

THE INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMATS IN MONTENEGRO ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPORT AT THE END OF THE XIX CENTURY UNTIL THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

UTICAJ EVROPSKIH DIPLOMATA U CRNOJ GORI KRAJEM XIX VIJEKA NA RAZVOJ SPORTA DO POČETKA PRVOG SVJETSKOG RATA

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Abstract: Decisions made at the Berlin Congress in 1878. finally resolved the issue of Montenegro's international status. This created the conditions for European countries to open their diplomatic embassies in Cetinje - the Principality of Montenegro. During this period, diplomatic activities with European countries intensified, which led to the emergence and development of new, hitherto unknown sports in Montenegro. Foreign diplomats contribute to getting to know, accepting and developing modern sports in Montenegro, which they themselves have been involved in. Arriving at the diplomatic embassies of their countries, they brought to Cetinje appropriate sports equipment and their own sports equipment which, after the construction of appropriate sports fields, they used for the first sports and recreational activities, until then mostly unknown in Montenegro. Thus, the first tennis rackets, golf equipment, skis, skates, rollerblades ..., arrived in the capital with foreign diplomats, for which the members of the prince's family and the court entourage showed great interest and soon got involved and mastered new sports and recreational activities. Shortly afterwards, these sports became interesting and accepted by a number of Cetinje residents, which resulted in the opening of several new sports clubs.

Keywords: the development of sports, diplomats, sport clubs, Montenegro.

Sažetak: Odlukama donešenim na Berlinskom kongresu 1878.godine Crna Gora je kroz razgraničenje sa okolnim državama definisala svoj međunarodno-pravni status. Time su stvoreni uslovi da u Cetinju - prijestonici Knjaževine Crne Gore, evropske države otvaraju svoja diplomatska predstavništva-poslanstva. U ovom periodu dolazi do intenziviranja diplomatske aktivnosti sa evropskim državama, što je dovelo do pojave i razvoja novih, do tada uglavnom, nepoznatih sportova u Crnoj Gori. Strane diplomate doprinose upoznavanju, prihvatanju i razvijanju modernih sportova u Crnoj Gori, kojima su se inače i sami bavili. Dolaskom u diplomatska poslanstva svojih država na Cetinju donose odgovarajuće sportske rekvizite i svoju sportsku opremu koju su ubrzo, nakon izgradnje odgovarajućih sportskih terena, koristili za prve sportsko-rekreativne aktivnosti, do tada nedovoljno poznate u Crnoj Gori. Tako u prestonicu sa stranim diplomatama ujedno stižu i prvi teniski reketi, oprema za golf, skije, sličuge i drugi sportski rekviziti za koje su se prvo zainteresovali članovi Knjaževne porodice i dvorska svita koji su se ubrzo uključili i ovladali osnovnim tehnikama i pravilima novih sportsko-rekreativnih aktivnosti. Nedugo potom, ovi sportovi su zainteresovali i bili prihvaćeni od jednog broja stanovnika Cetinja što je rezultovalo otvaranjem više novih sportskih klubova.

Ključne reči: razvoj sporta, diplomate, sportski klubovi, Crna Gora.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most significant events in the European history of the nineteenth century is the Berlin Congress in 1878 on which Montenegro demarcated from the surrounding countries and thus defined its international legal sovereignty. In that way, conditions were met for European

Uvod

Jedan od značajnijih događaja u evropskoj istoriji devetnaestog vijeka predstavlja održavanje Berlin-skog kongresa 1878. godine kojim se Crna Gora razgraničila sa okolnim državama i time definisala svoj međunarodno-pravni suverenitet. Tako su stvoreni

countries to open their diplomatic missions in Cetinje – the old royal capital of the principality of Montenegro. Thus, in the following period diplomatic missions of the following countries were open: England, Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, the USA, Belgium, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, Italy, so during this period there were up to 12 missions-embassies in Cetinje (International Recognition of Montenegro, 1999). Numerous diplomats introduced new habits and manners to this smallest metropolis in Europe and contributed to learning about, accepting and developing modern sports in Montenegro they had previously played. It is known that in Europe during that period many sports were well developed and defined by rules and that European diplomats were happy to play sports such as: tennis, golf, ice-skating, fencing etc. which due to specific and demanding conditions necessary for their organisation were not available to wider social classes.

Coming to diplomatic missions of their countries in Cetinje, they brought adequate sports equipment that they soon, after the construction of adequate sports fields in Cetinje, used for sports and leisure activities until then mostly unknown in Montenegro. Thus, the first tennis rackets, golf equipment, skis, skates, rollerblades arrived in the old royal capital with foreign diplomats, and Prince Nikola and his numerous family members were the first to get acquainted with the current rules and techniques of using sports equipment brought by European diplomats.

In the period that preceded in Montenegro, physical exercise had more of a character of military preparation and took place through various types of competition in disciplines applicable in frequent war situation. For that reason, in the period prior to defining its state-legal status in Montenegro there weren't any organised sport competitions in sports developed in Europe and defined by generally accepted rules or sports clubs. Only with opening of many missions and with the arrival of European diplomats do sports activities in this period get the preconditions for more intensive development that was followed by the construction of a larger number of tennis courts, one golf course and skating rink. Soon other less known sports appeared and developed and numerous sports clubs with increasing number of members opened as well.

METHODS

Historical method as well as a set of research procedures on events that happened in the past were used in this paper. Its use was achieved in several stages: In the first stage heuristic method was used in terms of collecting relevant data and covering of historical material through mostly secondary written sources. In the second

uslovi da u Cetinju - prestonici Knjaževine Crne Gore, evropske države otvaraju svoja diplomatska predstavništva. Tako se u prestonici u narednom periodu otvaraju diplomatska predstavništva: Engleske, Njemačke, Rusije, Austro-Ugarske, Turske, SAD, Belgije, Bugarske, Grčke, Srbije i Italije pa je tokom ovog perioda na Cetinju bilo i do 12 poslanstava-ambasada, (Međunarodno priznanje Crne Gore, 1999). Brojne diplomate unose nove navike i ponašanja u ovu najmanju metropolu u Evropi i doprinose upoznavanju, prihvatanju i razvijanju modernih sportova u Crnoj Gori, kojima su se prethodno inače i sami bavili. Poznato je da su u Evropi u tom periodu bili dobro razvijeni i pravilima definisani mnogi sportovi, a da su se evropske diplomate rado bavile sportovima kao što su: tenis, golf, klizanje na ledu, mačevanje i sl. a koji zbog specifičnih i zahtjevnih uslova potrebnih za njihovo organizovanje nisu bili dostupni širim društvenim slojevima. Dolaskom u diplomatska poslanstva svojih država na Cetinje oni donose odgovarajuće sportske rekvizite i svoju sportsku opremu koju su ubrzo, nakon izgradnje odgovarajućih sportskih terena na Cetinju, koristili za sportsko-rekreativne aktivnosti, do tada uglavnom nepoznate u Crnoj Gori. Tako u prestonicu sa stranim diplomatama ujedno stižu i prvi teniski reketi, oprema za golf, skije, klizaljke, koturaljke, a Knjaz Nikola i njegova brojna porodica se prvi upoznaju sa važećim pravilima i tehnikom korištenja sportskih rekvizita i opreme koju su donijeli evropske diplomate.

U periodu koji je prethodio u Crnoj Gori fizičko vježbanje je imalo više karakter vojne pripreme i odvijalo se kroz razne vidove nadmetanja u disciplinama primjenjivim u čestim ratnim situacijama. Iz tog razloga, u periodu prije definisanja svog državno-pravnog statusa u Crnoj Gori nije bilo organizovanih sportskih takmičenja u sportovima koji su bili razvijeni u Evropi i definisani opšteprihvaćenim pravilima niti sportskih klubova. Tek otvaranjem brojnih poslanstava i dolaskom evropskih diplomata sportske aktivnosti u ovom periodu dobijaju preduslove za intenzivniji razvoj koji je zatim uslijedio izgradnjom većeg broja teniskih terena, jednog golf terena i klizališta. Ubrzo je došlo do pojave i razvoja i drugih, do tada manje poznatih sportova kao i otvaranja brojnih sportskih klubova sa sve većim brojem članova.

METODE

U ovom radu je korišten istorijski metod, kao skup istraživačkih postupaka o događajima koji su se zbili u prošlosti. Njegova primjena je ostvarena u nekoliko faze:

stage – critics of sources, the analysis of the mentioned historical sources was carried out, whereas in the third, i.e. final stage – exposition, the results of the analysis of the mentioned historical sources were presented.

Historical sources

A great number of significant information on development of sports in Montenegro was left by foreign travel writers, diplomats, military officials and writers who wrote with a lot of inspiration about customs, lifestyle and sports competition in this area. A travel writer Viala de Somier (Somier, 1995), a French high-ranking official, left interesting records on sports in Montenegro. He talks about it with a lot of inspiration in the book “Historical and Political Journey to Montenegro”, in which his writings abound with descriptions of knight competitions of Montenegrins, in which elements of competition, sports and physical culture are present in a broader sense.

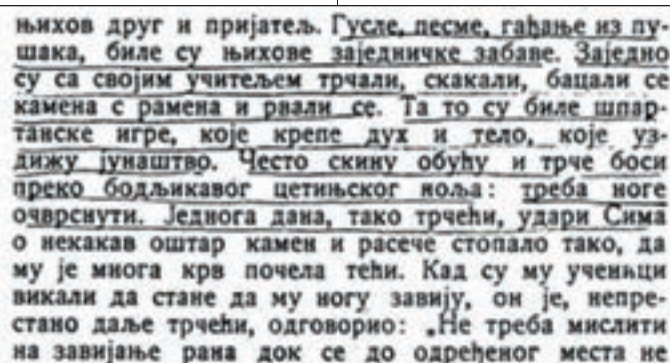
Significant data on Montenegrin sports from the end of 19th century were left by the Norwegian captain Henrich Augusto Angell (Angle, 1991) who travelled through Montenegro in 1893 and left behind the travelogue “Through Montenegro on Skis”. Angel was enchanted by Montenegrin landscapes and people, impressed by the appearance of what was then probably the smallest metropolis in Europe, where he was greeted with honours at the Montenegrin court.

The writer Simo Matavulj (Matavulj, 1923) often stayed in the Kingdom of Montenegro, who in his book “Notes of a Writer” gave a picturesque description of athletic competition, organized in honour of the arrival of a foreign ruler in Cetinje. In the mentioned book he talks about the level of development of sports in this area and the enviable level of physical fitness of Montenegrins.

The writer Ljubomir Nenadović often stayed in Montenegro and wrote about it with a lot of enthusiasm. (Nenadović, 1929). Among other things, he wrote about sports competitions that were the integral part of the life of the Montenegrin people and that can be traced back centuries through history.

In his text, Ljubomir Nenadović writes: “Playing the fiddles, singing, shooting from a rifle were their common parties. Together with their teacher, they ran, jumped, threw stones over

Figure 1. Part of the text in which Nenadović in 1929 describes exercises and competitions of Montenegrins – On Montenegrins, p. 124.



њихов друг и пријатељ. Гусле, песме, гађање из пушача, биле су њихове заједничке забаве. Заједно су са својим учитељем трчали, скакали, бацали се камена с рамена и рвали се. Та то су биле шпартанске игре, које крепе дух и тело, које уздижу јунаштво. Често скину обућу и трче боси преко бодљикавог цетинског коља: треба ноге озврснути. Једнога дана, тако трчећи, удари Сима о некакав оштар камен и расече стопало тако, да му је многа крв почела тећи. Кад су му ученици викали да стане да му ногу завију, он је, непрестано даље трчећи, одговорио: „Не треба мислити на завијање рана док се до одређеног места не

Slika 1. Dio teksta u kojem Nenadović, 1929. opisuju vježbanja i nadmetanja crnogoraca - O Crnogorcima, str. 124.

U prvoj fazi primjenjena je metoda heuristike, u smislu prikupljanja relevantnih podataka i obuhvatanja istorijske građe kroz uglavnom sekundarne pisane izvore. U drugoj fazi - kritici izvora, pristupilo se analizi pomenutih istorijskih izvora dok je u trećoj, odnosno završnoj fazi - ekspoziciji, izvršen prikaz rezultata do kojih se analizom pomenutih istorijskih izvora došlo.

Istorijski izvori

Veliki broj značajnih informacija o razvoju sporta u Crnoj Gori ostavili su strani putopisci, diplomate, vojni zvaničnici i književnici koji su sa puno nadahnuća pisali o običajima, načinu života i sportskim nadmetanjima na ovim prostorima. Putopisac Viala de Somier (Somier, 1995), inače Francuski visoki činovnik, ostavio je zanimljive zapise o sportu u Crnoj Gori. O tome, sa puno nadahnuća govori u knjizi „Istorijsko i političko putovanje u Crnu Goru”, u kojoj njegovi zapisi obiluju opisima viteških nadmetanja Crnogoraca, u kojima su prisutni elementi takmičenja, sporta i fizičke kulture u širem smislu.

Značajne podatke o crnogorskom sportu s kraja XIX vijeka ostavio je norveški kapetan Henrich Augusto Angell, (Angel, 1991) koji je proputovao je kroz Crnu Goru 1893. godine i iza sebe ostavio putopis „Kroz Crnu Goru na skijama”. Angel je bio očaran crnogorskim pejzažima i ljudima, bio je impresioniran izgledom tada vjerovatno najmanje metropole u Evropi u kojoj je dočekan sa počastima na crnogorskom dvoru.

U Kraljevini Crnoj Gori je često boravio književnik Simo Matavulj, (Matavulj, 1923), koji je u svom djelu “Bilješke jednog pisca” dao slikovit opis atletskog takmičenja, upriličenog u čast dolaska jednog inostranog vladara u Cetinje. U navedenom djelu govori o stepenu razvijenosti sporta na ovim prostorima i zavidnom nivou fizičke pripremljenosti crnogoraca.

Književnik Ljubomir Nenadović, često je boravio u Crnoj Gori i sa puno zanosa pisao o njoj (Nenadović, 1929). Između ostalog, pisao je i o sportskim nadmetanjima koja su bila sastavni dio života crnogorskog naroda i koja se mogu pratiti vjekovima kroz istoriju.

their shoulders and wrestled. These were spartan games that strengthen the mind and body, that elevate heroism”.

Đuro Laković, (Laković, 2000), a scientific worker from Podgorica examined some phenomena analogous to sports in Montenegro. Although the manuscript titled Knight’s Games in Montenegro has not been completed, it speaks in its own way about the sports enthusiasm of the people in this area and in the distant past.

Rastko Radunović (Radunović, 1980), a historian of sports and physical culture from Podgorica, published a long article in the journal Physical Culture entitled The Emergence and Development of Modern Sports in Montenegro until 1914, in which he presented a set of important data and gave some instructions for further research.

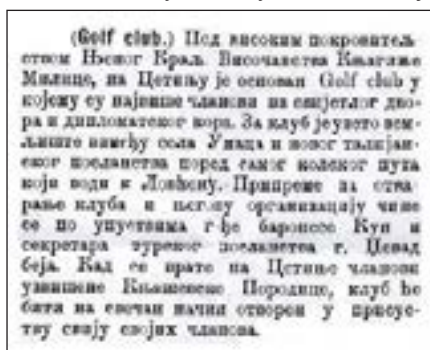
A very respectable source of information on the development of physical culture in this period are the books of historians Dr. Novak Jovanovic (Jovanovic, 1994) and Djuro Lakovic (Lakovic, 2000), which mostly served as a source of information and inspiration in the preparation of this paper.

DISCUSSION

Montenegrin old royal capital Cetinje, in the period from Berlin Congress to the beginning of the World War I had the intensive cultural development thanks to the successful cooperation with the European states, which was followed by establishment of various sports societies and clubs. It should be especially emphasized that the first golf club in today’s Western Balkans was established in Cetinje in 1906 and the sponsor of this organization was the princess Milica-Juta, the wife of the Crown Prince Danilo, the eldest son of the prince Nikola. The golf course was located in so-called Nova Varoš – a new part of the town, near the building of the Italian Embassy.

At the opening ceremony, the first game was played by the Princess and then members of the club were taking turns until dusk.

Figure 2. “Glas Crnogorca” no.20 (20 June) in an article on establishment of the Golf Club in Cetinje



Slika 2. Glas Crnogorca“ br. 20, (20.juna)1906. - Članak o osnivanju golf kluba u Cetinju

Đuro Laković, (Laković, 2000), naučni radnik iz Podgorice proučavao je neke pojave analogne sportu na tlu Crne Gore. Iako rukopis kojem je dao naslov Viteške igre u Crnoj Gori nije do kraja završen, on na svoj način govori o sportskom entuzijazmu naroda na ovim prostorima i u daljoj prošlosti.

Rastko Radunović, (Radunović, 1980), istoričar sporta i fizičke kulture iz Podgorice objavio je u časopisu Fizička kultura duži prilog pod naslovom Pojava i razvoj modernog sporta u Crnoj Gori do 1914. godine, u kojem je prezentirao niz značajnih podataka i dao neka uputstva za dalja istraživanja.

Veoma respektivan izvor informacija o razvoju fizičke kulture u ovom periodu predstavljaju knjige istoričara dr Novaka Jovanovića, (Jovanović, 1994) i Đura Lakovića (Laković, 2000) koje su nam najvećim dijelom poslužile kao izvor informacija i inspiracija u pripremi ovog rada.

DISKUSIJA

Crnogorska prijestonica Cetinje, u vremenskom periodu od Berlinskog kongresa do početka Prvog svjetskog rata ima intenzivan kulturni razvoj zahvaljujući uspješnoj diplomatskoj saradnji sa evropskim državama, što je pratilo osnivanje raznih sportskih društava i klubova.

Posebno treba istaći da je 1906. godine na Cetinju formiran prvi golf klub na prostorima današnjeg zapadnog Balkana a pokrovitelj ove organizacije je bila knjezinja Milica-Juta supruga prestolonasljednika Danila, najstarijeg sina knjaza Nikole. Igralište se nalazilo u tzv. Novoj Varoši - novom dijelu grada, u neposrednoj blizini zgrade Italijanskog poslanstva. Na svečanom otvaranju prvu partiju je odigrala knjezinja, a onda su se do sumraka smjenjivali članovi kluba.



Figure 3. “Glas Crnogorca” no.27 (8 July) 1906., an article on opening of the Golf Club in Cetinje

Slika 3. Glas Crnogorca“,br.27 (8.jula) 1906. - Članak o otvaranju Golf kluba u Cetinju

Figure 4. Ceremony regarding opening of the Golf club in Cetinje



Slika 4. Svečanost povodom otvaranja golf kluba u Cetinju

/Slika preuzeta iz monografije: Martinović, B. (1999). Sto godina tenisa u Crnoj Gori 1894-1994./



Figure 5. Golf game at the club opening: Milica-Juta, wife of the Crown Prince Danilo

/Image taken from the monograph: Martinović, B. (1999). One hundred years of tennis in Montenegro 1894-1994 /

Slika 5. Partija golfa na otvaranju kluba: Kneginja Milica - Juta, supruga prestolonasljednika Danila

/Slika preuzeta iz monografije: Martinović, B. (1999). Sto godina tenisa u Crnoj Gori 1894-1994./

However, this game was and remains the privilege of a small circle of people, mostly the diplomatic corps and members of the ruling house. This fact is pointed out by the sports historian Radunović, 1980 in his paper: "The emergence and development of modern sports in Montenegro until 1914." This important event greatly complemented the rich sports history of Montenegro, where modern sports such as skating, tennis, football, fencing, skating, etc. began to develop. By founding these clubs, Montenegro has connected with European countries in the field of sports and thus formed the foundations of the rich Montenegrin history of sports.

Tennis can be said to have kept pace with the western parts of the Balkans or to be slightly behind them (Martinović, B. 1999). According to the author, data for this claim were found in a review published in England, a country that is extremely fond of this sport. A photo was published there, accompanied by the text "Montenegrin prince playing tennis in Cetinje"

Figure 6. Golf club with which Princess Princess Milica-Juta made her first hit is kept in the Museum of Cetinje

/Image taken from the monograph: Martinović, B. (1999). One hundred years of tennis in Montenegro 1894-1994 /



Slika 6. Štap za golf kojim je kneginja Milica-Juta izvela prvi udarac čuva se u cetinjskom Muzeju

/Slika preuzeta iz monografije: Martinović, B. (1999). Sto godina tenisa u Crnoj Gori 1894-1994./

Ova igra je ipak bila i ostala privilegija uzanog kruga ljudi, uglavnom diplomatskog kora i članova vladajuće kuće. Na tu činjenicu, ukazuje i istoričar sporta Radunović, 1980. u svom naučnom radu: "Pojave i razvoj modernog sporta u Crnoj Gori do 1914. godine" Ovaj značajni događaj uveliko je upotpunio bogatu sportsku istoriju Crne Gore, na čijem prostoru su počeli da se razvijaju moderni sportovi, poput klizanja, tenisa, fudbala, mačevanja, skejtinga, itd. Osnivanjem ovih klubova, Crna Gora se i na sportskom planu povezala sa evropskim državama i time formirala temelje bogate crnogorske istorije sporta.

Za tenis se može reći da je išao ukorak sa zapadnim dijelovima Balkana ili je zanemarljivo malo, kasnio (Martinović, B. 1999). Podaci za ovakvu tvrdnju nađeni su, prema navodima ovog autora u jednoj reviji izdatoj u Engleskoj, zemlji koja je ovom sportu izuzetno naklonjena. Tamo je objavljena fotografija koju prati tekst "Crnogorski Knjaz igra tenis na Cetinju"



Figure 7. Review ZICK-Z: Montenegrin prince playing tennis in Cetinje

/ Image taken from the monograph: Martinović, B. (1999).
One hundred years of tennis in Montenegro 1894-1994 /

And under that title, the text says that the Montenegrin prince received Mr. Michael Kalt Zejtig and his officers in Cetinje during the summer visit of the British Mediterranean fleet to the Bay of Kotor. The reception was followed by a tennis game organized by the wife of the British MP. It is further stated that the prince was dressed in a complete Montenegrin costume and that he played tennis well. Although Prince Nikola was familiar with tennis, since he graduated from the Lyceum of Louis the Great in Paris, this sport entered Montenegro only after the Berlin Congress, when foreign diplomatic representatives started coming to Cetinje. It was necessary to increase the diplomatic corps and gather a sufficient number of members in order for white sports to come to life in Montenegro.

There was a number of tennis courts among the diplomatic missions, which Martinović talks about, 1999. Also, Radunović, 1980 in the previously quoted text on the beginnings of modern sports in Montenegro gives approximate data, mentioning “a dozen courts” in Cetinje that existed in the early twentieth century. Radunović also states the fact that the first tennis club in Montenegro was founded in this city, in 1906, at the Italian embassy.

At first, tennis was played by diplomats and courtiers. It was not available to the wider masses. Only since 1906, since the founding of the tennis club, have the gates of tennis courts been opened for citizens, but there was still a small number of those who played this sport, Martinović, 1999. In the circle of embassies in Cetinje, a number of tennis courts has survived to this day. In his study on Cetinje, Martinović, 1999, says that tennis in Cetinje was especially developed at the end of the last and the beginning of this century, that there were 11 tennis courts in the city.

Slika 7. Revija ZICK-Z: Crnogorski Knjaz igra tenis na Cetinju

/Slika preuzeta iz monografije: Martinović, B. (1999). Sto godina tenisa u Crnoj Gori 1894-1994./

A ispod toga naslova, u tekstu piše da je crnogorski knjaz za vrijeme ljetne posjete britanske mediteranske flote kotorskom zalivu primio gospodina Majkla Kalta Zejtiga i njegove oficire na Cetinju. Poslije prijema uslijedila je partija tenisa koju je priredila supruga britanskog poslanika. Dalje se navodi podatak da je knjaz bio obučen u kompletnu crnogorsku nošnju i da je dobro igrao tenis. Iako je knjazu Nikoli tenis bio poznat, budući da je završio Licej Luja Velikoga u Parizu, ovaj sport ulazi u Crnu Goru tek poslije Berlinskog kongresa, kad su na Cetinje počeli da dolaze strani diplomatski predstavnici. Bilo je potrebno da se diplomatski kor uveća i okupi dovoljan broj članova kako bi bijeli sport zaživio u Crnoj Gori.

U krugu diplomatskih predstavništava je bio i jedan broj teniskih terena, o kojima govori Martinović, 1999. Takođe, i Radunović, 1980. u ranije citiranom tekstu o počecima modernog sporta u Crnoj Gori daje približan podatak, pominjući “desetak terena” koji su na Cetinju postojali početkom XX vijeka. Radunović navodi i podatak da je u ovom gradu, pri Italijanskom poslanstvu osnovan prvi teniski klub u Crnoj Gori, i to 1906. godine.

Tenisom su se u prvo vrijeme bavili diplomati i dvorska svita. On nije bio dostupan širim narodnim slojevima. Tek od 1906. godine, od osnivanja teniskog kluba, otvaraju se kapije teniskih igrališta za građanstvo, ali je i dalje bio mali broj onih koji su se bavili ovim sportom, Martinović, 1999. U krugu poslanstva na Cetinju, ostao je do danas sačuvan jedan broj teniskih igrališta.

U svojoj studiji o Cetinju, Martinović, 1999. kaže da je tenis na Cetinju krajem prošlog i početkom ovog vijeka bio naročito razvijen, da je u gradu bilo 11 teniskih igrališta.



Figure 8. Tennis court behind the Italian Embassy

/ Image taken from the monograph: Martinović, B. (1999).
One hundred years of tennis in Montenegro 1894-1994 /

Slika 8. Teniski teren iza Italijanskog poslanstva

/Slika preuzeta iz monografije: Martinović, B. (1999). Sto godina tenisa u Crnoj Gori 1894-1994./



Figure 9. Prince Danilo with his wife Milica and wife of English diplomat at the tennis class at the tennis court

/ Image taken from the monograph: Martinović, B. (1999).
One hundred years of tennis in Montenegro 1894-1994 /

Slika 9. Knjažević Danilo sa suprugom Milicom i suprugom engleskog diplomate na času tenisa na dvorskom igralištu

/Slika preuzeta iz monografije: Martinović, B. (1999). Sto godina tenisa u Crnoj Gori 1894-1994./

In Cetinje, in 1891, the Society for Gymnastics, Skating and Fighting was formed. But this fight was really about fencing. So, the organization of fencing started early, through the appropriate association. This section consisted mainly of officers (Montenegro did not yet have a standing army), and students who studied abroad, in various European countries. Three years later, the Gorski vijenac society was founded and had a fencing section, Jovanović, 1994.

When it comes to the phenomenon of ice skating, a sport called skating (tociljanje) at the time, we will quote



Figure 10. Milica Juta Meklenburg with Austrian diplomat and ball collectors at the tennis court

/ Image taken from the monograph: Martinović, B. (1999).
One hundred years of tennis in Montenegro 1894-1994 /

Slika 10. Milica (Juta) Meklenburg sa austrijskim diplomatom i sakupljačima lopti na teniskom terenu

/Slika preuzeta iz monografije: Martinović, B. (1999). Sto godina tenisa u Crnoj Gori 1894-1994./



Figure 11. Princesses Milica, Natalia and Vjera after the finished tennis game accompanied by the Austrian diplomat and his wife

/ Image taken from the monograph: Martinović, B. (1999).
One hundred years of tennis in Montenegro 1894-1994 /

Slika 11. Princeze: Milica, Natalija, Ksenija i Vjera nakon odigrane partije tenisa u pratnji austrijskog diplomate i njegove supruge

/Slika preuzeta iz monografije: Martinović, B. (1999). Sto godina tenisa u Crnoj Gori 1894-1994./

Na Cetinju je 1891. godine formirano Društvo za gimnastiku, tociljanje i borenje. A to borenje se ustvari odnosilo na mačevanje. Dakle, rano se počelo sa organizovanjem mačevanja, preko odgovarajuće asocijacije. Tu sekciju su činili uglavnom oficiri (Crna Gora još nije imala stajaću vojsku), i studenti koji su se školovali na strani, po raznim evropskim zemljama. Tri godine kasnije osnovano društvo Gorski vijenac ima sekciju za mačevanje, Jovanović, 1994.

a faithful description of the ice rink left to us by the Norwegian Angell in his book *Through Montenegro on Skis*, Angel, 1991.

“Who would have believed that there will be a skating rink in Montenegro, and that is really great?” When you pass by the Court, and break through the really scary snowdrifts, and go a little more further along the path of the Prince Park, you first see the Prince Chapel with the old Monastery, and right next to it, on the field, a beautiful little skating rink. And what if there were no ice rinks here? It’s cold enough and there are enough athletes, and the plumbing is the first class. Next to the rink is a changing room, as well as a buffet room for receptions, there is a new fire hose to pour ice every night, and oriental lamps and lanterns - and sometimes the prince’s orchestra plays. It’s hard to make a better rink. “

Soon, on October 30, 1892, the “Constitution of the Cetinje Skating Society” was adopted, which specifies the goals of the society, who can be a member, under what conditions, what are the obligations of a member, etc.

Kad je u pitanju pojava klizanja na ledu, sporta koji se u to doba naziva točiljanje citiraćemo vjeran opis klizališta koji nam je ostavio Norvežanin Angell u svoj knjizi *Kroz Crnu Goru na skijama*, Angel, 1991.

„Ko bi vjerovao da će se u Crnoj Gori naći klizalište, i to zaista izvrsno? Kad se prođe pokraj Dvora, i probije nekako između zbilja zastrašujućih smetova, i krene još malo stazom duž Kneževskog parka, prvo ugledate Kneževsku kapelu sa starim Manastirom, a odmah kraj nje, na poljani, predivno malo klizalište. A što da ovdje nema klizališta? Dovoljno je hladno i sportista ima dovoljno, a vodovod je prvoklasan. Uz klizalište je odaja za presvlačenje, kao i prostorija za bife kad su prijemi, tu je i novi vatrogasni šmrk da se poliva led svake večeri, pa orijentalne svjetiljke i luče - a ponekad svira i kneževski orkestar. Teško da se može napraviti bolje klizalište“.

Ubrzo, već 30. oktobra 1892. godine donijet je “Ustav cetinjskog klizačkog društva”, kojim se preciziraju ciljevi društva, ko može biti član, pod kojim uslovima, koje su obaveze člana itd.



Figure 12. and Figure 13. *The Constitution of the ice skating society in Cetinje from 1892 and Baroness Kun de Kunenfeld with her children at the skating rink below Orlov Krš in Cetinje*

(<https://montenegrina.net/nauka/istorija/crna-gora-u-xix-v/vladavina-knjaza-kralja-nikole/crna-gora-je-imala-klizaliste-prije-115-godina-branislav-borilovic/>)

The first skis were brought to Montenegro by a Norwegian traveler, an adventurer, the aforementioned captain of the Norwegian Royal Army, Henrich Augusto Angell (Angel, 1995), who arrived in Kotor in January 1893 and then traveled via Njegusi to Cetinje by the usual route for foreigners. From Cetinje, still on skis, he continued his journey to the northwestern border of Montenegro. Along the way, he passed Rijeka Crnojevića, Podgorica, Danilovgrad and Nikšić and demonstrated the skill

Slika 12. i Slika 13. *Ustav Cetinjskog klizačkog društva iz 1892.g. i Baronesa Kun de Kunenfeld sa svojom djecom na klizalištu ispod Orlovog Krša na Cetinju*

<https://montenegrina.net/nauka/istorija/crna-gora-u-xix-v/vladavina-knjaza-kralja-nikole/crna-gora-je-imala-klizaliste-prije-115-godina-branislav-borilovic/>

Prve skije u Crnu Goru donio je norveški putnik, pustolov, već pomenuti kapetan norveške kraljevske vojske, Henrich Augusto Angell, (Angel, 1995) koji je januara 1893. godine stigao u Kotor, a zatim se, za strance uobičajenom maršrutom, uputio preko Njeguša za Cetinje. Sa Cetinja je, i dalje na skijama, nastavio put do sjeverozapadne granice Crne Gore. Usput je prošao Rijeku Crnojevića, Podgoricu, Danilovgrad i Nikšić i svuda demonstrirao vještinu skijanja, a to je imalo izvanredan

of skiing everywhere, and this was of great importance for the promotion of this sport, Jovanović, 1994. People began to wonder where to get skis; the first orders of unusual boards went from Montenegro to Vienna.



Figure 14. Norwegian captain and travel writer Henrich Augusto Angell, the author of the book “Through Montenegro on Skis” originally written in Norwegian language and then translated (<https://www.portalanalitika.me/clanak/292357--angel-crnogorci-se-isticu-u-odnosu-na-sve-narode-koji-ih-okruzuju>)

At the end of January 1893, Angell completed his mission in Montenegro, returned to Cetinje, and left a fond memory here - his skis.

At the end of this review of the influence of European diplomats on the development of sports in Montenegro until the beginning of the World War I, according to sports historian Jovanovic, 1994, it is important to mention a famous Montenegrin diplomat in Paris - Duke Gavro Vukovic, whose son Mihailo-Mišo Vuković in 1904 brought the first soccer ball to Cetinje, which contributed to the development of football in this area. According to the same source, the first Montenegrin football club was soon formed in Cetinje. Husein Tuzović, (Tuzović, 1986) quotes:

“The first ball was brought to Podgorica in 1909 by Aleksin Miller, a representative of a trading company from England. Miller played football and hockey. The playground was on the site where today there is the building of the Republic Health Insurance Association of Montenegro, near the current stadium of Budućnost. Soon, the first football matches began to be played in Podgorica as well.”

At the end of this review of the development of sports in Montenegro from the acquisition of international legal sovereignty in the late nineteenth century to the beginning of the World War I, the opening of numerous embassies and the arrival of European diplomats, sports

značaj za propagandu ovog sporta, Jovanović, 1994. Ljudi su se počeli naglo interesovati gdje se mogu nabaviti liže (skije); iz Crne Gore su u Beč pošle prve porudžbine neobičnih dasaka.

Slika 14. Norveški kapetan i putopisac Henrich Augusto Angell autor knjige “Kroz Crnu Goru na skijama” u originalu napisana na norveškom jeziku pa prevedena. (<https://www.portalanalitika.me/clanak/292357--angel-crnogorci-se-isticu-u-odnosu-na-sve-narode-koji-ih-okruzuju>)

Krajem januara 1893. godine Angell je završio svoju misiju po Crnoj Gori, vratio se na Cetinje, i ovdje je ostavio lijepu uspomenu - svoje skije.

Na kraju ovog pregleda uticaja evropskih diplomata na razvoj sporta u Crnoj Gori do početka prvog svjetskog rata prema pisanju historičara sporta Jovanović, 1994. značajno je navesti i jednog poznatog crnogorskog diplomatu u Parizu - vojvodu Gavro Vukovića čiji je sin Mihailo-Mišo Vuković 1904. godine donio prvu fudbalsku loptu na Cetinje čime je doprinijeo razvoju fudbala na ovim prostorima. Prema istom izvoru, u Cetinju se ubrzo formira prvi fudbalski klub “Crnogorac”.

Husein Tuzović, (Tuzović, 1986). navodi:

“Prvu loptu je u Podgoricu donio 1909. godine Aleksin Miller, predstavnik jedne trgovačke firme iz Engleske. Miller se bavio fudbalom i hokejom. Igralište je bilo na mjestu gdje se danas nalazi zgrada Republičke zajednice zdravstvenog osiguranja Crne Gore, u neposrednoj blizini sadašnjeg stadiona Budućnosti. Ubrzo su i u Podgorici počele da se igraju prve fudbalske utakmice.

Na kraju ovog prikaza razvoja sporta u Crnoj Gori od sticanja svog međunarodno-pravnog suvereniteta krajem devetnaestog vijeka pa do početka prvog svjetskog rata otvaranje brojnih poslanstava i dolazak evropskih diplomata, sportske aktivnosti u ovom periodu dobijaju preduslove za intenzivan razvoj koji je zatim i uslijedio. Izgradnja većeg broja teniskih terena, jednog golf terena i

activities in this period are prerequisites for intensive development that followed. The construction of a larger number of tennis courts, one golf course and skating rink, the emergence and development of other, hitherto lesser-known sports with the opening of numerous sports clubs made a significant contribution to the overall development of Montenegrin sports in that period, which significantly approached to the European sports trends.

klizališta, pojava i razvoj drugih, do tada manje poznatih sportova uz otvaranja brojnih sportskih klubova dalo je značajan doprinos ukupnom razvoju crnogorskog sporta u tom period, koji se time značajno približio evropskim sportskim trendovima.

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