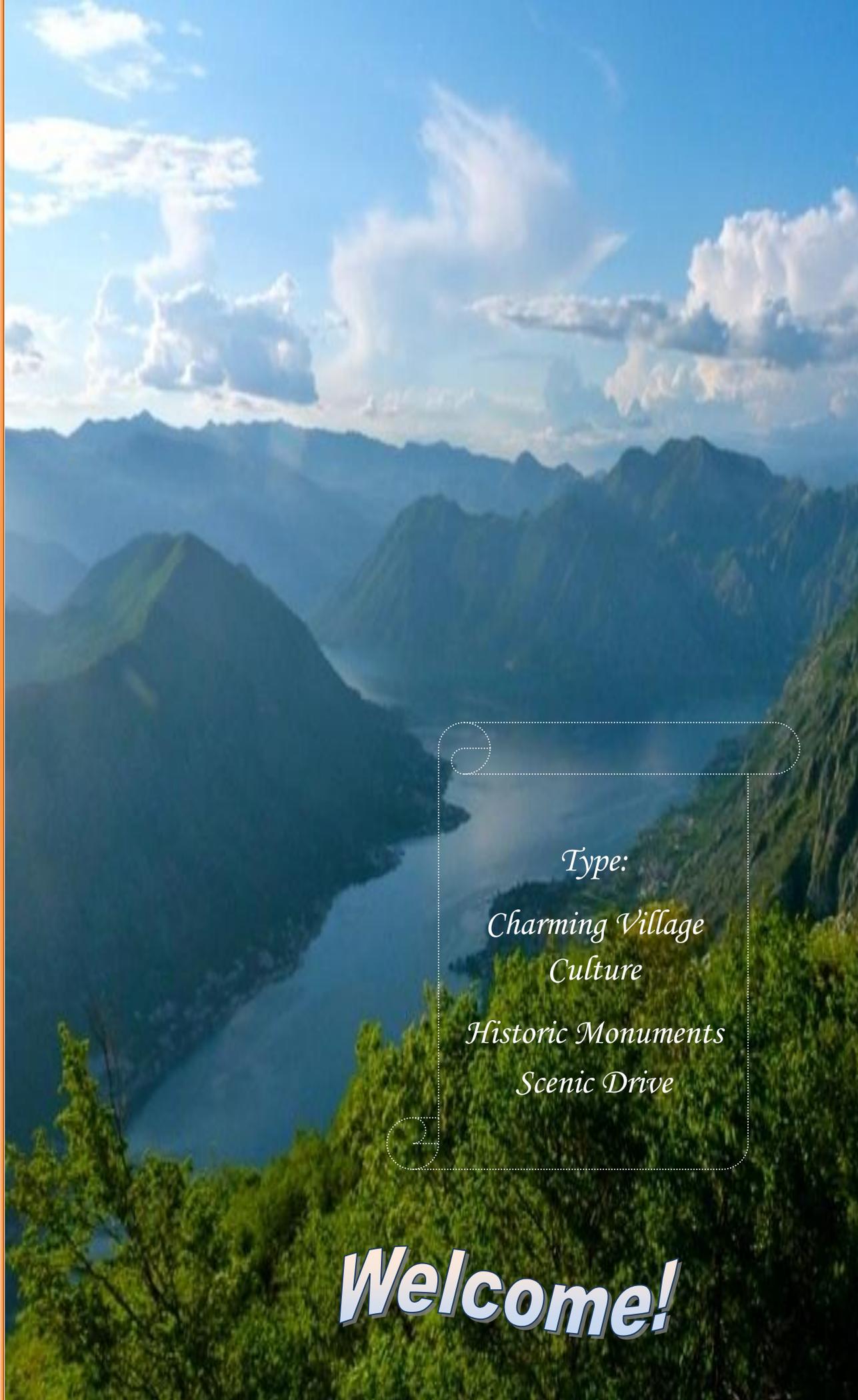


MONTENEGRO TOUR



Type:

Charming Village

Culture

Historic Monuments

Scenic Drive

Welcome!



ABOUT TOUR



See the best parts of Montenegro on this mini tour! We take you to visit three places with a great history - three places with a soul. This is tour where you will learn about the old customs in Montenegro, and also those who maintain till today. See the incredible landscapes and old buildings that will not leave you indifferent.

Type: Charming Village, Culture, Historic Monuments, Scenic Drive

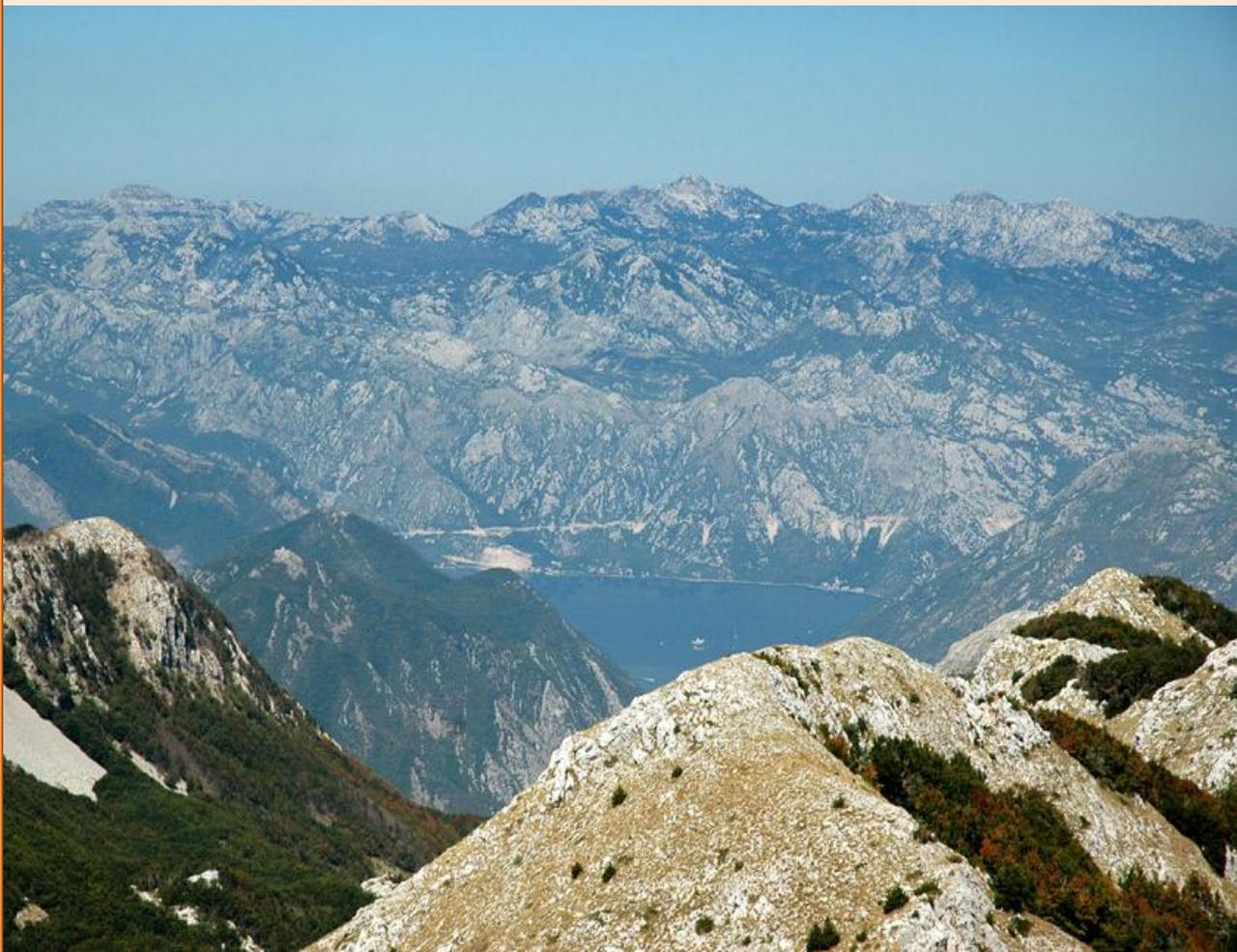
Length: 6 Hours

Walking: Medium

Mobility: No wheelchairs

Guide: Licensed Guide

Language: English, Italian, French, German, Russian (other languages upon request)





Every Montenegrin will say: "Who didn't see Cetinje, haven't been in Montenegro!" So don't miss to visit the most significant city in the history and culture of Montenegro and its numerous monuments: The Cetinje monastery, from which Montenegrin bishops ruled through the centuries; Palace of King Nikola, Montenegrin king who together with his daughters made connection with 4 European courts; Vladin Dom, art museum with huge collection of art paintings and historical symbols, numerous embassies and museums... After meeting your guide at the pier, you walk to your awaiting vehicle which will take you to Njegusi, a quiet mountain village.

Njegusi

Njegusi is a village located on the slopes of mount Lovcen. This village is best known as birthplace of Montenegro's royal dynasty of Petrovic, which ruled Montenegro from 1696 to 1918. Njegusi is a birthplace of famous Montenegrin bishop and writer – Petar II Petrovic Njegos. The village is also significant for its well-preserved traditional folk architecture. Cheese and smoked ham (prosciutto) from Njegusi are made solely in area around Njegusi, are genuine contributions to Montenegrin cuisine. Coffee break and chance to buy or sample the local specialties. After short brake, you will proceed to Lovcen, where you can visit the mausoleum of Petar II Petrovic Njegos.



ABOUT LOVCEN



Mountain Lovcen

Mt. Lovcen is part of Lovcen National Park which has an area of 6.220 hectares of pine-covered mountains. There's a road winding its way up to the top (also used at times for rallies) and then hundreds of steps to the very top, where you can see the mausoleum dedicated to the Montenegrin ruler and poet, Petar II Petrovic Njegos, who was born at the foot of this mountain (in Njeguse) and had expressed the desire to be buried on Lovcen.



On the peak Jezerski vrh (The Lake peak) on Mt. Lovcen, at 1660 meters altitude, there is the Mausoleum of Petar II Petrovic Njegos. It was erected according to the project of Croatian sculptor Ivan Mestrovic on the spot where Njegos during his life, had his small church-chapel built wishing to be buried in there. The chapel was removed and the mausoleum built on its place.

There's a tunnel with the stairway cut through the massif of Lovcen. The central part of this building represents the chapel. At its entrance there are two monumental statues of Montenegrin women made of black granite. They just like Caryatids support the construction of the chapel. In the chapel there is a monumental statue of Njegos sitting with an opened book in his lap. The relics of Njegos were buried in an underground crypt, in the sarcophagus made of marble. The tour continues to Cetinje, the old Montenegro capital which is located just below the tips of Lovcen, at 680m above sea level.



ABOUT CETINJE



Cetinje

Cetinje is a town and Old Royal Capital of Montenegro. It is also a historical and the secondary capital of Montenegro (Prijestonica), with the official residence of the President of Montenegro. Cetinje is a town of immense historical heritage, founded in the 15th century. It became the centre of Montenegrin life and a religious centre. Because of its heritage as a long-term Montenegrin capital that it is today the honorary capital of Montenegro. Located at the foot of Lovcen mountain, Cetinje is the city of museum, old capital of Montenegro for centuries, and origin point of Montenegrin spirituality and statehood.

The town was founded in back in 1482, when Ivan Crnojevic, the last ruler of the powerful mediaeval state of Zeta, erected a palace below Orlov Krs (The Eagle karst), and after that founded the monastery as the centre of the Zeta Metropolitan ate. He did this convinced that the state would be better protected from invaders in these inaccessible surroundings.



The earlier monastery that Ivan Crnojevic had built in 1484 was on a different location called "Cipur" (from the Greek kipurion meaning beautiful garden) until it was destroyed in an Ottoman campaign in 1692. King Nikola built court chapel in 1886 dedicated to the Birth of the Virgin on that place. The relics of King Nikola, Queen Milena and Princess Ksenija and Vjera were moved from San Remo in 1989 and buried in this church.



King Nikola's Museum



King Nikola's Museum

The building of the court of King Nikola I Petrović, known as Palace, began in 1863 at the beginning of King Nikola's reign and ended in 1867. At first, it was a simple building with rectangular base. It had the attic with two-tracked flight of stairs and the balcony beyond it. Adding two wings in 1871 enlarged the court and it was given its final neoclassicist look in 1910, on the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Prince Nikola when Montenegro was proclaimed kingdom. Interior of this court is adjusted both to residential and family life and is characterized by luxury dominated by secession style. As for the exterior, there are parquet floors, walls covered by silky wallpapers, ceilings decorated with the plastering, luxurious light-mixtures, furniture pieces, etc.



Nowadays, the court houses the National Museum of Montenegro. The Museum possesses a few dozen thousands of objects distributed in archeological, ethnographic and artistic collections, as well as in collections of decorations, weapons, medallions, heraldic devices, flags and photographs. Palace Library consisting of around 10.000 rare titles, among which the two Octoechoes (one voice and five voice ones) which are outstanding are also kept in the Museum.



Monastery of Cetinje



Monastery of Cetinje

Cetinje monastery is very important religious and historical center of Montenegro. The Monastery was dedicated to the Nativity of Virgin Mary (Holly Mary). This famous temple was built by John Crnojevic 1484. In that period Monastery was became the seat of the Bishopric of Zeta. After the 1493rd Bishop of the bishopric were called "the Montenegrin seaside." The monastery was demolished 1692nd by the Turks, and restored him to Bishop Daniel, the place near the original location. On this occasion the new monastery was built from old stones, and transferred to the plate with the crest Crnojevic and dedication of John Crnojevic. Before the 1714th the monastery was burned down and rebuilt it around the 1743rd by Montenegrin Metropolitan Sava Ivanovic Njegos. Over time he built, and its current appearance dates from 1927. year.

The monastery owns the relics of priceless value. First of all, in church was a preserve a relics of St. Petar of Cetinje (Petar Petrovic Njegos) and in the his grave is small box that contain the hand of St. John the Baptist. Here is also and particles of the Holy Cross. In museum is epitrahelj Saint Sava (part of vestment of Orthodox priests and bishops under the felon, that under rice; long as wide, crosses embroidered ribbon with cutout for the head is placed around the neck and provides up to down) from the thirteenth century, the founders of the Serbian Orthodox Church. It contain also crown of Serbian king Stefan of Decani, the dynasty Nemanjic of the fourteenth century, which was identical to the crown of the Montenegrin King Nikola I Petrovic, whom he crowned 1910 th. There are also all sorts of old church banners (including dubious authenticity Bosko Jugovic, one of heroes of famous Battle of Kosovo (1389).



ABOUT KOTOR



Kotor

The last pearl of this picnic is the part of the World's cultural and natural treasury-Kotor. During the visit to this town, you'll see the cathedral of St.Trifun from the 12th century, Maritime museum, numerous palaces, old squares and feel the atmosphere of this unique medieval city.

Kotor is situated on the southeastern part of Boka bay, on a foothill of the mountain Lovcen. The area of community of Kotor is 355 km2. Kotor is cultural, educational, economical and sport center of this area. As the only fiord on the Mediterranean, Boka Kotorska was added to the list of twenty five the most beautiful bays in the world in July 2000, the others being mainly in Scandinavia. Kotor.

The history of Kotor can be traced to the most ancient times. In the surrounding caves there have been found various tools and ceramics witnessing humane existence from the Neolithic period, as well as drawings on the walls of the cave at Lipci near Risan. In the antique period the Illyrian tribal state was the first organized humane community on these territories. Roman conquest began by the end of the third century BC and since the year 169 BC these territories had been under the rule of Rome, and then were taken over by the Byzantines. The first Slav tribes settled there in the 12th century. Its first state was Doclea, later called Zeta. Since the end of the 12th century Kotor was in power of the members of the Nemanjic Dynasty until 1420 when the Republic of Venice occupied it and stayed there until 1797, the time of the Napoleon wars in Europe. After the stormy period from 1797 to 1814 when this area was alternately under the Russians, French, Austrians and Montenegrins, at the Vienna Congress in 1814, Kotor became the constituent of the Austro-Hungary Monarchy and remained under the rule of Austro-Hungary until 1918 when this region became a part of Yugoslavia until its disintegration.

For its unique mixture of different cultures, Kotor entered the list of the world cultural heritage under the protection of the UNESCO. In the past, the most developed industry in this area was trade and maritime affairs. Seafarers used to bring different products from overseas which they would exchange for the goods they were in need of. In that way Kotor became one of the most important trading centers in this part of the Adriatic coast.





The Grgurina Palace - Maritime Museum

The palace Grgurina belonged to the noble family Grgurina. It was built in the eighteenth century in the Baroque style, with the façade on which dominate stone balconies with balustrades. Particularly interesting is originally preserved lay out of the floor rooms according to the Venetian pattern which says: the master's house has four rooms and one parlor. Today in the palace is situated the Maritime Museum whose collection shows development of maritime affairs and cultural level of the inhabitants of the Montenegrin Littoral and Boka Kotorska in the past.



The Maritime Museum of Montenegro in Kotor has grown out of the collection founded by the "Boka Marine" Fraternity, around the year 1880 and opened to public in 1900. It gradually enlarged and in 1938, it was re-arranged and opened to visitors on the first floor of the present Museum building. It was only after the end of World War II, in the period 1949-1952, that the whole building, Baroque palace of the noble Grgurina family from the beginning of the 18th century was completely restored and adapted to meet the needs of the Museum.



St. Tryphon Cathedral



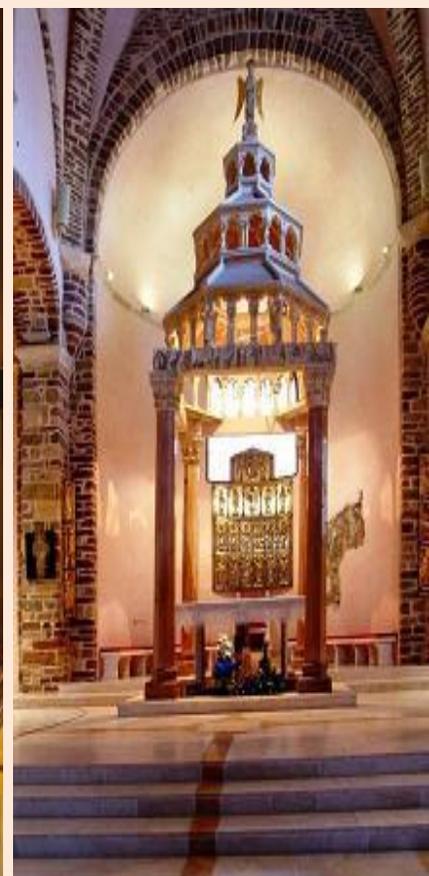
St. Tryphon Cathedral

The Romanesque church built in 1166 on the foundations of the small Romanesque church from the ninth century. It is three-nave Basilica, extensively restored several times, especially after the 1667 earthquake when the bell towers and a part of the façade were destroyed. After the earthquake, new bell towers were made in the Baroque style. The rose windows on the façade are those which attract the special attention.

Once they were Romanesque but today they are with Gothic-Renaissance motives. St. Tryphon's Cathedral has in its possession a rich collection of art paintings preserving the works of Marin Lovra Dobricevic, Tripo Kokolj, Paolo Veroveza, Hieronim Santa Croce and other great artists.

The church has a rich collection of gold and silver relics, the works of local masters from the period from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries. The interior of the Cathedral is depicted with frescoes done by Greek masters-pictures greci. The most important part of the interior decoration of the Cathedral is the Romanesque Gothic ciborium from the fourteenth century above the main altar.

On the wall of the apse there is the Golden Altarpiece with figures of Christ, the Virgin, St. John the Baptist and St. Tryphon and sixteen other saints. It is the masterpiece of Kotor goldsmiths' work of the first half of the fifteenth century.



St. Nicola's Church

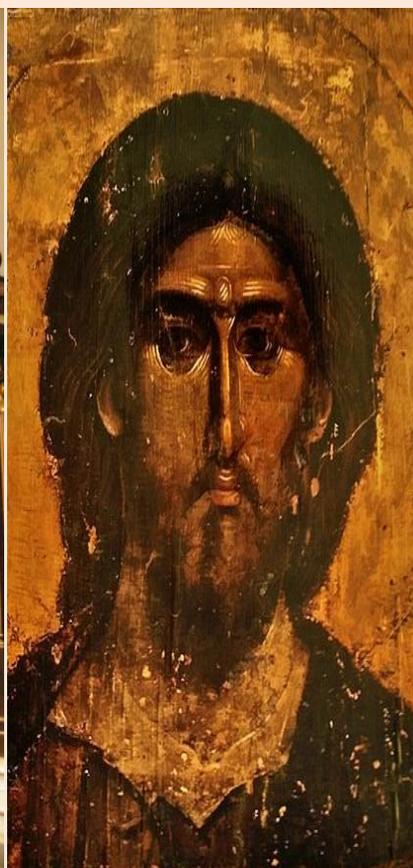


St. Nicola's Church

Church of St. Nicholas is the most important Orthodox Church in Kotor. It is located in the northern part of the old town. The twin towered, frontal facade of the church shares the same square as the pretty St. Luke's Square.

A church was originally built here in the 17th century but was destroyed in the 19th. The building of the church started in 1902 and according to the inscriptions on the facade it was finished in 1909. It was built in the Pseudo-Byzantine style as one-nave church. The main façade is framed with two bell towers. Of special value in the church is iconostasis of the church made in 1908. The church standing in its place dates from 1909.

The interior of the church is well worth investigated for its peaceful atmosphere and beautiful icons. You can get a different view of the church by walking through the Karampana Tower in the western corner of the old town and along the Skurda canal where you will reach the back of the Church. Hanging from the front facade is the flag of the Serbian Orthodox



St. Luka's Church



St. Luka's Church

Another important Orthodox church is St. Luka's Church, also located in the Old Town. It was built during the reign of the Serbian dynasty Nemanjic,

late 12th century. St. Lucas's Church is situated in the centre of the urban core of Kotor. The church was built in 1195. The iconostas of the church is the work of art of Dimitrije Daskal, the founder of the Boka Kotorska Rafailovic iconographic school, from the 17th century. This is the only edifice in the town that did not suffer significant destruction during the earthquake.

The floor in the church consists of tombstones on the joint tombs of the citizens of Kotor, since until the 1830's burials were being carried out in the church itself.



PRICES



Prices from 45,00 € per person

Price of the excursions includes:

1) Transport

- Up to 2 persons – Car Transport
- From 3 to 7 persons - Minivan Transport
- From 8 to 18 persons – Mini bus Transport
- From 18-49 persons - Bus Transport

2) Visit to Mausoleum of Petar II Petrovic Njegos, Palace of King Nikola, Monastery of St.Petar Cetinjski, The Old City of Kotor, Cathedral of St.Tripun, Maritime Museum, Entrance to National Park "Lovcen" and all city fees

3) Snack in Njegusi

4) Tourist Guide Services

PRICE EXCLUDES: Other Entrance fees and meals





Price by type of transport:

Price of this excursion by type of transport:

By Bus (19 - 49 pax)	Price per person	Price per persons without Lovcen	Price per persons without Lovcen and Kotor
- Price for person	45,00 €	35,00 €	30,00 €

By Mini bus (8 - 18 pax)	Price per person	Price per persons without Lovcen	Price per persons without Lovcen and Kotor
- Price for person	55,00 €	45,00 €	40,00 €

By Minivan (3 - 7 pax)	Price per person	Price per persons without Lovcen	Price per persons without Lovcen and Kotor
Price for 3 persons	170,00 €	150,00 €	130,00 €
Price for 4 persons	150,00 €	130,00 €	110,00 €
Price for 5 persons	120,00 €	100,00 €	80,00 €
Price for 6 persons	100,00 €	80,00 €	60,00 €
Price for 7 persons	80,00 €	65,00 €	45,00 €

By Car (1 - 2 pax)	Price per persons	Price per persons without Lovcen	Price per persons without Lovcen and Kotor
Price for 1 person	350,00 €	320,00 €	280,00 €
Price for 2 persons	170,00 €	150,00 €	125,00 €



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Welcome to Montenegro

