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Sveti Stefan

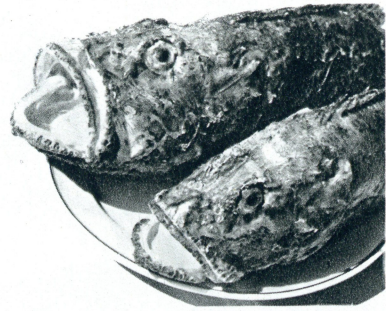
MONTENEGRO

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НУЖДАЮЩАЯСЯ БИБЛИОТЕКА
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Hotel "Avala" at Budva



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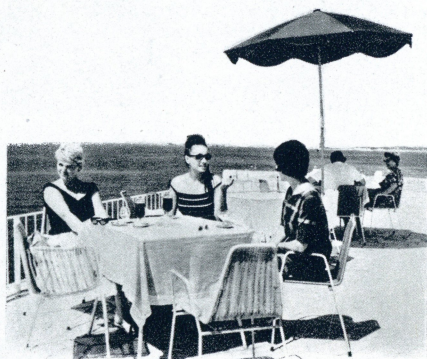
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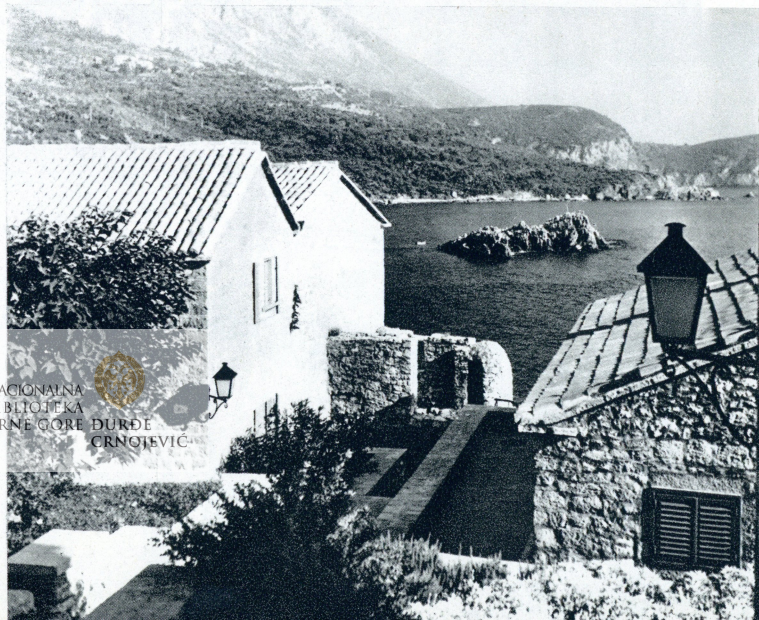
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Petrovac na Moru



A detail of Sveti Stefan



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The beach of the hotel
"Miločer"



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Spa at Igalo

The monastery of Savina near
Herceg-Novi



Herceg-Novi



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CRNOJEVIĆ



Boka Kotorska

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CRNE GORE



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The islet of Sveti Djordje near Perast in Boka
Kotorska



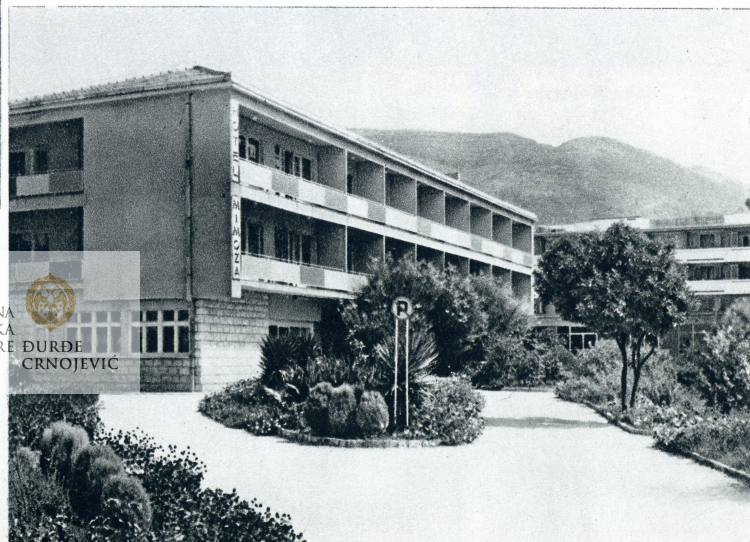


The cathedral of St. Tripun at Kotor



Perast

Hotel "Mimoza" at Tivat



MONTENEGRO

Size & Population — Montenegro, the smallest among the six Yugoslav republics, occupies the southwestern part of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. To its West and Northwest are Socialist Republics of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina; to the Northeast and East the Socialist Republic of Serbia; to the South the state frontier with Albania; and to the Southwest the Adriatic. The area covers 13,812 square kilometres, with a population of about 480,000.

History — Ancient chroniclers mention Greeks and Illyrians as the first inhabitants of the region covered by present day Montenegro. In the 7th century the settlement of Slavs was ended. This area was known, since remotest times, as Duklja (according to the devastated ancient town of Doclea, the ruins of which still exist near Titograd). In the 11th century the name of Zeta appears, and since the end of the 14th century — Crna Gora (Montenegro). After the fall of the Roman Empire, this region came under the rule of the Macedonian and Byzantine empires. The first Serbian feudal states — Zeta and partly Raška — were established here in the 10th and 11th century. Among the old dynasties ruling over this area are the Vojislavljević, the Nemanias and later on the Balšić and the Crnojević. For several centuries a firm resistance was opposed to the Turks, who since the fourteenth century were penetrating more and more deeply into the Balkans. In the coastal part of Montenegro, many occupying forces succeeded each other over the centuries: Byzantines, Venetians, Turks, French and Austrians. In the more recent past, bishop-rulers were at the head of Montenegro, then princes and lastly a king — Nikola. After World War I, Montenegro, Serbia and other Yugoslav provinces established a new Yugoslav state. During World War II, after the capitulation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the Montenegrins (in 1941), together with other Yugoslavs, and under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party, raised an insurrection against the occupying forces. The 13th July is the Insurrection Day, a national holiday of Montenegro, which, after four years struggle, defeated the occupying forces and became one of the 6 republics of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, in which it experienced its full economic, cultural and social transformation.

National Economy — Formerly, economically quite a backward region, with a poorly developed industry and extensive agriculture, Montenegro began quickly to expand economically. The yearly output of electric energy in 1939 was 930,000 kwh, and in 1962 the existing steam and hydroelectric power stations have produced 489,000,000 kwh. Hydroenergetic potential of the rivers is estimated at some 8.6 thousand millions kwh of electric energy. Before the war, Montenegro had 22 industrial plants, mostly with an artisan-style production and employed some 1,500 workers, while today about 20,000 workers (from a total of 54,000 employees in all branches of economy) are employed in industry. Physical volume of industrial output in 1962 increased 22 times compared with 1939. Montenegro has its ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, collieries, power plants and electro-industry, metal processing, chemical, wood processing, textiles, food processing, printing and tobacco processing industries. Its leather and rubber industry and the wood pulp and paper industry are in construction. Sea transportation and shipbuilding industries are developing. The largest salt-works in Yugoslavia are at Ulcinj. Montenegro is rich in wood (some 60 million cu. m. gross mass of timber). Bauxite mines are in operation (established reserves about 150 million tons), as well as coal (some 285 million tons), lead and zinc (10 million tons) and bentonite (60 million tons) mines. Iron ore, manganese, copper, mercury, oil and other ores and useful mineral raw materials have been found, and further prospecting is being conducted. Being an interesting and touristically very attractive area, Montenegro started to develop tourism after the last war, so that today there are some 5,000 beds in hotels. Parallel with economic development, much was done in Montenegro for raising the social standard. New schools, cultural and health institutions have been established, numerous housing, communal, trade and traffic projects, as well as hotels, restaurants and cafes have been constructed.

Natural Beauties — The Bay of Boka Kotorska on the Montenegrin Littoral is famous. There is a series of fishermen's settlements, small towns and old cities along its coasts. This Littoral offers excellent possibilities for rest, swimming and sunbathing. There are more than 20 Montenegrin beaches, some of them even a few kilometres long, with multicoloured fine-grained and coarse sand, are either with soft-bottomed shoals, or pass abruptly into depth, while all of them are washed by clear water from the open sea. The

coast at the foot of the mountain ranges, rimmed with coves and capes, is covered with olive groves and lush Mediterranean flora. This makes the Montenegrin Littoral a very popular tourist area. New up-to-date summer resorts with comfortable hotels, settlements and resting homes are now being built. In the mountainous part of Montenegro, there are ranges with peaks reaching 2,500 m. and more, with numerous glacier lakes, eighteen of them on Durmitor only. There are large thick forests, green meadows and pastures, and clear water flows through the magnificent canyons and green valleys. The beauty of the landscape and the natural wealth are enriched with national parks: Durmitor, Biogradska Gora and Lovćen. In this part of Montenegro the excellent climatic and other conditions are not only suitable for pleasant rest, but also for convalescence. Short distance between sea and the mountain resorts makes possible a combined rest both on the beaches and in the mountain air, even in the course of a single day.

Panorama — The view from Čakor (on the Peć—Andrijevica road) is simply splendid, also the Lim valley and the gorge of Rugovo. Unforgettable is the scenery of Rijeka Crnojevića and Lake Skadar from the Titograd—Cetinje road. From Krstac (on the Kotor—Cetinje road) is a magnificent view of the Bay of Boka Kotorska, and from the Piramida (on the Cetinje—Budva road) there is a panorama of the picturesque coast line from Budva to Sveti Stefan. From the top of Mount Lovćen, which can be reached by car, on one side is the blue Adriatic and on the other, the grey rough surface of mountains. The trip along the Lovćen curves, which rear over the steep sides of Dinaric massif from Kotor to Cetinje, is a famous tourist attraction. The impressions felt by the traveller of the magnificent canyons of the Morača, the Tara, the Piva and other rivers, cannot be forgotten.

Sightseeing — The old towns on the Littoral are very interesting, some of which have preserved their age-old ramparts, narrow streets, squares, old churches, palaces, while the ruins of some others are witnesses of a tumultuous past in these parts. In old churches, monasteries, palaces and museums on the Montenegrin Littoral and in other parts of Montenegro, the cultural-historic heritage, frescoes, icons, rare items of great artistic value are kept. Here, also, remains of well-preserved Bogomil tombstones. There are several interesting archaeological localities. In every part of Montenegro one sees monuments of a culture which was developed and kept here in spite of wars and raids by invaders who succeeded each other in this region, throughout centuries.

Climate — As the most southern part of the Yugoslav Adriatic coast, the Montenegrin Littoral, with a mild climate and a large number of sunny days, offers most favourable conditions for a pleasant sojourn and rest not only during the summer months, but in spring and autumn too. In April and May, as well as in September and October, sunny days are mild and warm, and the sea is suitable for bathing.

Average maximum and minimum air temperatures (in C°) at the Montenegrin Littoral from April to October are as follows:

Month	April	May	June	July	August	September	October
Maximum	18.6	22.3	26.5	29.6	29.5	26.1	21.1
Minimum	10.3	13.9	18.3	20.4	19.9	18.0	13.6

Medium temperature of sea water at the surface on the Montenegrin Littoral in April—May varies between 20°—24° C; June—August 22°—24° C; and in September—October 21°—22° C.

At the Montenegrin Littoral the sun shines, in average, 2,769 hours yearly. Therefore, it is considered as being one of the sunniest parts of the Mediterranean.

In the continental part of the Republic, the healthy mountain climate is one of the characteristics which made the vacation places of Durmitor, Kolašin and Plav, pleasant mountain health resorts. In the mountain area the summer period is shorter, but is also without rain.

Hunting and Fishing — Large forests on Montenegrin mountains Bjelasica, Durmitor, Visitor, Turjak, Ljubišnja and the hunting grounds in these areas have lots of game: bear, deer, doe, chamois, boar. Snipe, wild duck, pheasant and hare can be chased in the hunting grounds near Ulcinj, at Lake Skadar and in Kosovi Lug near Titograd.

Montenegrin rivers are pure and clear. Rivers and lakes are continuously being stocked with fish and in their waters many fine specimens of various types can be found. The Morača, the Zeta, the Tara, the Piva, the Lim, the Čehotina, etc., lakes of Skadarsko jezero, Plavsko jezero, Crno jezero and Biogradsko jezero, are full with various sorts of salmonides (Danube salmon, huck — river charr, Californian trout and brook trout), grayling, pike and other fish. The Montenegrin Littoral from Herceg-Novci to Ulcinj is rich in various sorts of sea fish and is famous for underwater fishing.

Sports — Durmitor, Bjelasica and Orjen have extraordinarily fine skiing grounds, and in the coastal belt from Herceg-Novci to Ulcinj there exist all conditions for water sports. Particularly, Montenegrin mountains are most interesting for mountaineers and alpinists. Swift mountain rivers, the Tara, the Lim and the Morača are well-known attractions for canoeists.

Communications and Road Conditions — Montenegro can be reached in a few hours flight from London, Paris, Frankfurt, Zürich, Vienna and other main European cities, via Dubrovnik, Belgrade or Zagreb. There are regular daily flights from Belgrade to Titograd, Tivat, Ivangrad, Dubrovnik and seasonal services to Herceg-Novci and Žabljak; and from Zagreb regular flights to Titograd, Dubrovnik and a seasonal service to Tivat.

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Passenger ships of the »Jadrolinija« connect the ports on the Montenegrin Littoral: Ulcinj, Bar, Budva, Kotor, Herceg-Novi with Venice, Trieste, Bari, Piraeus and Rijeka, Dubrovnik and other places along the Yugoslav coast.

If travelling by rail, the best way is to go to Rijeka or Split and then by ship to the places on the Montenegrin Littoral. The train can be taken from Belgrade, Zagreb and other centres, via Sarajevo to Titograd and Bar, i.e. Herceg-Novi.

Montenegro can be reached by car and bus from several directions: by the Adriatic Highway Rijeka—Dubrovnik—Boka Kotorska; by highway Ljubljana—Zagreb—Belgrade, and from Belgrade by the asphalt road Čačak—Titovo Užice—Prijepolje, then by the modern Adriatic Highway. From the direction of the Near East and Greece, by Motorway Gevgelija—Skopje, and then to Peć, Andrijeva, Kolašin and further on to the Montenegrin Littoral.

The trips on the regular bus lines are very interesting. Large, comfortable buses travel through extraordinary picturesque areas from Belgrade via Žabljak or Ivangrad to Titograd and further to Budva and other places on the Montenegrin Littoral, as well as from Skopje via Peć and Titograd to Budva, and the trip along the coast from Dubrovnik to Ulcinj.

Asphalt roads in Montenegro: Herceg-Novi—Kotor—Cetinje—Titograd; Budva—Cetinje; Bar—Ulcinj; Petrovac—Titograd—Kolašin; Titograd—Nikšić; Ivangrad—Andrijeva—Plav.

MONTENEGRIN LITTORAL

HERCEG-NOVI (2,500 inhabitants) — A tourist place at the entrance to the Bay of Boka Kotorska is a pleasant summer and winter resort. Due to its Mediterranean climate, Herceg-Novi is known as a town of eternal verdure, of flowers, palms and oranges. It was founded in the fourteenth century, and has old walls with Venetian and Turkish fortifications (Kanli-tower, Citadel, Forte Mare), also a local museum. The 17th century Savina Monastery is in the vicinity. At the entrance into the national park Savina is a monument to the fallen fighters in the last war. East of the town, along a 20 km. riviera, are agreeable bathing places and fishermen's settlements: Meljine, Zelenika, Baošić, Djenović, Bijela. At Kamenari a ferryboat transports cars from the opposite bank of the Bay of Kotor. Baošić has a private museum of the sea-captain Stumberger. West of the town (2 km.) is Igalo with its beach of the same name, with mud baths and the Institute for physical therapy, by which Herceg-Novi is known as a health resort. A great number of sunny days, mild climate, and skiing grounds at Orjen (20 km. by car) make Herceg-Novi suitable in winter too. They have water sports, contests with the best Yugoslav swimmers and water-polo teams. Ship connections on the Rijeka—Ulcinj line; bus connections with Dubrovnik, Titograd and places on the Montenegrin Littoral; air connections via airports in Dubrovnik (17 km.) and Tivat (20 km.). Hotels: "Boka" (B) with annexes 180 beds, "Plaža" (B) 80 beds, "Topla" (B) 464 beds, "Igalo" (B) 120 beds, private rooms with over 1,000 beds. Camping. — Information: "Putnik", Turističko društvo and the above-mentioned hotels — Herceg-Novi.

RISAN — (1,200 inhabitants) — Transit place and excursion spot on the Herceg-Novi — Kotor road. Risan is the oldest settlement in Boka Kotorska, founded in the Illyric times. Fleeing

from the Rome invaders, the Illyric queen Teuta took refuge in Risan in 228 B. C. Roman mosaic with the figure of Hypnos dating from the second century was discovered in 1930. It was restored and is exhibited in the town park. There are some interesting things worth seeing in the parochial church (18th century). There is a large hospital for bone diseases. Cultivated park, promenade and a beach. Hotel "Orjen" (D). Information: Turističko društvo and "Putnik" — Kotor.

PERAST (550 inhabitants) — A medieval town, once a mighty sea port and trade centre, today town-museum and excursion spot on the road between Herceg-Novi and Kotor. Several nice palaces belonging to sea-captains, churches and other monuments from the 17th and 18th century were preserved. Well kept is the building of the first Slav sea-school, in which in 1698 the sea expert Marko Martinović taught the maritime science to the cadets of the Russian Tzar Peter the Great. Perast is the birth-place of Matija Zmajević, admiral of the Russian fleet at the time of Peter the Great, and of Tripe Kokolja, a great artist of the baroque. Exhibits from the past are kept in the local museum of this town. In front of Perast are two picturesque islets: Sveti Djordje with a church dating from the twelfth century and a man-made islet with the church of the Madonna of Škrpjela from 1630. The paintings in this church are the greatest pictorial achievement in Boka Kotorska, the life-work of Tripe Kokolja. Opposite Perast are the narrowest straits of Boka Kotorska — Verige, once, closed by chains. — Information: "Turistbiro" and "Putnik" — Kotor.

KOTOR (4,800 inhabitants) — The cultural, trade and administrative centre of Boka Kotorska throughout centuries. From the 12th to 14th century, Kotor was an integral part of the Serbian

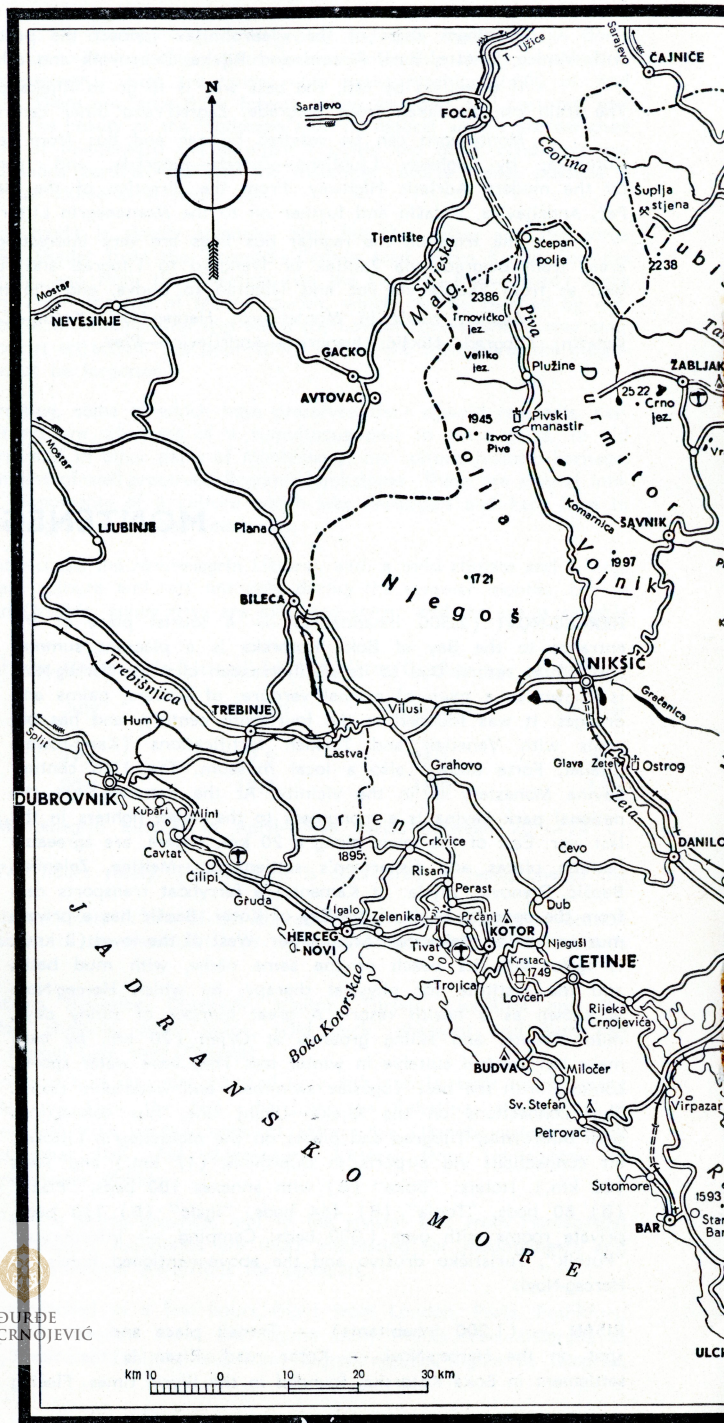
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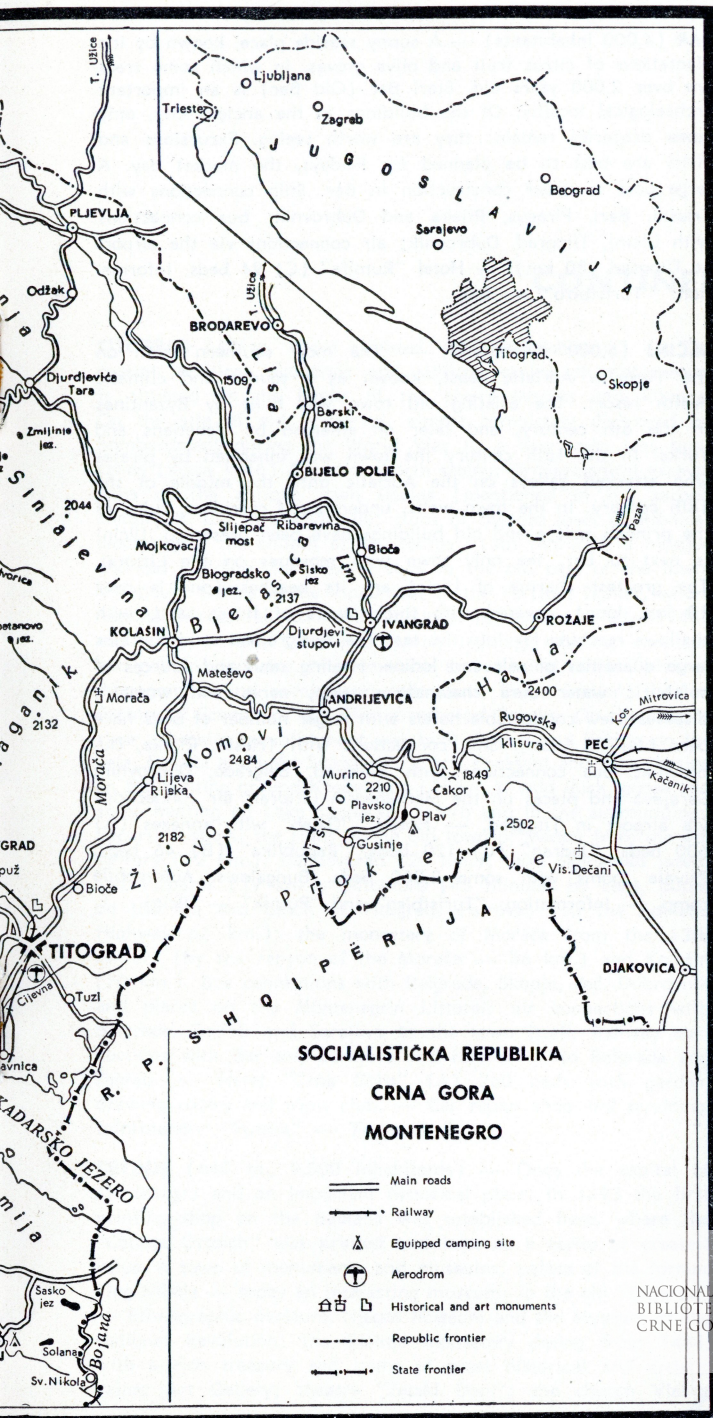
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state, with its autonomy, then it became an independent republic until 1420, and from then on suffered many occupations. Numerous monuments reflect Kotor's culture throughout centuries. The walls encircling the town are 4 kilometres long, as well as the stone cliffs above it, unique and once an impregnable fortress, even today they are a great attraction. Town gates, clock-tower, large and small squares, narrow and winding streets, well-preserved palaces of nobility, rich architectural structures from various epochs, numerous Roman antiquities — that is what Kotor offers to its visitors. The Cathedral of St. Tripun from the 12th century is the most important monument in Kotor. The interior of the church is decorated with artistic works: silver reliefs of the saints, icons, artistic pictures, marble sculptures, and the church has a rich treasury. There are still a dozen old churches dating from the 12th to 18th centuries. Seaman's Association — Bokeljska Mornarica (Confraternitas Nautarum), founded in the 9th century still exists (a written statute from the year 1463 is preserved). The Nautical museum, which exhibits from the maritime past of Boka Kotorska, has a collection of old weapons, coins, garbs, etc. Archives with documents from 1326 till the beginning of the 19th century. Today, Kotor has a very developed maritime economy, chemical industry and industry of slide bearings. In the immediate vicinity of the town are excursion spots of Dobrota and Muo. Ship connections with Venice, Rijeka and Dubrovnik; bus connections with Dubrovnik, Cetinje, Titograd and places on the Montenegrin Littoral; air connection with Belgrade via airport in Tivat (13 km.). Hotel "Slavija" (C) 94 beds. Camping for cars. Private rooms with some 400 beds. Car repair shop and servicing. Information: "Turistbiro" and "Putnik" — Kotor.

PRČANJ (900 inhabitants) — Summer resort and excursion spot in the Bay of Boka Kotorska (5 km. from Kotor). Well-preserved are the old palaces of seamen from Boka and noblemen. Many of them are now private museums. A big parochial church from the 18th century is richly ornamented with artistic works of noted Yugoslav artists, sculptors and painters of older and modern age. In the church is a small museum with maritime souvenirs from the past, a library and some other historical values. Among the preserved palace is a building in Gothic style "Tre Sorelle" connected an interesting legend about three sisters who fell in love with the same young man. Hotel "Vrmac" with annexes 200 beds (C). Camping. Private rooms with some 100 beds. Information: "Turistbiro" and "Putnik" — Kotor.

TIVAT (3,400 inhabitants) — A tourist place in the Bay of Boka Kotorska, known for its mild climate, insolation and good conditions for a pleasant stay and rest. There is a large park with botanical rarities. The place itself and its vicinity is rich with orchards and vineyards. In the Bay of Tivat, on the island of Sveti Marko there is a big tourist settlement of the "Club Méditerranée" from Paris. Oposite the open sea is a beach with fine-grain sand favourable for treatment of rheumatical diseases. At Tivat airport in each odd year an international parachutists' contest — "Adriatic Cup" — is held. Ship connections with Rijeka, Split and Dubrovnik; bus connection with Kotor; air





connections with Belgrade and Zagreb to Tivat airport. Hotels: "Mimoza" (B) 60 beds, "Lastva" (B) 130 beds. Private rooms with some 100 beds. Camping. Information: "Turistbiro" — Tivat.

BUDVA (1,400 inhabitants) — One of the oldest towns on the Yugoslav Adriatic. Built on a small peninsula, surrounded by walls, with gates and narrow streets, Budva is a very interesting and picturesque little town. In ancient times a Greek colony, it has often changed masters in the past. It was devastated by Saracens, and set on fire by Turks. An abandoned monastery church is today an archaeological museum with interesting exhibits originating from a Greco-Roman necropolis. In the vicinity is the monastery of Podoštrog. The evergreen islet of Sveti Nikola is a pleasant and popular excursion spot. Budva has beautiful beaches — Mogren and Slovenska Plaža. The beach Bečići with fine-grain multicoloured sand, 2 km. long, is one of the most beautiful beaches of the Yugoslav Littoral. Before the last war it won a prize in a beach contest in Paris. In Budva and its vicinity numerous resting homes have been built. It is also excellent for underwater fishing. Ship connections with Rijeka, Dubrovnik and all larger places on the Yugoslav Adriatic; air connections with Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo via airports in Titograd (62 km.) and Tivat (25 km.); bus connections with Belgrade, Sarajevo, Skopje and other towns. Hotels: "Avala" with annexes (A) 442 beds, "Mogren" (B) 80 beds; private rooms with some 500 beds. Camping. Information: "Putnik" and "Turistbiro" — Budva.

SVETI STEFAN and MILOČER — Two most remarkable summer resorts on the Montenegrin Littoral, 9 km. south of Budva. Sveti Stefan, the smallest old townlet on the Adriatic, was built on a sea cliff, and connected with the mainland by two splendid beaches. According to a legend, the townlet was built in the 15th century with the boat taken from the Turks. Once a fortress, then the seat of a community and a fishermen's settlement, then gradually abandoned by its population. In 1960, Sveti Stefan was completely restored and transformed into a town-hotel. Unique by its outlook and position, Sveti Stefan is also unique by its contemporary adaptation and purpose it is serving. The exterior of the townlet remained untouched and the interior of the old fishermen's homes was transformed into comfortable suites. The town-hotel has up-to-date comfort, a restaurant, cafes, night clubs, terraces overlooking the sea, stores and hairdressers shops. Winding streets and miniature squares are ornamented with flowers and verdure. Close to Sveti Stefan is Miločer, a nice stone building with a resplendent terrace. Before the last war it was built as a summer residence of the former royal family, and today transformed into a comfortable first-class hotel. Along the sea coast are two sandy beaches. Sveti Stefan and Miločer make an extraordinary tourist entity and attraction not only by their unusual outlook and romantic surroundings, but by the comfort they are offering for rest and enjoyment. Their regular visitors are noted painters, writers, film actors and statesmen from different parts of the world. Underwater fishing, own garage, motorboats, sailing boats, taxi-cabs, buses for excursions, sports grounds and other attractions. — Same traffic connections as

Budva. Hotels: "Miločer" (A) 86 beds, "Grad-hotel Sveti Stefan" (A) 237 beds. Private rooms with some 60 beds. Information: "Putnik" — Budva and hotels "Sveti Stefan" and "Miločer" — Sveti Stefan.

PETROVAC NA MORU (550 inhabitants) — An attractive summer resort at the foot of woody hills, 18 km. from Budva. Along a sandy beach there is a neat settlement of seaside houses and flower gardens. In front of them a promenade and well-cultivated park. Only fragments of the Roman mosaics and walls of a little fortress remain. In the vicinity are the old monasteries Gradište and Reževići with well-preserved frescoes. The splendid beach of Petrovac, with several rest homes and a few student camps, became the most popular excursion spot of Titograd (56 km.) which is connected with Petrovac by an asphalt road via Lake Skadar. There is still a nice little beach, Lučice, in Petrovac, while the large beach Buljarice is 3 km. from the town. — Same traffic connections as Budva. — Hotels: "Petrovac" (B) 60 beds, "Olive" (B) 120 beds, "Palas" (C) 30 beds. Private rooms with some 300 beds. Automobile camp. — Information: "Turistbiro" and "Putnik" — Petrovac na Moru.

SUTOMORE — (400 inhabitants) — A quiet bathing place (8 km. west of Bar). The whole region is overgrown with lush vegetation. The interesting church of St. Tekla from the 12th century has two altars and two cemeteries (a Catholic and an Orthodox). National garb and customs kept from old times give an extra charm to this area. At Sutomore, beneath mount Sozina, is the exit of the longest railroad tunnel in Yugoslavia (6,175 m.) on the Belgrade — Bar line, under construction. The beach is 1,300 m. long with fine-grain sand, and three sources of healthy mountain water. Very suitable natural conditions for rest are made complete with two newly-built comfortable hotel buildings. Air connections via airport in Titograd (70 km); railway connections with Titograd and Bar. — Hotel "Sozina" with annexes (B) 320 beds. Information: "Turistbiro" — Sutomore.

BAR (4,000 inhabitants) — A sunny seaside place, known by its plantations of citrus fruit and olive groves, in which some trees are over 2,000 years old. Stari Bar (Old Bar) is an important archaeological locality. Of the buildings in the ancient city, only stone draperies remain; they are worth seeing. Excursions and visits are best to be planned for Fridays, the market day. A large port is under construction in Bar. Ship connections with Trieste, Bari, Piraeus, Rijeka and Dubrovnik; bus connections with Ulcinj, Titograd, Dubrovnik; air connections via the airport at Titograd (80 km). — Hotel "Rumija" (C) 94 beds. Information: "Turistbiro" — Bar.

ULCINJ (6,000 inhabitants) — The most southern town on the Yugoslav Adriatic coast, known as a tourist and climatic health resort. The existing old town was built by Byzantines in the 6th century, and later on enlarged by Venetians and Turks. In the 16th century the town was inhabited by pirates who attacked galleys on the Adriatic until the middle of the 18th century. In the town walls, underground corridors, ruins of the prince's palace and old buildings have been preserved. Ulcinj is next to Bar, the only town with mosques on the Littoral. The greatest charms of Ulcinj are its beaches (one is over 10 km. long), covered with thick layers of finest sand, with shallows reaching far into the sea. The fine-grained sand contains large quantities of salt and iodine. Healing sand and sources of sulphuric water cure rheumatism, skin, nerve and women's diseases. New comfortable hotels with larger number of beds have been built in Ulcinj. Ship connections with Trieste, Rijeka, Dubrovnik; bus connections with Titograd, Belgrade, Dubrovnik, Sarajevo and places on the Montenegrin Littoral; air connections via airport in Titograd. — Hotels: "Galeb" with annexes (B) 600 beds, "Jadran" (C) 120 beds, "Republika" (B) 46 beds. Private rooms with some 2,000 beds. Bungalows. Automobile camp. — Information: "Turistbiro" and "Putnik" — Ulcinj.



CONTINENTAL REGION

TITOGRAD (40 m. above sea-level, 30,000 inhabitants) — The capital, political, economic and cultural centre of Montenegro, is situated on the banks of the rivers Morača and Ribnica. On the site of old Podgorica, almost completely destroyed by bombardment during the World War II, a new town was built called (since 1946) Titograd. Worth seeing: Archaeological excavations of the antique town Doclea (mentioned in the second century B. C.) in the vicinity; ruins of the old town of Ribnica; clock-tower; the church of St. George (13th century), a mosque and old buildings in Oriental style in the old part of the town. On mount Gorica is the monument to the Partisan fighter, where national heroes fell during the national revolution (1941—1945) and were buried. Developed metal, textiles, tobacco, chemical and printing industry. Museum with archaeological, natural-history, ethnographic and numismatic collections. Radio Station, theatre, Faculty of Economics and Electro-technical Faculty. On the Morača river a bathing establishment was built. Sports and fishing on the Zeta, Morača and Lake Skadarsko jezero. Pheasant and hare chasing on the hunting ground Kosovi Lug (15 km.), wild duck, goose and snipe hunting on Lake Skadarsko jezero and in the surroundings. Excursion spots: the ruins of the old town of Medun from the 4th century (12 km.); Danilovgrad (20 km.); Lake Skadarsko jezero and Virpazar (29 km.); Sutomore (45 minutes by car), outlet on the sea and beach of Titograd; Petrovac (on the Adriatic Highway 52 km.); the monastery of Morača from the 13th century (by the canyon of the Morača — 46 km.) and Kolašin (70 km.). Bus connections with Belgrade, Skopje, Peć, Dubrovnik and places on the Montenegrin Littoral; air connections with Belgrade, Zagreb and Sarajevo to the town itself. Railway connections with Bar and Sarajevo and further on to Belgrade and Zagreb. — Hotel "Crna Gora" (A) 260 beds with garden, drawing rooms and night club. — Car repair shop and servicing. Information: "Putnik" — Titograd.

CETINJE (640 m., 9,500 inhabitants) — Once the capital of Montenegro and an important historical place. In 1493 the first printing shop on the Balkans was established here, where the "Cetinje Octoich" was printed and kept as a rarity of greatest value. A town of monuments and museums; palace of the former king Nikola — today an interesting museum; in the old town — Ethnographic museum, Njegoš Museum and the Museum of the National Revolution; the Cetinje monastery dating from 1484, with a rich treasury and items of great historical and artistic value; Art Gallery; theatre "Zetski Dom"; the church Vlaška

crkva with fence made of rifle barrels taken from the Turks in battle; preserved are the buildings of former Embassies of Great Britain, France, Italy, Austria and Russia. There are over 500,000 tomes from the oldest to the newest editions in public libraries of Cetinje and in State Archives. Particularly interesting is the large relief of Montenegro. Thanks to this abundance of cultural-historic heritage and very favourable climatic conditions, Cetinje is visited by numerous tourists who travel through Montenegro or are spending their summer holidays on the coast from Dubrovnik to Ulcinj. A factory for household appliances and a shoe factory have been built during the last few years. Cave Lipska pećina (2 km.) is ornamented by stalactites and stalagmites. On the "Orlov Krš" — the mausoleum of bishop Danilo. Ivanova Korita (Ivan's Trough) (13 km.) a climatic resort in the centre of a National Park. On the top of mount Lovćen is the vault of the greatest Yugoslav poet and former ruler of Montenegro, Petar II Petrović Njegoš. — Bus connections with all places on the Montenegrin Littoral, Dubrovnik, Titograd; air connections with Belgrade and Zagreb via the airport at Titograd (45 km.). — "Grand Hotel" (C) 70 beds. Specialities: Njeguš cheese and smoked ham, wine "Crmnjičko". — Information: "Turistbiro" — Cetinje.

NIKŠIĆ (640 m., 22,000 inhabitants) — An industrial town in the northwestern part of Montenegro. Worth seeing: Partly preserved ruins of the medieval town Onogošt; the church of St. Peter and St. Paul; Bogomils' cemetery with tombstones; old bridge on the Zeta river with 18 arches. After World War II, the town has undergone rapid industrial development; iron-works, brewery producing the well-known Nikšić beer; a large capacity hydro-energetic system; wood processing plant and high class aluminium mines in the surroundings. Man-made lakes for hydroelectric power plants in the vicinity (Krupac, Vrtac, Slano and Liverovići) are popular excursion spots, particularly for fishermen. A road runs from Nikšić via Šavnik to Žabljak, and in the other direction to the source of the River Piva, rich in trout and grayling, and up to the Piva monastery dating from the 13th century. South, a road branches off to Risan. — Hotel "Onogošt" (A) 125 beds. — Information: "Turistbiro" and Hotel "Onogošt" — Nikšić.

ŽABLJAK (1,450 m., 650 inhabitants) — The most highly placed townlet in Yugoslavia. Climatic health resort and starting point for mountaineering tours on Durmitor. Žabljak is one of the winter sports centres in Montenegro (downhill running and



slalom courses, 50 metre ski-jump). Fishing on the River Tara, Lake Crno jezero and other lakes. A National Park (36,000 hectares) with doe, boar and first-class chamois. In the Durmitor area, on heights varying from 1,400 to 1,960 m. there are 18 lakes which were originally glaciers; more than 15 peaks are over 2,000 m. high (the highest is Bobotov Kuk — 2,522 m.); two imposing canyons: the canyon of the Tara (average depth 900 m., maximum depth 1,073 m.), one of the largest in the world, and the canyon of the Piva (average depth 800 m.). Canoeing and rafting on the River Tara. In the vicinity of Lake Crno jezero there is the summer camp of the "Club Méditerranée" from Paris. Excursions: Peak of Mount Durmitor and glacier lakes which can be reached by following marked paths; the bridge on the Djurdjevića Tara (24 km.); Piva monastery dating from the 13th century. — Bus connections with Belgrade, Pljevlja, Titograd and places on the Montenegrin Littoral. Air connections during the season with Belgrade from the local airport. — Hotel "Durmitor" (B) 160 beds. Camping. Culinary specialities: lamb roasted on spit, home-made cheese, cream, sour milk, maize mush. — Informaton: Turističko društvo and Hotel "Durmitor" — Žabljak.

PLJEVLJA (770 m., 10,000 inhabitants) — A mountain place on the banks of the Čehotina and the Breznica in the most northern part of Montenegro. Old monuments: monastery of St. Trinity dating from 1536 with well-preserved frescoes, a treasury and old books; a mosque from the 15th century, clock-tower; oriental style buildings. Local museum, monument to the fallen fighters in the battle of Pljevlja in 1941. Developed artisanship: rags, silversmiths' products, pottery, national garb. The town lies upon layers of lignite which is being mined. In Šuplja Stijena (20 km.) zinc and lead ore flotations. Fishing on the Čehotina. On mount Ljubišnja is bear, boar and grouse hunting. — The nearest railway station is Rudo (43 km.); bus connections with Belgrade, Sarajevo, Titograd, Rudo. — Hotel »Tara« (C) 50 beds. — Information: Turističko društvo — Pljevlja.

KOLAŠIN (960 m., 1,700 inhabitants) — A mountain health resort on the River Tara. Starting point for canoeing on the Tara and further on the Drina. Mount Bjelasica has excellent skiing grounds and a mountaineers home. The National Park »Biogradska Gora« has a splendid glacier lake. Fishing on the River Tara and Lake Biogradsko jezero. On mount Bjelasica deer, doe and boar hunting. In memory of important events and heavy struggles during the last war, a monument was erected in the main square. The Adriatic tourist road Kolašin—Titograd—Petrovac runs through the Morača canyon with its 1,000 m. high barren cliffs. Morača monastery, built in 1252, is ornamented with frescoes of high artistic value, some of which are over 700 years old. This is located on that road, 24. from Kolašin. — Excursion spots: Lake Biogradsko jezero (22 km.) where accommodation and food for tourist is obtainable; Mojkovac — a place with a developed timber industry; then following the new road through the imposing canyon of the Tara, up to the bridge on the Djurdjevića Tara, and further to Žabljak or Pljevlja. — Bus connections with Peć, Belgrade, Titograd and places on the Montenegrin Littoral; air connections with Belgrade and Zagreb via the airport at Titograd. Hotel "Bjelasica" (C) 160 beds. Motel in the Morača monastery with 60 beds. — Information: Turističko društvo and Hotel "Bjelasica" — Kolašin.

BIJELO POLJE (590 m., 6,000 inhabitants) — A mountain town on the River Lim. Worth seeing: the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul (12th century), in which in 1190 the Miroslav Gospel — the oldest preserved Serbian book in Yugoslavia — was written; the Nikoljac monastery (15th century) with icons, frescoes and old books. Developed textiles and food processing industries. Sandy beach on the River Lim. Excursion spot: Nedakusi (4 km. — bungalows with 40 beds) with sources of mineral water curing chronic diseases of digestive tract, liver, kidneys, etc. Fishing and canoeing on the Lim. — Hotel "Brskovo" (C). — Information: Turističko društvo and Hotel "Brskovo" — Bijelo Polje.

IVANGRAD (664 m., 7,000 inhabitants) — A town on the Lim with a developed timber industry. Wood pulp, paper, wood-fibre board and plywood factories, a tannery and a colliery. The surroundings are rich in forests and orchards. Sports: fishing, canoeing and rafting on the Lim. The hunting ground Turjak (30 km.) has big game hunting. In the vicinity there are archaeological excavations: ruins of cimeteries and monuments from the Illyrian and Roman times. Monastery Djurdjevi Stubovi from the 12th century. Local museum. — The nearest railway stations are Peć (93 km.) and Raška (143 km.); bus connections with Titograd, Peć, Raška, etc.; air connection with Belgrade from the local airport. — Hotel "Beograd" (C) with 40 beds. — Information: "Turistbiro" — Ivangrad. Motel (20 beds) on the road Ivangrad — Andrijevića.

ANDRIJEVICA (790 m., 1,000 inhabitants) — A mountain summer resort in the Lim valley and a transit tourist place on the road running from the Southern Adriatic to Macedonia, Serbia and Greece. Starting point for interesting excursions and mountaineering tours. Fishing on the River Lim. In the surrounding forest and hunting ground Visitor, bear, chamois and doe hunting. Timber and marble processing industries. The nearest railway station is Peć (76 km.). Overnight accommodation for travellers using the Ohrid—Dubrovnik bus line. Bus connections with Peć, Ivangrad, Titograd; air connection with Belgrade via the airport at Ivangrad (17 km.). — Hotel "Komovi" (C), 50 beds. Camping. — Information: Hotel "Komovi" — Andrijevića and "Turistbiro" — Ivangrad.

PLAV (945 m., 2,500 inhabitants) — A mountain place and health resort on Lake Plavsko jezero, with picturesque surroundings. An interesting old mosque and well-preserved houses of oriental architecture. Brezjojevička church (13th century) with frescoes. The Lake Plavsko jezero of glacier origin (5,4 sq. km.) is rich in trout, huck-river charr, pike and other sorts of fish. The River Luča, which runs into Lake Plavsko jezero, is the richest river in grayling in Europe (some specimens exceed 2 kg.). Big game on the hunting ground Visitor. — Excursions: massif of Visitor (2,210 m.) with a lake rich in fish; Gusinje (12 km.) known by its folklore, national dances and fishing in swift mountain rivulets (the Grnčar and the Vrulja). — The nearest railway station Peć (45 km.) on the Belgrade—Skopje line; bus connections with Peć, Ivangrad, Titograd and further to the Littoral; air connection with Belgrade via the airport at Ivangrad (17 km.). — Hotel "Plavsko jezero" (C) 115 beds. Camping. — Information: Turističko društvo and hotel "Plavsko jezero" — Plav.

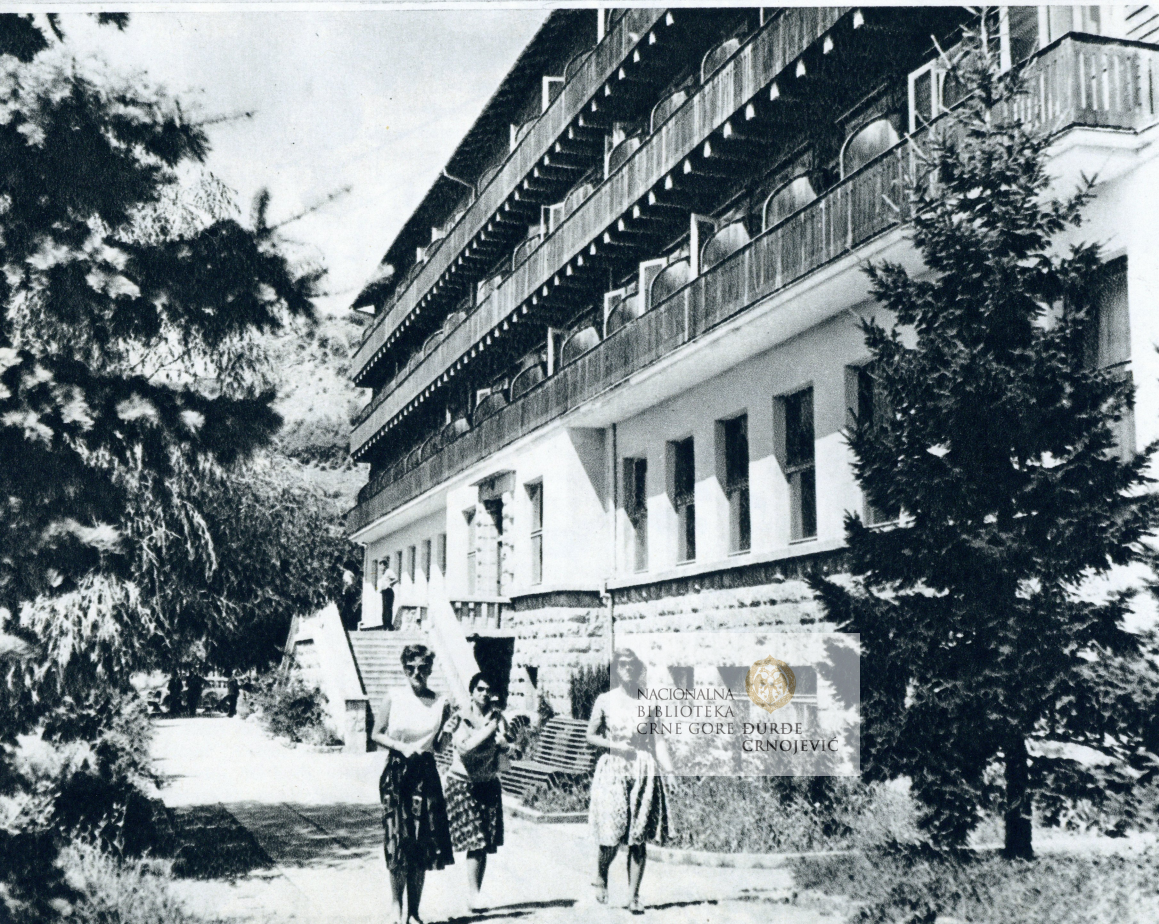
The Mogren beach at Budva



Hotel "Durmitor" at Crno Jezero

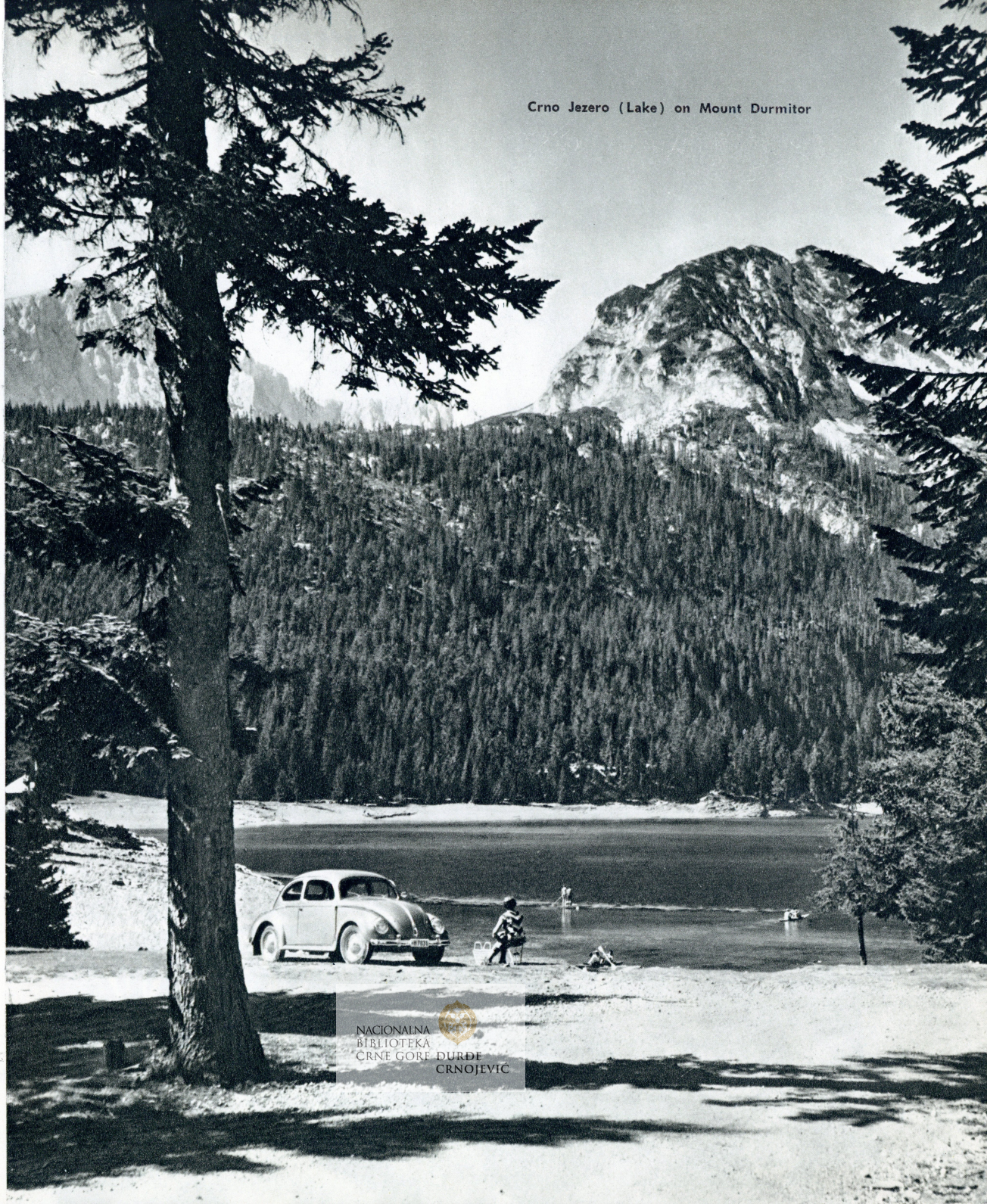


Durmitor



Hotel "Bjelasica" at
Kolašin

Crno Jezero (Lake) on Mount Durmitor



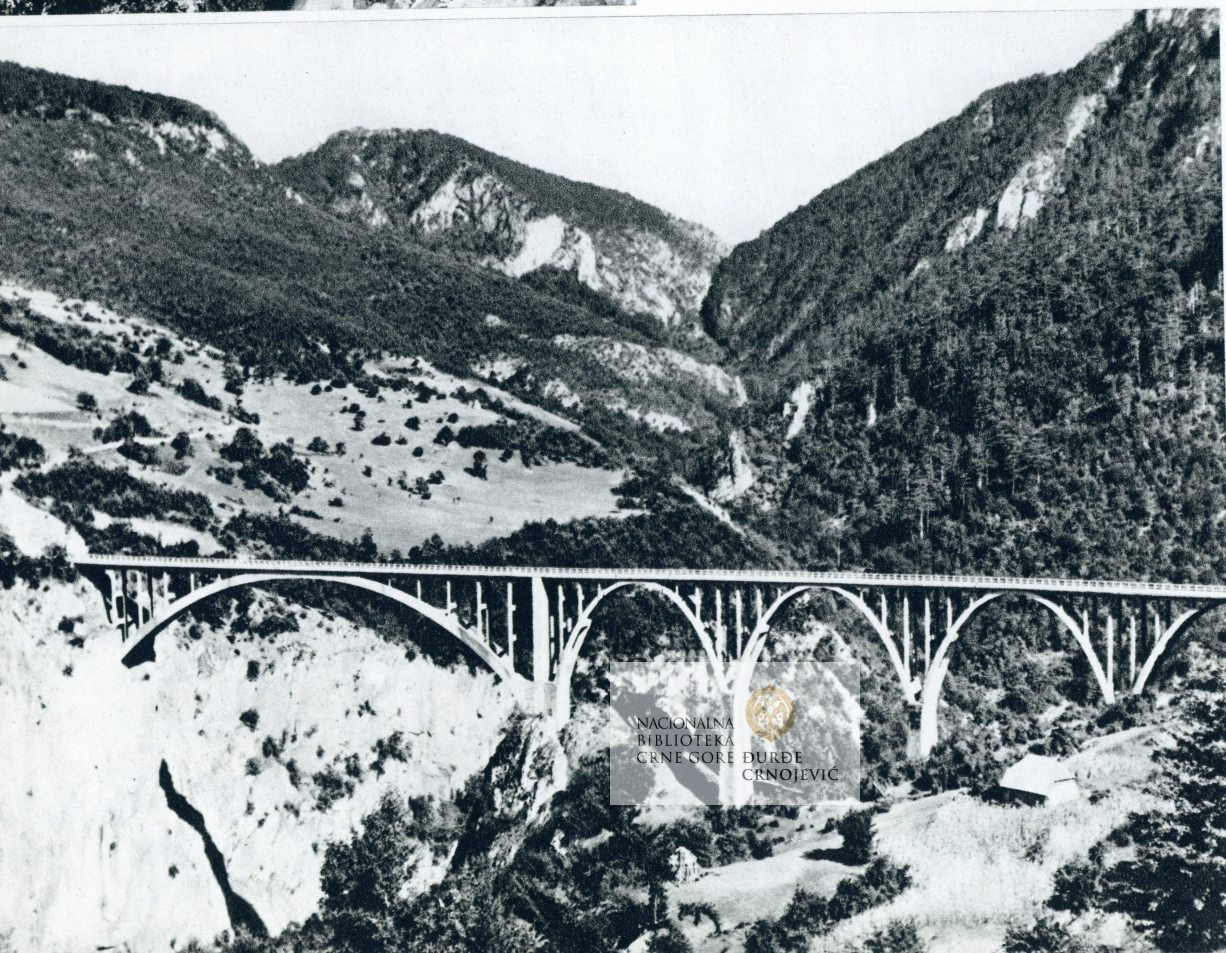
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Canyon Platije on the Upper Morača



Njegoš' Chapel on Mount Lovćen



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Bridge on the Đurdjevića Tara



A section of the motor road Titograd—Petrovac na Moru

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Skadarsko Jezero (Lake) trout



"Biljarda", former palace of the rulers of Montenegro



Oro, a Montenegrin folk dance



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