

PODGORICA PUTEVIMA PRAVOSLAVLJA

DISCOVERING THE ORTHODOX HERITAGE





RANOHRISĆANSKE CRKVE

EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Na ušću rijeka Zete u Moraču, u podgoričkom naselju Rogami, nalaze se ostaci antičkog grada Dioklije, u kojem se nalaze ostaci hrišćanske bogomollje, koju čine velika episkopska crkva i episkopska palata, kao i manji dvorski hram za koji se pretpostavlja da je posvećen Presvetoj Bogorodici.

Dioklija je najverovatnije imala svog episkopa u drugoj polovini 4. vijeka, ali s obzirom da je imala skroman i povučen vjersko-bogoslovski život, bila je isključena tadašnjih bogoslovskih rasprava. Dioklija je bio najveći grad na teritoriji današnje Crne Gore, provincija sa dovoljno velikim brojem vjernika i kao takva imala je svog episkopa.

Jedan od prvih zapisa o Diokliji javlja se u 5. vijeku, tačnije 451. godine, kada se episkop Evandar (Evandros), koji je tamo bio za stolom, pojavljuje i lično potpisuje kao učesnik IV Halkidonskog sabora posle rušenja Dioklija, nakon čega se povukao u manastir Zaticu.

At the confluence of the Zeta and Morača rivers, in the Podgorica settlement of Rogami, there are ruins of the ancient city of Dioclea, which includes remains of a Christian place of worship, consisting of a large episcopal church and episcopal palace, as well as a smaller palace chapel, which is believed to have been dedicated to the Holy Virgin.

Dioclea most likely had its bishop in the second half of the 4th century, but given that it led a modest and secluded religious-theological life, it was excluded from the theological disputes of the time. Dioclea was the largest city on the territory of present-day Montenegro, a province with a sufficiently large number of believers and as such, it had its own bishop.

One of the first records of Dioclea appears in the 5th century, specifically in 451, when Bishop Evandar (Evandros), who was there at the table, personally signed as a participant in the Fourth Ecumenical Council, and after the fall of Dioclea, withdrew to the Zlatica Monastery.



MANASTIRI MONASTERIES

CRKVA SVETOG ĐORĐA

Church of Saint George

MANASTIR DAJBABE

Dajbabe Monastery

HRAM KRISTOVOG VASKSENJA

Orthodox Temple of Christ's Resurrection

MANASTIR SVETOG ĐORĐA

Saint George Monastery

MANASTIR ĆELIJA PIPERSKA

Ćelija Piperska Monastery

MANASTIR DUGA

Duga Monastery

OKOLINA PODGORICE

PODGORICA NEARBY

MANASTIR MORAČA – KOLAŠIN

Morača Monastery – Kolašin

MANASTIR ŽDREBAONIK – DANILOVGRAD

Ždrebaonik Monastery – Danilovgrad

MANASTIR OSTROG – DANILOVGRAD

Ostrog Monastery – Danilovgrad

ČETINJSKI MANASTIR – ČETINJE

Cetinje Monastery – Cetinje



CRKVA SVETOG ĐORĐA

CHURCH OF SAINT GEORGE

Lokacija/Location: Gorica, Podgorica

O staroj crkvi sv. Đorđa pod Goricom ne postoje istorijski podaci koji bi mogli bliže da odrede vrijeme njenog postanka, ali se smatra da je najstariji pravoslavni vjerski objekat u gradu. Prema sačuvanom predanju Stefan Nemanja, koji se rodio u staroj Ribnici, primio je svoje prvo krštenje u crkvi sv. Đorđa. Po svojoj arhitekturi ona spada u grupu preromanskih spomenika X, XI vijeka dok prvi pisani podaci o crkvi potiču tek iz XVIII vijeka. U literaturi je već ukazano na mnoge zajedničke karakteristike ove građevine sa primorskim crkvicama toga vremena.

There are no historical records that could determine the exact time of the construction of the old Church of Saint George under Gorica, but it is considered the oldest Orthodox Christian religious object in the city. According to preserved tradition, Stefan Nemanja, who was born in the old town of Ribnica, received his first baptism in the Church of Saint George. Architecturally, it belongs to the group of pre-Romanesque monuments from the 10th and 11th centuries, while the first written records about the church date back to the 18th century. Literature has pointed out many common features between this building and other coastal churches of the time.



MANASTIR DAJBABE

DAJBABE MONASTERY

Lokacija/Location: Dajbabe, Podgorica

Manastir Dajbabe je osnovao monah Simeon Popović 1897. godine, neposredno nakon oslobođenja Podgorice od Turaka i posvećen je prazniku Uspenja Presvete Bogorodice. Prema njegovim zapisima, on je podigao manastir u obliku krsta u pećini na mjestu gdje je zetski dječak, pastir Petko Ivezić (kasniji jeromonah Platon) imao je čudesno viđenje. Na tom dijelu Dajbabske Gore postojalo je neko starije kultno mjesto o kojem je starac Simeon ostavio zapise.

Monastery Dajbabe was founded by monk Simeon Popović in 1897, shortly after the liberation of Podgorica from the Turks, and is dedicated to the feast of the Dormition of the Theotokos. According to his records, he built the monastery in the shape of a cross inside a cave, on the site where the boy from Zeta, shepherd Petko Ivezić (later Hieromonk Platon), had a miraculous vision. There was an older cult site which the elder Simeon recorded.





HRAM KRISTOVOG VESKRSENJA

ORTHODOX TEMPLE OF CHRIST'S RESURRECTION

Lokacija/Location: Preko Morače, Podgorica

Najveći i najimpozantniji hram svojom monumentalnošću, arhitekturom i umjetničkom vrijednošću, jedinstvena je sakralna građevina u Podgorici. Izgradnja hrama započela je 1993. godine i trajala je punih 20 godina. Hramom dominiraju dva pirga-kule visine po 26,7 metara, u čijim potkrovljima je smješteno 17 zvona. Najgabaritnije je teško 11 tona i najveće je zvono na Balkanu. Sa južne strane Hrama raste Hilendarska loza poznata po svojim iscjeliteljskim moćima.

Osveštanju Hrama prisustvovali su svi svjetski Pravoslavni Patrijarsi što je jedinstven zabilježen slučaj u svijetu.

The largest and most imposing orthodox temple in terms of its monumental size, architecture, and artistic value, it is a unique sacred building in Podgorica. Its construction began in 1993 and lasted for 20 years. The temple is dominated by two bell towers, each 26.7 meters tall, in the attics of which are placed 17 bells. The largest bell weighs 11 tons and is the largest bell on the Balkans. On the south side of the temple there is the Hilandar vine, known for its healing powers.

All the Orthodox Patriarchs of the world attended the consecration of the Temple, which is a uniquely recorded case in the world.





MANASTIR SVETOG ĐORĐA

SAINT GEORGE MONASTERY

Lokacija/Location: Kosmač, Zeta

Manastir Svetog Đorđa nalazi se na ostrvu Kosmač, površine oko 4 km², obraslom lovorom, u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Skadarskog jezera, poznatom kao Gornje Malo Blato.

Predanje vezuje nastanak manastira za 14. vijek i kralja Vukašina Mrnjavčevića, koji se, prema njemu, u ovom manastiru oženio Jevrosimom, majkom Kraljevića Marka. Od tada je ostao sveti običaj da se mještani ovdje vjenčavaju, a to je bio poseban Božji blagoslov.

Samostan je napušten u prvoj polovini 16. vijeka, a ponovno je obnovljen početkom 18. vijeka.



The Saint George Monastery is located on the island of Kosmač, covering an area of about 4 km², covered with laurel, in the northwest part of Lake Skadar, known as Gornje Malo Blato.

Tradition associates the establishment of the monastery with the 14th century and King Vukašin Mrnjavčević, who, according to the legend, married Jevrosima here, the mother of Prince Marko. Since then, it has been a special custom for locals to get married here, which was considered a special blessing from God.

The monastery was abandoned in the first half of the 16th century but was restored in the early 18th century.



MANASTIR ĆELIJA PIPERSKA

ĆELIJA PIPERSKA MONASTERY

Lokacija/Location: Piperi, Podgorica

Smještena visoko u brdima, na rubu visoravni u Piperima, kod Podgorice, nalazi se ženski manastir Ćelija Piperska. Prema narodnoj predaji sv. Stefan Piperski sagradio je crkvicu oko 1637. godine.

Koliko je ovaj manastir značajan govori činjenica da je Mitropolit Petar II Petrović Njegoš u čast Sv. Stefana Piperskog otvorio jednu od prve tri osnovne škole u manastiru koji je postao jedan od najvažnijih obrazovnih centara pravoslavne Crne Gore. Valja napomenuti da je manastirska biblioteka u svom fondu imala i „Oktoih“, prvu štampanu južnoslavensku ćiriličnu knjigu.



Situated high in the hills, on the edge of a plateau in Piperi, near Podgorica, there is the female Monastery of Ćelija Piperska. According to local tradition, St. Stefan Piperski built a small church here around 1637.

The importance of this monastery is highlighted by the fact that Metropolitan Petar II Petrović Njegoš, in honor of Saint Stefan Piperski, opened one of the first three primary schools in the monastery, which became one of the most important educational centers in Orthodox Montenegro. It is worth noting that the monastery's library contained the "Oktoih," the first printed South Slavic Cyrillic book.



MANASTIR DUGA

DUGA MONASTERY

Lokacija/Location: Duga, Podgorica

Manastir Duga je ženski manastir posvećen Uspenju Presvete Bogorodice i nalazi se na 17. kilometru puta Podgorica – Kolašin, u kanjonu na desnoj obali Morače. Manastir je u XIII vijeku osnovao Vukan Nemanja, sin Stefana Nemanje (Svetog Simeona Mirotočivog) i najstariji brat Svetog Save. Manstir je prvobitno podignut na Gospodinom polju, na ušću Male rijeke u Moraču, 10 km od današnjeg mjesta. Zbog bojazni da će ga Turci uništiti, 1752. godine, četiri plemena: Kuči, Bratonožići, Vasojevići i Piperi u toku jedne noći premještaju manastir na današnju lokaciju. Prema legendi, bila je kolona ljudi duga šest kilometara, a nosili su ga iz ruke u ruku, kamen po kamen.

Duga Monastery is a female monastery dedicated to the Dormition of the Theotokos and is located 17 km from the Podgorica–Kolašin road, in a canyon on the right bank of the Morača River. The monastery was founded in the 13th century by Vukan Nemanja, son of Stefan Nemanja (St. Simeon the Myrrh-flowing), and the oldest brother of St. Sava. The monastery was originally built on Gospodjino Polje at the confluence of the Small River into Morača, 10 km from its present location. However, in 1752, due to fears of Ottoman destruction, four tribes (Kuči, Bratonožići, Vasojevići, and Piperi) moved it overnight to its current location. According to legend, the procession was 6 km long, with people passing the stones from hand to hand.



MANASTIR MORAČA

MORAČA MONASTERY

Lokacija/Location: Đurđevina, Kolašin

Manastir Morača je muški manastir jedan od najznačajnijih srednjovjekovnih spomenika na području Crne Gore. Podignut je 1252. godine. Ktitor manastira bio je knez Stefan Nemanjić, sin titularnog kralja Vukana Nemanjića i unuk velikog župana Stefana Nemanje. Manastir je nastao na području svetosavske Zetske eparhije, a danas pripada Mitropoliji crnogorsko-primorskoj. Manastir Morača je takođe poznat po fresci Gavran hrani proroka Iliju iz XIII vijeka koja je proglašena za drugu najljepšu fresku na svijetu na svetskoj izložbi u Parizu 1952. godine.



Morača Monastery is a male monastery and one of the most significant medieval monuments in Montenegro. It was built in 1252. The founder of the monastery was Prince Stefan Nemanjić, son of titular King Vukan Nemanjić and grandson of the great country governor Stefan Nemanja. The monastery is part of the Svetosavska Zetska Eparchy and today belongs to the Metropolitanate of Montenegro and the Littoral. The monastery is also famous for the fresco of the Raven Feeding the Prophet Elijah from the 13th century, which was declared the second most beautiful fresco in the world at the 1952 World Exhibition in Paris.



MANASTIR ŽDREBAONIK

ŽDREBAONIK MONASTERY

Lokacija/Location: Sekulići bb, Danilovgrad

Manastir Ždrebao Monastery is a female monastery built in 1818 on the foundations of a previous monastery, whose founder, according to tradition, was Stefan Vukan Nemanja. It is located on the left bank of the Zeta River, in the Bjelopavlići Plain on the outskirts of Danilovgrad. The name of the monastery derives from the word "ždrebije," meaning "church estate" in Slavic. Since 1856, the monastery has kept the miraculous relics of Saint Arsenios of Srem, the second archbishop and successor of Saint Sava, the founder of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The name of the monastery derives from the word "ždrebije," meaning "church estate" in Slavic. Since 1856, the monastery has kept the miraculous relics of Saint Arsenios of Srem, the second archbishop and successor of Saint Sava, the founder of the Serbian Orthodox Church.



Ždrebao Monastery is a female monastery built in 1818 on the foundations of a previous monastery, whose founder, according to tradition, was Stefan Vukan Nemanja. It is located on the left bank of the Zeta River, in the Bjelopavlići Plain on the outskirts of Danilovgrad.

The name of the monastery derives from the word "ždrebije," meaning "church estate" in Slavic. Since 1856, the monastery has kept the miraculous relics of Saint Arsenios of Srem, the second archbishop and successor of Saint Sava, the founder of the Serbian Orthodox Church.



MANASTIR OSTROG

OSTROG MONASTERY

Lokacija/Location: Dabovići, Danilovgrad

Manastir Ostrog nalazi se u stijeni na 900 metara nadmorske visine a dobio je ime po brdu koje se strmo uzdiže iznad njega. Osnovao ga je Sveti Vasilije Ostroški 1665. godine i smatra se jednim od najvećih evropskih svetišta. Iz daljine djeluje nestvarno poput čuda svetog Vasilija koja vjekovima privlače rijeke hodočasnika. Pravoslavna crkva Svetog Vasilija Ostroškog Čudotvorca slavi 12. maja kada se iz cijelog regiona organizuju hodočašća prema Manastiru. O značaju za pravoslavni svijet govori i činjenica da ispred Manastira hodočasnici provode noći u oči slave kako bi bili što bliže svecu.

Ostrog Monastery is located in the cliffs at 900 meters above sea level and gets its name from the hill that rises steeply above it. It was founded by Saint Basil of Ostrog in 1665 and is considered one of the largest pilgrimage sites in Europe.

From a distance, it seems like a miracle of Saint Basil, attracting streams of pilgrims for centuries. The Orthodox Church celebrates Saint Basil the Miracle Worker on May 12th, when pilgrimages from the entire region are organized to the monastery. The significance for the Orthodox world is reflected in the fact that pilgrims spend nights in front of the monastery on the eve of the celebration to be as close as possible to the saint.



CETINJSKI MANASTIR

CETINJE MONASTERY

Lokacija/Location: Cetinje

Cetinjski manastir sazi dao je 1484. Ivan Crnojević i tada je postao sjedište zetske episkopije. Cetinjski manastir je sjedište Mitropolije Crnogorsko primorske i sjedište svih vladara iz dinastije Petrović-Njegoš. U manastiru se nalazi crkva Rođenja Bogorodice u kojoj se nalaze mošti Svetog Petra Cetinjskog.

U manastiru se čuvaju neke od najvećih hrišćanskih relikvija kao što su: ruka Svetog Jovana Krstitelja, čestica Svetog Krsta, epitrahelj Svetog Save (Rastka Nemanjića) iz XIII vijeka, osnivača Srpske pravoslavne crkve, kruna srpskog kralja Stefana Dečanskog iz dinastije Nemanjića iz XIV vijeka, koja je bila istovjetno i kruna crnogorskog kralja Nikole I Petrovića kojom je krunisan 1910. godine, štap prvog crnogorskog vladara Ivana I Crnojevića iz XV vijeka

The Cetinje Monastery was built in 1484 by Ivan Crnojević and became the seat of the Zeta Eparchy. The Cetinje Monastery is the seat of the Metropolitanate of Montenegro and the Littoral and the seat of all rulers of the Petrović-Njegoš dynasty. In the monastery, there is the Church of the Nativity of the Theotokos, which houses the relics of Saint Peter of Cetinje.

The monastery also keeps some of the greatest Christian relics, such as: the hand of Saint John the Baptist, a fragment of the True Cross, the episcopal stole of Saint Sava (Rastko Nemanjić) from the 13th century, the founder of the Serbian Orthodox Church, the crown of King Stefan Dečanski of the Nemanjić dynasty from the 14th century, which was also the crown of the Montenegrin King Nikola I Petrović, with which he was crowned in 1910, and the stick of the first Montenegrin ruler Ivan I Crnojević from the 15th century.



POKLONIČKA RUTA 4 DANA

PILGRIMATE ROUTE 4 DAYS

1.DAN
DAY 1

MANASTIR DAJBABE
Dajbabe Monastery

CRKVA SVETOG ĐORĐA
Church of Saint George

HRAM KRISTOVOG VASKRSENJA
Orthodox Temple of the Christ's Resurrection

2.DAN
DAY 2

MANASTIR SVETOG ĐORĐA KOSMAČ
St. George Monastery Kosmač

ČETINJSKI MANASTIR
Cetinje Monastery

3.DAN
DAY 3

MANASTIR DUGA
Duga Monastery

MANASTIR MORAČA
Morača Monastery

4.DAN
DAY 4

MANASTIR OSTROG
Ostrog Monastery

MANASTIR ŽDREBAONIK
Ždrebaoanik Monastery

MANASTIR ČELIJA PIPERSKA
Čelija Piperska Monastery





RESTORAN DUHOVNI CENTAR RESTAURANT

Lokacija/Location: Njegoševa ulica, Podgorica

Restoran “Duhovni centar” u Podgorici spaja duhovni ambijent i domaću kuhinju u mirnom prostoru ispunjenom etno muzikom, ikonama i mirisom tamjana. Nalazi se u centru grada, pored crkvene knjižare. U ponudi su autentična jela, uključujući posne i veganske specijalitete tokom posta. Hrana je ukusna, cijene su pristupačne, a osoblje ljubazno i profesionalno. Otvoren je od ponedjeljka do subote i idealan je za miran obrok u duhovnoj atmosferi.

The “Duhovni Centar” restaurant in Podgorica combines a spiritual atmosphere with traditional cuisine in a peaceful space filled with ethno music, icons, and the scent of incense. Located in the city center next to the Church Library, it offers authentic dishes, including vegan and fasting options during religious periods. The food is tasty, prices are affordable, and the staff is friendly and professional. Open Monday through Saturday, it’s an ideal place for a calm meal in a serene setting.



LOKACIJE MANASTIRA

MANASTIR
MORAČA

MANASTIR
OSTROG

MANASTIR
ČELIJA
PIPRERSKA

MANASTIR
ŽDREBAONIK

MANASTIR
DUGA

HRAM HRISTOVOG
VASKRSENJA

CRKVA
SV. ĐORĐA

ČETINJSKI
MANASTIR

MANASTIR
DAJBABE

MANASTIR
SV. ĐORĐE
KOSMAČ



Tourist Organisation of Podgorica

Office 1

ul. Slobode 47
+382 20 667 535

Office 2

ul. Slobode 30
+382 20 673 679

info@podgorica.travel

www.podgorica.travel

