Montenegrin State Printing House, Royal-State Montenegrin Printing House, "Knjigopečatnja" of the Principality of Montenegro, Prince's "pečatnja", even Cetinje "pečatnja" or Cetinje Printing House.

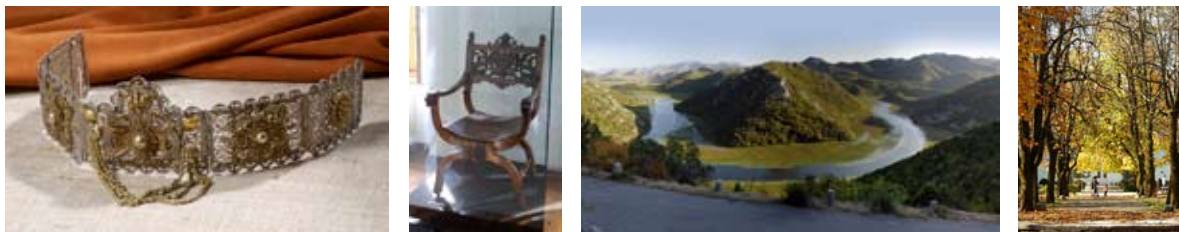
Today, in Cetinje there the following printing houses: „Obod“, IVPE and Cicero. „Obod“ is currently the most important printing house in Cetinje and one of the biggest in Montenegro.

The rich history of printing was naturally followed by the history of reading rooms, libraries and bookshops in Cetinje.

The Central library „Đurđe Crnojević“, with the impressive holdings of 1.500.000 library units, is at the top of the pyramid of library-information system of Montenegro, which puts it among the European national libraries.

The CNL „Đurđe Crnojević was preceded by Njegoš's library (1838-1893), which possessed 500 volumes at the moment of the establishment, State (1893-1916) and National Library of Montenegro (as of 1946). The Library is housed in the buildings of the former Italian and French diplomatic missions, in the area covering 12.500 m² with the total of 77 employees.

The holdings are structured in library collections: basic fund, Montenegrin fund, fund with old and rare



books, periodicals, collection of manuscripts, cartographic-geographic collection, music collection, artistic-graphic collection and the collection of minor and documentary material. Currently, according to COBISS programme, current Montenegrin books and periodicals are professionally processed. As the national and depositary library, its holdings are filled through concrete forms of acquisition: mandatory copy; exchange; purchase and gifts, and as the national library of Montenegro, it also performs the function of the central service.

The Civic Library „Njegoš is of exceptional importance. Its history can be traced back to the famous Cetinje Reading Room, established in 1868, to the National Library and Reading Room “Njegoš” (1945-2009). Today, the Civic Library „Njegoš”, after 140 years of existence, with its activity keeps pace with the contemporary IT achievements, enriching its holdings and services, promoting books, by which it writes new pages in its development. The Library possesses around 60.000 publications. As lone of the oldest libraries in Montenegro, it possesses a rich fund of periodic editions.

According to the data of the central service of „Njegoš” library, in the territory of the Royal capital there are currently 17 libraries, as well as the oldest village reading room in Montenegro - Ljubotinj Reading Room, established in 1890. The total holdings in these libraries under the central „Njegoš” library count around 48.485 publications.

Common for all the libraries is the lack of adequate space, lack of professional staff, insufficient renewal of the holdings, lack of basic means.

In order for Cetinje, and also Montenegro, to evaluate better its cultural history, especially the history of the first printed book among the South Slavs - Octoechus, as well as the history of printing activity, reading rooms, bookshops, and later on libraries, and everything else concerning books, it is necessary to establish the Museum of Books. The building planned for the future Museum of Books is the building of the former French diplomatic mission. This museum would complement the line of Cetinje museums and enrich the tourist offer of the royal capital.

Archival documents were carefully stored even at the Crnojevićs’ Court. In the agreement between Ivan Crnojević and Venice in 1482, there is a data which reads that one copy of the document be stored in „his office in Cetinje”.

Significant archival material is stored in the State Archives of Montenegro in Cetinje, in the Archival Department - Cetinje, in the Archives of the Office of the Metropolitan “crnogorsko-primorska”, in the Archival-library Department of the National Museum of Montenegro and in the Central National Library „Đurđe Crnojević”.

In the State Archives of Montenegro in Cetinje there are 436 archival groups and collections. The oldest document dates back to the year 1539.

5.1.1.3. Intangible cultural heritage

Very important place in the cultural heritage of one nation, thus also if Montenegro, is occupied by intangible cultural heritage, which with all the richness of the language, customs, oral traditions, beliefs, constitutes the intangible popular creativity. Customs like the rallying of Montenegrins on St. Peter’s Day, rallying of Montenegrins on Lučindan, joint burning of yule log in front of Kong Nikola’s Court were mostly created exactly from beliefs, i.e. customary and superstitious actions are transformed one into another, and sometimes in their concrete manifestations often permeate so much that it is almost impossible draw a precise line between them. Customs were inherited and transferred from one generation to another and they were indispensable followers of the inhabitants of Cetinje, their work and behaviour. As an example of such a belief there is the toponym «Đinovo brdo» (Đin’s Hill) above Cetinje Plain. Đin is in fact a genie who guards the mountain, forest, lake etc.



In Montenegro, there is a very rich tradition of oral popular creativity, both of prose and poetic form. Many epic and lyric poems were recorded in this area. Montenegrin folklore is recognizable by its spirit, often also by its form. Montenegro is even today a space where heroic poems have got living authors, interpreters and numerous audience, and where epics is cherished almost in every house. Decasyllable is reserved solely for heroic poems performed by an individual, singing in a prolonged manner accompanied by "gusle". "Gusle" is a music instrument of an epic man, a Montenegrin, with which the events from the history of Montenegrin people being sung. Such form of music expression has been preserved until the present days, thus we are often the witnesses of the "evenings with gusle" or events where singing with "gusle" is obligatory.

Characteristic dance is called Montenegrin "oro" or «dance in our way». First a man comes out, approaches a girl and invites her to dance. They both move to the right, jump and spread their arms. Whilst they dance, two groups-male and female ones, sing the same song alternatively. The song is the one which inspires as many people as possible to join in. They dance in a circle.

When trying to comprehend the intangible cultural heritage, one cannot neglect the social and cultural dimension, since both the society and culture of one people are open systems which change and develop. The altered circumstances and new living conditions have brought to the creation of some new rules of conduct, which is most certainly an essential prerequisite for the origin of some new customs.

5.1.2. Artistic creativity

5.1.2.1. Literary creativity

Whenever we speak about the cultural history of Montenegro and Cetinje, the unavoidable place is the history of literary creativity and its continuity. Literary creativity, worth mentioning, starts at the time of Montenegrin Turkish wars, and it lasts in continuity until the present days, with the poets Petar II Petrović Njegoš as its centre.

Gifted literary Petrovićs family starts with the Bishop Prince Danilo, through the Bishop Prince Sava, the Bishop Prince Vasilije, Petar I to Njegoš.

Petar I (1747-1830) occupies a prominent place in the Petrović's vertical literary line. Beside poetry and Brief History of Montenegro, his most important literary work is „Poslanice“ (Epistles).

Petar II Petrović Njegoš (1813-1851) is the greatest poet in the literature of this region. With its literary work he by far surpasses his environment and his time and classified among great authors of the world literature.

Petar II Petrović Njegoš is the ruler who wrote poetry, i.e. a poet who ruled a country. He was born in the village of Njeguši under Mount Lovćen. After his uncle's death – in 1830, Njegoš became a monk and as very young became „the governor“ of Montenegro, less than 18 years of age; in 1833 he became the Bishop Prince in St. Petersburg. The winter 1850, he spent in Naples, seriously ill and he died in 1851. According to his wish, he was buried in a modest chapel on Mount Lovćen.

Njegoš's literary work started in special and very difficult conditions. It had been created in the hours of the eternal worry and troubles, constant fights for the freedom and survival of the Montenegrin people and that is why it is so firmly rooted in the framework of national literature.

During his short life, Njegoš published his immortal work the „Mountain Wreath“, as well as: „Pustinjak Cetinjski“, „Lijek jarosti turske“, „Srbin Srbima na časti zahvaljuje“, „Oda stupanja na presto Ferdinanda“, „Tri dana u Trijestu“, „Luča mikrokozma“, „Ogledalo srpsko“, „Kula Đurišića“ and „Čardak Aleksića“, „Lažni car



Šćepan Mali", „Svobodijada" and „Njegoševa bilježnica".

The Mountain Wreath is the synthesis of all three basic genres of poetry and it falls among those exceptional poetic creations which seemingly condensed the overall experience of all the epochs in the life of certain peoples and civilizations, historical, poetic and philosophical.

Njegoš, ruler and poet, left a strong impression both on his contemporaries, and on present generations. Jegor Petrović Kovaljevski said: „Bishop Prince's Personality, wherever you would put it, in whatever society it would be, it would always be noted, always leaving an impression." Apart from exceeding his time by his literary work, he was an exceptionally handsome man, as Padget (1844): „We all agreed that the Bishop Prince is the most handsome we have ever seen."

In recent years, there is a growing tendency of translating Njegoš's work and in the period from 1993 to 2008 23 translations of Njegoš's works were made in various languages.

Njegoš's best known work – "Mountain Wreath" saw most translations in foreign languages. It was translated in 17 languages (Russian, German, French, Italian, Polish, Czech, English, Slovene, Macedonian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Albanian, Romanian, Swedish, Esperanto, Japanese, Spanish), whilst "Luča" has so far been translated in 6 languages.

Sima Milutinović Sarajlija (1791 - 1847). Poet of the early Serbian Romanticism. He stayed in Cetinje during several years, and he was Njegoš's teacher. He wrote both epic and lyric poems. His famous works are: tragedy 'Obilic', epic poems 'Montenegrin pride', 'The history of Montenegro from the ancient until the modern time', etc.

Montenegrin-Turkish wars (1852-1853; 1858-1862) were stimulative and inspirational topic for literary creators of that time. Through epic works the heroism of the Montenegrin army was glorified and special history of Montenegrin people was being written. The most prominent creators of that time were the poets: Stevan Perović Cuca, Mirko Petrović, Đuko Sredanović, Savo M. Martinović, Filip Radičević and others.

Stevan Perović Cuca (1830-1857), a poet, Njegoš's nephew, lyrical poet, at the time of epic poetry in Montenegro.

Mirko Petrović (1820-1867) a poet who extolled important wartime events between Montenegro and Turkey from 1852 to 1858. His poetry is, in fact, Montenegrin war history of that period.

The poet Stevan Kačanski (1830-1900), during his stay in Cetinje, wrote the poem „Grahov laz" where a significant victory of the Montenegrin and Grahovac was extolled.

Ljubomir Nenadović (1826-1895) during his stay in Montenegro, in Cetinje, and at the later stages of creative work, with great sympathy wrote about Montenegro. Nenadović in his „Letters from Italy", „Letters on Montenegrins", „Letters from Cetinje", as well as the poems published in "Glas Crnogorca". His encounter and acquaintance with Njegoš he described as „the most beautiful memory of the entire life" and it made a significant impact on his literary work.

Nikola I Petrović (1841-1921), the author of a great number of lyrical poems, epic poems and dramas, occupies a significant and characteristic place in Montenegrin literary history. Nikola I Petrović, the ruler, in his literary work he wrote about the history of Montenegro and his political objectives, and subjecting his lyrical talent to that. His dramas were written with the greatest amount of poetic ambition and talent. His significant works are: „Balkanska carica", „Pjesnik i vila", „Knjaz Arvanit", „Hajdana" and „Nova kola" and patriotic hymns „Onamo, ' namo!".

Simo Matavulj (1852-1908) is another significant foreign national who marked the literary history of Montenegro. As a High School professor and teacher to the Prince's sons, and the main school supervisor and associate to many literary papers and magazines, he was a good connoisseur of the history of Montenegro, as well as its former circumstances.

Laza Kostić (1841-1909) famous poet of Serbian Romanticism, apart from formerly written tragedy „Maksim Crnojević" (according to the motif of the popular poem „Ženidba Maksima Crnojevića") wrote in



Cetinje and published „Uskokova ljubav“- comedy in prose, in four acts. Kostić wrote the Prologue to the Mountain Wreath and the first reviews of „Balkanske carica“ by Nikola I Petrović.

Nikola Lopičić (1909-1941) belongs to a generation of Montenegrin writers between two world wars. He published the collection of poems „Na kamenu“ („On the rock“), the novels „Ne diraj palmu“ („Do not touch the palm tree“), „Domaće ognjište“ („Domestic fire“), „Moja zemlja“ („My country“), „Glad i kamen“ („Hunger and rock“), and others.

Janko Đonović (1909-1991) lived and worked in Cetinje, edited the magazine „Stvaranje“ until the year 1951. In Cetinje he published: „Na Vltavi“, travelogues, 1948; „Pod Gran Sasom“, 1950; Chronicles and travelogues, 1950; Selected songs and poems, 1963.

Aleksandar Leso Ivanović (1911-1965) a poet, one of the greatest lyricists in the Montenegrin literature. In the year 1950, he published the collection „Stihovi“, and in 1960, „Čapur u kršu“. Leso Ivanović is a poet of particular poetic code.

A Cetinje bohemian, Aleksandar Ivanović like no one before him, and even after him, described the spirit of Cetinje and its atmosphere in his lyrical verses „Kari Šabanovi“, „Jesen“, „Jutra jugova“ and others. He is a poet who in a special, subtle way felt Cetinje and wrote the verses which describe centuries' long history of Montenegro:

„What treasures did they search in you, the most charming,
with powerful armies and fleets of warships,
when freedom was the sole thing your stone gave birth to,
and bravery your sole industry?“

Danilo Kiš (1935-1989), one of the most-European authors of the former Yugoslavia – Danilo Kiš, spent one part of his childhood and youth in Cetinje.

As a young man, Danilo Kiš went from Cetinje to the world, and then to the glory of a famous writer. He wrote the following works: „Mansarda“, „Psalm“, „Bašta pepeo“, „Rani jadi“, „Peščanik“, „Poetika“, „Grobnica za Borisa Davidoviča“, „Enciklopedija mrtvih“, „Gorki talog iskustva“ and others. He spent a relatively short time in Cetinje which he described in his novels. Kiš was awarded numerous literary awards.

Pavle Đonović (1934- 2002) He wrote the following books of poetry: Umrli šetač, Ružni bogovi, Mornarske elegije. He prepared the book of Montenegrin humour (anthological selection) - Dim u dim.

Mladen Lompar (1944-) Writer and art critic. He wrote the following collections of poems: Pustinožitelj, Karabojno žitije, Tajni osvit, Noć poslije, Uzalud riječ and others.

Gojko Čelebić (1958-) Novelist and dramatic author. Deals with theoretic dramaturgy and translation. He published the following works: Ubistvo A.G.V. i gonjenje, Zrela Herta, Oproštaj od kralja, Pseudo, Barok, City Club and so on. Literary critics classify Gojko Čelebić among the most gifted writers of the Post-Modern style in this region.

Today in Cetinje there are the following authors: Sreten Vujović, Milorad Popović, Zoran Stanojević and others.

One of the greatest personalities who participated in the creation of modern legislation of Montenegro (General Property Code, Law on Illegal Children and so on), beyond any doubt is Valtazar Bogišić. Bogišić, amongst other things, organized the Association „Mountain Wreath“ - in 1894, the first association of Montenegrin authors, thinking out its organization and work.

The greatest prize in then area of literary creation in Montenegro is Njegoš Prize, which had the same significance even in former Yugoslavia. Former winners of Njegos Prize are: Mihailo Lalić 1963, Miroslav Krleža 1966, Meša Selimović 1969, Branko Ćopić 1972, Blaže Koneski 1975, Oskar Davičo 1978, Josip Vidmar 1981, Desanka Maksimović 1984, Borislav Pekić 1987, Dobrica Ćosić 1990, Stevan Raičković 1993, Matija Bećković 1997.

The Open Cultural Forum (OCF) was established in Cetinje in 2001, with the purpose of reviving the



cultural life in Cetinje and intensifying cultural cooperation among writers, publishers from ex-Yugoslavia and wider Balkan region. With Milorad Popović, first of all within the editorial staff of the magazine “Ars”, one of the most renowned literary publications in Montenegro, other people engaged are the authors: Pavle Goranović, Mladen Lompar, Balša Brković, Andrej Nikolaidis, Aleksandar Bečanović.

5.1.2.2. Artistic creativity

In the rich cultural tradition of Cetinje, one of the most significant places is occupied by fine arts. At the beginning of the past century, the foundations of the contemporary Montenegrin arts were laid down in this town. Cetinje gave to the history of fine arts several names whose importance surpasses the frontiers of our country.

At the end of the 19th century, Cetinje is visited by many cultural and scientific workers from the European countries who will have positive influence on its independent cultural development. As a result of the presence and activity of the foreign nationals: Čermak, Bukovac, Valeri, Ronža and others, the interest for modern arts starts being raised. Under this influence, at the turn of two centuries, the first modern oriented Montenegrin artists started being educated in the European Art Academies. Their return to and work in Cetinje will mark them as the first generation of the Montenegrin painters of modern expression: Anastas Bocarić (1864-1944), came back from Athens, Špiro Đuranović (1864-1910) from Kiev, Marko Gregović (1867-1941) from Vienna, Špiro Bocarić (1878 - 1941) from Venice, Mihailo Vrbica (1871-1937) from Russia, Ilija Šobajić (1876-1953) from Vienna and Paris.

Pero Poček (1878-1963) is the strongest artistic personality among the oldest Cetinje artists who studied in Naples. “Plenerist” and Impressionist works are the strongest part of his opus, especially the works with national topics, like the cycle where he artistically interpreted the Mountain Wreath. He also stood out and was awarded at the exhibitions of South Slavic and Balkan countries: in Amsterdam, Venice, Naples, Rome, Belgrade and Sofia. We particularly emphasize Grand Prix awarded at the exhibition of Balkan countries in London in 1907. He is the first painter who had individual exhibition in Montenegro, in 1907, in Biljarda, in Cetinje.

In the period between two world wars a great number of prominent artists appeared, who established themselves first of all in the Belgrade fine arts centre and partly in Paris: Petar Lubarda (1905-1974), Milo Milunović (1897-1967), Mihajlo Vukotić (1904-1944), Jovan Zonjić (1907-1961), Milan Božović (1909-1992), Miloš Vušković (1900-1975), Savo Vujović (1900-1973), Marko Borožan (1909-1967) and others.

Based on the influences and the role left by the work of Petar Lubarda in the culture of the environment where it was being created, it is considered that his work constitutes the height of our most recent national culture.

Petar Lubarda studied in Belgrade and briefly in Paris, and then studies fine arts at Paris museums and galleries. At the first stages he paints in a particular synthesis of the poetic realism and expressionism: figures, still life and landscape motifs, mostly from Montenegro, from dimmed tonalities, and then stronger contrasts and colours and “valerian” relations. After World War II, in then established dogmatic atmosphere of social-realism, Lubarda creates dramatic representations with light-dark contrasts, strong colour accents, rich painting matter, thick structures, thematically oriented towards the rocky Montenegrin landscape and monumental compositions of battles, leaving the world of the already seen, turning to the world of symbols. His exhibition in Belgrade in 1951, represents the turning point in the contemporary Yugoslav art and opens the road towards individual freedoms in artistic expression.

Petar Lubarda displayed his works at numerous international and Yugoslav prestige artistic fairs and individual exhibitions, and he is a winner of a great number of exceptionally valuable international awards in the area of fine arts: Grand Prix at the World Exhibition in Paris in 1937, and the award at the International



exhibition of fine arts in the Hague in 1939, Purchase award of Sao Paolo Biennale in 1953, the Award of Tokio Biennale in 1955, National award Guggenheim, New York 1956, as well as some of the most significant state awards.

The exceptional place in the Montenegrin Modern Art belongs to Milo Milunović. He studied in Monza, Florence and Paris. He is one of the founders of the Academy of Fine Arts in Belgrade. During his second stay in Paris, starting from 1926, under the influence of Cezanne he starts with polishing his artistic vocation and consolidating the artistic procedure. In this period (1926-1932) he made a series of works important not only for the Montenegrin arts, but also for the development of the South Slavic Modern arts. Milunović presented his work at individual and collective exhibitions in numerous artistic centres of the world (Venice Biennale, Autumn Salon in Paris, San Francisco, Amsterdam, Rome, Tokio etc), and among numerous awards and recognitions those that stand out are: Grand Prix at the international exhibition in Paris in 1936 and the Order of the Legion of Honour in France in 1936.

Milunović's art wide opened the door to the tendencies of the European 20th century art, making the invaluable value of the Montenegrin cultural heritage.

The artistic atelier established in 1944, was the precursor to the establishing of the Association of artists of Montenegro, established in 1946. The first exhibition of the Association was opened in Cetinje in July in 1946.

Since the 50-ies, a new generation of Cetinje painters has been maturing, educated in various centres of the SFRY and abroad. Many Montenegrin painters will stay at the place of their studies, so that already in these years we can speak about the Montenegrin art in diaspora. Among these stand out: Aleksandar Prijic (1920-1986) and Gojko Berkuljan (1923-1989) very often painting the motifs of Skadar Lake, with strong colours, grandiose architecture of nature. Life at sea and around it is painted by Đorđije Pravilović (1925-2008).

Branko Filipović Filo (1924-1998) in "Enformel" style expresses his view of nature. The first Filo's "enformels" represent the first one created in the area of former Yugoslavia (1954 and 1955), typical by free colours, emphasized gestures, suggestivity power of expression, which represents exceptionally important moment in the modern Yugoslav painting in general. Among his numerous significant artistic exhibitions, the one at the 44th Venice Biennale stands out.

The most prominent representatives of Surrealism and Fantastics are Miodrag Đurić Dado and Dimitrije Popović.

Miodrag Đurić Dado (1933) studied at the School of Fine Arts in Herceg Novi and at the Academy in Belgrade, and as of 1956 he has lived in Paris. One of the most significant representatives of the fantastic and visionary painting in the European art. All his work represents a visual metaphor of the «Doomsday». With his drawing he reaches the minute details and shows the transformation of the matter, and while interpreting the features of space and objects, special importance is given to colour and light. He is considered one of the greatest draftsmen in the European 20th century arts.

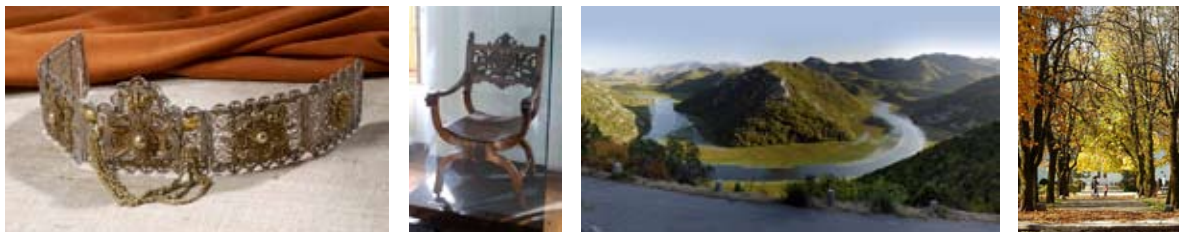
Dimitrije Popović (1951) graduated at the Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb, where he still lives. Human body is the obsessive motif in his drawings, and eroticism and death are the phenomena he has searched for decades. Drawing perfection, modelling skill and the use of light are the constants of his cycles.

Milija Pavićević (1950) very successful in various contemporary artistic forms of visual expression, and he exhibited his works at Venice Biennale.

Other members of the group of excellent fine artists are: Smail Karailo, Mihailo Jovićević, Mihail – Milo Pavlović, Milija Pavićević, ..

Cetinje has given significant names in the area of art criticism: Veljko Đurić, Mladen Lompar, Milan Coko Marović, Tatjana Pejović, Ljiljana Zeković, Aleksandar Čilikov.

The artistic salon „13th November“ was established in 1967. It is an event which for a quarter of the century gave Cetinje the characteristics of one of Yugoslav fine arts centres. The awards from the "Salon" were



awarded many respectable creators from Yugoslavia and are highly ranked. Following certain interruptions in its work, this event was renewed in 2008 under the name „Montenegrin artistic salon 13th November“.

Very significant moment for the development of fine arts is represented by Cetinje Biennale – International meetings of contemporary fine arts, established by the Montenegrin Prince Nikola Petrovic – Njegoš, in 1990. At the time of the Yugoslav war, moral fall and material poverty, isolation by the world, national euphoria and hatred, Cetinje Biennale was the instigator of contemporary art and communication in the region, which did not exist at that time. At the Biennale, the exhibitions were opened of artistic works of the prominent Yugoslav and world creators of various expressions in the area of contemporary visual art. The last one, 5th Cetinje Biennale was held in 2004.

The most significant state award in the area of fine arts is «Petar Lubarda» Award. The Award consists of the diploma, medallion and pecuniary part. It is solemnly awarded by the Prime Minister of Montenegro in Cetinje. So far, the winners of the award have been Dado Đurić (2000), Branko Filipović-Filo (posthumously awarded in 2003) and Zlatko Glamočak (2004), Pavle Pejović (2009).

5.1.2.3. Theatrical creativity

In the free part of Montenegro, the earliest meetings and knowledge of theatrical performances were being carried out through the journeys of Montenegrin rulers, tribal heads and other inhabitants to the European countries. The news on theatrical performances exists in Cetinjski trebnik as well (1837).

It is assumed that already in the mid-19th century Njegoš's «Mountain Wreath» and «Šćepan Mali» were being performed. The first more certain notions of theatrical performances in Cetinje date back to the year 1864. Then, lay actors perform a one act play «Kap otrova» in front of the Biljarda, with the topic from the Montenegrin life by an unknown author. A Lay theatrical group prepared a performance of the King Nikola's work „Balkanska Carica“.

Cetinje got its first theatre building – Zetski dom, in 1896, and since then theatrical activity will continue until the Balkan wars and World War I. The year 1909 saw the establishment of the National theatre of Cetinje association of workers, which worked actively until the establishment of the first professional theatre in Montenegro. In the jubilee year 1910, on 16th May, professional State Theatre was opened in Cetinje - Zetski dom. As of the year 1958, it becomes semi-professional, by which one of the symbols of the Montenegrin culture and spirituality loses its significance.

The royal theatre “Zetski dom” was partly reconstructed from the consequences of the catastrophic 1979 earthquake. The solemn opening was on 19th December 1992.

Its revival marked the work of the students of the Drama Department of the Faculty of Fine Arts in Cetinje. The continuation of the new theatrical life of this exceptional temple of arts was particularly marked by opening night of now already cult play „Princeza Ksenija“, performed in 1994.

Today, in the Royal theatre Zetski dom, apart from theatre plays, there are opera performances, exhibitions of European fine arts, as well as other cultural programmes important for Montenegro.

When talking about film creativity, it is important to mention the winner of Yugoslav gran prix Nikola Popović (film “Ancestors and descendants”), Milo Đukanović, Ratko Đurović.

5.1.2.4. Musical creativity

The Octoechus, Psalter and other religious books, printed in Cetinje or at Obod between 1494 and 1496, are the oldest significant traces of music culture in Montenegro. However, secular music until the mid-19th



century mostly lives in popular song and dance, where songs were sung accompanied by "gusle" play a major role. In the past, in Cetinje, as well as in the Ancient Montenegro, chivalry and amusement dances would be played on the occasion of various national festivities and holidays. Even "oro" dances: Montenegrin "oro", Crmnica and Zeta "oro", have got a long tradition and are of special significance as folklore national cultural heritage. The "oro" dances were the predecessors of various folklore dances of the recent times. "Gusle" were the most popular Montenegrin popular instrument and mandatory in every Montenegrin house. Rare were the Montenegrin who knew not how to play "gusle". Skilled "gusle" players sang epic poems, awakening people's national awareness; all popular celebrations, holidays and evenings would start and end with the sound of "gusle". Amateur music activity in Cetinje got significant impulse from Cetinje Reading Room (1868) upon the initiative of which (1871) the first Vocal Group in Cetinje. In the year 1870 the First Montenegrin military music was established in Cetinje. The war in 1876, stops its work, only that in the year 1889 the Second Montenegrin military music be established. This band, apart from its obligations towards the army and the Court, gave public concerts with considerable success.

Despite the lack of skilled personnel, near the end of the century, a series of vocal groups and wind orchestras are established, which had significant successes in that period.

The Girls' Institute (1869-1913) paid a lot of attention to music education. The Institute was established under the auspice of the Russian Empress Maria Aleksandrovna. The first piano came to Cetinje in 1855, and it was brought by the Princess Darinka, the wife of the Prince Danilo I.

It is known that the daughters of the King Nikola I, Zorka, Jelena and Ksenija were rather successful at playing the piano, and the heir to the throne Danilo and the young Prince Mirko did some composing. Particularly interesting is that the Princess attended piano lessons given by the famous composer Giuseppe Verdi, on the occasion of his arrival to Cetinje. The Prince Mirko has left several compositions which were printed in Rome and Leipzig.

Cultural-artistic association "Njegoš" was established in 1907. It played a prominent role in the development of music life in Cetinje. Today, it exists as a professional folklore ensemble with significant result achieved in the country and abroad. In between the two world wars, musically educated people were active in Cetinje. Among these the following stand out: Aleksa Ivanović and Jovan Milošević, educated in Prague, a music teacher. He composed predominantly choir music and he was one of the founders of the first music school in Montenegro (Cetinje 1932).

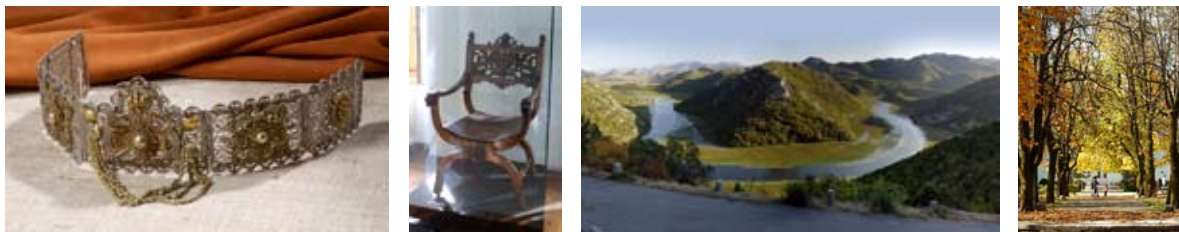
More intensive music life in Montenegro develops only after World War II, first of all with the opening of the Music School. Elementary music school in Cetinje (1946-47) is soon transformed into the secondary school which gave a significant number of noted musicians upon graduation like Olga Milošević. The Music Academy (established in 1980 in Podgorica) has been located in Cetinje since 1996.

5.1.3. Historical values

Four supreme values for the people of Montenegro have been created in Cetinje: state, cultural, national identity and subjectivity, and the name with the current meaning.

Despite the establishment of Turkish authority at the end of the 15th century, Cetinje strongly preserved the awareness on the state and political unity of Montenegro. In its part at the foot of Mount Lovćen the movement was born for the national liberation and renewal of state independence. Cetinje, as a centre of this tumultuous area, fell briefly under the Turkish rule on several occasions, but not to suppress vital liberation movement which had its main source in this town.

The liberation fight of Montenegrin people caused that the Montenegro under the foot of Mount Lovćen at the end of the 17th century be completely free from Turkish authority. Montenegro was at that time the only free country in the Balkans. That free country stretched from Lovćen, the rivers of Zeta and Morača, Skadar Lake and Paštrovačka gora.



5.1.4. Scientific-educational values

In centuries' long history of Montenegro, Cetinje as its state and political centre was the source of all the activities in the area of education, science and culture.

The work of the Printing house of the Crnojevićs (1492-1496), as the first state printing house in Europe and the printing of the Octoechus (completed in January 1494), the first printed book in the Slavic South – represent the events of primary importance in Montenegrin cultural history and scientific-enlightening tradition, and at the same time the most significant monument of spiritual culture of Montenegro.

The printing tradition, initiated by the ruler of Zeta Đurađ Crnojević by transporting printing press from Venice to Obod Fortress, less than four decades after the Gutenberg's revolutionary invention, and which due to Turkish threats had to be continued outside Montenegro, primarily in Venice, later Montenegrin rulers will try to continue, but it is only Petar II Petrović who will manage to establish a new Montenegrin printing house in 1833. Njegoš's successor Danilo, twenty years later will be forced to make lead bullets from the letters of his printing house in order to defend Montenegrin freedom under the onslaught of the powerful Turkish Empire. This is a symbolic example as to how the thirst for education and spiritual elevation in Montenegro for many centuries had been under permanent challenge of everyday fear for the preservation of mere life and freedom, as the most significant existential human category.

The rise of scientific-educational activities is linked to the establishing of significant national institutions in the second half of the 19th century, like: Cetinje Reading Room (1868), Theatre «Zetski dom» (1888), National Museum (1890), State Library (1893), National Archives (1895) and their gradual development into the most important state cultural-educational institutions, working today on the principles of contemporary institutional practice, with enviable professional references and results.

The establishing of Cetinje Historical Society in 1935 was of special importance for the development of scientific activity. Then, the founding of the Institute for Studying History of Montenegrin People (later on the name was changed into the Historical Institute of Montenegro, and it was moved to Titograd in 1958) and the establishing of the Scientific Society of Montenegro in 1950 (the idea was for it to be a nucleus of the future Academy of Science).

Cetinje has got the oldest libraries in Montenegro with rich holdings and documentation of durable value, starting from Cetinje Monastery Treasury where there is a precious collection of manuscripts and old printed books, through the library of the Court of the King Nikola which possesses the holdings of over 10.000 units, to the most significant national library institution - Central National Library «Đurđe Crnojević», which stores around 1.5 million units, starting from incunabula from the 15th century, old rare handwritten and printed books, al to the most recent editions of books and magazines. Cetinje State Archives, as the central Archival institution in Montenegro, stores and possesses rich archival material, starting from the oldest document from 1539, to contemporary material, arranged and classified in archival record groups and collections. As of the year 1835 («Grica») until today, tens of daily and periodic publications and professional and scientific editions have been published in Cetinje.

This huge literary and documentary fund, as well as the rich holdings of Cetinje museums and galleries represents the inexhaustible treasury for scientific-research work and publishing activity.

The first state school in Montenegro was established in Cetinje in 1834. Until then, education activities had been reduced to sending several talented young men, from reputable families, to Russia, to be trained for ecclesiastic duty or duty of tribal heads. With the establishing of the first regular school, organized education work started in Montenegro.

The most dynamic development of Montenegrin education happened at the time of the Prince Nikola, when great number of primary schools are opened all over Montenegro. Together with these the first institutions are established for the management in education and adopt the first Rules for primary schools,



and then even the School Cone. According to these rules, the education of male children coming from wealthier families was mandatory (7 to 12 years of age). The education of female children is mentioned for the first time in 1867.

The first two secondary schools in Cetinje are opened, the Seminary in 1868 and the Girls' Institute in 1869. The Theological school was transformed in 1887 becoming Theological-pedagogical school. After three years' long education, the pupils could decide whether they would be teachers or priests.

After the war, in 1880, «Prince's Gymnasium» was established, the first general training secondary school in Montenegro, the first principal of which was Jovan Pavlović, who became the first Minister of Montenegrin Education in 1885. Great part of Montenegrin intelligence studied in Cetinje Gymnasium. Certain number of graduated high school students continued their education at the universities in bigger centres of other countries.

After the year 1878, great progress was made in the development of educational institutions, both by the establishment of new schools, as well as with the development of the bodies of education administration and supervision, as well as through the creation of domestic textbooks. Montenegrin authorities invested several decades' long efforts on the comprehensive development of educational activity, which can be considered one of its greatest successes in this period.

In the year 1920 the seminary was opened (following the former theological-teachers school), and in 1922 female teachers' school, which was turned in the mixed school in the year 1925.

Due to the great lack of medical staff in Montenegro, in 1946 Cetinje sees the opening of the school for nurses and medical staff-Medical School. Pharmaceutical section was also active within this school in Cetinje.

In Cetinje, in 1955 Industrial School was opened, and in 1964 the Technical School of Machine Engineering.

In 1947, Cetinje sees the establishing of the first University level institution in Montenegro, Higher Pedagogical School, which during its 15 years' long operation (in 1963 moved to Nikšić and called Pedagogical Academy) played a significant role in the formation of teaching staff, which has given numerous renown Montenegrin pedagogues, cultural, scientific and public workers.

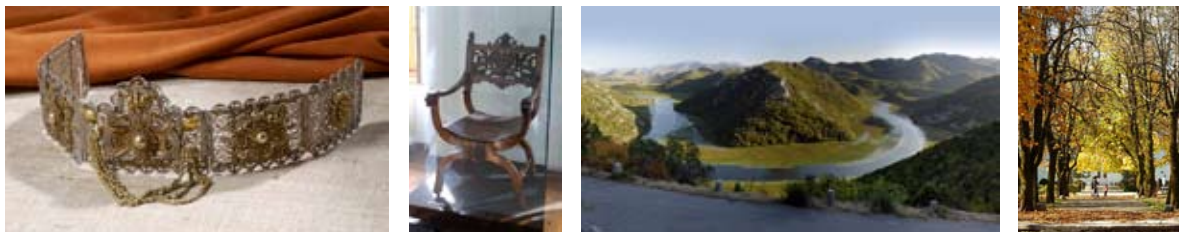
Cetinje educational institutions in the area of arts, by their significance, represent a special segment.

Fine Arts School, the first in Montenegro, started working in January 1947. The first school Principal was Petar Lubarda, and among the lecturers there were Milo Milunović, Đorđe Orahovac and others. In the first generation of students here were: Branko Filipović Filo, Đorđije-Bato Pravilović, Gojko Berkuljan and others. Unfortunately, the School was working only one school year in Cetinje, and in autumn 1948 it moved to Herceg Novi, where during several years of work it educated exceptional artists. In Cetinje, in 1998 Secondary Fine Arts School "Petar Lubarda" was established, with two departments, painting and design, and it in a certain way takes over the role of the continuity of former secondary fine arts school.

The faculty of Fine Arts was established in 1988 (with the transformation of the Faculty of Culture), with four departments: painting, sculpture, graphic and graphic design. The professors are eminent Montenegrin artists, historian and art theoreticians, as well as one number of respectable visiting professors. In the beginning, the Faculty was a four-year one, with two years of postgraduate studies, and after the adoption of Bologna system in 2004, it has got three-year studies: three years of basic studies, one year of master studies and two years of postgraduate (M.A.) studies.

Due to the expressed need for music teachers in primary and secondary schools, the Ministry of education adopted the decision in 1946, on the establishment of the State Music School in Cetinje, which started working in January 1947. The School was working in the Biljarda, and in 1951 it was moved to Kotor. The music school „Savo Popović“ continued music tradition as of the year 1958.

The Music Academy moved in 1996 from Podgorica to Cetinje. All departments of the Academy have got postgraduate studies. As of its establishment, the Music Academy engages top class professors from



abroad, by which, with the participation of high quality domestic personnel permanently achieves high level teaching and concert activity.

At the Faculty of Fine Arts, in 1994 the Department for Acting was established which in the year 1997 was transformed in the independent Faculty – Faculty of Dramatic Arts. Apart from acting this faculty established the study programmes of theatrical and TV production, as well as the Theatre and TV Direction. As of this year master studies of acting have been established. Eminent dramatic artists and theoreticians of art teach at the Faculty.

In the context of Cetinje, as a potential place on the map of the world cultural heritage, it is important to emphasize the existence of a specific university level institution for the studies of conservation and restoration, the Faculty of Culture. The Faculty was established in 1981, but unfortunately, it stopped working in 1988. The studies had two departments, for the conservation and restoration of the work of fine arts and movable monumental fund made of metal, stone, glass, ceramic, textile, paper etc. The initial idea was that within the Faculty departments be established for museology and archival studies, but unfortunately, this idea has not been realized. The professors at the faculty were respectable Yugoslav experts from the field of cultural heritage protection (some of them were the UNESCO experts for the protection of cultural heritage), as well as of general training disciplines and arts.

Amongst numerous important figures from the scientific-educational life of Cetinje the following members of the older generations stand out: Dušan Vuksan, Risto Dragičević, Niko S. Martinović, Jovan Vukmanović, Luka Vujović, Dragoje Živković, Vojislav Nikčević, Dušan Martinović...

2.2. Natural values

The basic structural elements of Cetinje are karst plains and high, steep, karst ridges raising above the sea, sharply splitting the Littoral and Skadar Lake region offering unique, wide views, specific for this part of the Mediterranean. The eco-systems of the Mediterranean-sub-Mediterranean rocky grounds characterized by great diversity of flora and biodiversity in general give a characteristic appearance to the landscape. Cetinje belongs to the area of "hard stones", where there is a mosaic of macro and micro forms of karst relief (crevices, pits, caves, valleys, plains and so on) which give a specific character to the landscape. The plains are small but important for people's lives (Cetinje, Njeguši and so on). The sub-Mediterranean xerophyte low forests and underbrush of the Mediterranean hinterland represent exceptionally important eco-systems that are developed spontaneously and cover the eroded karst. They do not have great economic value, but their function in the protection of karst regions is invaluable. A special mark of Cetinje municipality is given by the area of Skadar Lake due to the recognizable appearance and exceptional harmony of natural and cultural heritage. Characteristic appearance of the landscape is given by the areas of the Rijeka Crnojevića, spacious surface of the lake, articulated coast rich in numerous bays, peninsula and capes, rocky islands, dense swampy vegetation with the immense reeds covered area and water-lily meadows and water pea, luxuriant floodable meadows and forests.

Natural resources

Cetinje and its surroundings, by its natural characteristics constitute one of the most interesting geographic ensembles in Montenegro. The area of Cetinje sub-region is characterized by numerous karst phenomena: crevices, depressions (dales, valleys, hollows), valleys (Dobrsko-Ceklinska), karst plains (Njeguši and Cetinje), pits and caves: Lipska and Cetinjska caves are rich in cave ornaments – stalagmites and stalactites, drapes and they have got small lakes. Apart from these, there are several more caves: Lašorska, Strugarska, Obodska (from which the river Rijeka Crnojevića comes out) and Koronjina, known as an archaeological site



(the fragments of ceramics found decorated using „impresa” technique and engraving; they belong to an early stage in the development of Older Stone Age).

Even the pits, as underground karst forms, can be interesting for tourist purposes. Beside the pit Duboki do at Njeguši, on Mount Lovćen there are several of them, 7-8 of which have been speleologically explored. However, two national parks „Lovćen” and „Skadar Lake” represent a special value.

The NP „Lovćen” covers the central and the highest part of Lovćen massif with the surface area of 6.220 ha. In a relatively narrow space numerous and diverse forms of relief can be seen, emphasized in the central part of the mountain, where Lovćen is at its highest with the summits of Štirovnik and Jezerskim vrh. Being at the boundary between two quite different natural environments – the sea and the continent, Lovćen suffers from the influences of both climatic types. Specific combination of living conditions influenced the development of various biological systems. However, in the area of this national park, cultural-historical heritage constitute a dominant value.

Specific architectural relics worth mentioning are the famous Lovćen serpentines. The old road from Kotor winds up through Lovćen to Njeguši, a picturesque mountainous village, the birth place of Petar II Petrović Njegoš, renowned Montenegrin 19th century Bishop Prince and poet.

The most monumental monument of the NP „Lovćen” is Njegoš’s Mausoleum, constructed on Jezerski vrh, the place chosen for his eternal abode by this famous Montenegrin whilst he had still been alive. Lovćen area is rich in the elements of popular architecture. There are authentic old houses and village threshing grounds, where significant meetings would be held. Significant fund of sacral architectural heritage consists of numerous ecclesiastic edifices scattered in the area of Lovćen.

The area of Mount Lovćen is the most representative area not only of Montenegro, but of the Dinarids. We think here of the fact that Lovćen, with its wider surroundings, consists mostly of carbonate sediments, i.e. limestone and dolomites which, according to J. Cvijić, are exceptional geological specificity not found anywhere else.

The NP „Skadar Lake”, picturesque and by many things unique, territorially attached to the NP „Lovćen”. Skadar Lake is situated in Zeta-Skadar valley maintaining the contact with the Adriatic Sea by means of the Bojana River. With the surface area of 370-530 km² depending on the water level represents the greatest lake in the Balkans. Two thirds of the lake belongs to Montenegro, whilst one third is in the territory of the Republic of Albania.

This is an area with prominent limnological features, exceptional wealth of ornitofauna and ichtiofauna and luxuriant vegetation. The lake itself is a crypto-depression, which means that some parts of its bottom are below the sea level. Such places are called sub-“lacustric” sources or eyes. There are about 30 of these.

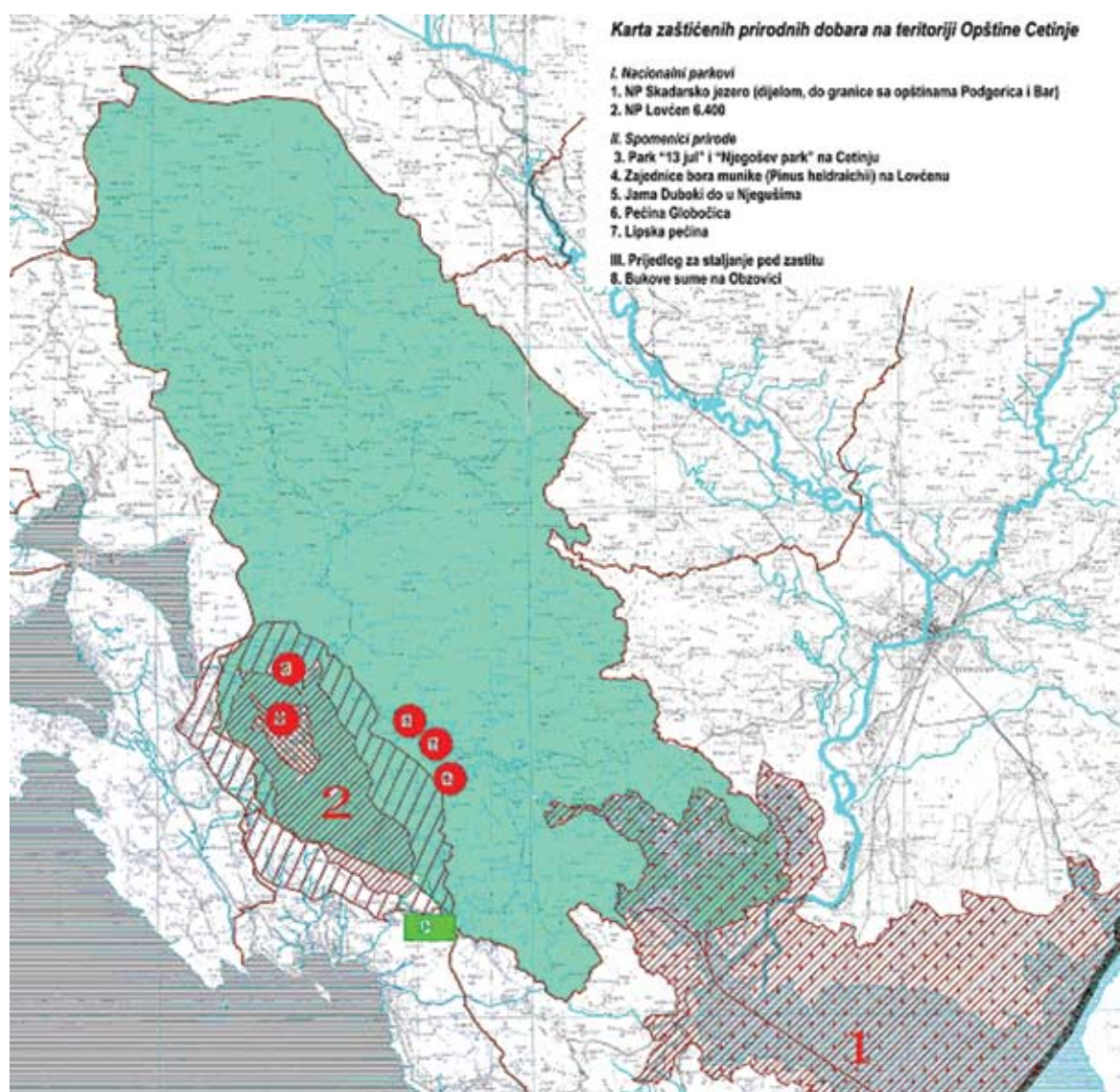
The shores of the lake are articulated and rich in numerous bays, peninsula and capes, mostly swampy, covered in wide reed belt.

Flora is rich and diverse. Apart from colourful marshy plants, particularly interesting is “kasoronja”, whilst the clear water is adorned and covered in a great part by white and yellow water-lilies. Skadar Lake is „birds’ paradise”, with even more than 270 bird species, many of which significantly smaller in numbers and endangered. *Pelecanus crispus* has become the symbol of the National Park. In the waters of Skadar Lake catchment there are about 50 species of fish, whilst 39 species inhabit the waters covered by the NP „Skadar Lake”. Beside the autochthonous species, like carp and bleak, the presence of some sea-water fish is quite interesting, like: eel, mullet, grey mullet and “kubla”.

Numerous cultural-historical monuments; archaeological sites, Medieval monastery complexes and fortifications, scattered in the wide span in Skadar Lake basin, speak about this area being a significant cultural centre from ancient times.



Exceptional forms of cultural heritage are: traditional popular architecture, old settled or uninhabited and today often deserted fishing villages, situated on the very shore of the Lake, like Poseljani, Karuč, Krnjice, Raduš and others.



Mapa 3



5.2.1. Aspect of flora and fauna

The area of Cetinje municipality is rich in vegetation. Out of around 3400 species of vascular flora of Montenegro, in this area there are more than 1300 species. Some species are widely distributed in this area and a great number of endemic, relict and rare plant species have been found, which are of special national and international importance. A great number of medicinal and honey yielding plants are represented here which gives a good basis for the development of pharmaceutical industry and apiculture.

Natural vegetation – Natural vegetation immediately around Cetinje consists of phytocenosis which belong to the family Ostryo – Carpinion orientalis (1954) 1958, with the associations Carpinetum orientalis croaticum H-ić (1939) and Seslerio – Ostryetum Ht et H-ić (1950).

There are no written data about the natural forest vegetation on the plain itself. Taking into consideration the flattened terrain, the river bed, permanent depositing of sediments and water runoff from the surrounding hills, it could be said that once there had been wet forests dominated by *Quercus robur*, elm and European ash, which together with beech are the remains of the former dendroflora which once covered Cetinje Plain.

Cetinje Dendroflora – In Cetinje dendroflora altogether 112 species have been noted, of which 12 conifers and 100 deciduous. The decoration, i.e. landscaping of the town progressed parallel to its formation, with those kinds of trees located there or in the immediate vicinity, and which grew fast and satisfied aesthetic criteria. This is in the first place related to some species of elm.

“Njegoš’s park” – is the oldest park area in the town. The creation of the park is linked to the erection of the New Court, i.e. the second half of the 19th century. Originally, it was of a free landscape style. Today, this is a public green area, which has been reconstructed on several occasions. The park is dominated by several species of park trees – deciduous and conifers of large sizes.

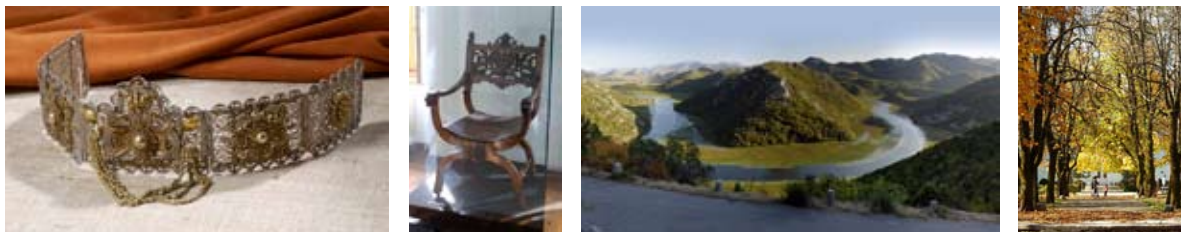
On the occasion of various reconstructions, trees were being cut and planted both in a planned unplanned manner, so that today there are thick groups of trees. For these reasons the treetops are not regular in shape, trees obstruct one another, thus certain parts of the park look rather neglected. On the old juniper trees (*Picea abies* L.) there are lots of dead branches in the crown bases, some trees are too high and there are also dead trees.

The following tree species are found there: *Abies alba* Mill. *Picea abies* (L.) Karst., *Ligustrum ovalifolium* Hassk., *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (Murr.) Parl. *Picea omorika* (Pančić) Purkyne, *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Fagus moesiaca* (Domin) Czeccott, *Tilia tomentosa* Mnch., *Ulmus effusa* Willd., *Abies concolor* (Gord.) Engelm., *Larix europea* Lam. Et DC., *Picea pungens* Arn., *Pinus nigra* Arn., *Aesculus hippocastanum* L., *Acer pseudoplatanus* L., *Acer platanoides* L., *Betula verrucosa* Ehrh., *Corylus avellana* L., *Fraxinus excelsior* L., *Fraxinus americana* L., *Gleditschia triacanthos* L., *Laburnum anagyroides* Med., *Maclura aurantiaca* L., *Prunus domestica* L., *Philadelphus coronarius* L., *Quercus pedunculata* Ehrh., *Robinia pseudoaccacia* L., *Tilia parvifolia* Ehrh., *Ulmus effusa* Willd., *Ulmus montana* Willd., *Pseudotsuga taxifolia* (Lam.) Britton, *Ligustrum vulgare* Hassk., *Cornus mas* L., *Forsythia suspensa* (Thunb.) Vahl., *Platanus acerifolia* (Ait.) Willd., *Syringa vulgaris* L., *Juniperus communis* „hibernica“, *Picea pungens* Engelm., *Sambucus nigra* L., *Spirea x vanhouttei* (Briot.) Zbl., *Rhodotyphus kerrioides* S. Et Z., *Betula verrucosa* Ehrh.

The Blue Palace with its green areas is situated at the contact point between “Njegoš’s park” and “13th July Park” which surround it so that both in the spatial and landscaping sense it constitutes a unique ensemble.

On the photographs from 1902 quite a lot of high trees can be seen grouped around the New Court, with considerable share of conifers, which indicates that the park had long been made.

“Njegoš’s park” and “13th July Park” were put under the protection in 1968, with the Decision on Protection of Natural Objects (“Official Gazette of Socialist republic of Montenegro”, no. 30/68) as horticultural objects.



Pursuant to the valid categorization of natural properties, they are treated nowadays as the monuments of nature. Beside high aesthetic value, they also have a prominent cultural function.

5.3. Socio-economic values

5.3.1. Social values

The awareness of cultural duration and the fact that the town in today's sense of the word, with its very establishment, becomes the state and spiritual capital which would for centuries be the source and the bastion of the fight for the state and national emancipation and affirmation, shapes the relation towards the values deriving from nature and from man.

Specific living conditions, everyday fight for freedom and mere existence, will form among the population the ideal of conduct and moral codes like with the classical heroes. Permanent fight for survival and affirmation of the people and the state, very early solidified understanding on the necessity of adequate protection of own spiritual and material values, and constant active cooperation with the neighbouring towns/cities and European states, cherishing broad tolerance towards religious and other differences among people. One of the characteristics of social conduct which will several centuries back, as dominant for the population, be noticed and noted, is hospitality. Respect and care for guests, accidental visitor, has been developed during the past centuries unlike anywhere else in the world.

It is on these postulates that the social awareness is developed on the necessity of permanent, individual and collective effort, on the importance of forming the institutions and their activities, and successful cooperation, with the acceptance of the experiences from the surroundings and the world. In the exceptional natural setting, foreign culture, achievements and experiences are very easily accepted and refined by domestic efforts. Among the people the tendency is created towards poetry and dramatic expression, with a special affinity for artistic expression and art in general. Such circumstances will make that here, centuries after the creation of the richly illuminated incunabula, as the first significant work of the recent Montenegrin literature, drama in verses should appear, and that as of the end of the 19th century until today, an entire constellation of exceptional artist should originate in Cetinje.

All this, with deeply rooted and developed understanding of the importance of education and constant efforts in spreading the network of schools even in economically poor times, corresponds to valuable results achieved today by the university units in Cetinje, where fine arts, dramatic and music art are studied.

The significance for the people and the state, and the aesthetic values of the preserved monuments of culture, develop a special affinity for studying, cherishing and protection of culture, but also natural heritage. Today, such relation is developed further and refines through the functioning of state institutions in Cetinje: museum families within the framework of the national museum of Montenegro, the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Montenegro; the Central National Library »Đurđe Crnojević«; the State Archives of Montenegro; the Royal Theatre »Zetski dom«, but also the national parks of »Lovćen« and »Skadar Lake« which cover great part of the territory of the royal capital.

For more than five centuries, the social values of Cetinje, Montenegrin people and the State of Montenegro have intertwined happily, creating noble accords.

5.3.2. Economic values

Natural, i.e. geographic position of Cetinje and its surroundings, demographic structure, transportation links with the surroundings and given historical circumstances, mostly determined, and still do, its socio-economic development and values, although it should be immediately emphasized that in the process of planning and development, very often insufficient attention was being paid to all these elements.



All until the second half of the 19th century, Cetinje had been developing slowly and insufficiently from the point of view of urbanism, and especially from the point of view of economy. Following the Berlin Congress and the international recognition of Montenegro, Cetinje starts with its revival and the King Nikola I Petrović, makes all he possibly can in order to refine and develop his small royal capital. Crafts and trade are developed to a greater extent and there are planning and construction activities.

The first organized manufacturing starts when in 1865, together with the workshop at Rijeka Crnojevića, the workshop was established for the manufacturing of cartridges and repair of light infantry weapons in which until the year 1910 around 4.5 million cartridges were made.

However, the first real industrial facility in this area, and even in Montenegro, was a small sawmill at Rijeka Crnojevića, built by the Montenegrin administration "praviteljstvo" in 1873. Tree trunks would be transported through waterways from Rovci, and the machines were water powered. Around 20 m³ of lumber were being processed a day, and the products were being exported.

In the year 1903, the first steam mill was erected and next to it a modest workshop for the processing of pasta, whilst in 1910 the first small thermo-electric power plant was constructed with the nominal power of 200 kW.

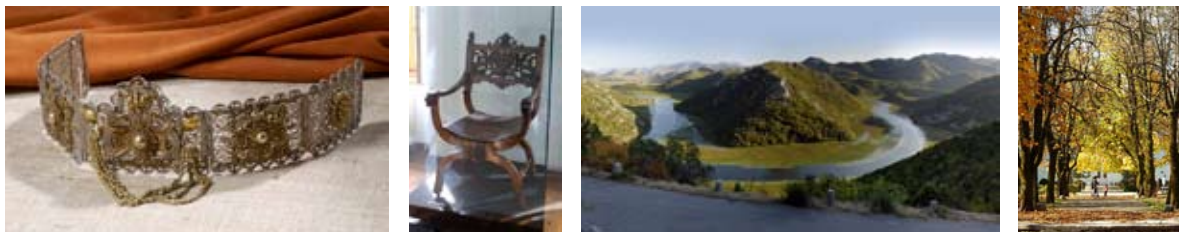
The construction of roads to connect Cetinje with Kotor and Podgorica, encouraged the economic development of this area in a particular sense. In the second half of the 19th century monetary relations come faster, but barter economy is still quite dominant. The Balkan wars and two world wars in particular slowed down the economic development although Cetinje was for a certain period of time the seat of a very large area, so called "Zetska banovina", but in the economic sense it was experiencing stagnation.

Immediately after the end of World War II, Cetinje experiences a real degradation of almost all its former functions, as the capital, since this is transferred to Podgorica, i.e. Titograd. The town, together with its surroundings got into a very difficult economic situation. There were no plans and valid vision as to what to do with Cetinje, and personnel potential was becoming increasingly more modest since almost everything went to the new national centre. Left without administrative, educational, healthcare, financial-banking and other functions, which instead of being national became local, Cetinje suddenly became very weak.

However, soon there comes the beginning of a significant economic development, even unimagined and inappropriate in relation to the objective possibilities of the town itself and the municipality as a whole. There were no essential elements for the development of industry, since there were no proper roads, high quality energy sources, water was scarce, and the number and structure of population were insufficient. Still, industrial development started.

The thing went to another extreme, which brought some completely atypical and inappropriate capacities to this environment and the conditions that governed it, which will reflect in a negative way at the end of the last century, and the consequences of which are very much present even today.

First of all, in 1947, from several trucks which remained there as war trophies transport company "Bojana" was established, and in 1948 even the first bus company »Tara« Cetinje. In the beginning, these companies were of very modest capability and could not employ many workers, so that we can say that the main economic development started in 1953, when »Obod« company was established. At the very beginning, its manufacturing plan had been heterogeneous and very modest, but »OBOD« electrical appliances company gradually developed into the greatest manufacturer of cooling appliances in Yugoslavia with the programme which successfully followed the demands of the global market. This well known factory which, at the height of its development, employed over 4 000 workers, manufactured washing machines, lamps and electric motors; besides, for its own needs it develops manufacturing activities in the north of Montenegro, namely at Berane and Plav. According to the statistical data in the year 1988, the factory was producing 265.000 various refrigerators, 238.000 ice-machines, more than 100.000 washing machines, 549.000 electro motors and 459 tons of various lamps.



At the beginning of the 90-ies there is a period of recession, imposing of sanctions, disorganization and drastic fall of manufacturing level. There were attempts at reviving the manufacturing, like for instance in the year 2000, but everything stopped at that. The electrical appliance industry »Obod« is officially at the privatization stage, but the production has ceased, the factories are unmanned, the equipment and the facilities are decaying, thus this enterprise is practically being wound up.

In the year 1960, another factory was established in Cetinje. This was footwear factory »Oro« with the designed capacities of 600.000 pairs of various footwear a year.

Following the reconstruction the factory changed its name to Fashion footwear factory »Košuta«. At the time of the achievement of the best results, »Košuta« was employing around 1.200 employees and it was producing over 1.100.000 pairs of footwear a year, which was mostly placed on the market of the former Soviet Union. The factory was closed down. Today, active manufacturing capacities are the following: The state owned printing house »Obod«, which cherishes significant and rich printing tradition in Montenegro, the enterprise for the manufacturing of cardboard packaging material »Kartonaža« and the enterprise for the processing of fish »Ribarstvo« at Rijeka Crnojevića.

Before the end of the 19th century, Cetinje had had no significantly developed trade, or crafts, thus the population, especially of the neighbouring villages, was being directed to the markets of Kotor, Budva and the local market at Rijeka Crnojevića.

With the transportation opening of Cetinja it gets its own market and becomes the centre of trade exchange for its surroundings, and even wider, since significant goods flow were being directed there as the capital town of Montenegro at the beginning of the 20th century. Naturally, due to the passive nature of this area, the quantities of goods leaving Cetinje were insignificant and it remained so until the 60-ies of the past century and intensive industrialization, when even from Cetinja goods started going abroad, especially high technology goods.

At the end of the past century, especially from the beginning of the tragic events in the territory of former Yugoslavia and the imposing of sanctions by the international community, the already damaged Montenegrin economy experiences a real collapse, so that today it is far from the strength it once had, and the old structure cannot be any more the development perspective of this area. Contrarily, some of its material remains can only be a burden and somewhat slow down the planned development tempo. Beside »Obod« and »Košuta«, the following companies have disappeared: »Tara«, »Bojana«, »Sanitas«, »Galenika«, »Boksiti«, »Gradnja«, »Trgopromet«, »Montena«

But, there is a series of opportunities which this town bears with it thanks to its past, monumental heritage and ambience values. Cetinje turns towards the evaluation of its traditional values to what belongs to it by objective criteria. It can also be a cultural capital, thus the openness of the town, its position and transportation links, and the closeness of the most significant part of Montenegrin values, makes it possible for this precious cultural-historical wealth to be presented to the world so that the development of culture, education and other social activities, be complementary to the development of specific economic branches, like: tourism, hospitality industry, trade and various services. As a special value which needs to be emphasized is the possibility of economic evaluation of the national parks of Lovćen and Skadar Lake.

The successfulness of the development and the value measures of an area, are to a considerable extent defined by human factor, thus it is worthwhile mentioning the structure and population flows. In the territory of Cetinje municipality, according to the census from the year 2003, there are 18.842 inhabitants, which is 9.8% less than according to the census from 1991, and 36.2% less in relation to the number of population in 1948. In the territory of the town there are 15.353 or 83% of the overall number of inhabitants. The number of inhabitants is on the constant decrease, partly due to the migration towards Podgorica and the Littoral, and partly due to the negative birthrate, which in 2003 in Cetinje was minus 57, i.e. in that year 169 children were born compared to 226 deaths.



However, the age structure is somewhat more favourable since almost half the population, or 9.072 are the people between 10 and 40 years of age. With university and college degrees there are 1745 inhabitants with 283 illiterate people. There are 5.400 active people, or 29.2% and 4.509 employed, or 24.3% of the overall number. There are 4.164 pensioners or 22.5%.

The average wage at the beginning of the year 2008 amounted to EUR 392, i.e. wages without taxes and contributions EUR 269, which is 18.9% less than at the level of Montenegro.

At the end of the year 2008 there were 1.666 unemployed persons in Cetinje, and the unemployment rate ranges around 19%. The number of the unemployed suddenly increased in the mid-2008, when a considerable number of the workers of the »Obod« finally registered as those looking for employment.

People expect new jobs in the framework of trade, tourism and hospitality industry and in the wider sector of services, and certain number of those, who will get credit support from the banks and the state, will look for the opportunities in their own initiatives, either in some form of manufacturing, trade or some services.

In the territory of the Royal Capital of Cetinje, at the end of 2008, had in its register 10 shareholding companies, 518 limited liability companies, (120 of which perform their activities on a regular basis), 11 partnership companies (9 of which perform their activities on a regular basis), 5 parts of foreign companies, even 429 entrepreneurs (247 working on a regular basis), 35 institutions, 35, and 3 cooperatives.

There is a great number of registered entrepreneurs, but only one half of them is active. In the process of transition, which is still ongoing, the economy of Cetinje has almost disappeared, without a possibility of being renewed. Amongst other things, this has had drastic effect on the working structure of the population in which the category »industrial worker« has been reduced to minimum. Out of 5.560 workers in the year 1980, who worked in Cetinje economy, at the end of 2008 there were only 480 left, or 8.6% who still work in the remaining economic establishments. What is the current flexibility of the labour force that have lost their jobs to be able to adjust to new conditions? Time will show, which is not on their side at all, since this is the beginning of a difficult period of global economic crisis which engulfs all, especially those vulnerable and weak ones. The value we should all count on are newly educated people.

5.3.2.1. Tourism

Tourism development in Cetinje

Among the first travelogue on Cetinje, from the beginning of the twentieth century, where Violla de Sommieres noted down that the rooms of Cetinje Monastery are particularly equipped for passengers. The first inn in Cetinje was opened in 1832 in a ground floor house covered in straw. Somewhat later, in 1864, Cetinje got its first hotel called „Lokanda“ (later on „Grand-hotel“) which had at the same time (until it was pulled down) been the oldest hotel in Montenegro.

With the construction of the „Grand-hotel“ known also as the „Lokanda“ a real turn happens in the tourism development of the town. This is a real modern building which is „always full of foreigners, so that on one day nine nationalities and nine languages were counted at one table“. The Hotel had a restaurant and eight bedrooms, so called „kamara“ which enabled visits and satisfaction of foreign tourists with high expectations.

The origins of organized tourism in Cetinje are linked to the second period of its development, which covers the time in between the Berlin Congress and World War I. Already in the first year after the international recognition of Montenegrin independence, regular recording of all tourists in 1879 started. As early as then, the circulation of domestic and foreign tourists showed significant results. Numerous tourists come to Cetinje from various European countries, even from America. This was particularly aided by the improvement of



transportation links and the construction of the first road in Montenegro from the border with Austria to Cetinje (1884) and farther on to Rijeka Crnojevića (1882) and Podgorica (1890), as well as the then existing hospitality industry which increased the interest of the tourist with its high level of services.

It is necessary to emphasize that this development was not chaotic, but regulated by certain regulations which regulated and prescribed certain conditions under which it was possible to perform the activities. One of such regulations was the Regulation on Taverns issued in 1905 by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

All those publicists, scientists and writers, who wrote numerous articles and books on Cetinje and Montenegro, most certainly contributed to the popularity of Cetinje.

At the beginning of the 20th century, there were several hotels in Cetinje. The "Grand hotel" was enlarged and had at its disposal 20 rooms, a big salon and two restaurants, a café, bathroom, cellar with exquisite wines and French liqueurs. It is interesting to know that the services in the hotel were being delivered in six world languages: English, German, French, Russian, Italian and Greek. In the year 1900, in the main street (Katunska) the hotel "Central" is opened, which was also a representative edifice of its time.

According to the records, in 1901 Cetinje was visited by 4.551 tourists, who stayed in the town, and in the same year appeared the first guidebook on Cetinje in French, which was written in a professional way, covering also the surroundings of Cetinje. Tourism circulation grows from one year to another and reaches its height at the wake of the Balkan wars. Thus in 1910 the hotel "Grand" itself had 3.013 visitors.

In the period 1918-1941, Cetinje was the most important tourist destination of Montenegro. In these days Cetinje had six hotels, 54 cafés and inns. The hotels: "Grand-hotel", "Njujork", "Beograd", "Paris", "London" and "Nikšić" had 93 rooms in the year 1931.

Serious tourist visits start in 1927, and in 1929 there as increase of tourism turnover – 9.635 tourists.

Thanks to the establishment of the State Museum in Cetinje and the construction of the road from Cetinje to Budva in 1931 – as a part of the ring-road around Lovćen, the tourism in Cetinju experiences a real expansion. According to the statistics, during the 10 months of the year 1934, Cetinje was visited by more than 26.000 foreign and domestic tourists. Foreign tourists were mostly from Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, France and Engand. The following year, 1935, there were about 15.000 visitors, only to see the tourism turnover going down until World War II.

In this period there are the beginnings of health-recreational tourism on Mount Lovćen, and game hunting-fishing tourism at Rijeka Crnojevića and Skadar Lake. At Ivanova korita, as of the year 1928, there was the National Climatic Sanatorium and Convalescent Home, and as of 1931, a special pavilion was opened for the children who were being received without their parents. In the vicinity of the sanatorium there were several cafés as well, so that Ivanova korita were visited by picnickers from Cetinje and Boka Kotorska.

In between two World wars there was organized tourism activity in the filed of game hunting and fishing at Rijeka Crnojevića and Skadar Lake. Up to the year 1941, there was a reserve at Rijeka Crnojevića for the hunting of pheasants, roe deer and other game.

In June 1928, the Association for the improvement of transport, passengers and tourists was established in Cetinje. This was a central tourist organization of the entire former Zeta area, which was soon turned into the "Association for passenger transport and tourists" under the new name "Putnik" - Cetinje. The objective of the Association was to develop the interest in Cetinje and Montenegro in general to the highest possible degree.

At that time, one of the most interesting building, former King's Palace – where the National Museum was established in 1926, was not accessible to tourists. As soon as it had been made accessible, in 1930, it was visited by 4.413 excursionists (in 2008, King Nikola I's Museum was visited by 90.354 excursionists).

In the second half of the 20th century, until the catastrophic 1979 earthquake, the limiting factors for the development of tourism are represented by the low quality roads and limited lodging facilities. Still, thanks



to the dynamic tourism development in the Montenegrin Littoral and Dubrovnik area there is an increase of tourist turnover in Cetinje area as well. The number of visitors was up to 100.000 a year (1977). The 1979 earthquake destroyed the then only hotel in Cetinje and damaged several hospitality facilities, so that in the town there were no lodging capacities, until the construction of the new hotel - "Grand hotel" in 1984 (with 450 beds). After that, parallel to the renewal of tourism facilities in the Littoral zone, new upward trend happened in Cetinje, but this was of a short duration – until the fall of the former Yugoslavia and bad events in 1991, when there was a new fall of the number of visits.

At the beginning of the 21st century, Montenegrin tourism experienced its revitalization, which conditioned certain improvement, both of the offering and the demand for the tourist product of Cetinje. According to the statistics, in the year 2008, there were 460 beds available in Cetinje hotels ("Grand hotel" and „Sport in“). Also, at Ivanova korita, there is children's rest home with around 200 beds and in the recently opened a small hotel „Ivanov konak“ with about 15 beds.

In the last years, the number of tourists range between 4.240 with 16.625 overnight stays in 1997, 3069 with 30.966 overnight stays in 1999 and in the year 2008 around 51.000 overnight stays, with around 92.000 excursionists. The greatest number of visitors came from the markets of France, Israel, Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Even more significant turnover will be achieved through further cooperation with tourism workers from Dubrovnik area.

With the improvement of roads radical changes have happened in the geographic-transportation position of Cetinje and its sub-region as a whole. These have multiple economic-tourism, cultural-scientific and demographic importance. Newly built roads enabled greater evaluation of cultural-historical heritage of Cetinje in scientific and tourism purposes and their connections with Budva and Kotor municipalities. It is Kotor that there will be closer cooperation through the use of the modern cable car, the construction of which is expected in the near future.

Presentation and evaluation

The presentation and promotion of Montenegrin tourism product, thus also including Cetinje, within the framework of the regular work of the National tourism organization is carried out through the organized participation at fairs and exchanges on important emitting markets: Russia, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Spain, Czech Republic and Serbia.

With the purpose of better presentation the activities are undertaken on the plan of establishing closer cooperation between the National Tourism Organization of Montenegro and the Local Tourism Organization of Cetinje: through the web-portal www.montenegro.travel, with the harmonization of the branding of Montenegro as a tourist destination and through the unification of the promo-materials according to the aforementioned standards, through the NTO brochures and Cetinje. The NTO through the brochures „Kulturno nasljeđe Crne Gore“ and „Explorer“ promotes cultural, amusement and sport events in Cetinje: „Vrela zima u brdima“, „Dani ekologije, turizma i kulture“, „Cetinjsko kulturno ljeto“, „Miris lipa i meda“, „Međunarodni festival folklor“, celebrations on the occasion of 13th Novembre – Day of Cetinje, concerts of popular and classical music on the Summer Stage, theatre plays in Zetski dom and on the Summer Stage, literary evenings, Rijeka sports games, Rijeka market day, Njeguši days, „Know Lovćenom“.

The LTO carries out information-propaganda activity and cooperates with all the subjects from the territory of the Royal capital with the purpose of better tourism evaluation, promotion and higher quality offers offering information to all the stakeholders, be it information on accommodation, prices, food, transportation, excursions, cultural-amusement and sport events etc.

5.3.2.2. Transportation

Since Cetinje is located in the karst continental area at the foot of Mount Lovćen, 670 above the sea level, the relief configuration defines the basic transportation form, is quality and functionality, i.e. roads.

Today, Cetinje is connected by means of a highway with Podgorica (30.7 km), with Budvae (27.9 km), and by means of regional roads with Kotor, via Njeguši (42.8 km), Nikšić, via Čevo (66.1 km), Danilovgrad, via Čevo (55.2 km), with Lovćen (19.7 km) and with the border of Bosnia and Herzegovina, via Grahovo and Nudol (71.1 km).

The closeness of two airports is of great significance for Cetinje: Golubovci Airport - Podgorica, 40 km away and Tivat Airport, 58 km away. It should be stated that in the period in between two world wars, Cetinje had its own airport.

Also, the closeness of the sea ports of Bar (65 km) and Kotor (42 km), are a significant transportation potential.

The roads towards Podgorica and Budva were being practically redone in the 80-ies of the past century, constructing modern twin-track road surfaces, but soon there was the need to reconstruct them by adding the third track in places. However, traffic frequency on the road Podgorica-Budva, via Cetinje, already imposes the need for this road to be completely reconstructed and for a modern carriageway to be constructed. The section Podgorica-Cetinje is of particular priority, as the sole link between the capital city and the Royal Capital of Montenegro.

Almost all villages and hamlets in the territory of the Royal capital are connected today to highways, regional or local roads. These roads are mostly covered in asphalt, there are some in macadam surface, and it is necessary to broaden and modernize them. The length of these roads is 337 km.

The transportation system through the town is a part of the overall cultural landscape, basically oriented along the longer axis of the town, and it connects certain urban parts in a relatively good manner. However, the main entrance to the town from Podgorica and Budva, as well as the exit towards Lovćen, must be a lot more functional. They are very often bottlenecks and sometimes even disorientations for those who come there for the first time. The total length of the town streets is 40 km.

Until recently, there has been a bus company in Cetinje - »Tara«, but it does not exist any more, as well as the adequate bus station, which would suit the needs of the citizens of Cetinje and tourists.



FACTORS AND RISKS WHICH ENDANGER

6





6. FACTORS AND RISKS WHICH ENDANGER VALUES OF CETINJE HISTORICAL CORE

First of all, it is of great importance to discover and precisely define the factors and risks which endanger, or which might in any way objectively endanger the values of the protected area of Cetinje Historical Core. These can, certainly, be recognized as the factors and risks which come from very nature and those caused by man who lives there, other people who work there either regularly or occasionally, or who own a property there or have some interest, through their actions or failure to act.

Analysing the potentials and values of the heritage site and its wider area, we mostly recognize the factors and risks which endanger it, as well as the degree of it being endangered, which is very important in order to be able to undertake timely measures and appropriate measures to prevent the same, or to mitigate the consequences of these as much as it is possible. Through rational planning, permanent direct activity, protection and adequate use of the heritage site, the factors and risks coming from the users can almost be entirely controlled and prevented and mitigated to a high degree in case of a natural disaster. All this is related, both to cultural-artistic, scientific-educational, historical, urbanistic-architectural, socio-economic, as well as to natural values possessed by this area. Naturally, one should pay attention that no de-population of the area occur, instead that the activity and attractiveness grow in order for one to feel privileged for living within the protected core of Cetinje.

6.1. Factors which endanger cultural and natural values

- Inadequate legal protection
- Outdated urban planning documents
- Insufficient coordination among the actors in management system
- Non-existence of long-term town development strategy
- Lack of local government authority for cultural affairs
- Non-existence of professional Council for culture of the royal capital
- Insufficient evaluation of cultural and natural heritage
- Insufficiently developed awareness of the values
- Insufficient inter-institutional and intersectoral cooperation
- Breaching of the existing laws and bylaws
- Lack of contemporary laws and bylaws which regulate cultural heritage
- Inadequate documentary protection of Cetinje cultural heritage
- Obsolete spatial and other plans
- Lack of legally prescribed documentation on performed conservation-restoration interventions, preservation and utilization of library and archival material
- Insufficient care and lack of maintenance of the monuments of culture by owners and users
- Non-existence of permanent sources of revenue and continuous way of acquiring means for the protection and improvement of historical core state of values



- Illegal and unprofessional works on the monuments of culture and breaching conservation standards,
- Failure to implement mechanisms prescribed in the laws for the prevention of illegal construction and works, and the lack of professional supervision and monitoring.
- Conflict of development concepts with spatial opportunities and restrictions laid down by the criteria for the protection of architectural heritage
- Conflict between modern architectural approaches and the character of the protected urban tissue
- Incompatibility of standard planning concepts of improving the condition of the inherited heritage with conservation criteria
- Imprecise legislation related to prescribing professional competence for planning, designing and realizing constructions in protected area
- Insufficient level of training of professional profiles for planning activities, designing and executing the works in the protected area
- Insufficient professional capacities in the activities of studying, protecting, conservation and restoration of architectural heritage
- Lack of professional capacities for the execution of works in traditional techniques
- Lack of systematic researches into values and insufficient dealing with scientific-research work
- Inadequate physical protection of cultural heritage
- Lack of adequate area for the presentation of movable monumental fund
- Lack of stimulation and privileges to the owners of private collections with the purpose of protection, maintenance, presentation and evaluation
- Inadequate museum storage areas which ensure the storing of exhibits and their protection from theft, vandalism, fire and various harmful influences that might be anticipated.
- Inadequate exhibition areas that should ensure and professionally present museum objects and enable undisturbed visits.
- Inadequate equipment for storing, protecting and conserving museum objects
- Lack of appropriately trained curators for certain museum departments
- Lack of personnel
- Non-existence of specialized educational institutions for the training of staff in the area of cultural heritage
- Non-existence of organized mechanisms and financial funds for the training of personnel and international cooperation
- Non-existence of strategic personnel policy
- Anthropogenic pressure on biodiversity
- Capturing sources and springs which leads to taking water from nature which is a condition for the survival of flora and fauna.



- Inadequate organization and maintenance of the town parks
- Uncontrolled and unprofessional collection of medicinal plants.
- Inadequate evaluation and presentation of speleological objects for tourist purposes.
- Adventure researching of speleological objects and destroying cave ornaments
- Unresolved problem of waste waters drainage from Cetinje Plain
- Inadequately resolved issue of solid waste disposal
- Lack of adequate area for the presentation and sale of promo-materials, souvenirs, antiques

6.2. Factors which endanger socio-economic values

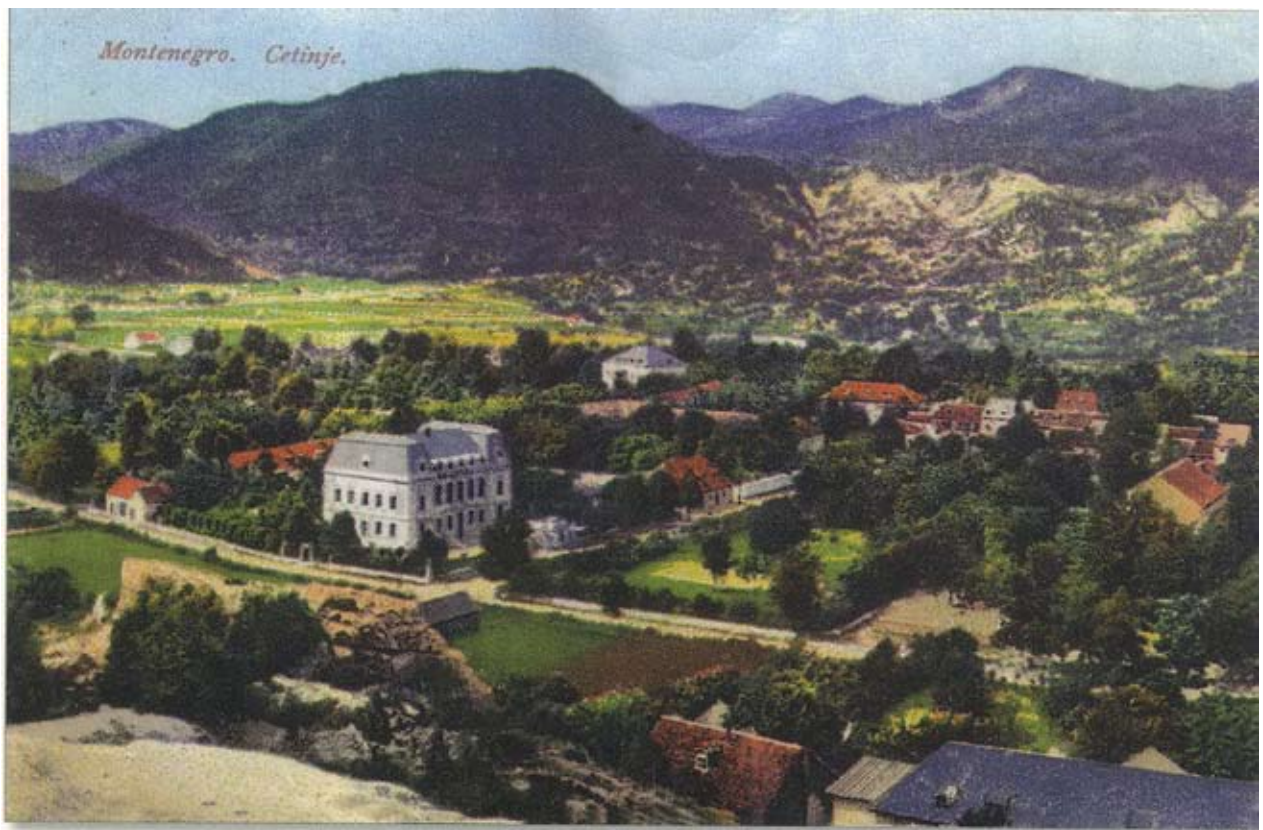
- Inadequate manner of coping with the process of long ago initiated socio-economic transformation, which is still goes on
- Insufficient participation of the responsible institutions of the system from the level of the Royal Capital and the State, and breaching of legal regulations and adopted decisions
- Inadequate space management
- Too long a tolerance of the existing condition and becoming accustomed to it
- Low level of investments
- Usurpation of shops and service outlets, especially when unplanned and illegal demolition of old ones and the construction of new buildings is in question, their remedial, adaptation and maintenance by some owners
- Insufficient and untimely investments in infrastructure (water supply, sewage, electricity supply, public transport)
- Emigration of population and decreasing birthrate.
- Insufficient involvement or utilization of the work of state institutions, above all the ones from the area of culture, situated in Cetinje.
- Failure to collect utility revenues with regards to the use of natural and cultural properties within the heritage site
- Inadequate transportation infrastuctural connections with Podgorica and the Littoral
- Non-existence of adequate bus station
- Insufficient capacities of parking areas
- Non-selective municipal waste disposal
- Inadequate monitoring of the overall activities in the historical core of the town and in the immediate surroundings
- High unemployment rate among the population.
- Non-existence of clear strategic tourism development vision
- Ill-informed population on development potentials through adequate evaluation of the historical core
- Lack of appropriate high quality lodging capacities
- Lack of tourist information-marketing material



- Lack of adequate signalling in urban traffic
- Unadjusted infrastructure for persons of reduced mobility

6.3. The threats which endanger the values

- Floods are the greatest confirmed natural risk of Cetinje
- Occasional and unpredictable weather and natural disasters that have occurred so far: earthquakes, strong winds, big snow, fires and other disasters which are consequences of human negligence and carelessness.
- Climate conditions in Cetinje, characterized with long, cold winters with a lot of snow and great changes of temperatures during summer time, which influence the structure of the buildings.







7. POTENTIALS OF THE AREA OF CETINJE HISTORICAL CORE

Cetinje is situated in the rocky field on the 640 – 750 m. height below the sea level. It is 10 – 12 km far from Adriatic Sea, Boka Kotorska and Lake Skadar, (measured by air line), therefore it represents the place with a significant traffic connection between the coastal region and the central part of Montenegro, which is very important for its further development.

The Royal Capital Cetinje has the surface area of 910 km² which is 6.6% of the total Montenegro surface. It is situated on the southwest part between Boka Kotorska on the west, the Riviera of Budva on the south, Lake Skadar basin and Zetsko-Bjelopavlička plain on the east, Nikšić Field and White Rudine on the north. It borders with seven municipalities (Kotor, Tivat, Budva Bar, Podgorica, Danilovgrad and Nikšić).

The Cetinje region can be generally divided into three separate parts:

Katun surface or Katun krast

Lovćen Mountain wreath and its continental piedmont area

The west rim of Skadar basin

The climate of Cetinje is influenced by its geographical location, height below the sea level, the proximity of Adriatic Sea and Lake Skadar, relief configuration, etc. Despite of the fact that this is a small area, there are three types of climate:

Mountain;

Moderate continental;

Changeable Mediterranean

Average yearly temperature for the three locations of various heights below sea level are:

Ivanova korita (1,200 m) 7.6°C

Cetinje (672 m) 10.7 °C

The Crnojevića River (15 m) 14.9 °C

The amount of precipitation in the municipality of Cetinje, its arrangement and character are very distinctive. The maximum amounts of precipitation occur in November and minimum occur in July. Cetinje is the town with most rain in Europe with mean annual amount of precipitation which amounts to 4,000 mm. In spite of the great amount of precipitation, Cetinje field and its immediate surroundings are without surface water current.

According to the register of population made in 2003, there are 18,842 inhabitants in the municipality of Cetinje, and 15,353 of them live in the town or 83% of the total number of inhabitants.

The abundance of architectural, historical, cultural, artistic, ambient spiritual heritage of Cetinje, its historical core and wide surroundings including mountain Lovćen and Lake Skadar, represent a remarkable strategical potential for the development of the town and its surrounding area.

Beside the dominant cultural historical values, the contemporary economic potential of Cetinje and its historical core have also the science, education and tourism.

In order to make a use of such a distinctive potential, it is necessary to promote it as a whole, where historical core would have the most prominent place with a recognized UNESCO brand, based on its extraordinary values, id est., Cetinje as cultural, historical, spiritual and state Royal capital of Montenegro.

The historical core of Cetinje with preserved authentic cultural monuments, conserved urban structure, treasury of moveable monument wealth of Montenegro, parks and three Christian rel-



ics: Filemierska Mother of God icon, the Hand of John the Baptizer, and the Particle of the Holly Cross, represent the extraordinary potential for the development of the cultural tourism.

The union of the architectural heritage and preserved nature and cultural landscape in immediate and broader surroundings make this space even worthier, and this is what gives the potential for economic valorization of all cultural and natural property, id est., its integration in trends of the contemporary way of life. In addition, permanent care about protection and improvement of the values must be the priority task.

Thanks to its natural- geographical, and climate features, the area of the Royal Capital Cetinje has great potentials for the development of various types of tourism, especially its broader surroundings. The Cetinje region can be divided into three subregions: the National Park Lovćen Zone, area of the River Crnojevića including the part of Lake Skadar which belong to Cetinje, and central tourist zone of the town Cetinje.

The area of the Cetinje region is characterized by the abundance of krast phenomena such as crevices, depressions, hollows, krast fields, pits and especially caves. There are a large number of views along the old road via Njeguši which leads to Kotor. The special view and extraordinary experience for tourists represents the view from the 25th Lovćen serpentine on the Krstac. Because of its potentials, the area is good for the development of speleology, organizing hiking and archeological explorations.

Due to the climate conditions, some areas are good for the development of resting tourism (Ivanova Korita), and spa-healing tourism (the River Crnojevića), whereas the proximity of the sea gives the opportunity for the beach tourism, with the emphasis on the use of accommodation in Cetinje (vacation mountain – sea).

The National Park Lake Skadar, known for various kinds of birds and unspoiled nature, is one of the most famous landmarks of the country. This abundance of nature is supplemented by distinctive areas rimmed by hills which surround the lake. The tourists can take up the following activities: board sailing, kayaking, fishing, sports fishing, hiking with educational trails (for instance, numerous trails between Cetinje and surrounding villages), bird watching, cycling (Old road Cetinje-Rijeka Crnojevića-Virpazar), ballooning of the small flier, helicopter flights and lake cruising. There are already suitable clubs for these activities, and the visitors can also use the centers on Vranjina, the River Crnojevića and in Murići (The National Park Skadar Lake).

Natural and cultural resources of the National Park Lovćen represent a good foundation for the promotion of the National Park as a tourist destination. The tourist centre of the National park Lovćen consists of nine bungalows, exhibition space for the School in nature, the Center for the visitors, marked hiking and cycling paths and views.

When focusing on the following subjects: active enjoying the nature, Montenegrin culture and history, the guests can experience Cetinje as cultural centre, with all attractions of the area which is intersected with cycling and hiking paths. The river, Virpazar and chosen destinations on the south coast of the lake are becoming the center of the nature experience.

By using its culture and nature, Cetinje can become an extraordinary MICE destination. Some agencies already have in their programmes as a special offer the Government Home for organizing fashion shows, gala dinners, cocktail parties, classical music concerts, conferences which



could also serve as a good example for the exploitation of other edifices like the buildings of the diplomatic corps, and others.

The historical connection of Cetinje with Kotor and the River Crnojevića can nowadays be defined as a cultural corridor for the guests who have cultural motivation for coming to Montenegro. Moreover, the Cetinje Historical Core represents the basic tourist product of the town, or the thread which connects the cultural tourism with the mentioned complementary types of tourist offer.

In order to make a correct valorization of mentioned potentials, it is necessary to carry out market research and establish the target groups of the tourists interested in Cetinje, and then in accordance with Cetinje plans, to establish the missing accommodation and caterer capacities of the higher categories, and finally, in public-private partnerships and in cooperation with donors and investors, to find the most suitable solutions not only for Cetinje, but also for broader regional area.

In addition, taking into account strategic objective of sustainable development of tourism, id est., the high quality of offer to choosy customers, it is necessary to complement the existing offer with traditional products, improve the production of souvenirs, cherish the original folk customs by stimulating the development of small and medium enterprises, which should contribute to economical development of the town on one side and obtain the means for preserving and furthering the heritage on the other.

The development of tourism and accompanying customer and other services must be directed to the forms and contents which are in accordance with cultural and natural ambient.

Therefore, the development of editing and printing activities and contemporary technology would be of great significance, if historic and cultural aspect of this activity is taken into account. Enterprising activity in the realm of services and craft could, with stirring measures, broaden in the scope and type, and thus become the important economic resource.

The evident potentials of historical core are numerous places for business in which various activities are done such as: merchandising, restaurant management, crafting, banking, cultural, artistic and promotional activities, sport, entertainment and other activities. However, there are a significant number of unused attractive spaces and locations in the town which have to be activated to complement the town offer.

The existing traffic connection of the town to the Coast and capital City, with the improvement of the condition of the traffic infrastructure, represents the significant potential for the development of the tourism as well as the other commercial fields.

Above all, it is necessary to connect Cetinje with Podgorica and Montenegrin Coast (via Budva) by modern highway. The traffic development plan of Montenegro involves the building of the Adriatic-Ionian highway which could partly pass through the municipality of Cetinje, and that can be very significant, both because of the corridor which such a highway makes and because of the possible joint to it.

The preparations for the building of the cable railway Kotor – Ivanova Korita-Cetinje are underway. The cable railway will connect Cetinje with Lovćen and Boka Kotorska in a modern and very



attractive way for tourists.

With this project and by connecting Cetinje with Kotor, which is already valorized and worldly recognized tourist destination, Cetinje will have the challenging perspective of tourist and regional development. While establishing intended activities for the needs of the building the cable railway, the departing location from Cetinje should be in accordance with basic preservation principles, which take into account the preservation of the original ambient and monument values of the Cetinje Historic Core, viewed exclusively as a whole, complying with the Law on the Protection of the Cultural Heritage, in order for the project not be a threat to the stated values.

The continuance of the interrupted building of the planned bypass around Cetinje, which would at the same time be the part of the road to Nikšić, that is to say, the connection Podgorica-Cetinje-Kotor (via Njeguši), is a very significant potential of traffic development.

The abundance of books and documents, numerous exhibits of Cetinje museums and galleries, and a large number of cultural institutions in addition to the Faculty of Art and Drama and Music Academy are a very significant science and educational potential of Cetinje.

In order to make a proper use of these potentials, one of the very important projects is the Building of the University of Art Complex. This project involves the building of three buildings for three faculties of art, the building of central administration as well as a new boarding building. Beside the space for teaching (ateliers, studios, workshops classrooms), there will be public spaces: galleries concert halls, opera studio, internet café... as well as objects which form a cultural centre. The building of the University centre is planned in the residential part of Cetinje on the location of industrial zone Old Obod. The University of Montenegro announced an International Competition, and three projects were chosen and awarded in February 2009. The administrative bodies of the Royal capital are to make project documentation. The first awarded project was the most successful in achieving the requirements of the competition. It has the most moderate relation to the surroundings, that is to say, immediate proximity of the historical core of Cetinje, respecting the historical values and at the same time fulfilling functional requirements of the needed space capacities. Additional quality of this project is that it retains, by reconstruction, the four old industrial buildings, valorizing industrial heritage of the location.

The abundance of potentials of the professors and assistants who teach at the Academy and students who attend it (painters, sculptors,, graphic designers, producers, theatre and film directors, musicians, art pedagogues...), connecting with existent art manifestations and the system of creative industries, can become one of the important factors in the development of cultural tourism in Cetinje. The building of the University Complex give infrastructural possibility for opening new faculties and study programmes: the history of art, archeology, ethnology, museology, librarianship, restoration, scenography and costume design which would be a solution to the problem of job deficit in professions which are essential for perseverance of the cultural heritage.

Verlag Erwinio Mandel, Cattaro.



Markt in Cetinje
Mercato Cetinje Montenegro.





8. THE VISION OF THE PROTECTED AREA OF CETINJE HISTORICAL CORE

Cetinje Historical Core will promote the significance of this exceptional place of cultural and natural heritage, place of spiritual and national identity, using that status as a strategic potential for the progress and development of the Royal Capital and its citizens.

Using cultural heritage, strong historical cult, the fact that in Cetinje there are three big Christian relics, as well as that the life of this town has been enriched by great artists – writers and painters, together with the authentic architectural, ambiental and landscape values, Cetinje will develop cultural and religious tourism. Using these strong potentials, the Town will be developing tourism in a strategic way with a well thought out and recognizable tourist product.

Cetinje – Town Museum, but also a university centre, with a broad range of artistic faculties, where the artistic spirit of creative workshops, literary evenings, exhibitions, performances, artistic colonies, scientific meetings, festivals ... will be lively pulsating throughout the year.

Cetinje Historical Core, with its broad context, will base its prosperity on the awareness of the values of cultural and natural properties it cherishes on the thought out policy on managing cultural and natural heritage, in order for the needs of present-day generations to be satisfied and for the same to be handed over to those future ones in all its beauty, authenticity and diversity.

The development of Cetinje will be based on the balanced and harmonized relations between cultural and natural heritage and new developments in the area, between the social needs, economic activities and cultural and natural setting.

Due to the urbanistic-architectural values of Cetinje Historical Core, spatial development will be planned on the basis of the principle of integral protection, i.e. respecting traditional urbanistic models, preserving cultural heritage in the Core and its surrounding, its integrity and authenticity, establishing the balance between the needs of the contemporary life and the preservation of values.

Cetinje will be an attractive destination for cultural and religious tourism, since broader social consensus will be carefully watching over the inherited values, with reconstruction and revitalization of „Lokanda“ and former diplomatic missions.

The wealth of the museum collections and of Cetinje treasury will be in the function of tourism, presented as the national treasure of Montenegro, whilst services will reach the level of European and world standards.



In the spirit of rich cultural tradition, Cetinje will be cultural – educational, university centre of Montenegro, with the faculties offering knowledge in the area of culture and cultural heritage protection.

Cetinje will keep, cherish and affirm its spirituality and individuality. The values of cultural heritage site are the starting point for establishing the cooperation with the neighbouring countries and the countries in the region, on the path to the European and wider integrations.

Cherishing its authentic values, the spirit of former and present-day Royal Capital, the exceptional wealth of cultural-historic and spiritual heritage, in the unique unity with the natural surroundings and attractive geographic position, with lots of green areas, with revitalized parks, with the »Lokanda«, with numerous tourists, with the European style on the outside, and the recognizable spirit of self-awareness-the spirit of Cetinje on the inside, and with the defined status, as a part of the World Heritage within UNESCO. Every citizen of the world will feel pleasantly there.



ЦЕТИЊЕ - СЕТИЊЕ

GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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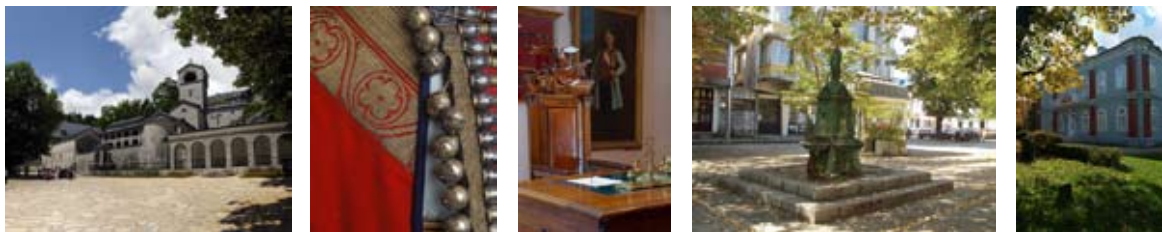
9. PROTECTED AREA OF CETINJE HISTORICAL CORE MANAGEMENT PLAN GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The idea of Cetinje historical core is possible to realize by fulfilling the following general objectives:

1. Economic development of Cetinje by using the potential of Cetinje historic core on the principles of sustainable development;
2. Integral protection, valorization, revalorization and presentation of cultural and natural heritage;
3. Improvement of legal and institutional infrastructure;
4. Ensuring of the efficient application of Law and planned documentation;
5. Enrolling of the Cetinje Historical Core on the list of the UNESCO world heritage;
6. Improving of professional capacities on all levels, education of new and education of existing employees;

The main topics, problems and objectives of Management Plan of Cetinje Historical Core are presented in the Chapter 10, important issues of the management and Action Plan are in the annex. The connection between general objectives and proposed tasks is marked in the first column of the Action Plan Table.





10. IMPORTANT ISSUES OF THE PROTECTED AREA CETINJE HISTORICAL CORE MANAGEMENT

The involvement of all society structures, adequate legal and institutional infrastructure, compliance of planning documents and cooperation of the political, professional, private and civil segments of society are necessary for successful Cetinje Historical Core management.

Cetinje Historical Core management must involve complete knowledge of its historical, cultural and other values, familiarization with the vulnerable spots, threats and dangers, the opportunity which the status of protection can provide, as well as complete knowledge of the resources which it possess.

To solve the conflict between preservation and protection of the extraordinary values and the development, it is necessary to ensure efficient mechanisms which should stop the changes which can harm the protected whole, especially the ones which can change the character and the essence of the Historical core and its immediate surroundings.

The mechanisms of management should also guarantee the balance between public and private interests. In addition, it is necessary to develop awareness that keeping the integrity and authenticity of the cultural values of the protected core and its environment is for everybody's benefit because it represents the important resource in the sustainable development of the whole municipality. All the objectives of the value protection should be made clear to all vital participants, especially to the local and state administrative bodies as well as to the investors.

Therefore, the development of the protected unit and its immediate surroundings should be adequately planned, directed and controlled, based on the vision of the development of the Historical Core and the town Cetinje for the long period of time.

Thus, the management plan must be the main instrument for achieving the synergy between all the instruments of management.

The important issues of the management plan, which should be based on protection, development and the use of the values for the contribution to better life, are: urban development and protection, legislation which is one of the most important factor, property issues, financing, assessment of the existing condition, especially the condition of the environment, infrastructure of the area, tourist and other valorization, the issue of preservation, restoration and maintenance, potential job opportunities and education, awareness and attitude of the locals, etc.

The Cetinje Historical Core is a protected area and as such is very vulnerable to changes inside it, and it also depends on and, is under the direct influence of the changes in its immediate surroundings and wider. The Cetinje Field is a limited area with distinctive features and details which are in correlation, especially from the aspect of endangerments and protection, infrastructure, planning and urbanization, and tourist valorization. Uncontrolled and inappropriate activities in the very protected area can inflict irreparable damage to Cetinje and its outstanding values.

If we want a practical plan, then a good and efficient policy is necessary as well as legislation both on the state and local level. It seems that the role of local authority is particularly important, because the people who live in this area directly influence it.

After Montenegro became internationally recognized independent state, Cetinje has gained the opportunity to get the treatment it deserves, which is not only for its own benefit, but also for the benefit of the whole state.



10.1. Political and legal issues

The stability of the state and fulfilling all its functions are of vital importance for the adequate protection and successful cultural values management.

The nineties of the last century support this statement – at that time Montenegro was surrounded by belligerent countries, and experienced economic collapse and sanctions of International Community, it was politically unstable and it had great number of refugees. It was a time of poverty, and shattered human, moral and cultural values. Such a condition had the influence on the legal system and preservation and protection of the cultural heritage.

At the beginning of this century, Montenegro enters the first phase of rehabilitation. In May 2006, the people of Montenegro expressed their will to live in the independent state, thus the independency of Montenegro was restored after almost one century. From that moment on, the process of economic and political stability has been established the democratization of society has become faster, and the priority state project has become the process of European and Euro-Atlantic integrations. Therefore, many system laws comply with European legislation, and that process is going on, together with reforming the important state institutions, and strengthening the state administration.

The achieved level of the state stability and attempts to get closer to the union of European states, made a convenient political and economic environment for adequate policy in the realm of protection of the cultural heritage.

10.1.1. Normative issue of protection

Strategic documents and legal regulations represent important segments for management of a certain space. Therefore, the basic parts of the Royal Capital development are three pillars of sustainable development: economic, social and the protection of the environment.

The first legal act in Montenegro which partially covered the protection of the cultural heritage is Financial Reform adopted by People's Assembly of the Principality of Montenegro in 1868, whereas in 1896 a Law on Prince's Montenegrin Library and Museum was adopted.

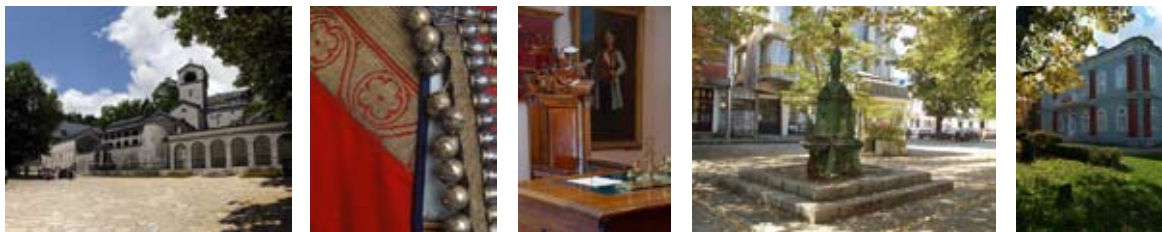
The protection of cultural heritage by normative – legal regulations started after the World War II when the Law on Cultural Monuments Protection was adopted in 1949. Since then, the legal protection of the cultural monuments was regulated by a large number of laws and by-laws.

The attitude of the state towards the cultural heritage is expressed in the Constitution of Montenegro (Article 77 and article 78), which establishes that the State shall protect science, culture arts and historical values, and that everyone shall be obliged to preserve natural and cultural heritage of general interest. Such an attitude to cultural and natural heritage represents an adequate means for its protection.

The Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage is a basic regulation which manages the system of protection and the use of the culture monuments, fulfilling the social interest, the process of declaration of the culture monument, legal rights and obligations of the persons, as well as a way of organization and financing of the Cultural Monuments Protection Bureau.

The existing legislative protection which is contained in the basic law does not give enough legal mechanisms for the adequate protection and it does not comply with system laws, which are adopted later and in accordance with European regulations. Moreover, the existing law does not recognize the cultural landscape, traditional historical parks...

The Law on Museum Activity (1989), The Law on Library Activity (1989), The Law on Archive Activity (1994) and Law on Editing Activity are obsolete, so the legal protection of the cultural heritage needs adoption of the new regulations which will be in accordance with European legislation and adopted system regulations



on national level.

By adopting a Law on Culture (2008) the first step towards reforming of the legislation in the realm of culture was made.

In order to realize the legislative reforms in the realm of cultural heritage, the set of the draft bill is being prepared:

- The Law on Cultural Property
- The Law on Museum Activity
- The Law on Archive Activity
- The Law on Library Activity

The reformation is carried out in accordance with European and International standards, as well as the positive experience of the regional countries.

Specific principles of the protection and development of the nature are given in the Law on the Protection of the Nature and they oblige legal and private persons to contribute to protection and development of the nature, preserving biological various useful functions of nature and natural balance, and to use the nature resources only to the degree which will not jeopardize biological variety and functioning of the elementary natural systems and processes. This Law also regulates the procedure for declaration of the protected nature property. What is important for the Royal Capital Cetinje is that provisions of this Law give the local self-government the jurisdiction to adopt the act on the declaring certain categories of the protected nature property on its own territory.

The Law on the Environmental Protection (2008) represents the referential Law in this realm, and it defines the basic principles of the environmental protection and sustainable development as well as numerous mechanisms and instruments which regulate the important environmental issues.

Significant instruments in making the legislation and integration of the principles of the protection and their application are the laws on the strategic evaluation of the influence of the plans and programmes, that is to say, the evaluations of the influence of the certain activities on the environment.

As National Park Lovćen and partly Lake Skadar represent the special development potential, the provisions of the Law on National Parks (1994) are very significant for the management of these areas. They have been taken into strategic documents whose guidelines have been taken into account for defining Management plan are: Spatial plan of Montenegro (2008), The Direction of the development of Montenegro as a ecological State, The Strategy of the Tourism Development, The Declaration of the Ecological state (1991), The Strategy of the Development of the Biodiversity, PPPPN, and the Program of the Development and Protection for National Park Lovćen and Skadar Lake.

Beside basic regulations mentioned above, legal and other protection also ensure:

1. The Law on the Royal Capital (2008)
2. The Law on the Local Self-Government (2003)
3. The Law on the Space Arrangement and Building (2008)
4. The Law on Culture (2008)

By-law acts which regulate certain issues in the realm of the protection of cultural heritage are:

- The Code on the contents and way of keeping the register of the Cultural Monuments (1992)
- The Code on the Conditions and the way in which archeological explorations and excavations can be done (1992)

Local regulations

- Statute of the Royal Capital Cetinje (2008)

International regulations

1. Convention on the protection of world cultural and natural heritage (1972)
2. Convention on the promotion of the variety of cultural expressions (2005)



3. Convention on the protection of immaterial cultural heritage
4. Convention on the protection of underwater cultural heritage
5. Convention on the measures for banning and stopping of the unlicensed import, export and transferring of property of cultural property (1970)
6. European Convention on the protection of architectural heritage (1975)
7. European Convention on Area (2000)
8. Convention on Biodiversity
9. Cites Convention
10. International Charter on preserving and restoration of the monuments and places (1964)
11. The recommendation for the protection of historical and traditional units and their role in contemporary life (1976)
12. The recommendation for the protection of movable cultural heritage (1978)
13. The recommendation for the protection of the beauty and the features of the landscape and area (1962)

10.1.2. Institutional protection

Petar II Petrović Njegoš built the Billiard Parlour in 1838 where there are also rooms for archives, library, church relics, trophy weapons and other important objects. The collection of the war trophy can be considered as the first museum in Montenegro.

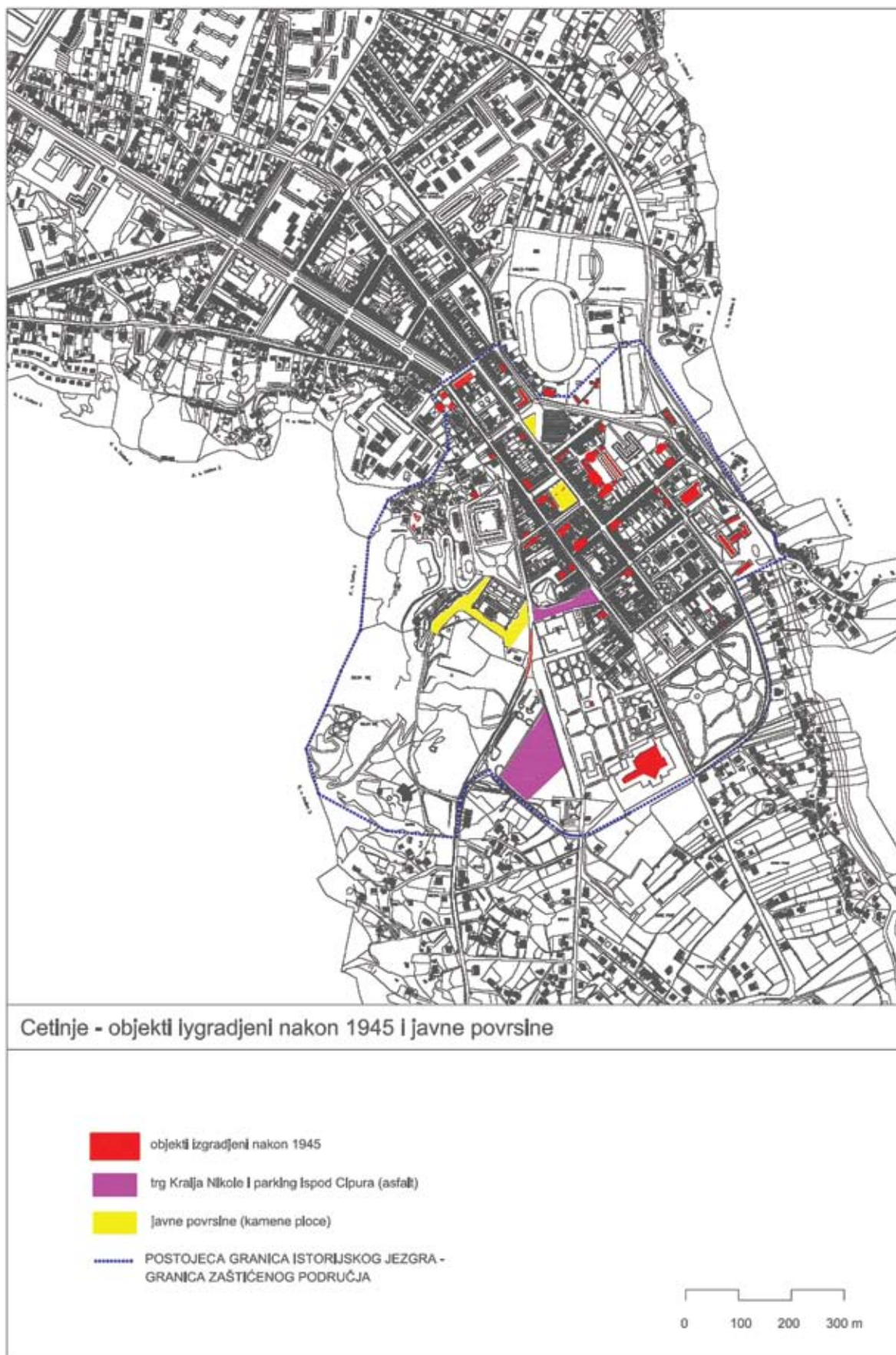
Prince Danilo, as a first secular ruler of Montenegro from the dynasty Petrović Njegoš, introduces numerous measures for protection and valorization of the cultural heritage. He paid special attention to preservation of church relics, clothes and gospels which he put in separate rooms of the Billiard Parlour which leads to the preservation of cultural-historical heritage

During the rule of Prince Nikola a fast development of culture occurred. In 1870 a special building was built called Laboratorija which represent the first military museum. After that, in 1879 the establishment of the museum and state library was proposed. Six years later, Zetski Dom was built which contained a theatre, a museum and a library. The decision to establish the State Library was made official in 1893. In Principedom and Kingdom of Montenegro, the Convention on the Laws and Ways of Making War on the Land was enforced (ratified in 1900), which stated that during the seizures and bombing all the necessary measures should be taken in order to protect the churches and the buildings for arts and science. In the period between the two world wars in Montenegro, the State Museum established in Cetinje in 1926 took care of the movable and immovable cultural property. It carried out this activity until 1948, when specialized institutions for protection of natural and cultural heritage were established.

Competent Institutions and Administrative Bodies

1. The Royal Capital
2. Protection of Culture Monuments Republic Bureau
3. Ministry of Culture Media and Sport
4. Ministry of Tourism and Environmental protection
5. Ministry for Economic Development
6. Ministry of Traffic , Maritime Affairs and Telecommunications
7. Protection of Nature Republic Bureau
8. Environmental Protection Agency
9. People's Museum of Montenegro
10. Montenegro State Archive

10.1.3. Urban development and planning documents after World War I





10.1.3. 1. Urban Development

After World War II, the political centre moved to Titograd (Podgorica) and the expected prosperity of the town was slowed down. This process led to industrial expansion, which was reflected in building constructions. The new buildings which belonged to the state entirely differed from the traditional architecture. After the earthquake in 1979 there were numerous renovation works on the monuments. Almost all public buildings were renovated and reconstructed which involved static consolidation. Some significant objects were given the new purposes in the cultural, sport, science and educational functions, which paved the way for the preservation of the existing monumental and ambient values. After the first wave of reconstruction which was performed in accordance with the solutions given in the Cetinje Historical Core Project, there were some restorations that were neither in accordance with the solutions given in neither the planning document nor the features of existing architecture. The old Park Hotel was demolished and the New Grand Hotel was built which is too large and does not suit the location and original architectural values of Cetinje. The building of an underpass between Ćipur and King Nikola Court and the parking lot near Učiteljsko Dobro destroyed the values of that part of Cetinje Historical Core in favour of infrastructural and traffic arrangement.

According to the planning documentations and available books, it can be concluded that in the Cetinje Historic Core and its rims 90 new buildings were built on the locations with inherited structures or on new locations from 1945 to 1990. These are residential buildings, business facilities, infrastructural objects and public spaces with family houses.

Some of the objects built after World War II match the original architectural values of the historical part of the town, and some of them are the reflection of the life in Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

The 1992 Constitution defines Cetinje as the Royal Capital, some functions were restored such as the Residence of the State President, the first meeting of the regular session of the Parliament of Montenegro, and according to the new Law on the Royal Capital it shall be the seat of the Constitutional Court and certain Ministries.

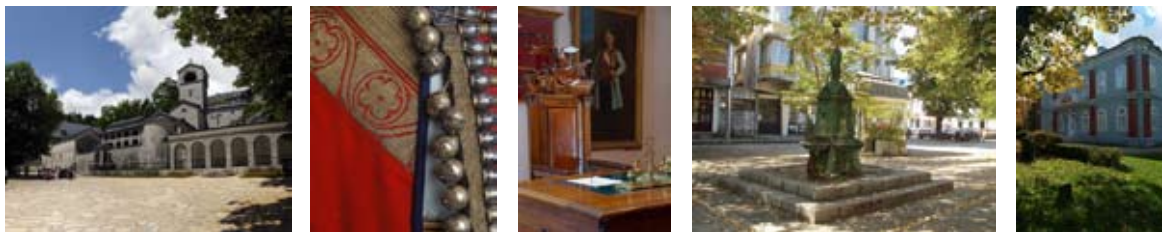
As the Spatial Plan of Montenegro defines Cetinje as state center of significant value because of its administrative, historical, symbolical, cultural-ethnological and other special reasons, the future, intended urban development must be planned with special care so as to prevent the violation of existing monumental and ambient values.

10.1.3.2. Planning documents

Although the town Cetinje defined its urban form at the beginning of the 20th century, some significant sociological, agricultural and demographical changes occurred in the post-war period, which required adequate and planned observation. In 1957 the first post-war urban plan of Cetinje was made and its level of design (1:1,000) corresponds with detailed urban plan.

The important feature of this project is a consistent preservation of the urban structure by revitalization of the inherited physical structure. The introduction of the pedestrian corridor through the blocks of historical core is a new element of organization. In later plans this interesting approach to revitalization was abandoned when it was estimated that Njegoševa Street should take over the function of pedestrian zone of the core. At the end of the sixties, a new systematic work on the designing of the regional and numerous general plans in Montenegro commenced.

GUP Cetinje (RZUP – Titograd, 1967) is a processed development plan until 2000. With a spatial model, the total area of field and immediate surroundings with rural agglomerations was involved. In the realm of polycentric organization, the historical core takes over the function of city and is a specific cultural centre. The traffic integration is realized by main road and circular road, whereas Njegoševa Street is the pedestrian area. GUP Cetinje was accomplished through numerous detailed urban plans.



The Detailed Urban Cetinje – Centre (1971) developed this concept. Revitalization of the historical core is accomplished through protection and reconstruction, with the emphasis on intended integration of Cetinje and its cultural and architectural heritage with tourist offer of the south Adriatic. The Historical core accepts the function of the city centre, specific cultural function (museums, galleries, institutions), residence, hotel capacities and boarding for the tourists.

GUP CETINJE (1990) is characterized by widening of the previously involved space which was the result of the need to involve all the significant contents so that efficient procedure of planning and realization is ensured. The total area of the plan is 1,500 ha. Establishing the continuity with formed and revitalized urban structure represent the starting option for the spatial development and organization of the model. The emphasis is on the proper development which is directed into the several ways, and above all is determined by architecture spatial arrangement and construction. In order to ensure conditions for spatial distribution of the dimensions determined by the programme, and the way of accomplishing realization, the area of GUP is divided into 11 spatial units. The treatment which this space has in the plan is elaborated in Urban project.

UP historical core. In the numerous activities aimed to renovation after the earthquake, special attention was paid to restoration of the old town units.

With the complex approach of the making of the UP historical core (1990) the complex process of restoration, protection and revitalization is put under control. The emphasis is on the adequate arrangement of the inherited physical structure space and neutralizing the violation of authentic town form.

The surface involves 58 ha of which the compact city space amounts to 33 ha and park complexes and landscape 25 ha. The total result shows a very good picture of the relation between built areas and clear areas which is very significant in the case of one inherited urban unit such as Historical Core.

The occupancy of the space anticipates the increase of only 4% and the building of the new objects participates with 6% (around 9,000 m² of new objects), and that involves the restoration of the Lokande hotel (2,500 m²).

The cultural objects occupy the area of 17,000 m² of the core, which proves how much Cetinje is rich in this realm. The museums and galleries of Cetinje are situated in the objects of the urban heart, King Nikola's Home, Government's Home and Blue Court, making the spatial, chronological and ambient whole, open to the town and surrounded by the green parks and landscape.

The parks have the elements of gardening architecture: Njegoš's court park in French and 13th July park in English style. Hundred- year- old trees are the special element of historical core ambient.

The Spatial Plan of Montenegro (2008) determines the state objectives and the measures for spatial developments in accordance with total economic, social, ecological and cultural-historical development of Montenegro.

The new Spatial plan of Montenegro is a general strategic aim of sustainable spatial development, or the basis for balancing general and sector policies.

General aims for spatial development are as follows:

- It is necessary to make a progress in the realm of integral protection of the natural and cultural heritage
- The realms of the national importance are defined according to the number of structures and quality of architectural heritage; recognizable cultural heritage; quality of ethnographical space; preservation of space; spatial identity.
- It is impossible to separate cultural landscape from the architectural surroundings. On the contrary, the integral approach contributes to the increase of the importance of the whole space, authentic values of the landscape made by men as well as other categories of the cultural heritage as the resource of the sustainable development. The development of the landscape reflects the development of civilization, its level, social arrangement and climate features as the most important condition for the survival of the ecosystem.
- The protection and the improvement of the authentic cultural landscape and surroundings ensures integral protection of the spatial units and separate complexes.



The historical towns of Montenegro as a part of cultural heritage represent its most outstanding part, and at the same time it is an important resource of the spatial development of the state.

The old urban settlements contain, beside urban values, numerous categories of architectural heritage, the movable monument stock. The issue of maintenance of authentic purpose or the choice of the convenient new perspective and compatible purpose is one of the crucial points in the process of protection and revitalization of the old urban cores. The basic resource and potential of the Spatial Plan of Montenegro is cultural historical heritage and specific character of the city ambient (spatial and cultural).

The facts mentioned above are a condition for further elaboration through the plans on lower level.

Current planning documents

- Spatial plan of Montenegro
- Spatial plan of the Municipality of Cetinje
- General Urban plan of Cetinje
- Detailed Cetinje-Centar urban plan
- Urban project Cetinje Historical Core

Further procedures involving spatial planning documents:

The new law on the arrangement of space and building (Official Gazette No 51/08) binds all municipalities to adopt the Spatial Urban Plan in the term of one year from the day of coming into force. The Spatial Urban Plan should substitute the previous plans (Spatial plan of the municipality and urban plan). This means that the Royal Capital is obliged to start the appropriate procedure as soon as possible.

10.1.4. The cooperation of administrative bodies and institutions and private sector

The royal Capital creates the conditions, inspire and aid the participation of the local people in the realization of the functions of the local self-government. The citizens are directly involved and participate in the activities of common interests by civil initiative, meeting of the citizens, referendum, public hearing and so on.

The cooperation of local authorities and institutions with private sector is realized individually and via suitable non-governmental organizations, foundations and local communities. The individual form is the steady need for communication between an interested subject and state bodies and institutions in order to realize individual right and interests. Competent bodies are constantly working on the improvement of this direct relation introducing new and simpler working methods in an attempt to eliminate the so called business barrier. An independent advisor was appointed at the Secretary of social activities, which proved to be very useful for the relation local self-management-citizen- businessman.

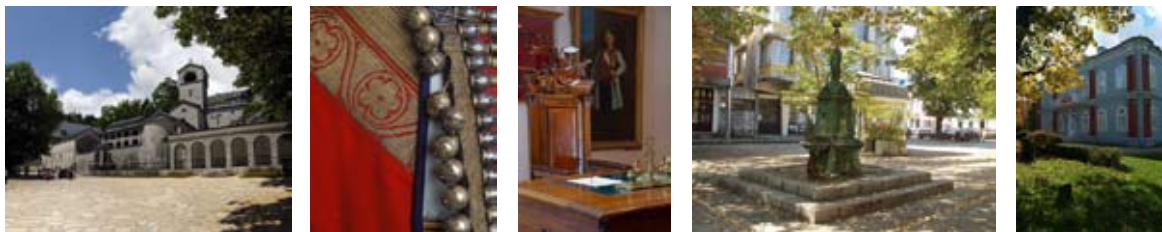
There are attempts to establish genuine relation between private-public partnerships, where there is a mutual interest.

The cooperation with nongovernmental organizations is especially significant (there are 3 of them in the Royal Capital). These organizations are allowed to participate in the work of the Municipality Sessions (as observants) through the so called Free Chair, and many of them exercise that right. Among them are The Society of Friends and Admirers of Cetinje and Cetinje is Europe, and Roots, and they give the contribution to the resolving of vital town issues. The budget of the Royal Capital involves financing the work of non-governmental organizations.

It should be pointed out that the cooperation of the local self-government and the citizens is performed through local communities. There are 23 of them on the territory of the Royal Capital.

The cooperation of the Royal Capital with the State and its institutions, the Capital and its citizens will be improved by establishing the Senate of the Royal Capital Cetinje.

All mentioned forms of cooperation between administrative body of the Royal Capital, local self government and institutions with private sector aim to establish cooperation on the basis of partnership.



10.1.5. Property

After the period of time when the most property belonged to the State, nowadays the dominant forms of property are state and private property.

The property of the Royal Capital Cetinje consists of immovable and movable objects, money, valuable papers and other property and is in accordance with the law.

The Royal Capital Authorities manage its property in accordance with its purpose and Law applying good economic and financial management and keep the books about it.

The Royal Capital property is used for realizing the function of local self- management, for activities of the organizations which perform public service, for gaining revenue in accordance with the laws which regulate these activities. The body of the local self – government appointed by the statute of the Royal Capital performs the property rights and authorizations.

The property of Montenegro is managed by the units of self – government. The Royal capital Cetinje manages the part of the Lake Skadar National Park and Lovćen national Park.

In the Historical Core of Cetinje, there exist these two types of property both on the individual culture monuments and public building and parks.

The land is mostly private property, where small lots dominate, especially in the Cetinje field where there is most part of the land used for construction. The residential houses are private property and residential buildings are in the sectional title.

Sacral objects, part of the land and a small number of residential units belong to the Metropolitanate Montenegrin-littoral.

The holder of the cultural monument (owner, holder, user) is obliged to take care of the monument, maintain it, and use it in the way which preserves its monument and ambient value. The maintenance of the cultural monument is entirely the duty of the owner. If the maintenance of the cultural monument or work on its preservation requires extra expenses which are beyond the revenue the owner gains from the monument, these funds are given by the municipality on whose territory the monument is located.

10.1.6. Financing and planned development projects

For performing their duties, The Royal Capital Cetinje use the public sources regulated by the law. The Royal capital as well as all the other municipalities in Montenegro can regulate the amount of taxes, duties and reimbursements in accordance with the law.

The budget of Montenegro determines special positions for realization of the developing programmes and investment programmes which have special significance for the Royal Capital. The programmes are in compliance with the state authorities and local authorities. In addition, the financing of the developing priorities of the Royal capital comes from the state budget.

More than 25 years ago, significant funds are invested in the restoration and reconstruction of the Historical Core of Cetinje and its surroundings. These were the funds of solidarity gained from the republics of former Yugoslavia after the earthquake in 1979. The damage was repaired and the infrastructure of the town was improved, but unfortunately some mistakes were made, which are today disturbing factors.

The financing of the protection and maintenance of the culture monuments is ensured mostly from the Budget of Montenegro through the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media. In this way, the funds necessary for the activities of Cultural Monuments Protection Bureau, People's Museum of Montenegro, CPL Đurđe Crnojević, State Archive of Montenegro and Royal Theatre Zetski Dom are gained.

The local self-management participates in the investment of individual projects. There are no planned funds for the protection and presentation of the cultural heritage in the budget of the Royal Capital, and there are no permanent funds for those purposes. At the moment it is not possible to levy revenue on the basis of rents and provide certain services within the Historical Core.



The income of the Royal Capital Budget is still not enough to finance the protection of the cultural heritage, but significant funds are intended for the town needs, because the Royal capital participate in the financing of the numerous projects and ordinary activities of the enterprises of public interest.

The Royal capital participates in the financing of the Public Utility Services by the paying for the cleaning and maintenance of the public areas and maintenance of the parks. In addition to this, it also finances the maintenance as well as reconstruction of the town roads and part of the infrastructure, it aids the projects of the Water supply and Sewage which detect the loss of water and the repairs the found condition. The Royal capital finances the work of the Fire department, tourist organization (info spot), Cetinje radio Public service, city library Njegos etc.

Planned and realized capital projects

The Planned capital projects of the Montenegro Budget for 2009 are:

- Reconstruction of the building of the former Italian Embassy in which central Library Đurđe Crnojević is situated and the Zetski Dom Building in which the Royal theatre Zetski Dom is located, as well as the construction of the new object for the storage of the décor and the Montenegro People's Theatre workshop – 1,5 million Euros (it is expected that the making of planning documentation and construction will start in 2009);
- Restoration of Petar II Petrović Njegoš Mausoleum on Lovćen – 500,000,00 Euros;
- 400,000,00 Euros is planned for the construction preparations and planning documentation of the University buildings in the residential part of Cetinje on the location of the industrial zone Old Obod during 2009.
- Reconstruction of the individual town roads in Cetinje - 400,000,00
- Equipping of the Assembly hall in which occasional Assembly sessions are held - 450,000,00
- The construction of the Fire Department Parlour – 300,000,00 for the making of planning documents
- The participation of the projects from Cetinje in the joint projects (purification of the waste water, reconstruction and restoration of the Sports Halls, Regional Water Supply)
- The third lane on the Podgorica – Cetinje road

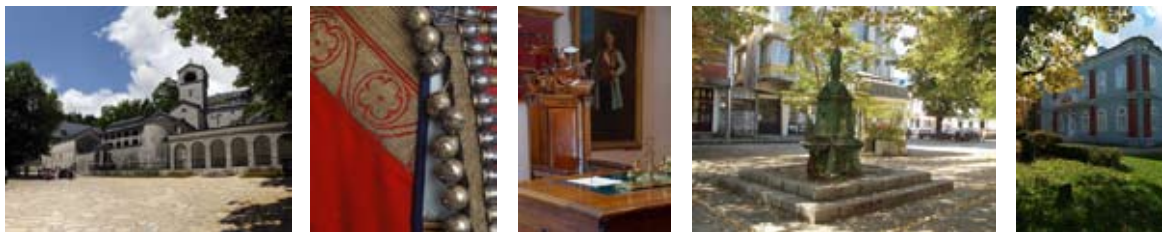
Some of the projects have already been realized:

- The water supply River Crnojevića
- Residential building S-53
- The tunnel for the waste water
- The residence of the President of Montenegro
- The elementary school in Bogdan's Place – Cetinje

10.2. The Condition of the Cultural Heritage

The analysis of the immovable cultural heritage of the historical Core of Cetinje is made according to:

- The data owned by institutions of the culture monuments;
- Touring the places where the monuments are situated;
- The degree of negligence and harm due to the weather conditions;
- The degree of devastation (the change of the original appearance) due to unskillful work during the reconstruction and preservation, improper maintenance;
- The data collected as individual reports for immovable culture monuments from 2004. The reports are based on directions and recommendations of the European Council (descriptions, photographs, drawings, measures the description of the contact zone, the description of the performed works,



the time of the performing of the works, the name of the constructor and investor, the ownership of the documentation, approvals, consents etc)

The analysis of the conditions of the movable culture monuments museum, library, archive collections is done according to:

- Observing of the existing conditions of the museums on the basis of fulfillment minimal conditions for performing its activities, reports on the museums in Cetinje in 2005, (basic data on the institution, photographs,, legal documentation on performing the duty, data on the museum material, jobs, spatial capacities and minimal equipment) and data owned by National Museum of Montenegro officials;
- Comparing of the present condition in the libraries with the condition of the library – information activities of the surrounding countries – the former Yugoslavian countries and western European countries, the documents adopted by International Organizations IFLA, EBLIDA, and European Council, the project PULMAN and CALI-MERA, Oeirosa Manifest, Directions on policy and legislation of the European libraries and the data owned by the libraries which perform the auditing duties, the Central People's Library Đurđe Crnojević. University library and people's libraries;
- Observing of the present conditions in the Archive based on the basic elements and characteristics of the archive activities with comparative review of the way of operating in the region and European standards in this realm;

10.2. 1. The condition of the immovable culture monuments

After the earthquake the reconstruction of the whole Historical Core occurred. Almost all public buildings were reconstructed by proper documents, and then they gained new functions. The core itself was divided into blocks. The Urban projects stated the appearance of all the objects with the defined facades and determined the appearance of all the streets. This is done in order to preserve existing space, the ambient and monument values. In that way the integrity and authenticity of urban complex is kept and monument values are improved by preserving individual culture monuments. During the reconstruction of the object, constructive restoring was done as well so that wooden ceilings were replaced by reinforced concrete, strengthening the whole construction. The roof and woodwork and the facades were also replaced. The process of reconstruction which was in accordance with preserving principles resulted, without doubt, in improvement of the monument values, but also inspired life in the town. However during the infrastructure design, there was significant deviation from the preservation principles, thus on one of the most outstanding spot of the town an underpass was built which intersects with urban segment of the town, changes the basic spatial relations and represents the direct disturbance to the existing monument values.

Inside the monastery complex Cetinje Monastery with the church devoted to the birth of Mother of God, there were some construction works without planning documents and without Bureau's approval. In the north part of the inside yard, near the church under the Saint Peter's cell on the level of the choir entrance, a new stone object with copper roof was built and it represents a completely foreign segment to the already defined monastery nucleus and inherited integrity of the monument. The changes are obvious on the entrance portal: the frescoes painted by Vasilije Đinovski were destroyed and removed and new ones were painted instead of them. On the right of the entrance near the wall towards the south choir the candle place is designed. It is made of stone and supported by columns with three longitudinal and one transversal arch. It is covered with one roof of copper tinplate. The left arch under the porch is closed by a wooden object where the souvenirs are sold which has the entrance with the copper cover. Towards the north side where the place for lighting candles used to be, a new chapel was built. It accommodates the relics: the icon of Filermosa Mother of God, The Hand of John the Baptizer, Čestica of the Holly Cross. For that purpose, the stone sarcophagus in the shape of a cupboard was made. The chapel was painted



according to the model of Piva Monastery, but it is not of good art quality. In any case it is the deed of and 'artist' who is not a good interpreter of the 19th century painting. All parts of the complex open for the public (the church, the choir, the cell of St. Peter Cetinjski, are improperly equipped. The museum glass cupboards are hermetically closed which is not good for the exhibits because they can not be aired, their condition cannot be controlled and position cannot be changed. The stone stairs which lead to the church choir are sealed up, the hydro isolation at the choir entrance is put and supporting walls in the yard were built. It is concluded that the Court Graveyard, which is the constituent part of monastery complex, is in a bad shape, and that the iconostas was attacked by wormhole. The following is proposed as urgent measures: perseverance of the iconostas and icons, re-projecting of the museum cupboards and restoring of the court grave yard (tombstones and crosses) and the flat roof cover.

The Court Church on Ćipur suffered the obvious interior damage made by damp. Consequently, the iconostas is damaged as well. Protective measures stipulate reconstruction of the doom and preventing the damp from entering, as well as restoration of the iconostas.

The construction and restoration activities on the Vlaška Church are underway after coming to the conclusion that the monument is in a bad condition due to the following facts: parts of the fence is missing, the roof cover is unstable, improper interior construction work which were done in opposition to preservation principles (the mortar was peeled off, the altar was painted, and the polished marble floor cover was put). The restoration of the church bell, facades, roof and fence was done, the stone floor plates were replaced, as well as the windows and doors, the sanding of walls and ceiling was done. The Iconostas was restored.

The building of Russian Embassy (today the Faculty of Art) was reconstructed to a great extent after the earthquake, when its original appearance was restored. To improve the general condition of the object, some restoration and investment works on the exterior, façade and roof cover are necessary. The gutter and woodwork should be repaired too.

The building of Turkish Embassy is in a good shape. During the reconstruction and the adaptation for the needs of Drama Faculty, the exterior suffered minor changes, but it did not harm existing monument and ambient values.

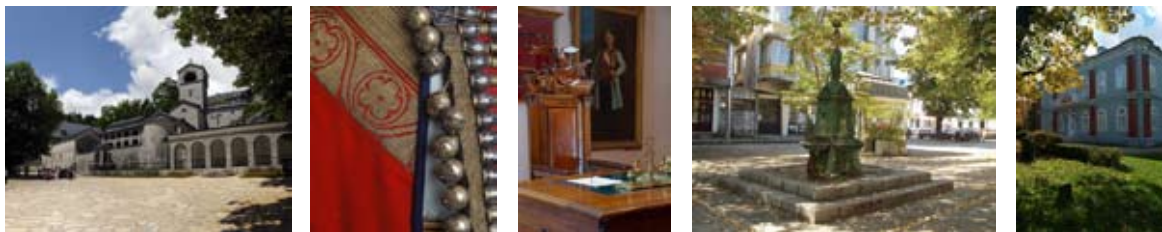
The building of English Embassy was reconstructed at the end of the eighties for the needs of Painting Academy, but as certain damages can be observed, the condition is assessed as medium. In order to improve the condition of the object, the reconstruction of the façade and roof cover is planned as well as repairing of the gutter and reconstruction of woodwork, as well as the possible reconstruction of the original looks of the fence.

The reconstruction of the French Embassy building is planned because of the roof and gutter damage and interior damp which caused the ceiling and wall damages. However, the work has not started yet because the funds are redirected to the reconstruction of the roof and depot (rebuilt object belonging to the Italian Embassy) because of the severe damages and jeopardizing the library.

The building of Austro-Hungarian Embassy (today Cultural Monuments Protection Bureau) was reconstructed in 1981 when the constructive restoration was performed. In 2000 the roof and facade were reconstructed, and last year metal works were finished. The restoring on the fence and yard lighting is underway. The fence and courtyard lighting were repaired.

The Court of King Nikola (today the court Museum), was reconstructed in the period from 1998 to 2002, but by the examination performed in 2004 numerous faults were discovered such as bad condition of the façade, so the necessary works started immediately. The idea to paint the façade grey and white as it was in 1910 is completely acceptable. Therefore, the preparations for the works are underway. The construction of the underpass made permanent damage to this monument. By putting asphalt on the square, the height increased which ruined the existing spatial relation, especially the appearance of the guards located next to the central entrance.

The Billiard Parlour – The Njegoš's residence (today the Njegoš's Museum) has suffered numerous repairs and reconstructions by which both interior and exterior were changed. The last restoration occurred after the earthquake in 1979 when the interior is adapted to become a museum.



The Government Home (today the art gallery and historical museum of Montenegro) was reconstructed in the period from 2000-2002 so it does not have significant damages.

In 1984 during the reconstruction of the theatre Zetski Dom the interior was reshaped which jeopardize its aesthetic and functional value.

The Blue Court of the heir Danilo was restored and reconstructed during 2006.

The Pharmacy building in Njegoševa Street is in a good condition.

The building of State Archive of Montenegro was reconstructed and adapted a couple of years ago. However, although the façade and the roof are well preserved and are without obvious damage, there is damp on the walls inside the building.

Some damages are noticed on the Bank of Montenegro of the former Montenegro Kingdom, so in 2006 the reconstruction works commenced for the purpose of Banking Museum of Central Montenegro Bank.

The Military Residence reconstructed after the earthquake, had several minor adaptations and is in generally good condition, but the disturbing factor is neglected and unarranged surroundings of the monument.

The Relief of Montenegro in the Billiard Parlour yard was reconstructed twenty years ago, it is in a bad shape and it needs to be restored. Relief is exposed to the atmosphere effects, which causes damages to the painted layers and the structure itself. The construction of the pavilion is unfinished, the roof is damaged and leaks and some fragments of the glass façade are missing as well. Some vertical supporters of the roof construction penetrate the structure of the relief and damage its wholeness.

The Grave of Vladika Danilo on Eagle Rock is in a bad condition and is to fall apart. The damage of the stairs, the corrosion of the fence, cracks in the plate of the sarcophagus which allows the penetration of the air inside, significant column damages and copper cover contributes to this. Therefore, the project documentation for complete reconstruction of the monument is prepared.

The Danilo I Hospital is significantly damaged, which was caused by non-use and negligence. The woodwork, roof, mortar and painted layer on the facade are old whereas the interior is ruined. The proposed measures require the design of the reconstruction project which will involve all the necessary repairs while retaining the original appearance.

The Old Electric Plant was preserved and turned into the museum of Montenegro Electrical Industry, the object itself was rebuilt by adding of the office spaces. The lot on which the adapted building is located is unsustainable with unsuitable floor solution.

Petar I Petrović Njegoš Mausoleum was reconstructed in 2001 but the penetration of the damp in the object and the accompanying elements of the complex were not solved in the proper way. The urgent reconstruction work was done in 2007 and after that the designing of the project reconstruction started. The project will treat all the damages by using appropriate material and techniques, that is to say the appropriate solution to the penetrating of water in the object and approaching tunnel, as well as the constructive reconstruction of the unstable parts of the stairs and tunnels by using the good material which can resist the extreme atmospheric influences.

The Bronze figure of the monument is in a good condition, but it is necessary to perform the conservation treatment of the pedestal, stairs and the fence, which includes in the first place thorough cleaning and assembling of the missing elements of the stone cover.

Ivan Crnojević's Mill is in a poor condition. Water-flow system is out of order. Due to poor maintenance, the building is ruined, with no roof and woodwork, thus it is necessary to undertake total reconstruction.

The "Lokanda" was pulled down after the earthquake. The planned reconstruction of the edifice is possible since all the necessary data have been preserved, in line with the conservation measures which constitute integral part of the urbanistic project.

The condition of the "Tablja" is not satisfactory. It is necessary to undertake remedial works, which includes the consolidation of the western corner pillar and the repair of the access staircase.

The condition of the remains of Crnojević's Monastery at Ćipur cannot be assessed as good, since the



construction of the underpass damaged the original spatial relations. With regular maintenance of the site, current situation will be improved by means of the planned.

From the time of the direct inspection carried out by the Commission for Establishing Condition of Unmovable Cultural Heritage of Montenegro, from May 2004, the condition of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua has not changed, thus it is assessed as good, which has been greatly contributed by regular investment maintenance.

10.2. 2. The condition of the objects of the traditional construction

The existing objects with traditional construction retained residential character, and the changes have been carried out in order to improve the living conditions. The new object was built with industrial constructive materials. The same material was used for reconstruction and revitalization of the objects of traditional architecture. Some objects are enlarged by adding a new floor or an attic flat. The number of spaces increased as well, the size of door and window openings, the roof construction was replaced, facades are of the different design, the gutters of different shape are set up, and the woodwork was replaced and so on. The most changes occurred on the ground floor of the objects which were caused by the change of its purpose. Most of the objects are turned into the space for business (merchandising and servicing) and in accordance with this the number of spaces have been reduced, the floors have been changed, and the entrance part at the street façade the openings are enlarged and the board with the name of the firm was put up. The yards of the houses especially in the Historic Core of the town are also changed. The changes are mostly the result of the need to enlarge the business and residential part of the houses, and the building of additional objects. It resulted in the loss of the yard space in the traditional sense.

In physical sense, the condition of such objects is satisfactory and almost all of them have their purpose, owners and users who maintain these objects. The exceptions are several objects in Njegoševa Street which are not used and have unstable physical structure.

10.2. 3. The Condition of the cultural heritage

The condition of the documentation shows that it is necessary to carry out thorough examination of all moveable culture monuments, in order to establish its proper monument features and obtain material evidence to justify its protection. The data basis should be done in digital form in accordance with European standards, for which it is necessary to make proper conditions.

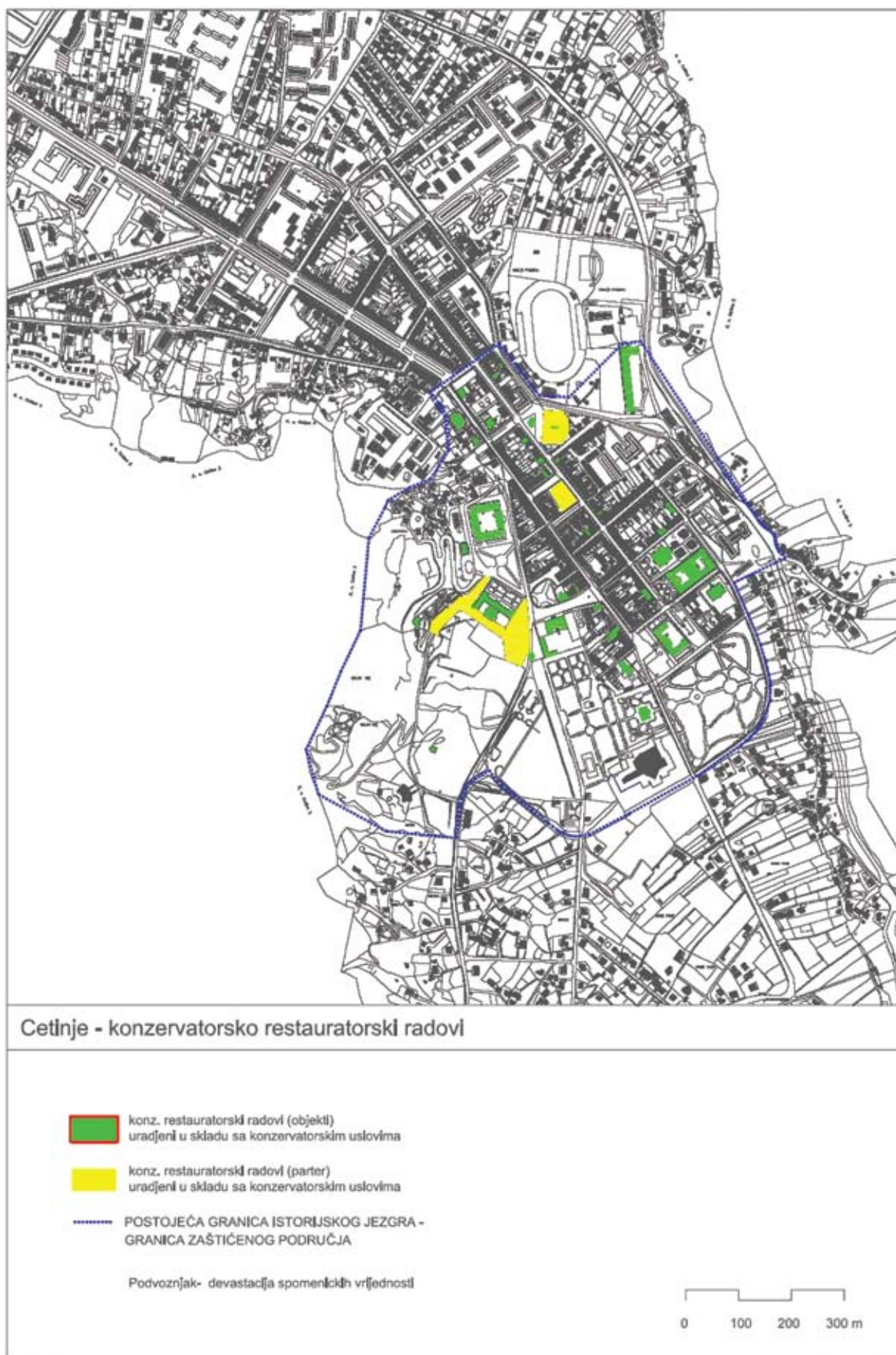
Numerous faults and mistakes were noticed in the processing documentation data of the museum material. Therefore, the movement of the museum material cannot be followed through purchasing contracts, borrowing, transferring, and giving. The main officials does not have the separate dossier for the lost and destroyed objects, and expenditure of the museum material is not done according to Law on the protection of the culture monuments without the presence of the official of the Republic Cultural Monumenta Protection Bureau.

The bad condition of the some objects, depots and the lack of technical equipment contribute to the weakness of the existing condition of the museum activities.

The organizational structure of Republic Culture Monument Protection Bureau and technical ability are not convenient for the needs of constant insight into the condition of movable monuments, efficient preservation audits, taking measures against unskillful restorations.

The movable culture monuments are recorded in accordance with the Code on the registry of the culture monuments (1961). After the last Code adopted in 1992, the new Register of the movable culture monument was not established.ment was not established.

10.2.4. Preservation and restoration





10.2.4.1 Institutional capacity in the realm of preservation

Republic Cultural Monument Protection Bureau is situated in the former Austro- Hungarian embassy building. It was founded in 1960 and its main role is to organize and protect the culture monuments in Montenegro. The main activities of the Bureau are: to examine, record, collect process and keep the records of the culture monuments; to categorize and propose the declaration of the culture monument; to keep the Central register of the culture monuments for the territory of Montenegro; to keep record on the buildings and objects which have the protection; to design the programs of the protection of the culture monuments; to issue preservation conditions; to perform preservation audits; to work on the projects for the preservation and restoration of the monuments; to perform the works on the preservation and restoration of the culture monuments; to perform other activities in accordance with the law.

The activities and tasks are carried out in the 9 organizational units: Center for recording and research; protection of the Construction Monument Department; Atelier for preservation of canvas painting, wall painting, mosaic and plastic; Atelier for preservation of metal, glass and ceramic; Atelier for preservation paper, parchment and leather; Atelier for preservation of fabric; Photo atelier; The department for legal and general affairs; The department for accounting – financial affairs. At the moment, there are 56 employees at the Bureau.

The lack of the appropriate professional personnel for the protection of the immovable heritage slows down the work of the bureau from the very beginning. The most jobs are for the preservation of the movable culture monuments.

The level of technical equipment is not on the high level but it can perform complex preservation and restoration works. The missing digital equipment for the establishing the data base can contribute to the well equipping of the Bureau.

The preservation and restoration works of the movable culture monuments are performed in the Department for preservation and restoration which is situated in the significant cultural institutions whose seat is in Cetinje: Republic Culture Monument Protection Bureau, State archive of Montenegro, People's Museum of Montenegro and CNB Đurđe Crnojević.

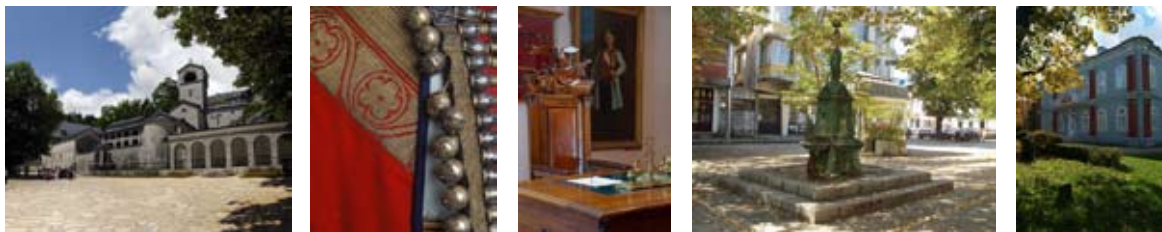
At the State Archive of Montenegro the Sector for the technical protection of the archive was founded. There are two departments within this Center. The main task of the department for preservation on restoration is preventive and technical protection of the archive. The technical equipment is not on the high level, but enables the performance of the very complex perseverance – restoration work on the archive. There are 8 employees in the Center for the Protection of the archive.

At the CNB Đurđe Crnojević the Department for preservation and restoring performs the jobs of preservation and restoring of the old and rare books and other library items. The technical equipment is not satisfying. There are three employees.

The department for preservation in the People's Museum of Montenegro is divided into five sections. The preservation activity involves preventive and technical protection of the museum exhibits. The protection of the museum exhibits is regulated by the Code on the maintenance of the museum material. The technical equipment is inadequate. There are 21 employees.

10.2.4.2. The principles of preservation and practice

Nowadays, at the time of the expansion of the construction of buildings and dehumanization – by which the man is separated from nature, the collective awareness about the significance of cultural heritage in our region is expressed by the individual needs and subjective impression of beauty, which is very often



repressed and shadow the primary general interest of society based on keeping the historical values and the tradition of people. Because of that, general and individual interests can be articulated with active participation of the protection service, whose aim is not perseverance of life but it works preventively, for protection, preservation, presentation and finally as valorization of the cultural heritage, in accordance with the needs of contemporary life.

The main principles of the restoration and revitalization of the buildings of the Cetinje Historical Core complying with the Law on the protection of the cultural monuments are in accordance with basic preservation principles. They respect the solutions in the Urban Project and provide for the perseverance existing ambient and monument values. As all individually protected objects (except for the Lokanda Hotel whose reconstruction was planned, but has not started yet) were entirely reconstructed and restored after the earthquake, whereupon they were given the appropriate function, constructing works are necessary for routine maintenance and performance of minor interventions which are carried out in accordance with the principle of preservation (Map 5).

In accordance with the Law on the protection of the culture monuments of Montenegro, Republic Cultural Monument Protection Bureau – Cetinje issues precedent preservation consent as well as preservation conditions for all the works on the immovable culture monuments, which include restoration, adaptation and construction of the object. Among the numerous activities aimed to repair the earthquake damage, UP Historic Core programme (RZUP – Podgorica, 1985) which planned the reconstruction activities, protection and revitalization of the existent ambient and monument values with arrangement of the urban matrix, public spaces and parks, has a special significance.

The objects which are part of the street lines are reconstructed with more flexible measures of construction. With the obligation to retain the basic proportions of the objects, number and arrangement of the openings, the height and the slope of roof surfaces and the arrangement of the floors, the special attention is paid to the obligation of application of the architectural details and materials characteristic for the traditional architecture. The facades are plastered (rarely stoned), and with elements of architectural plastic – the distinctive rims around the openings and pronounced roof wreath. The preservation directions retain the number and arrangement of openings on the façade, with the woodwork made of the quality wood and application of the traditional division.

Unfortunately, the works which deviate from the preservation principles and differ from the architecture of this region can be noticed. Construction works on some objects and building of new ones without building permit can be noticed. The noticed examples located in the busiest streets and valuable ambient units represent the instances of violating the procedure, as well as the inefficient work of inspecting officials. In some cases there are minor changes or deviation from the approved projects (the introducing of new material or unsuitable architectural details) which lead to the change of the object's form. In some cases, the change suit the general appearance of the object, but sometimes is violates the existing values. One of the examples is the replacing of woodwork on doors and windows with UPVC on the existing objects as well as on the objects which are being built. Although not denying that UPVC doors and windows have some advantages, the official experts insist on the need to retain the existing appearance which requires retaining of the original material.

The activating of the existing attics is useful and positive. However, the building of the objects which are higher than it is determined, without proper documentation with unsolved status of the object, often results in architectural style which is odd for this region (roof wreaths which interrupt the windows, the balconies in the attic floors etc) which leads to diminishing of the existing ambient values.

Continuous actions have been undertaken aimed at preserving and enhancing the original monumental and ambient values. Along with the intensification of the cooperation with the Royal Capital it is necessary



to improve the work of the competent inspection service, as well as to plan the adoption of the concrete action plan for the transitional period, after which the work will start on drafting the amendments to the existing urbanistic project, as well as the Detailed urban plan for the area of the Historical Core and the protected area as the basis for the implementation of the integrated protection. Planning documents will, through consideration and perception of the Historical Core as a whole and its protected area, envisage in the best possible way only the interventions which, together with improvement of the life in the town, in turn also envisage the measures for the protection of the monumental integrity. The plans should define the access to every site within the management Plan zone, as follows:

- Sites entirely protected from changes;
- Sites that might be changed under specific circumstances;
- Facilities that should be removed within certain period of time;
- New buildings with fixed parameters.

All future construction works, which can be proved to cause damage to the cultural values of the Historical Core, should be excluded, as well as all illegal structures.

In the procedure of drafting new planning documents there is a need for adequate coordination and cooperation among all the planning actors, especially between the National Cultural Heritage Protection Institute and Royal Capital Local Administration bodies.

Only in this way will the urban planning of Cetinje secure the preservation of values of the site and all the risks related to its future urban development will be avoided. Such a guarantee is mandatory in the process of applying for the inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

10.3. The environmental condition

The concept of the protection of the natural heritage is based on the model of the sustainable development which should be specific for individual regions in Montenegro, in accordance with local conditions and based on the spatial capacities.

The complex protection of the environment especially requires preservation of the national park values, protection and renovation of the architectural monuments and traits including the preservation of the picturesque settlement ambient and restoration of the polluted and devastated space.

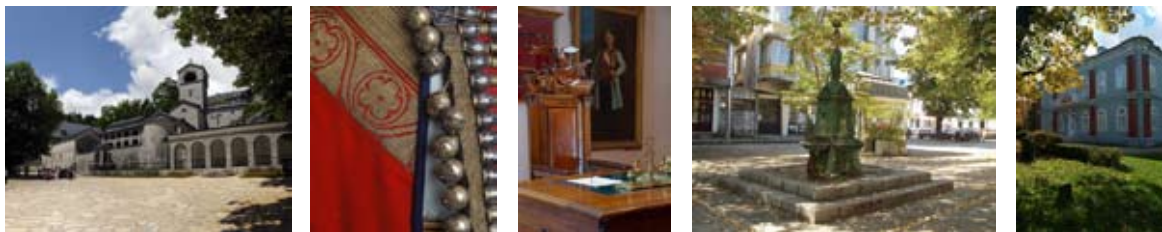
10.3.1 The quality of air

The air pollution from the stationary resources in the municipality of Cetinje is minor. The main causes of air pollution are garbage depots, heating in winter time, occasional summer fires, and production of sand in the quarry.

10.3.2. The quality of the soil

As a result of relief variability and microclimate, the area of municipality of Cetinje is characterized by various agro- geological conditions.

According to the results of the Monitoring of the environmental condition, the communal waste is the main cause of the increased concentration of the organic and non-organic pollutants in the soil. This is also the



case with the domestic waste: paper, plastic, textile glass, ash, batteries. This is all the source of the organic and non-organic pollutants in the soil specimen. The traffic also contributes to pollution, that is to say emissions of the gases from the vehicles which pollute the soil, especially those near the traffic.

10.3.3. The quality of water

Based on the examinations performed so far, it is concluded that the water from the water supply satisfy the criteria given in the Code on the quality of potable water, but it has to be chlorate as a preventive measure.

10.3.4. The Pollution of the environment

During the last fifteen years, the decline of the industrial production is recorded so the industry functions with decreased capacities or in some cases it is completely halted.

a) The sources of air pollution

The specific analyses of the air specimen have not been done for Cetinje, but based on the data gained from the examining of the air for Montenegro, it can be concluded that smoke and soot are present during heating season and the concentration of the polluting substances due to the traffic is increasing. The special contribution to air pollution in Montenegro and Cetinje is cross-border transfer of pollution. Specific meteorological conditions and processes under whose influence is our area, determine the deposition of the pollution from southwest of Europe.

b) The pollution with the waste waters

Cetinje has so called mixed sewage which means that both waste and atmospheric waters are drained by the same system. All waters are non-treated and drained to the natural abyss on Donje polje, and reappear on the River Crnojevića source (Obod Cave). This system leads to several problems: because of the small capacity of the abyss and precipitation during autumn and winter, the flooding of the lower part Cetinje Field often occurs. That means that non-treated waste water spill and pollutes the soil and residential objects. The consequences of such pollution are permanent.

The special problem is the fact that large numbers of residential and business buildings are not attached to the city collector, but have their own septic tanks which often spill because of the small capacity and due to bad maintenance, and they represent the permanent damage.

c) Waste Pollution

There are three types of waste in Cetinje municipality: communal, industrial and medicinal. The communal waste is generated within the municipality infrastructure, in administration and educational institutions, shops and tourist structures.

During the nineties economic situation in the municipality of Cetinje was in collapse which lessened the quantity of industrial waste in comparison to the previous periods.

A certain number of influences of the deposit waste is observed: pollution of waters (underground and surface) due to the natural secretions of the wasted material which reach the source of the River Crnojevića, the change of microclimate due to the change of the morphology of the terrain. Fires can occur during



summer under the extremely high temperatures, uncontrolled surge of water can occur due to heavy precipitations which can jeopardize the stability of waste, the influence of winds cause the separation of the light waste, as well as spreading of unpleasant smell and smoke (in the case of fire).

10.4. The infrastructure of the protected area

A significant segment in protection, preservation and further development of the area is its infrastructure. It creates the basic preconditions for the normal life in every environment, and often occurs as limiting or founding factor for the future development. Infrastructure is often the starting point and sine qua non as the crucial element for all other planning in the space. Cetinje is one of the rare settlements, maybe the only one in the world which was started without natural infrastructure. Namely, the settlement was developing without proper natural connections with its surroundings, without permanent sources of water, without enough cultivable soil etc. Its origin was determined by historical circumstances, and it was sustained by human wisdom, persistence and bravery. The infrastructure was created by a man according to his needs and opportunities.

10.4.1. Utility Infrastructure of the Protected Area

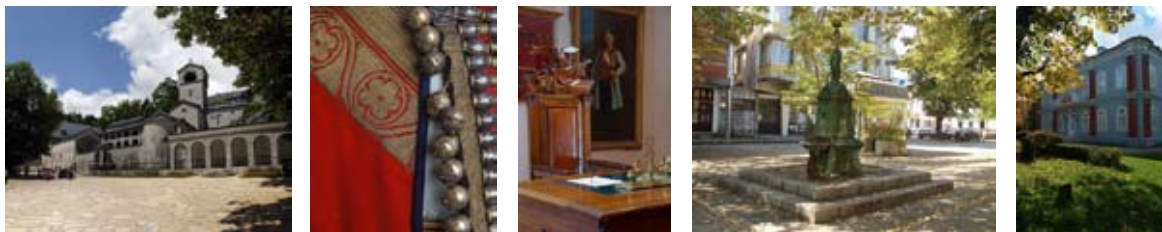
10.4.1.1. Water Supply

There is no water source of good yield in the vicinity and the town is supplied with water from a rather remote spring, and from a smaller one, but closer at hand. Given the existence of the two main water sources, the water supply regime in Cetinje may be divided in the winter, the summer and the combined one.

Since most of the rainfall occurs in wintertime, the Vrela spring, some 8 km away from the town, is quite abundant, and Cetinje may be supplied from this source with a comparatively favourable elevation and pumping rate (65m), and bearable costs. At the same time, smaller quantities of water from Obzovica, by free fall, are added to this source. Unfortunately, these smaller sources (Vrela and Obzovica) are usable only periodically and over shorter periods of time, and thus Cetinje is mostly supplied from the source in Podgor (Crmnica), some 16 km away, being used also for water supply of the neighbouring Budva ever since 1972. The water supply of Cetinje is quite complicated, at times even uncertain, and costly. From Podgorska vrela source, located at an altitude of 177 m, the water is first pumped up to 400 m of altitude, then to 850m, to reach from there by free fall the reservoirs located above the Cetinje Plain. The reservoir capacity is 13,000 m³.

Water is pumped twice, thus causing great power consumption and considerable losses. The existing engineering and piping systems enable the supply of close to 180 l/s to Cetinje, being pumped for better part of the year. Given the current conditions, however, without the industrial consumption, the town does not require more than 80 l/sec. But originally, some 180 l/s must be generated, since the better part of it is not usable at all. The problem is seen in huge losses, primarily in the urban grid of the total length of some 100 km. The gravest problems are encountered in the historic core of the town, where part of the grid still used was made at the time of King Nikola, which was the very first Cetinje water supply system. Today water losses are close to 80%. Out of some 5 million m³ of water pumped within one year, 1 million m³ only is being billed, the rest is lost for good.

The urban grid, however, is not the only problem in water supply. The pump stations are of high voltage, very obsolete, unreliable and great power consumers. The piping along the highway, in particular at sections with greatest ascent, is not in a state of good repair and the power supply is not reliable.



Water supply of Cetinje is managed by the local Public Company "Water Supply and Sewerage", with some 80 employees. The company is ill-equipped and hardly manages to maintain the existing system with its great losses.

Although the Podgor source in combination with Vrela is a good but costly solution given the current circumstances, it is not something we can count with in the long run. The water from this source is of good quality and meets the standards. However, new researches works should be contemplated and more reasonable solutions sought. Notwithstanding some explorations done to date, the Cetinje Plain is still largely unexplored. Some renowned hydrology experts claim that Cetinje Field lies on an impermeable layer at the depth of some 150 to 200 meters, and that there is plenty of water there. Were that to be confirmed, water supply of Cetinje could be done much simpler, and what is even more important, much cheaper.

10.4.1.2 Cleanliness and Solid Waste Handling

An essential element of public utilities, particularly for Cetinje as the Old Royal Capital, is the organisational set-up and keeping of cleanliness in the town itself and its immediate surroundings. The municipal Public Utilities Company is in charge of these tasks, but they operate in very disadvantageous circumstances, with out-of-date equipment and ill-suited facilities, such as the main town waste disposal site, the business premises of the company, the service and access roads. The company employs 66 people.

Although there is almost no industrial waste any more, refuse collected from public areas, the collection and transport of household waste from 5,100 households and the rest account for the daily quantities of over 27 t, or some 90m³.

There is no classification of waste since there is no proper equipment and preconditions in place, but there is an ongoing experiment indicating that paper, glass, plastic and metal could be successfully recovered from the waste stream.

The town disposal site is located some 3 km away from the urban core to the southeast, at the Vrtijeljka site, it is not properly managed, it does not meet even the minimum requirements and is no more than a mere dump. Moreover, its site was not well chosen, since winds mostly blow from that direction carrying smoke to the town. Currently, a study is being prepared aiming to give solutions for proper development of this disposal site and envisage its proper future management.

The capacities of the management company need to be developed, both in view of the equipment to be suited to the new method of waste collection and selection, and in view of other requirements for proper operation.

Special attention needs to be devoted to upkeep and conservation of green areas, parks in particular, and the accompanying infrastructure, such as benches, children's playgrounds and public fountains. The upkeep and conservation of parks should be particularly highlighted. The trees planted many years ago, a distinctive feature of Cetinje parks, should be particularly cherished, along with planting and keeping decorative shrubs to be produced at the town nursery which is to be restored and well kept in future.

10.4.2. Electricity Supply Infrastructure

Cetinje is supplied by electricity within the integral electric power supply system of Montenegro from the direction of Podgorica by the 410/110 kV station "Podgorica 2" and from the direction of Budva by the 110/35 kV station "Markovići". The 110 kV transmission lines bring power to the main 110/35 kV station at Humci located in the upper western part of the Cetinje Plain, wherefrom it is distributed to the town via 35/10 kV substations within the old and the new premises of the "Obod" factory and subsequently via 10/04 kV distribution substations to end consumers. Apart from the urban area, the power station Humci



also supplies other consumers with the territory of the Cetinje municipality. One 35/10 kV transmission line leads from Cetinje to Rijeka Crnojevića, which continues therefrom to Podgor in Crmnica.

The low-voltage grid in the historic core and its immediate surrounding is mostly distributed via ground lines, whereas overhead lines are used in the suburban areas. The rural low voltage grid uses exclusively the overhead lines and is in a rather poor state of repair.

Overall, current situation within the territory of the Cetinje municipality in this respect is such to require considerable urgent investments.

The 35/10 kV Cetinje-Rijeka Crnojevića-Podgor line which is quite deteriorated needs to be considerably reconstructed and repaired, since it is prone to frequent supply breakages and great losses, with a negative impact on the regular water supply of Cetinje as well.

All relevant plans need to be made with a view of the fact that Montenegro has limited energy resources at its disposal and that they should be used most reasonably and effectively. In this respect, Cetinje should not be a problem anymore, since it has no large industry consumers, and individual consumers are concentrated over a small area and easily controllable. By far the largest and the most problematic consumer is the Water Supply Company, an issue to be tackled in close cooperation with the local government.

10.4.3. Telecommunication Infrastructure

As early as in 1869, Cetinje was connected with Kotor by a telegraph line, and the very next year the regular telegraph service was established in Cetinje. There was also a telegraph line established from Kotor via Cetinje and Rijeka Crnojevića to Bjelopavlići.

In late 19th century, telephone was introduced in Cetinje. The local telephone traffic was introduced in 1900. As written by the academic Dr Dušan Martinović: "The first telephone sets in the whole Balkans were installed in the King Nikola's palace, the Crown Prince Danilo's palace and the High Court's office at Biljarda".

Over the last decade Montenegro has seen quite intensive development in the area of telecommunications, which is also true of Cetinje.

The competition is most prominent in mobile telephony, with three operators in operation since 2007.

Until 2007, only T-com was provider of fixed telephony. Since November 2007 M:TEL also offers fixed telephony services via broadband access to the wireless system (Wi-Max network – 078). The number of ADSL and Wi-Max services users is increasing.

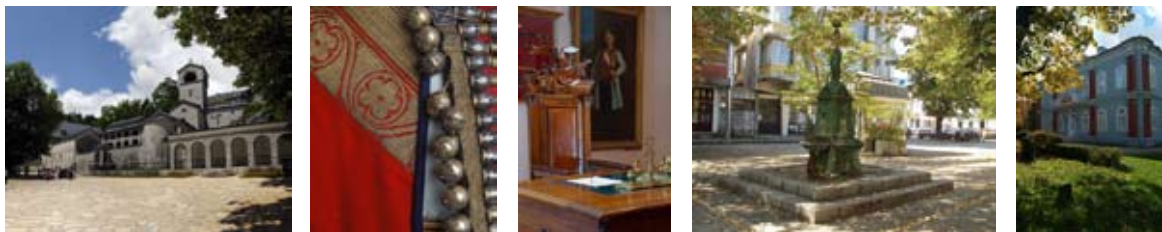
The year 2007 was also significant for the internet services market. The largest operator in Montenegro are Telecom and Internet Crna Gora, and there are several other providers, but with fewer subscribers.

All public telecommunication operators, with the exception of T-com which holds its own transmission system based on the use of optical fibres, use the microwave links for telecommunication traffic in specific bands as the backbones of their networks.

10.4.3.1. Postal and Telegraph Traffic

There is evidence of postal traffic between Cetinje and the adjoining areas in 17th, 18th and 19th centuries during the times of the Petrović-Njegoš dynasty. In first half of the 19th century, the modest state budget at the time of Petar II Petrović had line which said "for the postman" in the amount of 70 talers a year. At the time of Prince Nikola I Petrović, following the signing of the Postal Convention with Austro-Hungary in Zadar on 13th May 1871, the regular internal and external postal traffic from Cetinje was established in 1873. The development of post followed the European trends. The carriage postal service from Cetinje was established in 1895, with Montenegro becoming in early 20th century (1903) one of the first European countries to introduce car carriage of post and passengers in own arrangement.

With a five year interruption between the two World Wars, the Post Directorate of Montenegro was located in Cetinje until the end of 1950s.



Today this area is regulated by the new Law on Postal Services that entered into force in 2005. The regulator in this area, the same as for telecommunications, is the Agency for Telecommunications and Postal Services. In addition to Pošte Crne Gore DOO Podgorica, licensed to perform universal postal services, there are also three more companies licensed to perform universal and commercial services.

10.4.4. Traffic Infrastructure of the Protected Area

The existing traffic infrastructure, making part of the urban core of Cetinje, is for the most part already clearly defined and as such is a key precondition for the development of traffic in the Cetinje Plain. Obviously, a certain number of interventions have long since been planned, but never actually implemented; however, there have also been a number of ill-justified and basically wrong interventions which have, regrettably, been implemented. The connection of the Novice Cerovića St with the Peka Pavlovića St via the old Obod factory yard never came to be implemented, nor was the Obilića St rehabilitated and reconstructed and properly linked to the Nikole Lekića St. In a wider area the envisaged connection between the Ring Road and the Lovćenska St, an intervention that would facilitate the exit towards Mount Lovćen never came to be carried out. On the other hand, there are some works on the road infrastructure which have unfortunately been undertaken, such as the so called underpass near Biljarda and Ćipur, as well as the unreasonable extension to the Bajova St, via the Park of 13th July, usurping and damaging a section of the renowned park, as well as the location where the main parking space was developed.

The town street network, of total length exceeding 40 km, makes part of the urban landscape and is basically oriented along the main axis of the Cetinje Plain, in the southeast-northeast direction, and is relatively well connecting all the neighbourhoods. The Ring Road, for the great part introducing the traffic in the town and taking it out, is quite imperilled by the adjacent development and, in addition, it is in need of thorough reconstruction. From the very beginning this road was used as yet another town street, and it is not realistic to expect it to be used to guide traffic towards Kotor or Nikšić. It was inappropriate in the first place to introduce traffic into town and then seek ways to take it out.

Yet another problem already quite evident is the lack of parking space. The space is limited given the increasing number of cars, and some sound solutions need to be sought to properly address this issue, both in view of the provision of additional parking space and restricting traffic in particular in the old historic core.

The very entrance into town from Podgorica and Budva is increasingly becoming a bottleneck, even more so given that the bus station is not properly sited and arranged.

The traffic density on Podgorica-Budva road, via Cetinje, is already such to require consideration of some radical reconstruction of this roadway. Possible sporadic improvisations would not resolve the problem but only increase the costs for the final solution.

When it comes to the above highways, one should bear in mind the possible corridor of the Adriatic Ionian Highway which could partly go across the territory of the Cetinje municipality, both in terms of allocation of space and the possible connections. Here one should certainly take into consideration minimum damage to the surroundings, environmental protection, the impact on the existing road network and the settlements along the highway, considering that it will mostly be in the function of international transit traffic.

10.5. Tourism Management

The aim of tourism management is to overcome potential disruptive impact to natural and cultural values brought about by tourism development. In light of this we need to establish strong cooperation among stakeholders in creating tourism products and local institutions catering for the protection and preservation



of natural and cultural values to provide for sustainability of development and resources and tourism. The advantage of Cetinje over other Montenegrin municipalities lies in the fact that there had not been any more prominent uncontrolled spatial development, which means that it is still possible to have planned urban development and careful consideration of the needs of both local population and visitors. Here we need to bear in mind the preservation of the traditional way of life, preservation of the protected area landscape, seeking best solutions for the existing problems concerning water supply, standardised private accommodation, licensing transporters and tour operators, education and recruitment of qualified staff, tourism signposting and resolving the issue of traffic access to retail outlets, residential areas, business premises, services, parking space, provision of special paths for the elderly and people with disabilities, etc.

One of the most frequent consequences of the above problems is too much pressure placed on the town, which, according to the World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO), may only be overcome by concerted efforts of local administrative institutions (Appendix 1), the public and the private sector hand in hand, with the active support of the media, travel agencies and tourism workers which impact the tourism product demand. It is desirable that the key decisions relating to potential overburdening of Cetinje be passed by cooperative efforts of the town management structures (Appendices 2 and 3).

Still, it should be borne in mind that at certain points, due to the very nature of cultural and historic heritage (churches, monasteries, etc) it is to be expected to see relatively few visitors, whereas at some events (festivals, carnivals, etc) the visitor themselves expect certain crowdedness. Present day tourists seek experiences, they wish to have a direct insight into the local way of life, to see history and culture through the interpretation of local tales and history, to visit festivals, exhibitions and various cultural events. The history of Cetinje may be told in different ways, through its architectural heritage, through the culture of the previous civilisations, then local traditions and customs. Visitors wish to merge with the local population and feel its life pulse. However, the presence of a large number of visitors, especially package tourists, may be undesirable, both as perceived by visitors and by the locals.

Tourism overcrowdedness in Cetinje, as the natural and cultural heritage place, may cause many negative phenomena which may lead to significant decrease in the quality of visitor experience; threaten flora and fauna, scientific values, specific physical features of the town; reduce possibilities for visitor spending; generate stress in the local community through competitive activities for the provision of local services; increase the volume of waste and pollution, and reduce the service provision efficiency.

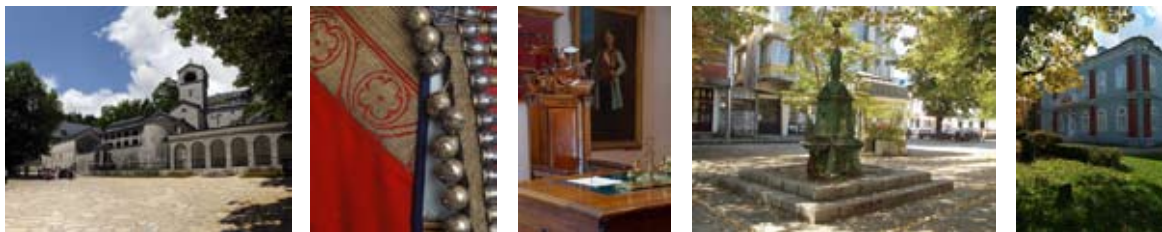
An assumption for the attainment of sustainable tourism goals, which may provide solid grounds for the development of Cetinje, is the definition of monitoring indicators for naturally and environmentally sensitive areas in line with the indicators developed by the UNWTO (Appendix 4).

Promotion and marketing are essential segments of tourism management; they contribute to better capitalizing on tourism resources through product promotion, provision of information on cultural and historic heritage, natural resources, tours, entertainment and sport events, prices, accommodation, etc.

The local tourism organisation provides information and engages in marketing activities; it cooperates with all stakeholders in Cetinje in product creation at the local level and its integration on overall product of Montenegro.

The presentation and promotion of the Montenegrin tourism product, Cetinje included, is conducted through regular activities of the National Tourism Organisation (NTO) at regular fair presentations at source markets: Russia, UK, Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Spain, Czech Republic and Serbia.

Aiming for better presentation to visitors, various activities are undertaken to establish closer cooperation between the NTO and the local tourism organisation of Cetinje: via the web portal www.montenegro.travel, as well as through branding Montenegro as a unique destination through unified promotional materials following the set standards. These materials include the brochures on the cultural heritage of



Montenegro and the "Explorer" promoting cultural, entertainment and sport events at Cetinje; then various events like "Hot Winter in the Hills", "Days of Ecology, Tourism and Culture", "Cetinje Cultural Summer", "The Scent of Lime and Honey", "International Folklore Festival", official ceremonies on the occasion of 13th November – the Day of Cetinje, music concerts at the open theatre, theatre performances at the Zetski Dom and the open theatre, literary nights, Sport Games of Rijeka, Bazaar of Rijeka, Njegos Days, "Meet Lovcen".

10.6. Human Resources and Education

10.6.1. Human Resources

The protected area of the historic core of Cetinje, and the wider area featuring a large number of listed immovable and movable monuments of culture, will be protected, valued and put to proper use with a view of future development of the town only if having enough professional and competent staff, aware of the value of the area in all respects relevant for its operation and protection: in local authorities, in conservation department, in the bodies to implement the Management Plan, but also in establishing professional staff as the technical and professional support to the conservation department.

In the previous deliberations of the Factors and Risks that could endanger the value of the historic core, data is stated that is used to analyze the situation with regard to the number, level of expertise and qualifications of the staff in the most important cultural institutions in Cetinje, and on that basis it has been concluded that the existing human potential is insufficient from the aspect of numbers, but also from the aspect of the field of expertise and the level of education (university education, post-graduate degrees – MA and PhD) that are needed for professional work in specific areas.

Besides, it is necessary for all the professional staff to be specialized to work with cultural and natural heritage. This relates primarily to historians, archeologists, architects, civil engineers, historians of art, legal experts, economists, archivists, museologists, librarians, ecologists, biologists, etc, but also the craftsmen of various types, who can do the works on the cultural monuments.

Within the national cultural institutions, there is surely a large number of staff, who are capable, based on their education and through professional exams and work in practice, to give a quality response to the demands of this profession, which is best supported by a high number of professionally developed projects, as well as the results of scientific research published, but this staff needs additional, occasional trainings and specialized development programs (professional seminars, conferences organized for specific professions, study visits, travels abroad...), in order to follow the world trends and new standards in these professions and to learn about the new technological-technical methods created in recent time, which was the case in the 80's, but unfortunately, it was later stopped or it became very rare and sporadic.

It is important to mention the importance of capacity building among the staff in the local self-government, especially in the field of urban planning and physical planning, as well as the segment of cultural activities and protection of heritage (there is no special secretariat in the administrative scheme of the local government). It is necessary to introduce the practice of consultative bodies, permanent and ad hoc, which would consist of expert teams, that is, the most renowned local and foreign experts.

10.6.2. Education

A rich and dispersed scheme of the educational system in Montenegro creates the possibility to choose between different professions and professional training. Within the University education, we rely primarily on the rich spectrum of study programs of basic, specialized studies and master degree and PhD programs, offered by the state University of Montenegro, which added new faculties in recent years (e.g. Faculty of



Architecture). After the introduction of the Bologna process, the university added new study programs, specialized studies and majors that are just an addendum to the rich offer of professions (engineering, ecology, tourism, management, etc). The new system also encouraged the establishment of numerous private faculties and study programs, which complement the spectrum and rich offer of educational qualifications in Montenegro.

Still, it is obvious that there is a deficit of certain professions, which are essential for the work of national institutions dealing with study and protection of cultural heritage. This primarily involves archeologist, art historians, ethnologists, museologists, librarians and archivists, as there are no study programs in Montenegro offered in these areas, and it is necessary to initiate the procedure for their introduction soon. Besides, since the closure of the Faculty of Culture, there is no institution that educates staff for conservation and restoration works, but there is an initiative to reactivate this study program within the Faculty of Arts. In the newly established Faculty of Architecture there are studies in the field of protection of architectural heritage, and in the Faculty of Tourism there are subjects treating these issues, as well.

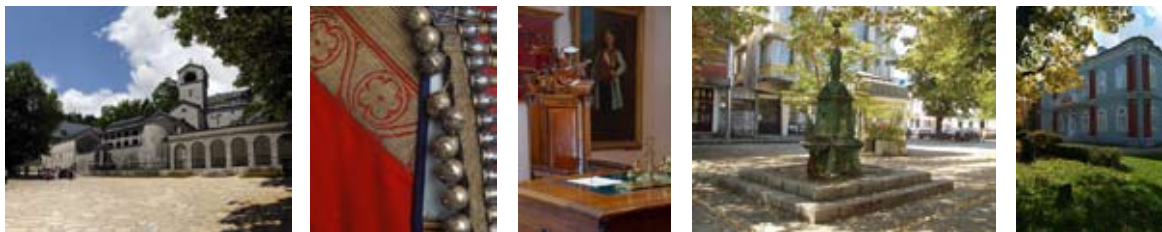
Besides, it is important to organize in the regular system of continuous education all professional profiles that are important for maintenance of heritage, through study visits and specializations, professional seminars, conferences, round tables, publishing activity, professional magazines, specialized trainings, etc. In the curricula for primary and secondary schools the teaching related to cultural heritage is inadequate. Students obtain some knowledge through organized excursions to the protected areas and by visiting national cultural institutions, but there is a need to improve the cooperation between these institutions and schools.

It is necessary to introduce in the secondary school curricula the disciplines that will inform the students with the cultural and natural heritage of Montenegro, so that they can recognize and appreciate the values of that heritage.

It is necessary to design a strategy of continuous education of the public regarding the values and importance of heritage, in order to raise the awareness and improve the attitude towards heritage among all stakeholders, starting from the officials and decision-makers, through the users of space, to the local population and visitors. In that sense, the media, exhibitions, publications, and similar can play an important role.

10.7. Proposed measures

- Due to non-existence of a clear strategy of development of this town, it is necessary to develop a long-term town development strategy, in accordance with the goals recognized in the Management Plan.
- It is necessary to establish the local self-government body for the issues of culture – Secretariat for Culture, Council of the Historic Capital for Culture and municipal institutions for culture (Culture Center and Town Museum with art gallery)
- To use the legally protected monuments of culture, as well as to use adequately the immobile structures, as well as mobile assets, which have the values to be considered monuments of culture. Besides, in order to do this, it is necessary to implement all the activities stipulated by the Law, which are related to the establishment of valid documentation regarding cultural monuments, and primarily to define the borders of the protected areas.
- To put to use a wider context of the Historic core of Cetinje, by introducing cultural landscape
- Restore the theatrical museum in “Zetski dom” and establish the Museum of Books in the building of the former French Embassy.
- Raise the awareness on the importance of the Historic Core of Cetinje is an imperative for the understanding, appreciation and use of inherited values
- Establishment and strengthening of coordination between all entities in charge of protection,



preservation and use is a prerequisite for proper management of the Historic Core. Special importance is given to cooperation between the authorities of the Historic capital responsible for urban planning and the state Institute for the protection of cultural monuments.

- Implementation of all measures stipulated in the laws regarding prevention of illegal construction, protection of cultural monuments,
- Speed up the process of review and adoption of the Law on cultural assets, as an umbrella law in the field of cultural heritage, as well as the Law on museum, library and archive activities.
- In the Statute of the Historic capital it is necessary to define the importance of and the attitude of the Historic capital towards the historic core.
- Urgently initiate changes and amendments of the urban planning documents: Urban planning project of the Historic core of Cetinje, Detailed urban plan for the Center of the town, Physical urban plan
- The urban planning project should project the improvement of the current state of degraded parts of the areas harmed by the construction of the underpass and the parking area
- Secure compatibility of the development concept and the architectural approach, with the criteria of protection of the architectural heritage and the character of the protected urban tissue
- Provide necessary number of professional employees for the tasks of analysis, protection, conservation, restoration of the architectural heritage, planning, designing and execution of works in the protected areas, curators, etc.
- Provide adequate physical protection of cultural heritage, adequate space for presentation of the mobile monuments, museum depots, space for presentation and sale of promotional materials, souvenirs, antiquities, exhibition space, equipment for protection, keeping and conservation of museum fund,
- Create main prerequisites for introduction of monumental rent, based on use of business premises, performance of business activity and provision of certain services in the historic core of Cetinje
- Intensify scientific-research work and systematic research
- Perform archaeological reconnaissance of the area of Cetinje Municipality
- Secure financial support to the owners of private collections for the purpose of protection, maintenance, presentation and valorization
- Improve, protect and valorize better the two national parks – Lovcen and Skadar Lake
- Improve development and maintenance of city parks
- To provide for observance of regulations when collecting medical herbs, and using natural values
- Secure the conditions for development of tourism and hospitality, trade and provision of various services, in the scope and forms that do not endanger the created ambiance and the environment
- In order to adequately valorize for tourism purposes the aforementioned potential, it is necessary to undertake market research and define target groups of tourists for Cetinje
- In accordance with the Spatial Plan of Montenegro and the Detailed Urban Plan of Cetinje, to define missing accommodation and hospitality facilities of higher category (3-5 stars) and through public-private partnership and, as well as in cooperation with donors and investors, find the best implementation possibilities, not only for Cetinje, but for a wider region, as well.
- Develop research-publishing activity, production of light paper and other environmentally clean packaging, use of mineral resources – stone and white bauxite
- Encourage and develop service-oriented craftworks, through the organization of small craftwork production, especially production of unique items and small series of items (production of artworks and souvenirs specific for Cetinje)
- Provide quality and certain transportation connections between Cetinje and the Capital, as well as with the coast (through modern highway), as well as a detour around Cetinjsko polje, using the direction towards Kotor, the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Niksic.



- To find a quality solution for the entry into town from the directions of Podgorica and Budva
- To find a permanent and optimum solution for the problem of the bus station
- To find a permanent and optimum solution/ location to accommodate the fire squad
- Solve the issue of parking space, remove wrecks and heavy-load trucks and trailers, especially from the historic core, move the Customs office outside the town.
- To find a permanent and optimum solution for the issue of water supply in Cetinje and work continuously of reconstruction and recovery of the water supply network, fecal and atmospheric sewage system, and create prerequisites for all buildings in Cetinjsko polje to be connected to the sewage network
- To find a permanent and quality solution for the collection of atmospheric and waste water from Cetinjsko polje and thus solve the issue of danger from floods
- To find a quality solution for the issue of solid waste
- To work intensively on replacing electricity lines in the air with the underground ones in the overall territory of Cetinje Plain, to install new, modern transformer stations in critical locations in town and reconstruct the lines towards Rijeka Crnojevica, Podgor and Vrela.







11. IMPLEMENTATION

This part of the Management plan deals with the recommended mechanisms and resources necessary for its successful implementation.

Challenges of the new form of management organization are aimed at joint work in development of the Management Plan, with the explanation of principles and recommendation and implementation through action at all levels.

Implementation of the Management Plan will secure continuous cooperation among all elements of the society. They are expected to accept their part of responsibility and duties, in order to harmonize their work with the goals of the Management Plan. The implementation process involves significant role of the implementation bodies, and sources of finance, all supported by monitoring and review.

The goals of the Management Plan are set in order to secure comprehensive management of the historic core of Cetinje. In order to successfully implement these goals, it is necessary to secure commitment, dedication and coordination of a large number of partners.

11.1 Responsibilities and administration

The greatest share of responsibility for implementation of the Management Plan will belong to the Government of Montenegro and to the Royal Capital, which will coordinate or implement the biggest part of actions.

There are many individuals and institutions with the potential to contribute to the implementation of the Management Plan. Their involvement is of a key importance for the future of the Historic core of Cetinje. Partnership will be necessary in order to successfully implement many of the specific activities.

The mechanism for oversight and coordination of implementation of the Management Plan consists of three main elements:

- Management Group
- Coordinator of implementation of MP for historic core of Cetinje
- Thematic (periodically) established working groups

11.1.1. It is proposed for the Steering Group to be comprised of the members of the Coordination Team (5-7 members) that were involved in the development of the Management Plan, as in that process they have gained knowledge about the importance of this document and its implementation, In relation to that, it is proposed for the Management Group to supervise the implementation of the Plan and monitor its success. The Management Group should include one member from each relevant institution, ministry, the Historic capital and NGO's. It is necessary for the Management Group to meet regularly (3-6 months) and in due time, to review the Management Plan.

Responsibilities of the Management Group:

- Planning of implementation of the Management Plan;
- Planning of implementation annually;
- Monitoring of the Activity Program within the Management Plan,
- Finding the sources of finance for implementation of the Management Plan,
- Raising the awareness about the importance of the historic core of Cetinje
- Preparation of periodic (annual) reports on the implementation of the Management Plan.



11.1.2. It is proposed that the Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media should employ the Coordinator of MP implementation for the historic core of Cetinje, with the task to coordinate implementation of the Management Plan. The funds for this position must be secured as soon as possible, in order to make sure that the implementation starts right after the adoption of the Management Plan.

Responsibilities of the Coordinator:

1. Establishing connections with the partners and local community;
2. Initiating projects recommended in the Management Plan;
3. Guiding actions and projects of other organizations that contribute to the achievement of goals of the Management Plan for the historic core of Cetinje;
4. Provision of secretarial services for the Management Group and the Working groups
5. Supervision of the activities regarding the implementation of the Management Plan;
6. Monitor the status of the historic core of Cetinje;
7. Raise the awareness about the importance of the historic core of Cetinje;
8. Collecting and updating information necessary in order to prepare periodic reports about the implementation of the Management Plan and the Action Plan.

11.1.3 Task forces

It is suggested that the Task forces be formed from the experts of various profiles, depending on the specificities of the topic prescribed by the project in the Management Plan. The task of these groups is to facilitate the implementation in the part of the realization of the project, harmonized with the objectives of the Management Plan, in accordance with the requirements of the recommended programme, specialist knowledge of their members.

The Task Forces will be established when the need appears, in line with the requirements of the implementation programme. Possible topics for the Task Forces can contain: scientific-research work; impact assessment studies of the realization of planned projects; implementation of contemporary international standards for the protection, presentation and evaluation and securing conditions for the application of the same; monitoring on the occasion of the realization of projects of vital importance for the sustainable development of the heritage site.

11.1.4. The activities of these groups and coordinators will be directed through annual Implementation Plans. These will be drawn from the Action Plan in the Management Plan and they will secure more detailed forecasting of the necessary funds and relevant partner organizations which will realize individual projects. The Implementation Plans will also secure the basis for the monitoring of the progress of the implementation of the Plan, as well as essential information for the revision of the Management Plan, when the time comes for that (See 11.3.).

11.2. Funding

11.2.1. The proposed activities in the Management Plan are of different character and they will be carried out by various subjects. Some activities will require little or no specific funding, whilst other, key activities, will require considerable funds.



11.2.2. The funds for the Key activities must be secured in order for the implementation to be achieved. The funds for these activities should be mostly secured from the Town Budget and from the State Budget. Key activities:

- Employment of Cetinje Historical Core Coordinator (MKSIM)
- Establishing and financing the work of the Steering Group (MKSIM)
- Establishing and financing the task Forces
- Financing the monitoring activities
- Financing the revision of the Management Plan Action Plan
- Financing the drafting of specific conservation projects, envisaged by the Management Plan Programme of Activities
- Financing the promotion on the significance of Cetinje Historical Core

11.2.3. The leaders of the activities recognized in the Action Plan are obliged to secure funds for the realization of the planned activities from the Action Plan.

Securing additional funds from external sources will be an essential aspect during the implementation stage. The securing of funds is possible through the process of applying for funds for projects with international funds and organizations.

11.3. Management Plan revision

Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan has been made for the period of 15 years, although the most important elements of the Plan will be relevant even a longer period of time. The vision represents a long-term perspective on the management of the Historical Core. The objectives of the Management Plan should retain their relevance for a longer period of time. The duration of the Action Plan depends on the success of the implementation.

With the purpose of maintaining the relevance of the Management Plan, its revision will be done every 3 years, except for the first one which will be done in January 2011, for the needs of completing the nomination file for the application of Cetinje Historical Core for the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Upon the completion of the revision, the updated Management Plan with the Action Plan, will be relevant for the following 3 years.

The relevance of the Management Plan will be secured through the annual analysis of the updated data on the realized activities from the Action Plan, in the form of a Report, which will be submitted to the Royal Capital and to the public administration body competent for cultural affairs.

The revision process is carried out by the Steering Group, on the basis of the annual reports, which is then submitted to the Government of MONTENEGRO for consideration and adoption.

11.4. Management Plan Monitoring activities

Management planning is a dynamic process which does not end with the drafting of this document.

New information on the noticed changes in management priorities can change the appearance of the Management Plan. Planned monitoring is essential for securing such information.

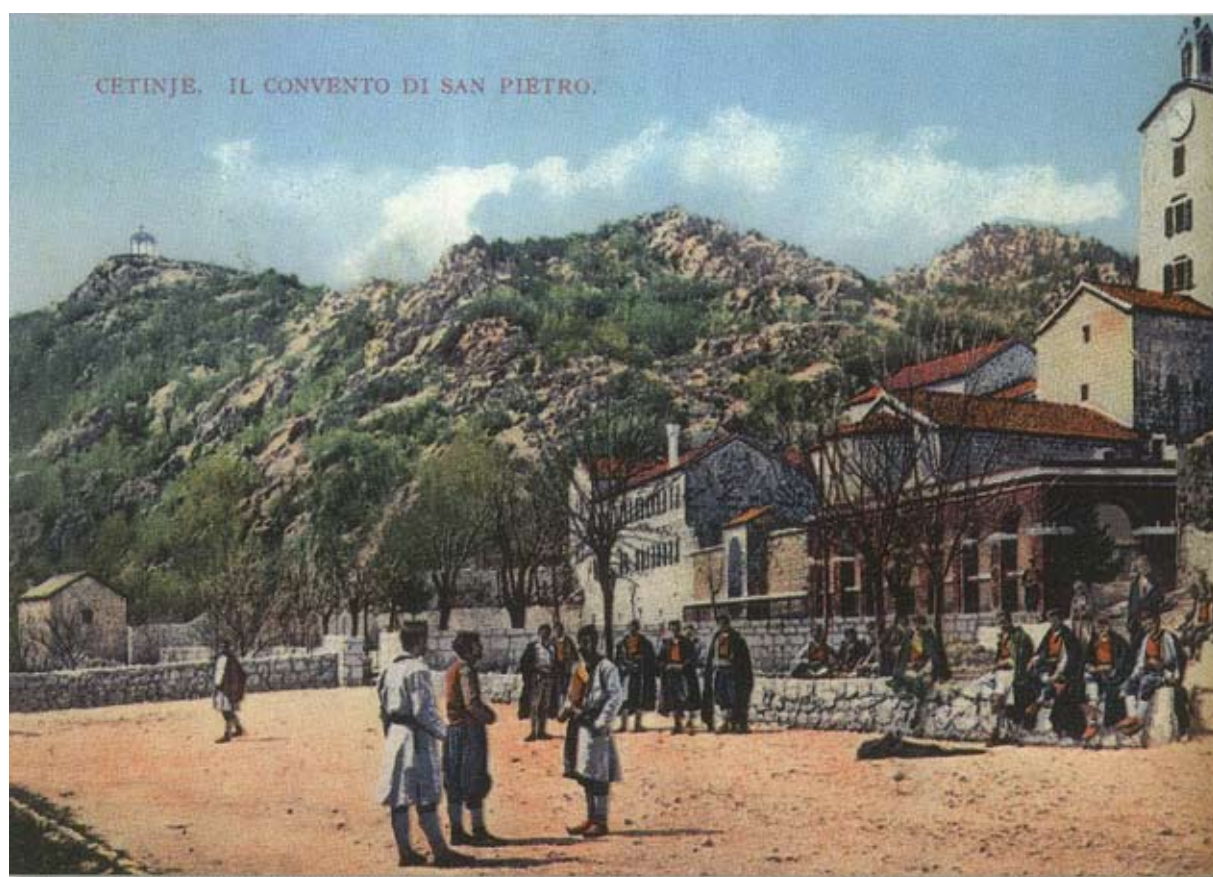
The securing of monitoring regime, based on the use of relevant and measurable indicators, will be of assistance in monitoring the realization of the Management Plan objectives. Monitoring regime is determined



by the Steering Group every year, through the adoption of the annual monitoring action plan, by means of which the key elements of the Action Plan will be identified that are to be implemented in the following year.

The revision of the Management Plan is based on the monitoring report.

The selection of the key Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan monitoring indicators will be one of the first implementation actions. The indicators will be harmonized with the specificity of the local community and the Management Plan objectives.





CETINJE HISTORICAL CORE MANAGEMENT PLAN ACTION PLAN

Short-term 1-3 years
Mid-term 4- 5 years
Long-term 5-15 years

Planned activities	Measures	Deadlines	Activity leaders	Indicators
<p>Establish efficient legal and institutional framework for the protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage (particularly in connection with the prevention of devastations within the protected core)</p> <p>(general objective 1,2,3,4,5,6,)</p>	Literal application of all effective regulations and planning documents	Short-term	MKSIM MTIZŠ MER Local administration RZZZSK Cetinje	Number of prevented damaging activities
	Make approximate financial assessment of the funds necessary for the realization of the planned activities and the measures proposed in the Action Plan	Short-term	MKSIM	Financial estimate
	Finalizing and adopting strategic national and local documents: - Drafting of National Cultural Policy Strategy - Drafting of Royal Capital Development Strategy	Short-term	MKSIM Royal capital Assembly	Number of drafted and adopted documents
	Adoption of new laws from the field of cultural heritage and bylaws - Law on cultural properties - Law on museum activities - Law on library activities - Law on publishing activities	Short-term	MKSIM	Number of adopted laws and bylaws
	Redrafting of urban-planning documents: - Cetinje Historical Core urban planning project, - Detailed urban plan - Centre, Make Spatial urban plan of Cetinje Royal Capital	Short-term	Local administration Royal capital	Redrafted plans
	Drafting of the Study for the protection of architectural heritage for Cetinje Historical Core and buffer zone	Short-term	RZZZSK	Study Drafted
	Drafting ill-preserved remedial activities Programme, with the assessment of the necessary funds and remedial activities realization dynamics, divided by priorities	Short-term	RZZZSK Cetinje MKSIM	Remedial activities Programme made
	Updating and harmonizing registers of movable and unmovable cultural heritage and other documentation in line with the Law and bylaw which regulate this area	Short-term	RZZZSK Cetinje	Registers and documentation updated
	New Cultural Property Law to envisage inspection monitoring in the area of cultural heritage protection	Short-term	MKSIM	Regulated by the Law

	Measures	Deadlines	Activity leaders	Indicators
Planned activities	New Cultural Property Law to regulate the introduction of licences for natural and legal entities which carry out conservation, restoration and other works on cultural heritage	Short-term	MKSIM	Regulated by the Law
	Extend the coverage of penal policy towards the perpetrators of damages caused in the area of the protected core and wider context through the amendments of the regulations	Short-term	MKSIM Royal capital, RZZZSK Cetinje	Number of filed and resolved applications
	Secure the necessary number of professional personnel for the activities of studying, protection, conservation, restoration of architectural heritage, planning, designing and executing works in the protected area, as well as of historians, archaeologists, art historians, ethnologists, archaeographers, archivists, museologists, librarians, ecologists, biologists	Short-term	Local administration, RZZZSK, MKSIM, NMCG, Central National Library DACG	
	Appropriate laws and decisions of the Royal Capital Assembly to determine permanent sources of income for the funding of cultural heritage protection (from monument fee, utility fees, real estate sales tax etc.)	Short-term	Ministry of Finance MKSIM Royal capital	Amended laws and decisions
	Establish new institutions in the area of culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Royal capital Secretariat for culture, - Cultural centre - Town museum with artistic gallery, - Book museum, - Theatre museum 	Short-term – Mid-term	Royal capital Cetinje MKSIM	Number of new institutions
Improvement of condition, evaluation, revaluation and presentation of cultural heritage (general objectives 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Evaluation and re-evaluation Contemporary presentation of monuments of culture	Short-term	Royal capital, cultural heritage institutions, MKSIM	Number of evaluated and re-evaluated
	Evaluation of the wider context of Cetinje Historical Core with the purpose of determining the status of cultural landscape	Short-term and Long-term	MKSIM, RZZZSK RZZZP Royal capital NGO	Status determined
	Making digital database on cultural heritage	Mid-term	RZZZSK Cetinje	Number of digitally processed cultural heritage

Planned activities	Measures	Deadlines	Activity leaders	Indicators
Improvement of condition, evaluation, revaluation and presentation of cultural heritage (general objectives 1,2,3,4,5,6)	Perform archaeological reconnaissance of the area of Cetinje Municipality	Mid-term	Centre for Archaeological Researches of Montenegro	Number of performed archaeological reconnaissance
	Organize comprehensive education campaign for the promotion of values and significance of protected area	Short-term – Long-term	NM CG Central National Library , State Archives Local administration MKSIM	Number of users, artistic displays etc...
	Carry out media campaign on the values and significance of Cetinje Historical Core	Short-term – Long-term	MKSM, MTZZS Royal capital, LTO Media, NGO	Number of media houses included in the promotional campaign
	Secure permanent revenue sources for the realization of cultural heritage revitalization projects	Continuous	Government of Montenegro, Royal capital, RZZZSK International organizations and funds	Amount of secured funds
	Support and stimulate the programmes of small and medium size entrepreneurship, which do not endanger environment, especially in the area of publishing activities	Continuous	Local administration Directorate for development of SMEs , Development Fund	Number of applications submitted and number of proclaimed monuments
Preparation of documentation for Cetinje Historical Core nomination file for the UNESCO World Heritage List (general objective 5)	Determine the boundaries of Cetinje Historical Core protected area in a legally prescribed manner	Short-term	RZZZSK	Boundaries determined
	Make the programme of remedial activity measures for one part of the Historical Core – underpass and parking area	Short-term	Local administration RZZZSK	Completed programme of remedial activity measures
	Renewal of urban plans: - Cetinje Historical Core urban plan - Detailed urban plan for the Centre Make Spatial urban plan for the Royal capital of Cetinje	Short-term	Local administration Royal capital	Renewed plans
	Revision of Cetinje Historical Core Management Plan – January 2011	Short-term	Steering Group, Government of Montenegro	Revised MP adopted

Planned activities	Measures	Deadlines	Activity leaders	Indicators
Protection and improvement of natural environment Evaluation of natural heritage (general objective 1,2,3,4,5,)	Establish efficient system of managing the protected area in line with the IUCN categories	Short-term and Long-term	MTIZŠS, RZZP, NP „Skadar Lake“ and NP „Lovćen“, Royal capital, IBM	Number of organized management systems according to the IUCN categories
	Evaluation of natural values and their utilization respecting the principles and criteria of sustainable development	Short-term and Long-term	RZZP MTIZŠS Royal capital LTO	Number of realized projects aimed at the evaluation of natural values, in line with sustainable development criteria
	Categorization of protected natural areas	Short-term and Long-term	MTIZŠS RZZP University	Number of processed and categorized protected natural areas
	Implementation of the adopted strategic documents: - Spatial Plan of Montenegro - Montenegro Sustainable Development Strategy - Montenegro development directions as an ecological state - Development Strategy and poverty reduction in Montenegro	Short-term and Long-term	MTIZŠS RZZP Royal capital RZZSK	Number of realized projects according to the guidelines of the adopted strategic documents
	Adopt LEAP	Short-term	Royal capital NGO	LEAP Adopted
	Placing under protection scheme new nature objects recognized as potential protected nature objects	Short-term and Long-term	MTIZŠS RZZP	Number of new nature objects placed under protection scheme
	Stricter penal policy in relation to activities which imperil natural heritage	Short-term and Long-term	MTIZŠS Royal capital	Number of filed applications and enforced penal measures
	Carry out speleological researches and ensure adequate evaluation and presentation	Short-term and Long-term	MTIZŠS Royal capital	Number of development projects aimed at the preservation of biodiversity and sensitive ecosystems covered by impact assessment
	Improve the system of drainage of waste and atmospheric water drainage from the area of the Royal capital	Short-term - Mid-term	Local administration Public institution “Water supply”	% of the area of the Royal capital where the system of waste and atmospheric water drainage has been improved
	Organization of various activities with the purpose of organizing and revitalizing green areas	Continuous	MTIZŠS Royal capital LTO Educational institutions Media NGO	Number of organized activities in the area of the organization of green areas, number of participants, number of participating institutions
	Secure financial means for the realization of projects of conservation and improvement of natural heritage	Continuous	MTIZŠS Royal capital Commercial banks Foreign investors	Total investments

Planned activities	Measures	Deadlines	Activity leaders	Indicators
Improved infrastructure as a prerequisite for higher quality life of the local population and higher quality tourist offer (general objective 8)	Renewal and remedial activities on water supply system Reconstruction and construction of sewage system	Continuous	Public institution "Water supply and sewage" Royal capital Cetinje MPŠV	-Number of sanitary pumping stations, reservoirs and pipelines -Total length of remedied - reduction of water losses - % plants rehabilitated and modernized
	Reconstruction and construction of sewage system and connection of new users	Continuous	Public institution "Water supply and sewage" Royal capital Cetinje	Length of reconstructed and constructed sewage network, number of new connections
	Securing regular and high quality supply of electricity to the town. Reconstruction of the existing and the construction of new plants, transmission and distribution systems	Continuous	EPCG Electricity distribution company Cetinje Local administration	- % plants rehabilitated and modernized
	Improvement of transportation infrastructure: - improvement of transportation connections with Podgorica, Kotor and Budva - secure ring road around Cetinje Plain	Short-term - Mid-term	- MSPT - Road Directorate - Local administration	Number of kilometres remedied and newly built roads, Ring road constructed
	Resolve in an adequate way the entrance to the town from Podgorica and Budva and improve traffic signalling	Short-term	MSPT Road Directorate Local administration	Safe entrance to Cetinje, traffic signalling improved
	Resolve durably the issue of the bus station and parking area	Short-term - Mid-term		New bus station built, New parking area

Planned activities	Measures	Deadlines	Activity leaders	Indicators
Defining basic tourist product based on cultural and natural resources (general objectives 1,2, 3,4,5,6) - Diversification of tourist offer – linking of basic and complementary product: holiday, congress, health, educational, sand and beach, wellness/spa, nature oriented activities... (general objective 1,2, 3,4,5,6)	Create tourism policy of the Royal Capital	Short-term	LTO Royal capital, Local administration	Tourism policy defined
	Encourage the cooperation between the LTO and local institutions dealing with the protection and evaluation of cultural heritage on drafting programmes of cultural events	Short-term	Institutions in charge for cultural and natural resources	Cooperation achieved and tourist programmes thought out
	Education of tourism staff	Continuous	Tourism industry	Number of personnel trained (number of seminars, courses held ...)
	Securing adequate (both quantitatively and qualitatively) accommodation and catering facilities	Mid-term	Travel agencies Media	Type and category of accommodation and catering facilities
	More comprehensive tourist presentation and promotion of Cetinje Historical Core	Continuous		Information, promotional materials made. Number of fairs visited
Improvement of personnel potential and knowledge on the heritage site (general objective 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of the subject "Knowledge of Montenegro Cultural Heritage" into curricula - Publishing a textbook with the contents focused on the significance of cultural heritage - Organization of educational programmes for teachers in the area of cultural heritage 	Short-term	Ministry of education and science University of Montenegro	Subject introduced in primary and secondary education
	Training and professional development of the existing personnel in the area of cultural heritage, both in the country and abroad	Continuous	MKSIM Ministry of education and science University of Montenegro Institutions of culture	Workshops, seminars, specialist courses, study visits
	Opening basic, specialist and sub-specialist studies from the area of cultural heritage	Short-term - Mid-term	Ministry of education and science University of Montenegro	Number of study programmes opened
	Personnel training in the area of traditional crafts		International universities International organizations Educational institutions Institutions of culture	Number of programmes organized and number of participants



LIST of ABBREVIATIONS

CG	-	Montenegro
MKSiM	-	Ministry of Culture, Sport and Media
MTiŽS	-	Ministry of Tourism and Environment Protection
MER	-	Ministry of Economic Development
MSPT	-	Ministry of Transport, Maritime Affairs and Telecommunications
MF	-	Ministry of Finance
MPiN	-	Ministry of Education and Science
MPŠV	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management
RZZZSK	-	National Cultural Heritage Protection Institute
RZZZP	-	National Nature Protection Institute
CNB	-	Central National Library
DACG	-	Montenegro State Archives
NM CG	-	National Museum of Montenegro
NP	-	National Park
LTO	-	Local Tourist Organization of Cetinje
AŽS	-	Environment Protection Agency
EPCG	-	Electrical Company of Montenegro
JP	-	Public Enterprise
NVO	-	Non-governmental organizations
LEAP	-	Local Ecological Action Plan

ANNEX 1 – MOVABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF CETINJE

Ethnographic Museum

Collection of folk costumes
Collection of handcrafts
Collection of household furniture
Collection of tools
Collection of jewellery
Collection of musical instruments
Collection of paintings and photographs
"Vojvoda Niko Stankov Martinović", painting
Njegoš's fiddle
Golden dolman of Mihailo Obrenović
Collection of coat of arms
Collection of medals
Collection of weapons
Numismatics Collection
Collection of children toys

King Nikola's Museum

Collection of *ćemer* and belts
Collection of paintings
Collection of sculptures
Collection of vases
Collection of albums
Collection of small jewellery and various medallions
Collection of weapons
Collection of Montenegrin flags
Collection of flags of foreign states
Collection of captures Turkish flags
Collection of medals
Collection of Montenegrin paper money
Collection of Montenegrin metal money
Collection of coat of arms
Collection of Montenegrin seals
Collection of books of the State Museum Library
Photocopy of Miroslav's Gospel
"Služebnik"
Manuscript of the Gospel – gift to the Monastery of Cetinje by Abbot Rafail
Psalter
Manuscript of the Gospel ("Vlaško") with entries dated 1503
Octoechos First Tone from the Crnojević's printing press
Collection of old documents
Collection of church related staff

Collection of furniture
Collection of utensils
Collection of linen
Collection of suits
Collection of underwear
Numismatics Collection
Collection of saddles
Collection of various equestrian equipment

Njegoš's Museum

- Collection of Njegoš's costumes
- Collection of photographs
- Collection of paintings and graphic reproductions
- Collection of sculptures
- Collection of instruments
- Collection of jewellery
- Collection of weapons
- Collection of memorials and medals
- Collection of books of Petra I Library
- Collection of books of Njegoš Library
- Collection of books of general library
- Collection of Njegoš's photocopied documents
- Collection of films
- Collection of maps of Montenegro
- Collection of Njegoš's stamps
- Collection of Njegoš's furniture
- Collection of museum furniture

Arts Museum

Collection of paintings
Mosaics
Collection of pastels
Collection of aquarelles
Collection of tempera
Collection of graphics
Collection of sculpture and relief
Collection of icons
Collection of frescoes copies

History Museum

Collection of sculptures
Collection of paintings
Collection of photographs of national heroes
Collection of various photographs
Collection of memorials

Collection of medals
 Collection of coat of arms
 Collection of weapons
 Collection of pre-war material
 Collection of the Party material from 1941
 Collection of occupying forces' material from 1941
 Collection of occupying forces' material from 1942
 Collection of occupying forces' material from 1943
 Collection of occupying forces' material from 1944
 Collection of partisan material from 1942
 Collection of partisan material from 1943
 Collection of partisan material from 1944
 Collection of partisan material from 1945
 Collection of vestment of NOB members
 Collection of original documents
 Collection of reliefs
 Collection of models
 Collection if various objects

The Cetinje Monastery

Collection of metal
 Collection of textile
 Collection of enamel
 Collection of icons
 Collection of medal
 Collection of seals
 Collection of manuscript books
 Collection of printed books
 Cross of Petar Petrović Njegoš
 Mitre of Petar I

Object and collections in private ownership

Golden jewellery (chain) with animal heads amber finishing – owner Marija Strugar, Bajova 78
 Collection of paintings of Pero Poček - owner Pavle Poček, Zagreb

Other collections and objects

Collection of plaques and memorials
 Annuals of the elementary school of Cetinje
 Photocopy of Njegoš's "Gorski vijenac"
 Stematography
 From the book *Pravoslavnoje Ispovedanije*
 History about Varlaam
 Octoechos Five Tone
 Manuscript of the book from 1649
 Manuscript of the Gospel
 Octoechos
 Prayer book
 One illustrated page from the Octoechos Five Tone
Crnogorac, weekly magazine for politics and literature, CNB "Đ. Crnojević"
Glas Crnogorca, magazine for politics and literature, CNB "Đ. Crnojević"

ANNEX 2 - OVERVIEW OF PROTECTED NATURAL PROPERTIES IN THE TERRITORY OF CETINJE

I. NATIONAL PARKS

1. **Skadar Lake** (one part, to the boundary with the municipalities of Podgorica and Bar), NATIONAL PARK and Ramsar area
40.000 ha – total area of the NP
2. **Lovćen – National Park**
6.400 ha

II. MONUMENTS OF NATURE

3. **Park “13 jul” and “Njegoš’s park” in Cetinje**
4. **Communities of Pinus heldraichii on Mount Lovćen (300ha)**
5. **Duboki do pit at Njeguši**
6. **Globočica cave**
7. **Lipska cave**

III. PROPOSAL FOR CONSERVATION

8. **Beech forest on Obzovica**

ANNEX 3 – TOURISM

INTEGRAL APPROACH TO OVERCROWDING MANAGEMENT

Management stages	Experience / visitors' experience	Partners / stakeholders
Demand Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision on traveling - Choice of destination - Time and reason for traveling - Group or indiv. journeys - Choice of means of transport - Choice of accommodation - Available budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourist and promotional agencies - Tourist brochures - Tour-operators - Travel agencies - Media
	Traveling to destination	International and local transporters
Destination Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - arrival to destination - Local transporters - Local accommodation - knowing destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local authorities - Infrastructure - Tour-operators - Local tourist workers
	Traveling to a place	local transporters
Place Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Arrival to a place - reception and orientation - Sightseeing - ancillary facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative institutions - Local planners - Tourist guides - Safety and healthcare - Retail outlets/shops and Catering facilities
	Departure	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traveling from destination - Traveling to another place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tour-operators - Transporters - Tourist guides

EXPERIENCES OF VISITORS IN NATURAL AND CULTURAL PLACES

Activities of place manager	Visitors' experiences	Activities of tourist industry
	Arrival to a place	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parking and rest areas - Ticket-price policy - Security check 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Admission – payment of tickets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishing licences - Preparation of programmes - vehicles for groups of tourists - Announcement of group arrivals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signalling, maps, local guides for organized groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentations for familiarization - Organization of groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local planners - Organizers of visitors' arrivals - Footpaths - Sightseeing sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sightseeing of the place with Interpreters at main and other sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Groups with guides and interpreters - Photo sessions and other activities of tourists
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Securing toilets and rest areas, transport, passive recreation, meal in the open 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Offers for visitors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time envisaged for Groups to use available offers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning and positioning of retail points and other facilities, and their maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shopping and refreshments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commercial operators, cafes, retail outlets and souvenirs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate entrance - exit (when possible) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaving the place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourist guides organize departures for groups
	Leaving the place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local transport

ACTIVITIES AIMED AT REDUCING OVERCROWDING AT A PLACE

Activities of place manager	Results	Activities of tourist industry
- Monitoring of tourist activities	- establishing peaks and most attractive places	- Monitoring of business Activities and acquisition of certain indicators
- Establishing ticket prices - Establishing policy and Stimulative programmes	- Appropriate number of visitors	- Cooperation with place managers regarding announced visits
- Promotional and info-materials - Explore other opportunities which might influence overcrowding - Establish alternative Programmes and events	- Appropriate model and management of visitors' movements - Educational programmes - Versatile offer, attractions, events etc.	- Visitors' data processing aimed at overcrowding considerations - Cooperation with place managers in the sense of establishing visitors' movements
- Organization of commercial operators - Licencing and monitoring of activities - Development of capacities for overcrowding management - Establishing short-term measures, like contracts with personnel and volunteers	- Securing adequate personnel and manager who will be at disposal during peak hours - Appropriate level of protection of the areas of special value - Bigger capacity of the palce within the framework of overcrowding management	- Securing training for tourist guides in cases of overcrowding - Securing required training according to licence conditions

EXAMPLES OF INDICATORS (WTO) IN NATURAL AND ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

Place management	Indicators
Tourist management plan	- existence of tourist plan, as well as % of coverage of the place by the plan
Local legislation	- Existence of laws which regulate construction, Hunting and fishing, use of natural wealth in the place, as well as % of key resources that are under protection
Intensity of utilization	- Number and origin of visitors during season (daily, monthly) - Average stopping time - Number of local tour-operators
Capacity of local administrative institutions for management	- Annual management costs / Management and control - % of resources that are protected and those the protection of which is requested
Contribution of tourism to the local conservation process	- Revenues from visitors - Revenues from concessions - Donations of visitors and tour operators - Revenues from guides and other services - Donations in the form of equipment, volunteers etc. - Sale of properties (info-materials, handicraft products etc.)



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