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Montenegro

The pearl of the Mediterranean, unique in many ways, and situated in the south of the Adriatic. There is nowhere else that you can find, in such a small place, so much natural wealth, beauty, mild beaches, clear lakes, fast rivers and gorgeous mountains except in Montenegro. In the morning you can wake up along the beautiful Adriatic coast, have lunch on the banks of Skadar Lake, and enjoy the evening walks in the Montenegrin mountains. Montenegro is a place that cannot leave you indifferent.

VISIT-MONTENEGRO.COM





About

Moritz Lejos

"I get back here as often as I can," said

Nikola Petrovich, grandson of the country's last monarch, and now a Paris-based architect.

He waved his hand at the scenery.

"This is like oxygen to me."

- Travel Telegraph

montenegro history

Just as the nature, the history of Montenegro is very colourful. The turbulent life of Montenegro was spiced up by many people, but its permanent strive for freedom remained dominant throughout its history. Every part of Montenegro will tell the curious traveller many interesting stories from the various periods in time - from the grand Roman Empire to the modern times. Although its territory is rather small, this proud country has a lot to say when it comes to its history. The name "Crna Gora" (Montenegro) is mentioned for the first time in the Charter of King Milutin, in 1276. It is believed that it got its name after the dense forests that covered Mount Lovcen and the surrounding area. The forests were so dark that the viewers got the impression of a "black" mountain. During the Roman Empire, the territory of Montenegro was actually the territory of Duklja (Doclea).

With the arrival of the Slovenes in the 7th century, Christianity quickly gained primacy in this region. Duklja incorporated the area of Skadar Lake with the nearby mountains. The first Prince of Duklja was Vladimir. Duklja got its independence in 1040, and was proclaimed Kingdom in 1077. Thus, it became one of the first independent states in the Balkans. It was named Zeta, which in the old Slavic languages meant the harvesters. Because of the common unrests and political upheavals, after the death of the rulers from the Vladimir and Vojisavljevic families, the Byzantium gained dominance over Zeta. The great ruler Nemanja, who took the leading position in this region in 1185, did not change the status of Zeta as an independent state, which it had in the past. In the 14th century, under the leadership of the Balsic and Crnojevic dynasties, it became an independent feudal state and slowly expanded, fighting tirelessly the armies such as the Albanian, and later on, the Turkish and the Venetian one. During the period of the Crnojevic's rule, due to the strong attacks of the Turkish army, the people, together with the Crnojevic family, had to retreat towards the Lovcen Mountain. Ivan Crnojevic chose Cetinje as his base and constructed a castle and a monastery there. Cetinje thus became the synonym of spiritual freedom and freedom of the state. Djuradj Crnojevic, the son of Ivan Crnojevic, ruled for a short period of time, but left invaluable wealth. During his rule, in 1493, the first printing shop in the Balkans was opened, and one year later, in 1494, the first book was printed - "Oktoih" (Octoechos). The Turks took the rule over Montenegro in 1496 and join it to the Skadar province. Irrespective of that fact, Montenegro kept a high level of autonomy, and fully regained its independence in 1645. Then the spiritual leaders, bishops take the rule in Montenegro and also take over the management of the country. At the time, the authorities in Montenegro were the All-Montenegrin Assembly and the Assembly of chiefs, while on the lower levels there were meetings of the chiefs. In 1697, the Montenegrin Assembly elevated Danilo I as the bishop. At that time the establishment of the Petrovic dynasty has started, as well as their fight for the unity of religion and politics.



Petar I Petrovic (1784 - 1830) is one of the most renowned persons in the Montenegrin history. Lead by him, Montenegro strengthened its independence, and after the great victories over the more numerous Turkish army, it freed itself from the Turkish influence and domination. He unified the Montenegrin clans and brought them closer to the coastal population, as the coast was under the influence of Austro-Hungary at the time. The successor of Petar I Petrovic was Petar II Petrovic Njegos. He was an extraordinary statesman, philosopher and writer. During his rule, this superb ruler established the state institutions, administrative and state authorities. He maintained links with Russia and engaged often in the fights against the Turks. He wrote many literary works, such as "Gorski vijenac" ("The Mountain Wreath") and "Luca mikrokozma" ("The light of microcosm), which made him one of the greatest writers of the world. During the rule of his successor, Danilo, the sovereignty of Montenegro was strengthened further and formally recognized. The important victory against the Turks in the Grahovac battle in 1858 contributed to that. Montenegrin people, although significantly weaker in numbers, won in a significant number of battles against the Turks. During his rule the Prince and King Nikola enabled Montenegro to achieve significant political objectives. Lead by him, Montenegro recovered Bar and Ulcinj, and thus got a part of the Adriatic coast, and it also recovered Podgorica, Kolasin and Niksic. At the Berlin Congress, Montenegro received full international recognition. The fact that Montenegro was the only country in the Balkans that successfully fought against the Otoman Empire impressed Europe, and Montenegro became a kingdom in 1910. The 20 th century represented a difficult period for Montenegro, as it lost its independence at the time and it disappeared from the political map of Europe. When the World War I broke out, Montenegro sided with Serbia and the allies. In 1916, after surrendering to Austro-Hungary, King Nikola went to exile. He spent a period of time in Italy, and then went to France. The attempts of the King and his Government to influence the events in Montenegro at the time were not successful. Serbia annexed Montenegro in 1918 and thus Montenegro lost everything that it gained through the centuries: its statehood, army and dynasty. With the fall of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia before the fascist Germany in World War II, Montenegro proved again that the spirit of freedom cherished by its people did not disappear. On July 13, 1941, a large number of Montenegrins stood up against the Italian occupiers. After World War II Montenegro improved its legal and state status and became one of the six equal republics of the Yugoslav federation.. After the turbulent years, in the end of the 20 th century, and after the disintegration of former Yugoslavia, Montenegro remained in the union with Serbia, thus these two republics formed the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. Most citizens at referendum held on May 21, 2006 voted independence of Montenegro. Thus today Montenegro is an independent state internationally recognized. UN received Montenegro as 192nd country member on July 27, 2006. Every Montenegrin will be proud to speak to you for hours about his history and his ancestors.





montenegro culture

Owing to its specific climate and history, Montenegro has been the home of many artists, who have become world famous. The relationship of the Montenegrins towards the culture and art is best described by the famous painting by Jaroslav Cermak "Moving the paintings from the Cetinje court", in which the Montenegrins save the paintings, while retreating before the Turkish army. Numerous galleries, theatres, festivals and other cultural events show that the Montenegrin people pay a lot of attention to the culture. The diversity of the periods that came one after the other in this region have left their traces behind in many localities in Montenegro. From the Paleolithic, through the Bronze age, all the way to the Renaissance and Baroque, Montenegro has been enriched with the cultural heritage. The high concentration of the artistic and cultural wealth was recognized in the Kotor Bay, so the town of Kotor was included in the UNESCO list of cultural heritage. The monasteries that are dispersed throughout Montenegro, from the Byzantine period until the modern times, reveal the spiritual wealth. Each one of them has its own unique way to enchant the visitors. One of them is the Ostrog Monastery, which attracts people from around the world with its exceptional spiritual power and the unique ambiance. Carved into the high rocks, it is very important as a spiritual and historic center of Montenegro. The printed word in Montenegro goes way back in history. Thirty-eight years after the Gutenberg's Bible, in 1493, the first printing shop in the Balkans started its operations. One year later the first book was printed - Oktoih (Octoechos). All this was a precondition for the future development of literature in Montenegro. Through Andrija Zmajevic, the baroque poet and theologian, Petar I, and Petar II Petrovic Njegos, one of the best known Montenegrin philosophers and statesmen, as well as Marko Miljanov and Stefan Mitrov Ljubisa, Montenegrin literature became famous internationally. The painters gave a great contribution to the success of the Montenegrin culture in the world. Leaving to the other parts of the world, they took the Montenegrin soul with them and transmitted it to the others through their artworks and thus enchanted the world. Milo Milunovic, Petar Lubarda and Dado Djuric are just a few in the group of artists who presented Montenegro internationally in the best possible way.

In the very south of the big blueness of the Adriatic Sea, in the heart of the Balkan mountains, there exists Montenegro. This beauty of a wild nature is rich in superlatives that everyone would wish for. Located in a small area you will find a sea with beautiful beaches, rivers with unique canyons, clear lakes and giant mountains. Such a beauty takes the breath away and from the first sight every traveller remains eternally in love with Montenegro. Restless nature seems to have been losing its pearls passing through Montenegro. One of them is Durmitor, a magnificent mountain that hides numerous glacier lakes. Another Lovcen mountain - protector of tradition and pride oontenegro, combines the restless spirit of the sea with the wise continental region, thus maintaining the centuries long equilibrium. The silence of Skadar Lake, the biggest lake in the Balkans is disturbed only by the gentle flight of the birds, as there is an abundance of them there.



montenegro nature



In the very south of Montenegro, eternally in love with each other, the Bojana river and the Adriatic Sea have created one of the most beautiful beaches on the Montenegrin coast - the Big Beach. It is 13 kilometres long and characterised by very fine and healing sand. Included in the list of the 20 most beautiful bays in the world, the Kotor Bay is situated between the high rocks that are reflected in its dark blue waters.



Biogradska Gora hosts a wild forest and the magnificent canyon of the Tara river, just another element of the numerous miracles of nature, which was truly generous when Montenegro was created. Contrasting and stunning, Montenegro brings the sea to the giant mountains and woke up the sleepy lakes up with the fast and potable waters of its rivers.

montenegro beaches



TIVAT - Oblatno, Krasici, Plavi horizonti, Sveti Marko, Ostrvo cvijeca, Zupa, Belane, Seljanovo, Donja lastva, Opatovo

KOTOR - Bigovo, Trsteno, Zukovo, Markov rt, Orahovac, Bajova kula, Risan, Morinj

HERCEG NOVI - Kumbor, Igalo, Rose, Mirista, Zanjice



The Montenegrin coast is 293 km long with 73 km of beaches spread over 117 locations. Choose the most convenient to your liking - sand, pebble or rock beach. Long beaches or a small and intimate beach. Beaches with various developments (cars have accessories, not beaches) or virgin rustic ones.

ULCINJ - Ada Bojana, Velika beach, Zenska beach, Mala beach, Valdanos

BAR - Utjeha, Veliki Pijesak, Crvena stijena, Gradska beach, Zukotrlica, Crvena beach, Sutomorska beach, Maljevik, Biserna obala, Kraljicina beach

BUDVA - Buljarice, Lucice, Petrovac, Perazica Do, Drobni pijesak, Sveti Stefan, Milocer, Kraljicina beach, Przno, Kamenovo, Becici, Guvance, Slovenska beach, Gradska beach, Mogren, Jaz, Ostrvo Sveti Nikola.



montenegro tourism

The sea, the lakes, the canyons or the mountains enable everyone to decide on the best way to enjoy a quality vacation. In one day, the curious traveller can have a coffee on one of the numerous beaches of the Budva Riviera, eat lunch with the song of the birds on Skardar Lake and dine next to a fireplace on the slopes of the Durmitor mountain. These are all characteristics of Montenegro as a tourist destination with a lot to offer.



The turbulent history of this small country has left behind an invaluable treasure in numerous historic monuments throughout this proud country. The blue sea with endless beaches, restless waters of the clear rivers and beautiful mountain massifs, mixed with the spirit of the old times, have given Montenegro everything one needs for an unforgettable vacation.

Montenegro is an ecological state. This fact grants it one of the primary posts on the tourist maps. A large number of sunny days in summer and a large quantity of snow in winter determine the two most developed forms of tourism in Montenegro: the coastal one - in summer and the recreational one - in winter. Montenegrin towns are rich in architecture, from various periods that take the breath away and bring one back to the time when the structures were created. Through the numerous manifestations, the tourists get the possibility to learn more about the tradition and customs of this country. In recent times, following the global trends, Montenegro is developing extreme sports that the tourists can enjoy, as well.

montenegro top places



The tops are Stirovnik and Jezerski vrh where is mausoleum of Petar II Petrovic Njegos, one of the greatest poets, philosophers and statesmen of Montenegro. Lovcen abounds in valuable building heritage, summer pastures and village gumnos. One of valuable religious monuments is the village of Njegusi the birthplace of Njegos located at the old road leading from Kotor to Cetinje.

Ada Bojana - coast

Ada Bojana is river island created artificially. In 19 th century in the vicinity of two smaller islands on the present location Ada Bojana sunk ship "Merito". During the years on the wreck of this ship and islands nearby gathered river sand and created this beautiful island. Ada Bojana is of rectangular shape. From one side swept by The Adriatic Sea and to other two the rive Bojana. The beach turned toward the sea is sandy and three km long and is a heaven for sailing. On the river bans of Ada Bojana there are many fish restaurants that in a traditional way catch fish.



Boka - Bokokotorska bay

Boka Kotorska bay is one of the most beautiful bays of the world. It consists of four connected straits. High cliffs surround Boka Kotorska bay from all sides that reflects in deep blue water of The Adriatic Sea. Seven island decorate Boka Kotorska bay: Sveti Marko, Mamula, Gospa od Skrpjela, Sveti Djordje, Milosrdja, Ostrvo cveca and Mala Gospa, that is the smallest among them. On the road around Boka Kotorska bay there are a chain of cities that by their characteristics can tell a lot, among them is Kotor, city of World Cultural Heritage.

Lovcen - mountain, mausoleum

Mountain of Lovcen rises above littoral and makes the back of the city of Kotor. This mountainous massive has important role of sense of Montenegrin people. Lovcen is a symbol of state and national identity. Mountain of Lovcen is proclaimed National park that takes the highest and central part of Lovcen massive.

Ostrog - monastery

When you first find yourself in front of monastery of Ostrog, your first thought will be that it is not created by a man, this glorious monastery located above the valley of Bjelopavlici, carved in rocks as though keeping centenarian secrets of this shrine. Metropolitan Vasilije founded monastery of Ostrog in 17th century. The most magnificent part of monastery is Gornji Ostrog. There are two churches upper Church dedicated to Holy Cross. The other Lower church in Gornji manastir is dedicated to Vavedenje of Holy Mary. People of all religions and nations visit Ostrog. This shrine is one of the most visited in Christian world.

Skadarsko jezero - lake

The Scadar Lake is the largest lake in the Balkans. Its specific and beauty reveals in rich flora and fauna. The Scadar Lake is an important habitat of water birds. Rare curly pelican is the mark of National park.



Average depth of the Scadar Lake is 6 m and as some parts of bottom are under sea level it makes depth up to 60 m. Such places at Scadar Lake are named "oka". The shore of the Scadar Lake is picturesque and abounds in peninsulas and bay of swamp type. The Scadar Lake hides numerous endemic species of flora and fauna. It is decorated by Goricas, small islands covered by wild pomegranate laurel and ivy. The Scadar Lake is rich with cultural and historic monuments spread across large part of this National park. Small abandoned fishing in habitants located at very water also represent exceptional cultural heritage. Ramasar convention from 1996 enlisted the Scadar Lake in World list of swamps of international importance.

in the world, after the Colorado River canyon. During centuries this "Tear of Europe" got this art masterpiece of priceless value, creating numerous breathless gorges and river sinks. Waterfalls and calm parts of the River Tara give impression of fairy scenery. Banks are full with vegetation and special are forests of black pine trees four hundred years old. This restless river challenge visitors of adventurous spirit to let it grow and pass unforgettable moments in rafting its white waters. Tara river canyon is World Natural Heritage.



Durmitor - mountain

Because of its indescribable beauty and untouched nature Durmitor was as early as in 1952 proclaimed National park. National park Durmitor spreads from mountain massive of Durmitor with canyons of the rivers Tara, Susica and Draga to the canyon valley of the river Komarnica. Giant Durmitor abounds in imposing mountaintops and numerous glacier lakes surrounded by rich evergreen forests. Fast and clear rivers gifted Durmitor with magnificent canyons among them is exceptional the Tara River canyon as one of the most beautiful in the world. Plentiful flora and fauna of Durmitor attracts many nature lovers. Durmitor is World Natural Heritage.

Tara - river and canyon

Canyon of the wild and untamed beauty of the Tara River second largest



Biogradska gora - lake and forest

National park Biogradska Gora is located between the rivers Tara and Lim in the middle of mountain Bjelasica. Swift streams cut through scenery of Biogradska Gora, green pastures and clear lakes reflecting centennial forests. The thing that makes Biogradska Gora unique is virgin forest Biogradska Gora. In the very heart of Biogradska virgin forest is Biogradsko Lake the largest glacier lake in this National park. Biogradska Gora abounds in cultural and historic heritage consisting of sacral monuments national building and archeological localities. Numerous authentic buildings of traditional architecture at summer pastures and villages spread at limit of virgin forest reserve of mountain Bjelasica.

Sveti Stefan - coast

One of the most precious gifts of nature to Montenegro is peninsula Sveti Stefan. Legend says that Pastrovici, the local tribe, built on this peninsula with captured Turk treasure, in 15th century. Today it is attractive city-hotel with villas and apartments with magnificent views to sea horizon. At Sveti Stefan there are also rich cultural and historic heritage left behind by its original inhabitants. On the left and right side of sandy isthmus connecting island with the shore there are two beautiful beaches of reddish color.



Montenegro has an abundance of towns that were developed through the centuries. Although they may look alike at first sight, once you get to know them a bit better, with their traditions and customs, they can bring out the curiosity in everyone who wishes to search them in more detail. As Montenegro is divided into three regions: coastal, central and mountain, each one of these gave some special taste to its towns

montenegro cities

Main Centers

- **Coast cities** : Ulcinj, Bar, Budva, Tivat, Kotor, Herceg Novi
- **Central cities** : Podgorica, Niksic, Cetinje, Danilovgrad
- **Mountain cities** : Kolasin, Mojkovac, Bijelo Polje, Berane, Pljevlja, Rozaje, Zabljak, Plav



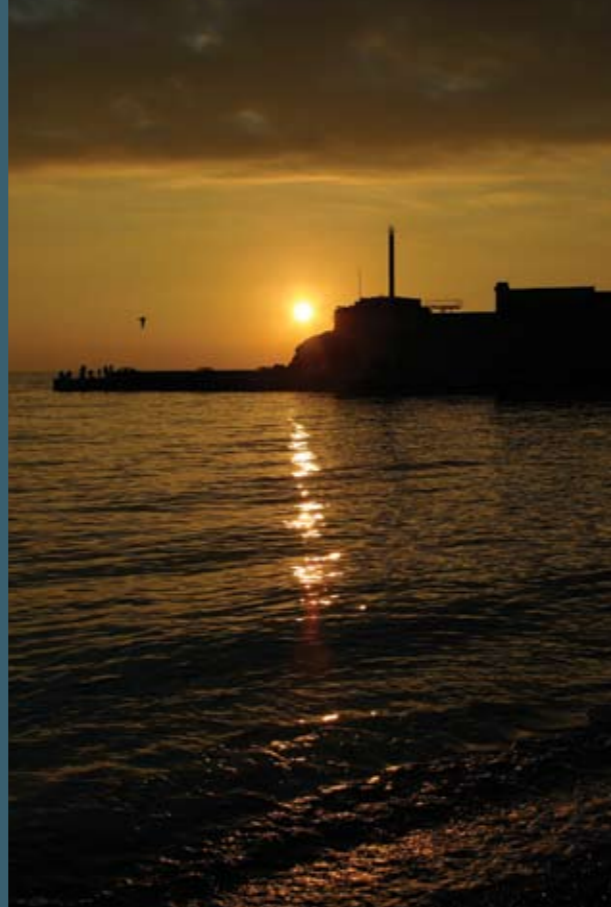
The coastal towns create an impression of the sleeping beauties that don't lose any of their beauty despite the centuries long sleep. Rich in architectural details from the ancient times, as well as in the buildings that can't leave one indifferent, with the whisper of the waves, these towns invite you to come back again. The towns of the central region are rich in historical and cultural monuments and tell the stories of the glorious victories against the armies that tried to occupy these regions. The contemporary spirit can be noted all around and contributes to the development of these economic and cultural centres into the real tourist metropolis. Towns in the northern part of Montenegro are dedicated to the development of winter tourism and this commitment is more obvious every day. These small towns, with their specific charm and mountain architecture, small rural households and healthy food, are becoming increasingly attractive to the tourists.

Ulcinj

The southernmost city at Montenegrin coast. With its natural potential Ulcinj is tourism borne. The longest beach at the Adriatic sea – Velika Plaza 13 km long, Ada Bojana – unique river island with marvelous sandy beaches, Valdanos – unique bay with its back full of old olive trees, reconstructed old city of Ulcinj – full of interesting restaurants, cafés, galleries and hotels ... and many other attractive sights make Ulcinj unique and attractive for many tourists. Ulcinj is a city that you have to visit.

Bar

Bar represents a modern town that is expanding every day. Although it is a port town, it is amazingly clean and has many developed green areas. Around it there are many tourist attractions.



Meetings Under The Old Olive Tree, the Bar Chronicle. Set up beaches and bays as Dobre Vode, Sutomore, Canj will make you come to Bar again.

Budva

Budva is the metropolis of Montenegrin tourism thanks to the great number of beaches that make this a most desirable tourist destination.



The old town of Bar, Haj Nehaj Fortress, with the remnants from the 15th century fortress and the castle of King Nikola, represent the historic and cultural monuments of this town. There's an olive tree that is more than 2000 years old and Skadar lake, with one of the biggest habitats of birds, as well as a large number of monasteries and churches for the visitors who enjoy this type of tourism. Numerous festivals and cultural events, such as: the International TV Festival,

Apart from its natural beauty, such as its bay islands and beaches, Budva is rich in historic monuments. Old town lies on a small peninsula and represents a treasure chest of culture heritage. Crossed with narrow streets and squares are famous buildings, the Church Sv. Trojica, housing the tomb of the exquisite writer Stjepan Mitrov Ljubisa, the Churches of Sv. Ivan, Sv. Bogorodica and Sv. Sava. During the summer months it turns into a City Theatre with numerous local performances and shows from abroad. In the Stari Grad you can also visit many shops, cafés, restaurants and galleries. Monasteries Stanjevici, Podostrog, Rezevici Gradiste are important historic and religious monuments of Budva. The Budva coast is 21 km long with 17 beaches. It is among the most beautiful coasts in the world and its beauty will not leave you indifferent.

Petrovac

Petrovac a little place near the town – hotel of Sveti Stefan. Its beaches Perazica Do, Lucice, Sveta Nedjelja and Buljarice are among the finest of the Riviera of Budva. Its cultural and historic monuments include mosaics dating to the 3rd century and Fortress Kastelo, built by the Venetians in the 16th century. For diving enthusiasts the two small islands Katic and Sveta Nedjelja are a real attraction.



Medieval architecture and numerous monuments of cultural heritage have made Kotor an UNESCO listed “World Natural and Historical Heritage Site”. Through the entire city the buildings are criss-crossed with narrow streets and squares. At one of them there is the Cathedral of Sveti Tripun , a monument of Roman culture and one of the most recognisable symbols of the city. The Church of Sveti Luka (13th century), Church Sveta Ana (12th century) Church Sveta Marija (13th century), Church Gospe od Zdravlja (15th century), the Prince’s Palace (17th century) and the Napoleon Theatre (19th century) are all treasures that are part of the rich heritage of Kotor. Carnivals and fiestas are organised each year to give additional charm to this most beautiful city of the Montenegrin littoral. You simply can not afford to miss a visit to Kotor.

Perast

Perast is a sleepy baroque place near Kotor. The most beautiful buildings of this small city were built in the 17th and 18th centuries. At that time seafaring was growing and captains built magnificent

villas that even today capture you with their beauty. Perast is a quiet and peaceful place. It abounds in sacred monuments, such as the Church Sveti Nikola built between the 15th and 17th centuries. Parish church (1740) the island in front of Perast where there is church Sv. Djordje (12th), Gospa od Skrpjela (1630), baroque church built on artificial island.

Risan

The oldest city of the Boka region, Risan originated in the 3rd century BC and was the seafaring, commercial and workshop centre of the Illyrian state. With the arrival of the Romans in Risan, palaces were built with the best Greek marble and decorated with magnificent sculptures and mosaics. These have lasted up to the present and form an invaluable cultural treasure. Among the large number of mosaics is one of the God Hypnos, which is remarkable in that it is the only mosaic figure of the God of Dreams in the world.



Tivat

Tivat is located in the central part of the Boka Kotorska bay. Although it is the youngest town in the Boka region, Tivat has a lot of interesting and attractive destinations. Renaissance Summer House Buca in the centre of city, Ostrvo Cvijeca (flowers’ island) with sacred monuments, Gornja Lastva, the old nucleus at an altitude of 300 m, the magnificent beach at Plavi Horizonti and the island Sv. Nikola are tourist destinations that should be visited in Tivat. In the city it self there is the natural marina Kaliman. Tivat is also the only place at the littoral with an airport. There is also a choice of cultural events, such as Bocarska Olympiad and Ljetnje Feste.

Kotor

Located along one of Montenegro's most beautiful bays is Kotor, a city of traders and famous sailors, with many stories to tell. The Old City of Kotor is a well preserved urbanisation typical of the Middle Ages, built between the 12th and 14th century.

Herceg Novi

Herceg Novi is recognisable by the abundance of mimosa trees and its numerous flights of stairs. It is a 'city of the sun', thanks to the large number of sunny days all year round. The centre of Herceg Novi is Stari Grad, decorated by buildings dating back to the epochs of Sahat – Kula (1667) and Kanli – Kula (1483). Fortress Spanjola (1538) and Fortress Forte Mare (1687) are only a part of the cultural heritage of this renowned town. Full of thick greenery, Herceg Novi hides numerous kinds of tropical flowers. Towards the end of January the town becomes scented with the subtle fragrance of yellow and green mimosas and the festival of Praznik Mimosa is dedicated to this flower. During the summer months many festivals are organised to further enrich the tourist offer of this enchanted town.

Podgorica

Podgorica is the official commercial and cultural centre of Montenegro. The name originates in 1326 and it is built amongst five rivers, the Zeta, Moraca, Ribnica, Cijevna and Sitnica. Most of the city was destroyed during WW II, so Podgorica is relatively new, with modern buildings at every step of the way and green spaces as well as parks. Podgorica hosts a number of cultural events and there are many theatres, such as Crnogorsko Narodno, Gradsko and Dodest. Further cultural and historic monuments in and around Podgorica are Sahat-kula Adzi-pasa Osmanagica, the ruins of Nemanjica Grad, remnants of the city of Doclea, Stara Varos, and Vezirov. Podgorica has excellent transit connections with other centres. At nine kilometres from the city is the International Airport, with railway and bus stations close to one another.



Niksic

In the west of Montenegro, at the field of Niksic, is the city of Niksic. Built in the 4th century, its original name was Onogost. Remains of this old city are today a cultural and historic monument. In the vicinity of Niksic, from the direction of Podgorica, high in the cliffs, is the greatest spiritual centre of Montenegro, the Monastery of Ostrog. Founded in the 12th century by Metropolitan Vasilijethat, who was later proclaimed Saint and miracle worker. Today his relics are here and Ostrog is the most visited Orthodox shrine in the Balkans. In the city itself is the monumental Saborna Church, dedicated to Saint Vasilije and surrounded by a beautiful park. Niksic is flanked by three lakes: Krupac, Slano and Liverovici Lake. During the summer months these lakes are the main places for day trippers and holiday makers. Niksic is also well known for its production of the famous Niksicko beer.



Cetinje

Situated in the fields of Cetinje, at the base of the Lovcen mountain, Cetinje is a treasure of Montenegrin cultural and historical heritage. It is rich with the architecture from 18th and 19th century that comes from rich greenery of this small city. Cetinje is the capital of Montenegro and Crnogorsko - primorska Mitropolija. During King Nikola's reign many embassies were built that give it today's specific looks. Two of the most representative buildings are the Monasteries of Cetinje and Biljarda. Cetinje Monastery was built in 1701 and even though the Turks destroyed it several times, the people built it up again. There are relics of Saint Petar of Cetinje, one of the illustrious patrons of Montenegrin history. Cetinje Monastery represents the spiritual and political seat of the Montenegrin people. For the state purpose Njegos built Biljarda, a building (monastery) that took its name after the pool (billiards) that this exceptional poet, metropolitan, philosopher and statesman liked to play. Cetinje abounds in museums, as well as the Art Academy, parks and from Orlov Krs there is great view of the city and the mountain of Lovcen.



Danilovgrad

At the bank of the River Zeta in the middle Bjelopavlici valley is located city of Danilovgrad. It got its name after its idea creator Prince Danilo. However fundamentals to this little city were made first by King Nikola in 1870. Danilovgrad abounds in historic monuments among which for this city the most important is monastery Zdrebaonik. This monastery is 2km from the city and its founder is Nemanja's son Vukan. As the surrounding mountains are over 1000 meters high Danilovgrad is able for development of winter tourism. City is well known for good marble rocks so attracts a number of artists. Famous attraction and sight is well of Glava Zete it is located in the vicinity of the city.

Kolasin

Kolasin is city founded by Turks in 17th century. The restless Rivers Tara and Moraca stream along it and is surrounded by mountains. Sinjajevina, Bjelasica, Kljuc and Vucje embraced this little city. Kolasin is located at 954 m of altitude and offers excellent vacation as in winter as well as summer. Because of altitude and favorable clime Kolasin is considered and air spa. A special attraction for tourists represents the Biogradsko Lake located in National park "Biogradska gora" which is one of three preserved virgin forest of Europe. The Biogradsko Lake is at 1094 m of altitude and around it there are walking paths.

Mojkovac

On the vest bank of the Tara River between mountains Bjelasica and Sinjajevina is located a little city of Mojkovac. Mojkovac is near old mining inhabitanace of Brskovo. Brskovo is one of the oldest mines here. During rule of king Uros there was money foundry after which Mojkovac got its name. Mojkovac is famous for the battle of Mojkovac where Montenegrin army in 1916 defeated more powerful Austro-Hungarian army. The most common is village tourism and as Tara is near also white water rafting. Monastery of Saint George in Dobrilovina is the most important cultural and historic monument it dates back to 1592.

Bijelo Polje

Some legends say that Bijelo Polje got its name after white flowers that in spring covered this entire city. Bijelo Polje lays in valley divided by the river Lim. It is a picturesque city surrounded by rich pastures, wells and large forests. This region was inhabited even in Neolith and Bronze Age that confirms remains found. Bijelo Polje is recognizable by church of Saint Peter and Paul where is the Gospel of Miroslav, one of the oldest and the most beautiful scriptures written in Cyrillic on hide and decorated with initials and miniatures of vivid colors and in gold. Also there is church of Saint Nicola where there are rich library and frescos completely saved.

Berane

Berane is surrounded by highlands. On this region civilizations came one after another that left behind rich cultural heritage. However Turks made fortress in 1862 and it became part of Montenegro in 1912. Berane is young city. Its streets are wide and are decorated by squares and parks. Near the city there is a ski lift leading to skiing places at Skrivena and Smiljevica. The city is oriented to winter tourism but large number of archeological sites makes it attractive to such way of tourist offer. Monastery Djurdjevi stupovi where Saint Sava founded one of first episcope represents important historic and cultural monuments of this city.



Pljevlja

In the picturesque valley of the rivers Cehotina and Brznica on the very North of Montenegro is located city of Pljevlja. It got the name after hey circulating from rich monastery estates where the grain was cultivated. Pljevlja is the most beautiful mixture of Islamic and Christian spirit in every sense. The symbol of the city and everlasting tolerance are two cultural historic and architectonic monuments Monastery of Holy Trinity and Husein- Pasa mosque. Monastery of Holy Trinity dates back to 1537. This monastery is far known for its scriptoria. Dozens of books were written there. Husein-Pasa mosque present masterpiece of Oriental architecture. Its founder Husein Pasa Boljevic built it in 1569. In the mosque are kept one the most beautiful scripts here.

Rozaje

Rozaje is city surrounded by magnificent mountains Hajla, Mokra gora, Krstac, Zljeb and Turjak. The Ibar River flows through it and forests cover all regions. Rich in large forests, field and forest flowe ers Rozaje represents special summer tourism destination. During winter months surrounding mountains abound with snow and ski lifts and ski paths make winter impression full. The important cultural and historic monuments are Mosque Kurtagica, Illyrian settlement at Brezojevica hill, and ruins of church Ruzica.

Zabljak

Zabljak is the city on the highest altitude of the Balkans. It is located at the altitude of 1456 m. Located in the very center of enormous mountain of Durmitor. Zabljak represents the best destination for winter tourism. In its vicinity there is the deepest canyon in Europe, magnificent canyon of the Tara River. This little city in the north of Montenegro surrounded by numerous lakes and a number of mountain tops. For its natural beauties emerging at each step Zabljak attracts a large number of visitors during summer. The knowledge that Durmitor outside winter is covered by 1,500 species of various plans is reason enough for visiting of this little city.



Manifestation as Dani planinskog cvijeca and Angel Kup enrich tourist offer of Zabljak and monasteries and churches near the city contribute to expansion of religious tourism. White water rafting on the Tara River is certainly attraction for extreme sports fans.

Plav

Plav is located at the feet of the mountain rife Prokletije on the springs of the river Lim. It is considered that it got its name after Roman Emperor Phlavius during the Roman rule. Nature gifted this region dearly with variation of scenery. Plav abounds in lakes and the most known is The Plavsko lake, glacier lake one of the largest and most beautiful in this region. The lakes Hridsko and Visitorsko are mountain lakes and Visitorsko is specific for its floating island. Plav can bribe for its karsts wells among which are Alipasa wells and Oko Skakavica. Cultural heritage of Plav is various. Old library, Old mosque, Holy Trinity Church at Brezjeveci, Redzepakica kula and mosque Sultania are only a part of cultural heritage of this city.

Montenegro

