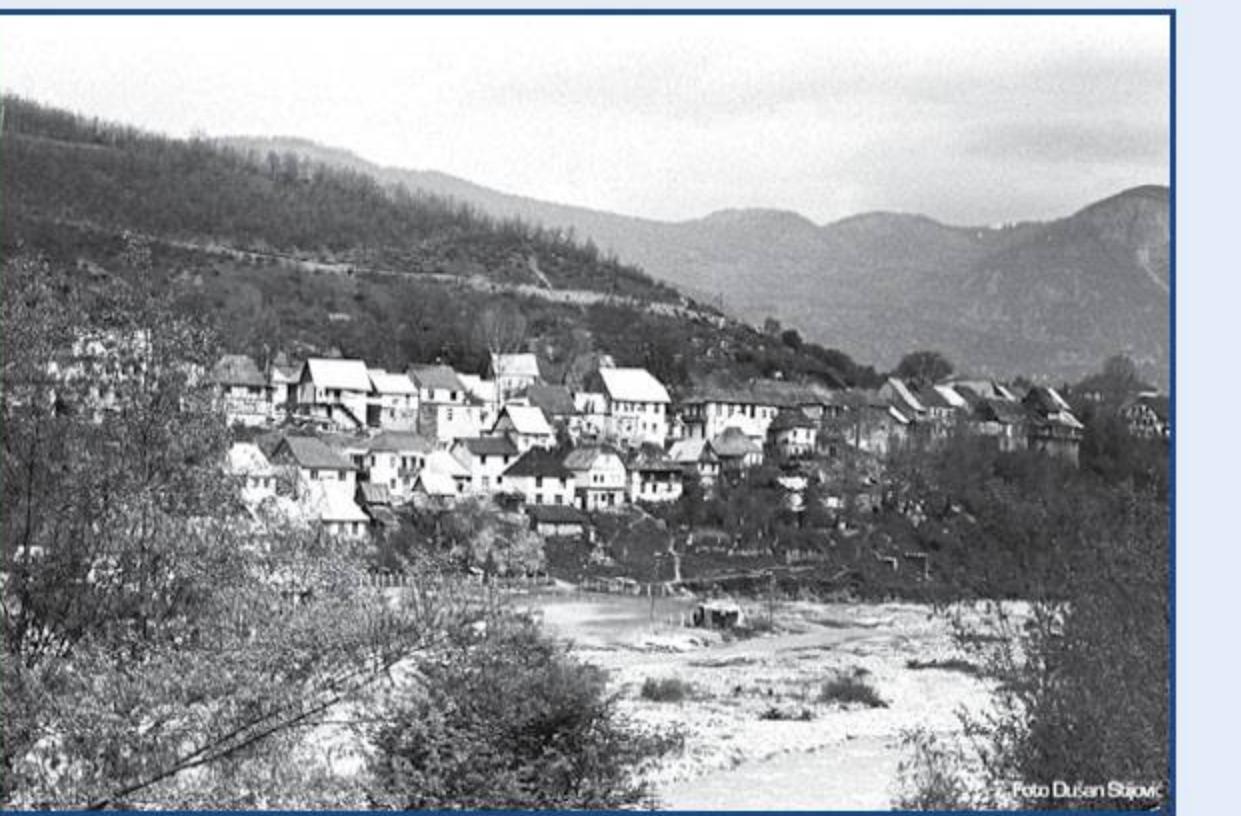


Andrijevica



● Nit manjeg mjeseta niti više istorije. Ovim riječima često opisuju Andrijevcu, ovu malu varoš smještenu na ušću Zlorečice u Lim, okruženu visokim planinama. Ne bi to bilo čudno da Andrijevica nije relativno mlada varoš koja je kao gradsko naselje počela da se razvija tek 1853. godine. Prije toga je na mjestu današnjeg grada postojao samo manastir koga je u 13. vijeku podigao knez Andrija Zahumski, sin humskog kneza Miroslava, brata Stefana Nemanje. Manastir je bio čoven po rezbarskoj i prepisivačkoj radionici koja je snabdjevala sve manastire u okolini rezbarskim radovima. Crkvu su po ktoru nazvali Andrijevna, a varoš koja je oko nje počela da se razvija dobila ime Andrijevica. Dolaskom Turaka crkva je bezbroj puta paljena, rušena i ponovo obnavljana, da bi 1877. godine za vrijeme pohoda Mehmet-Ali paše bila potpuno razorenja.

● Polovinom 19. vijeka oko crkve je počelo da se razvija naselje, a od 1878. godine Andrijevica je postala vojno, administrativno, političko i trgovacko središte sjeverne Crne Gore. I pored toga ovdje se nije puno gradilo, nisu se zidale monumentalne građevine, nema veleleptnih mostova, kula

There is no smaller place, nor more history. These words are frequently used to describe Andrijevica, this little town located at the confluence of the River Zlorečica and the River Lim, surrounded by high mountains. It would not be so strange if Andrijevica were not in fact a small, relatively young town, which started to develop as an urban settlement in as late as 1853. Before that on the location of today's town there was only a monastery, which was built in the 13th century by Duke Andrija of Zahumlje, the son of Miroslav, the Duke of Hum and the brother of Stefan Nemanja. The monastery was famous for its carving shop and scriptorium, which supplied all the monasteries in the neighbourhood with carved works. The church was named Andrijevna after its benefactor, and the little town which started to develop around it was named Andrijevica. With the arrival of the Ottoman Turks, the church was razed, demolished and rebuilt again countless times only to be totally destroyed during the invasion of Mehmet-Ali Pasha in 1877.

In the mid-19th century around the church a settlement started to develop and in 1878 Andrijevica became a military, administrative, political and commercial centre of northern Montenegro. In spite of this not much was built here – no monumental buildings were constructed, nor are there any magnificent bridges, towers or gates. There was no time for that. The warrior clan of Vasojević often rose up against the invaders: constant battles were fought at any place and at any time, therefore the settlements of Vasojević clan often were reduced to wasteland and rubble. The famous Russian scientist and writer Pavle Rovinski wrote: "War is an everyday event

ni kapija. Nije se imalo kada. Ratničko pleme Vasojevića često je ustajalo protiv osvajača, vođene su neprestane borbe na svakom mjestu i u svakom vremenu, pa suzbog toga i Vasojevićka naselja često pretvarana u pustoš i zgarišta. Čuveni ruski naučnik i pisac Pavle Rovinski napisao je: "Rat je ovdje svakodnevica, sastavni dio života Crnogoraca, djelatnost kao i svaka druga. Od učešća u ratu niko nije bio oslobođen."

● I pored toga mnoge znamenite svjetske arhitekte divile su se



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staroj Andrijevici i njenoj čudesnoj ulici sa čakmenim kućama drvenih krovova koje se naslanjaju jedna na drugu. Na takvoj su strmini da kada se pogledaju sa krivlje podno varoši izgledaju kao čardak iz bajke koji ne stoji ni na nebū ni na zemlji.

here, an integral part of life for the Montenegrins, an activity like any other. No one was excused from participating in war."

Despite this, many architects of worldwide renown admired old Andrijevica, with its amazing street



Uprkos stalnim nemirima, Andrijevica je bila jedan od najvažnijih kulturnih centara u Crnoj Gori. Prema popisu stanovništva iz 1909. godine, srazmerno broju stanovnika, Andrijevica je posle Cetinje bila varoš sa najvećim brojem pismenih ljudi u zemlji. Na 100 muškaraca u Andrijevici je bilo 88 pismenih, na Cetinju 89, dok je na 100 žena ovdje bilo 37 pismenih, a na Cetinju 39. Tome je doprikljelo i osnivanje prve državne škole u Vasojevićima



1863. godine, kao i mnoge manastirske škole koje su radile u Potarju i Polimju gdje pismenost

nije bila privilegija samo kaluđera već i „običnih ljudi“.

● Pod pokroviteljstvom knjaza Mirka u Andrijevici je 1892. godine otvorena prva čitaonica na sjeveru Crne Gore i druga u zemlji. Već na dan osnivanja upisala je 40 članova među kojima je bilo i 12 nepismenih. Među osnivačima tadašnje čitaonice, koja je kasnije prerasla u biblioteku, bile su mnoge znamenite ličnosti, serdar Janko Vukotić, Gavro Vuković, prvi crnogorski ministar inostranih poslova i sin čuvenog vojvode i senatora Miljana Vukova, ruski naučnik Pavle Rovinski kao i prva školovana Vasojevka Andelija Šoškić.

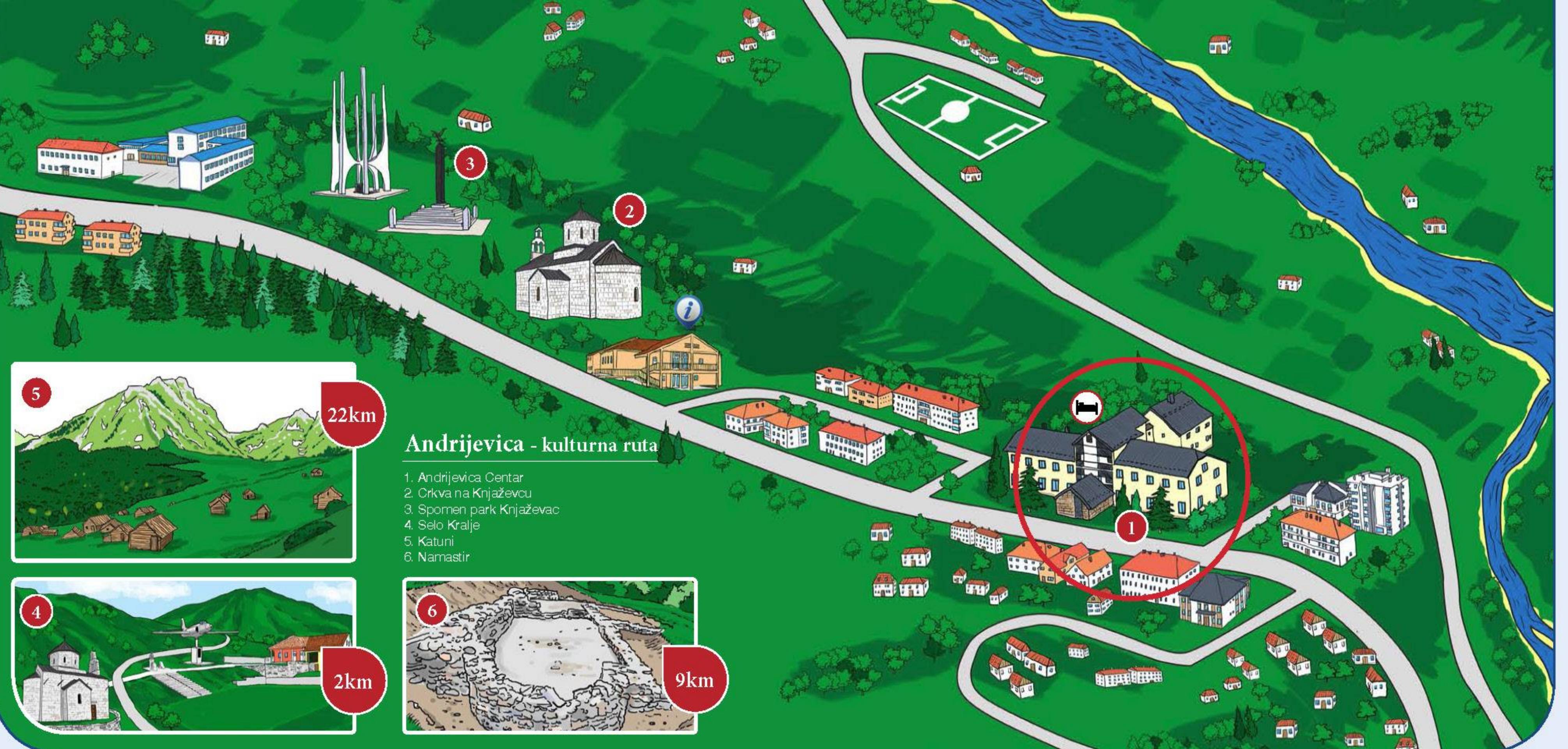


It is said that only in the night-time does real life start here. Therefore do not miss a visit to the town's famous cafes and pubs, which are unusually numerous for such a little place. During this unparalleled experience you can find out what is new in the town, find someone to talk to about all the hot global issues, enjoy the kindness and hospitality of the locals, and of course try the famous šljivovica (plum brandy) of the Vasojević region. However, do not forget the main rule of thumb – opt for two or at most three pubs, since it is not recommended to visit all of the pubs of Andrijevica in one night only!

the region of the River Tara Basin and the River Lim Basin where literacy was not a privilege of the monks only, but of the "ordinary" people as well.

Under the patronage of Grand Duke Mirko the first reading room in the north of Montenegro and the second in the country was founded in Andrijevica in 1892. On the very day of its foundation it enrolled 40 members, amongst whom were 12 illiterate people. Many prominent figures like Serdar Janko Vukotić, Gavro Vuković – the first Montenegrin Foreign Minister and the son of the famous vojvode (duke) and senator Miljan Vukov and Russian scientist Pavle Rovinski as well as the first educated woman from the Vasojević region, Andelija Šoškić, were among the founders of the reading room which later grew into the library.

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