

Murino

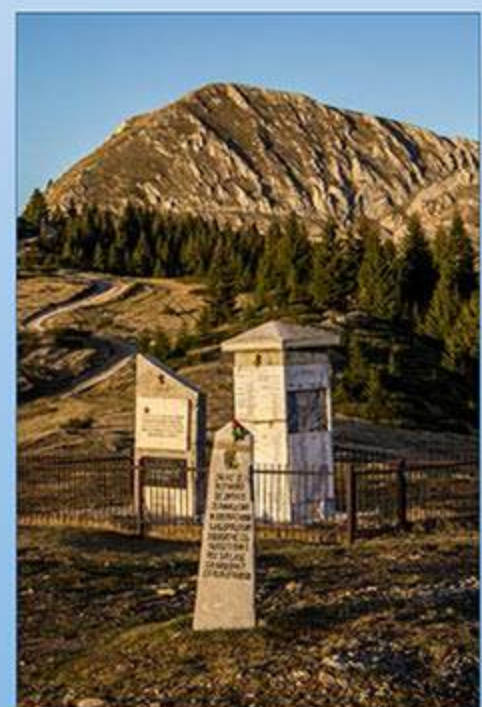
Svi putevi ka Grčkoj, Makedoniji, Južnoj Srbiji, Kosovu i Metohiji iz pravca Crne Gore, nekada su vodili kroz Murino. U periodu između dva svjetska rata putni pravac Murino - Čakor - Peć bio je jedan od najznačajnijih u čitavom regionu, otvorio ga je u septembru 1925. godine kralj Aleksandar. Ovim putem šezdesetih godina 20. vijeka stizale su kolone turista koji su dolazili iz svih krajeva bivše Jugoslavije da uživaju u ljepotama Plavskog jezera i čarima okolnih planina. Tada je ovaj kraj imao veću turističku posjetu od bilo kog primorskog mjesta u Crnoj Gori.

Once all roads from Montenegro to Greece, Macedonia, south Serbia and Kosovo and Metohia led through Murino. In the period between two World Wars, the Murino-Čakor-Peć road was one of the most important roads in the whole region. It was unveiled by King Alexander in September 1925. In the nineteen-sixties large numbers of tourists from all over the former Yugoslavia came along this road to enjoy the beauties of Lake Plav and the allure of the surrounding mountains. At that time, this region was more visited by tourists than any coastal town in Montenegro.



Murino je od davnina bilo poznato kao vazдушna banja, mjesto idealno za uživanje u netaknutoj prirodi. Prije skoro čitav vijek, domaće i strane novine opisivale su ovu malenu varoš kao mjesto sa ljubaznim domaćinima i izvanrednim položajem koje omogućava planinaranje po okolini i kupanje u Limu. Pisalo se tada i o tradicionalnom gostoprimstvu, ali i burnoj prošlosti ovog kraja. Iako naseljen još od praistorije, ovaj kraj nije sačuvalo mnogo tragova prethodnih vremena. Uvijek na raskršnicima puteva, ovdje su se susretali, ali i sudarali narodi, religije, vojske i civilizacije,

Since ancient times Murino has been well-known as a climatic spa, a place ideal for enjoying untouched nature. Nearly a century ago, domestic and foreign newspapers described this tiny town as a place with kind people and an exceptional location which enables mountaineering in its surroundings and swimming in the River Lim. Then, both the traditional hospitality and the turbulent past of this region were also being written about. Although inhabited since prehistoric times, this region has not preserved many traces of the past. It has always been at the crossroads where both encounters and collisions



često rušeći sve pred sobom. Ipak, postoji u Murinu nešto što odolijeva vremenu. To je Malevka, stara česma koja nikada nije presušila. Ova hladna i čista izvorska voda koja se rađa ispod planine Goleš, neprestano teče, i ljeti i zimi. Ko god posjeti Murino, kao suvenir ponese bar jednu flašu vode sa Malevke, a ako je vjerovati pjesmi, ko je jednom proba uvijek će se vraćati u Murino:

of nations, religions, armies and civilisations occurred, often resulting in the total destruction of the area. However, there is something in Murino that resists the passing of time. It is Malevka, an old drinking fountain which has never dried up. This cold, clear spring water emerging from under Mt. Goleš is always running both in summer and winter. Whoever visits Murino takes away at least one bottle of water from Malevka as a souvenir, and if one is to believe the song, the one who tries it once will always come back to Murino:

“...He who has drunk water from Malevka
Can never bring himself to leave Murino...”

Mt. Čakor, with an elevation of 2,058 metres above sea level, towers above Murino. In summer it is one of the most beautiful mountains in the area, with dense coniferous forests, crystal clear

“...Ko s Malevke napije se vode
Iz Murine ne umije da ode...”

Iznad Murina se izdiže na 2058 metara nadmorske visine planina Čakor. Ljeti je to jedna od najljepših planina na ovim prostorima, sa gustim četinarskim šumama, kristalno bistrim izvorima i bogatim pašnjacima, dok se zimi pretvara u čudljivu i surovu planinu, na koju zbog ledenih vjetrova i sniježnih lavina malo ko smije da kroči. Čakor je poznat po istoimenom planinskom prevoju koji je vjekovima bio jedini put kroz ove krajeve. Ovu su prolazili karavani, glasnici, vojske, monasi i hajduci. Čakor je uvijek bio granica

springs and rich pastures, while in winter it turns into a capricious and cruel mountain, where due to its freezing cold winds and avalanches very few people dare to venture onto it. Mt. Čakor is well-known for the eponymous mountain pass which for centuries has been the only way through this region. Caravans, messengers, armies, monks and outlaws have passed along this way. Čakor has always been a frontier along which battles have often been fought. Because of this there are so many monuments, graves and tombstones on this mountain.

On the slopes of Čakor the village of Velika (Great) is located. This



Plav - kulturna ruta

1. Plavske kule
2. Plavske džamije
3. Plavsko jezero
4. Botanička bašta Velemun
5. Manastir Sv. Trojice u Brezovicama
6. Gusinje
7. Crkve i džamije
8. Gusinjski izvori / Ali-pašini izvori
9. Murino



na kojoj se često ratovalo. Zbog toga toliko spomenika, grobova i mramornih ploča na ovoj planini.

Na padinama Čakora nalazi se selo Velika. Ovo neobično ime više odgovara stradanjima i hrabrosti mještana nego veličini ovog malog planinskog sela. Tokom 19. vijeka to je bilo jedino mjesto u regionu pod francuskim protektoratom. Trpeći česte zulume turskih osvajača, seoski prvaci su zatražili pomoć francuskog konzula u Skadru, pa je tako Velika u periodu od 1850 do 1857.

unusual name corresponds more to the suffering and courage of its residents than the size of this little mountain village. During the 19th century it was the only place in the region under French protection. Suffering frequent acts of terror from the Ottoman invaders, the village leaders sought help from the French consul in Skadar. Therefore, in the period between 1850 and 1857, Velika was proclaimed an autonomous French principality. During World War II, in 1944, fascist troops killed over 400 locals here, mostly women and children, in

Murino

godine proglašena francuskom autonomnom kneževinom. Za vrijeme Drugog svjetskog rata, 1944. godine, fašistički odredi ubili su u jednom danu preko 400 mještana, uglavnom žena i djece. U znak sjećanja na žrtve, u selu je podignuta crkva Svetog Velikomučenika Kirika i Julite. Sagrađena pored temelja nekadašnje crkve - brvnare, ova crkva, podignuta na 1037 metara nadmorske visine, rađena je u vizantijskom stilu. Unutrašnjost crkve je freskopisana, a jedna od fresaka posvećena je masakru iz 1944. godine.



U blizini sela nalazi se i jedna od najljepših i najviših pećina u Crnoj Gori. Do prije nekoliko decenija za nju su znali samo mještani koji su je u ratnim vremenima koristili kao sklonište. Vjerovatno se zbog toga ova teško pristupačna pećina, koja ima dva otvora na 1780 metara nadmorske visine, i dalje zove Bezimena. Ukupna dužina do sada ispitanih kanala je 440 metara, a brojne dvorane ukrašene su svetlučavim koralnim nakitom, okamenjenim vodopadima, neobičnim skulpturama i jezercima sa kristalno bistrom vodom.

just one day. In memory of these victims the Church of the Great Martyrs Quiricus and Julietta was built in the village. Located beside the foundations of a former log cabin church, at an elevation of 1,037 metres above sea level, this church was built in the Byzantine style. The interior of the church was fresco-painted and one of the frescoes was dedicated to massacre of 1944.

Near the village one of the most beautiful and highest caves in Montenegro is located. Until several decades ago only local people who used it as a refuge in war time knew about it. That is probably the reason why this rather inaccessible cave, which has two openings at an elevation of 1,780 metres above sea level, is still called Bezimena (Nameless). The total length of tunnels explored so far is 440 metres, and its numerous halls are decorated with sparkling coral jewellery, petrified waterfalls, unusual sculptures and small lakes with crystal clear water.

