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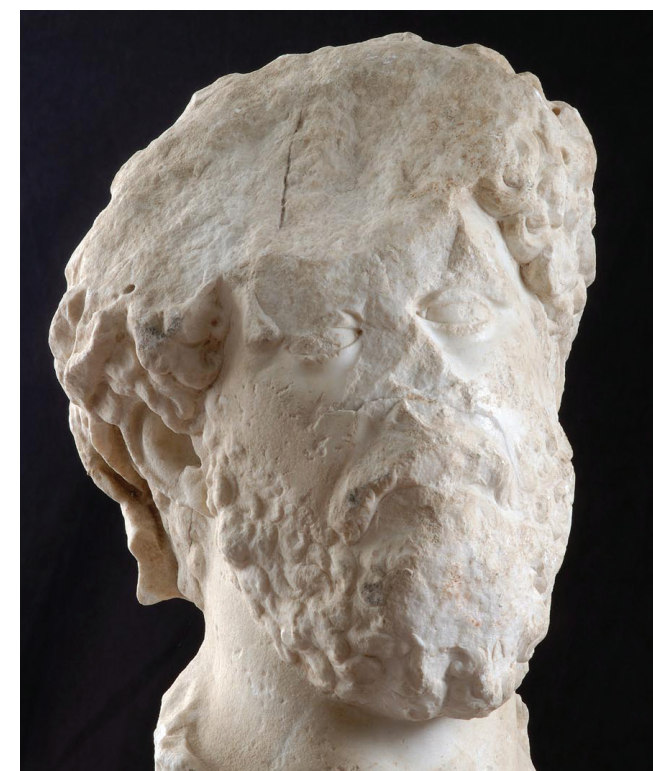
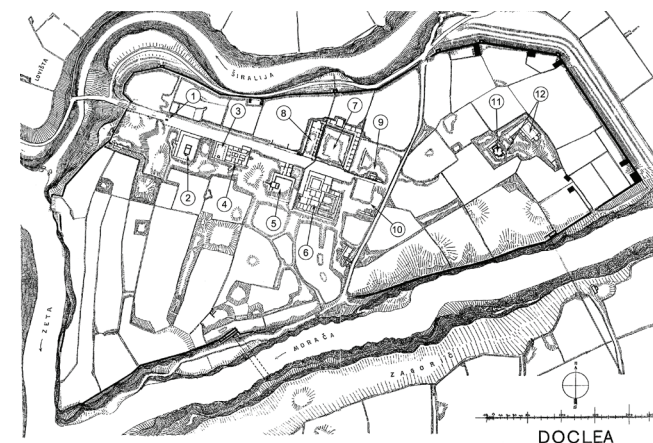


Archeological Site Doclea

The most significant ancient locality in Montenegro, the Roman town Doclea, is situated 4 km far away from Podgorica – the capital city of Montenegro, towards Rogami settlement, on the wide flat plateau between the rivers Zeta, Moraca and Siralija. The long ago abandoned walls decorate the terrace above the rivers and attract writers and random passengers with the spirit of the past and they are also the subject of interest and research for professional and scientific institutions beyond Montenegro borders.

It is considered that the name Doclea originates from the Illyrian tribe Docleati that populated this area and on whose territory the Romans built a town.

The town has a territory of circa 25 hectares and it is established as a classical ancient urban scheme with two main roads, cardo and decumanus that cross in the right angle while all other streets went parallel with them, creating in that way square block of flats. The city square – forum was on the main crossroad. On the same spot, in the near vicinity of the forum, the capital complex was built. Although it was naturally protected, Doclea was also surrounded by massive walls, towers and bastions that covered the plateau on which the town was built. After Goth's devastation, in the beginning of the v centur, Doclea loses its power, especially after earthquake in 518, which caused a lot of damage.



The main street via principalis went east–west, from the bridge on Siralija to the bridge on Moraca river. On the left and right side, there were the most important town buildings, as it is typical even for the modern town complexes. Close to bridge on Siralija river, towards the city center, there was an arch, in honor of the Emperor Galien. The space on the right from the arch was occupied with two temples in honor of Rome and Diana. On the east side of the temple of Diana there was a town's bath – thermae, whose rooms were organised in a typical Roman manner. Every section in thermae was richly decorated with floor mosaics and sculptures.

Right across the thermae, on the north side of the street, there was a forum with basilica. The basilica represents the monumental stone. Its frontal facade, facing the forum had decorative colonnades. On the basilica epistle, there is a part of inscription that claims the building was honored a fifteen year old boy Flavio Frintano Balbino, whose gold statue on the horse decorated the forum. Along the south side of the main road, the remains of the capitol temple with high pedestal and decorative stone work were found.

Within the architectural complex of the town, there is an aqueduct. Even though the town was built on three rivers, Doclea got water from the spring of river Cijevna. The aqueduct was 16 km long, starting from Cijevna river, Dinosa, over Vrela Ribnicka up to Zagoric, and over river Moraca entered the town from its east side.



About the project

Project RiTour – *Valorisation of cultural and natural heritage through cross-border cooperation of urban tourist destinations on the Adriatic basin karst rivers*, aims to diversify and promote the tourism offer of urban destinations (Blagaj in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Solin in Croatia, Podgorica in Montenegro) on rivers of the Adriatic basin (Buna, Jadro, Morača) through cross-border cooperation on sustainable tourism development, capacity building of service providers and through revitalization of cultural heritage and sustainable use of natural resources.

The project RiTour is funded by the European Union under the Interreg IPA Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Croatia – Bosnia and Herzegovina – Montenegro 2014–2020. The Project is implemented by the Tourist Board of HNC in cooperation with the project lead partner Public Institution RERA SD for Coordination and Development of Split Dalmatia County, and project partners: City of Solin, Public Institution for the Management of Protected Areas in the County of Split and Dalmatia *Sea and Karst*, City of Mostar and Tourist organization of Podgorica.



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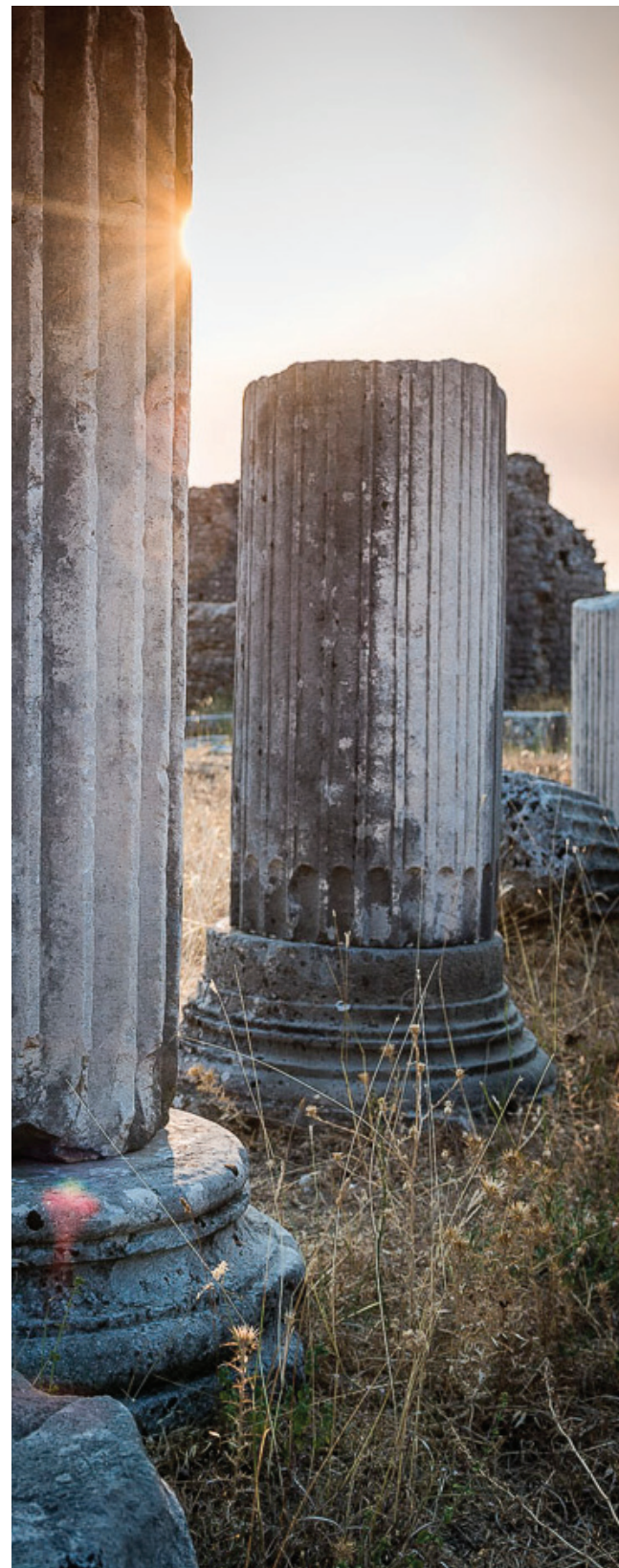
The project is co-financed by ERDF and IPA II funds of the European Union.

After IV century, all life event were concentrated in the eastern part of the town where the complex of church buildings of episcopal character was found. *The Glass of Podgorica*, plate is from that period. It is decorated with scenes from Old and New Testament and it is an exceptional example of the Early Christian art. It is kept in Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Outside the city walls, on the north-east, north-west, south-east, and south-west part, there are necropolis, which was a characteristic in ancient period municipalities.

For more than one century, the archaeological site Doclea, attracts the attention of native and foreign researchers and

scientists. The first research on the site started at the end of the 19th century, and since then, research has been carried out, scientific and professional papers have been published, and in recent years, intensive archaeological research of interdisciplinary character has been intensified in cooperation with institutions from abroad. The research is carried out on several locations and has resulted in significant discoveries that bring us a new light to the lives of ancient Doclea inhabitants. The archaeological site Doclea is very attractive for many tourists who visit this old Roman city. The site has the basic infrastructure, availability and sufficient information that provides tourists and all other visitors, a comfortable and safe visit of the material remains of Doclea.



Capital City of Podgorica

Capital City of Podgorica is an administrative, university, cultural and economic center of Montenegro. It is a scene of numerous cultural, theatrical, film and sports events and manifestations of international type. It is situated on the surface of 1492 square kilometers of the whole territory, in the valleys of five rivers: Moraca, Zeta, Cijevna, Ribnica and Sitnica, surrounded by three lakes: Skadarsko, Bukumirsko and Rikavacko. An exquisite geographic position and closeness of European centers, specific and pleasant Mediterranean climate and geomorphologic disposition, contribute to the multiplex and convenient integration of ecologic surroundings. It is defined by good position and traffic connection with south and hinterland. Distance from the Adriatic Sea (60 km) and Skadar lake (19 km). Extremely good position and relatively small distance from airports: Aiport Podgorica (12 km), Airport Tivat (81 km) and Airport Cilipi/Dubrovnik (153 km). Along with conveniences of Mediterranean climate, a large number of sunny days, during the year while the level of precipitation is relatively small. Podgorica is aligned with the warmest regions of the Europe. Podgorica is embellished by diverse and rich wildlife, as also by the richness of green surfaces and park zones, on the surface of about 173 hectares.

