

# SRBIJA - BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA - CRNA GORA

8 dana – autobusom ili kolima

## PROGRAM PUTOVANJA:

**1. dan BEOGRAD.** Sletanje na aerodrom Nikola Tesla. Transfer do hotela. Večera. Noćenje.

**2. dan BEOGRAD. Doručak.** Polazak u razgledanje grada autobusom i pešice. Beograd glavni grad Srbije, jedan od najstarijih gradova u Evropi koji je od davnina poznat kao značajno saobraćajno čvorište i kao raskrsnica puteva Istočne i Zapadne Evrope. Beograd leži na dve međunarodne reke, na ušću reke Save u Dunav i vode reka ga opasuju sa tri strane. Zbog takvog položaja, sa pravom je nazivan "kapijom Balkana" i "vratima Srednje Evrope". Najstariji arheološki nalazi sa njegovog područja sežu u peti milenijum pre nove ere. U strogom centru Beograda ispod današnje Palate Albanije pronađeni su tokom njene gradnje 1938 godine skeleti neandertalca koji je poginuo u borbi sa mamutom čiji je skelet nađen u blizini, što govori o naseljenosti prostora današnjeg Beograda još u praistorijsko doba. Na obali Dunava nalazi se praistorijski lokalitet Vinča, sa ostacima materijalne kulture praistorijskog čoveka. Pripadnici keltskog plemena su osnovali Singidunum u 3. veku pre nove ere, a ovaj grad se pominje i u antičkim izvorima. Kasnije, ovu teritoriju osvajaju Rimljani, a podelom Rimskog carstva 395. godine on postaje deo Vizantije. Sloveni su u 6. veku sve češće prelazili Dunav i trajno ostajali na ovom području, i tako je na kamenitoj uzvisini iznad ušća Save i nastalo njihovo naselje – Beli Grad. Naziv Beograd se prvi put pominje 878. Godine. Godine 1403. despot Stefan Lazarević veštini diplomatskim potezima dobija Beograd od Ugara i on tada po prvi put dobija status srpske prestonice. **Beogradska tvrđava** je najstariji kulturno-istorijski spomenik Beograda- utvrđenje koje datira još iz prvog milenijuma, sagrađena je prvobitno kao palisada sa zemljanim bedemima ali se tokom vekova razvijala. Beograd koji danas poznajemo razvio se oko ovog monumentalnog istorijskog zdanja, Boemska četvrt **Skadarlija** u centru grada, **Konak kneginje Ljubice** - gradnja Konaka kneginje Ljubice započeta je 1829. godine, a završena 1830. godine i danas je jedan od retkih primera građanske arhitekture tog perioda, **Kapetan Mišino zdanje**-jedna od najpoznatijih građevina devetnaestog veka u Beogradu, u kojoj je smešten Rektorat Univerziteta u Beogradu i deo Filozofskog fakulteta, sagrađena je u periodu od 1857. do 1863. godine, prema planovima češkog arhitekta Jana Nevole. Nakon završetka izgradnje, kapetan Miša je poklonio ovo zdanje svojoj domovini u obrazovne svrhe, **Stari dvor** sa lokacijom u ulici kralja Milana je reprezentativno zdanje u Beogradu koje je podigao kralj Milan Obrenović između 1881. i 1884. godine. U Starom dvoru je između 1903 i 1921. godine živio Petar I Karađorđević, a između 1921. i 1922. kralj Aleksandar I, dok je danas ovo velelepno zdanje sedište Skupštine grada Beograda. **Novi dvor** je velelepno zdanje u kojem se nalazi sedište Predsedništva Republike Srbije. Kao spomenik kulture nalazi se pod zaštitom države. Izgrađen je između 1911. i 1922. godine, a tada je njegova svrha bila isključivo rezidencijalna. **Zdanje Narodne skupštine**- prvi projekat skupštine izradio je Konstantin Jovanović 1891. godine. Međutim zbog političkih događaja i ekonomskih uslova gradnja objekta je odložena nekoliko godina, i tada je poverena arhitekti Jovanu Ilkiću, pobedniku na novoraspisanom konkursu za projektovanje zgrade Narodne skupštine Srbije. Zvaničan početak gradnje palate označen je polaganjem kamna temelja 27. avgusta 1907. godine u prisustvu kralja Petra I Karađorđevića i prestolonaslednika Djordja, narodnih poslanika i diplomatskog kora. **Hram Svetog Save** - je najveći srpski pravoslavni hram na Balkanu, a izgrađen je na mestu gde je Kodža Sinan - paša navodno spalio mošti Svetog Save, osnivača srpske pravoslavne crkve. Izgradnja hrama otpočeta je 15. Septembra 1935. godine, a tada je patrijarh Varnava izvršio osvećenje temelja. **Crkva Svetog Marka** izgrađena je između 1931. i 1940. godine ali je izbijanje Drugog Svetskog rata pomelo izgradnju, u tom periodu izvršeni su samo građevinski radovi Crkva Svetog Marka izgrađena je u srpsko-vizantijskom stilu, po modelu manastira Gračanica..... **Ručak.** Odlazak za Zemun. Nekada zaseban grad Zemun, a danas opština u sastavu Grada Beograda, je u 3. veku pre nove ere ovaj kraj je naselilo keltsko pleme Skordisci i nazvalo ga Taurunum. Najviša tačka Zemuna je brdo Gardoš, sa koga se pruža pogled na ceo Zemun, Dunav i centar Beograda. Tu je i 36 metara visoka Milenijumska kula, poznata i kao Kula Sibirjanin Janka, koju su 1896. podigle mađarske vlasti. Oblast oko Gardoša prepoznatljiva je po uskim ulicama sa kaldrmom i specifičnoj arhitekturi. U podnožju, na Zemunskom keju na obali Dunava nalaze se brojni restorani sa živom muzikom, kafići i klubovi. To je i popularno šetalište, stecište lokalnih alasa i umetnika, uz marine za čamce i galerije. Beograd ima toliko mnogo tajni jedna od njih krije ceo grad ispred površine grada, više od stotina pećina, kanala, tunela, pričaju priču o svojoj vezi sa carstvima i državama koje su vladale ovde tokom vekova. U petom veku Beogradsku tvrđavu su uništili Huni i u ranom srednjem veku došlo je do navale varvarskih plemena. Legenda kaže da je čak Atilin grob leži na ušću Dunava i Save tačnije u samom srcu tvrđave. Istoričari tvrde da je prva kafana u Evropi otvorena upravo na Dorćolu davne 1522. Tada se služila samo crna kafa te se pretpostavlja da otuda i potiče i naziv ove srpske institucije. Zbog svoje strateške lokacije na ušću dveju reka, između Zapada i Istoka, Beli grad je oduvek bio poprište istorijskih događaja oko Beograda su se vodile bitke u 115 ratova i on je bio sraunjen sa zemljom čak 44 puta. Povtatak u hotel. **Večera.** Noćenje.

**3. dan BEOGRAD - FRUŠKA GORA - SREMSKI KARLOVCI - PETROVARADIN - NOVI SAD - BEOGRAD (205 km).** Doručak. Odlazak na **Frušku goru**. Na prostoru 50 km dužine i 10 km širine na sremskoj planini Fruška gora, smešteno je šesnaest srpskih pravoslavni manastira, od kojih je većina raspoređena kao živeća. Ova jedinstvena kulturno-istorijska celina utvrđena je za kulturno dobro od izuzetnog značaja za Republiku Srbiju 1990. godine, a predložena je i za upis na listu svetske baštine UNESCO-a. Šire područje Fruške gore od davnina je bilo bogato svetilištima, a tokom 16. i 17. veka na ovom prostoru je zabeleženo 35 manastira. Od vremena nastanka ovi manastiri nebrojeno puta su pljačkani, rušeni i napušteni, a najozbiljnije su stradali tokom Drugog svetskog rata. Nekoliko manastira je teško oštećeno i tokom NATO bombardovanja 1999. Obilazak manastira. KRUŠEDOL: manastir sagrađen 1515. godine od

strane vladike Maksima Brankovića i njegove majke Angeline. HOPOVO: manastir u kome se zamonašio prosvetitelj Dositej Obradović. Ikonostas je radio Teodor Kračun. BEOČIN: prvi pouzdan pomen o manastiru zabeležen je u turskim popisima iz 1566. i 1578. godine početkom XVII veka crkva je u ruševinama. Novi hram, koji danas postoji podignut je na starom crkvištu ktitorstvom M. Milakovića koji je dao 9.000 forinti u tu svrhu. JAZAK: po narodnom predanju Jazak je osnovao Srpski despot Jovan Branković i postoji kao ženski manastir do 1774.g. Posvećen je Vavedenju Presvete Bogorodice. Nastavak putovanja. Rasuti između zelenih obronaka Fruške gore i plavog Dunava, **Sremski Karlovci** čuvaju bogatu riznicu srpske kulture i duhovnosti u svojim građevinama od neprocenjive istorijske vrednosti, a na njegovim ulicama se i danas slave vino i grožđe uz poeziju Branka Radičevića. Sremski Karlovci su vinogradarski gradić koji je tokom istorije potpadao pod vlast raznih naroda koji su svoj interes nalazili na ovim prostorima, ali to je ovu varoš činilo još bogatijom. Svi narodi koji su se doseljavali, ostavili su neki trag svoje kulture i utkali je u zajedničko kulturno bogatstvo Sremskih Karlovaca. Kažu da u Sremskim Karlovcima svaka zgrada, kuća i ulica priča neku slavnu priču jer je ovaj grad bio duhovni i kulturni centar Srbije. U veličanstvenoj zgradi Patrijaršije ostali su očuvani ikonostasi čuvenih srpskih umetnika Teodora Kračuna i Uroša Predića. Smeštena uz Patrijaršiju beli se Saborna crkva sa zelenim kupolama koje je konstruisao Zaharije Orfelin. Crkva je posvećena Svetom Nikoli, a u njoj se danas čuvaju vredne freske, slike Paje Jovanovića kao i mošti Svetog Arsenija Sremca, drugog srpskog arhiepiskopa. Odmah pored nje nalazi se Rimokatolička crkva posvećena Sv. Trojstvu, a potiče iz 1768. godine. U Sremskim Karlovcima je osnovana prva srpska gimnazija koja se nalazi u samom centru grada. Gimnaziju je osnovao mitropolit Stefan Stratimirović 1791. godine uz dopuštenje cara Leopolda Drugog i uz pomoć bogatih Karlovcana koji su svoj novac uložili u prvu srpsku gimnaziju. Na ovom području od praistorije su živeli razni narodi. **Ručak. Odlazak za Petrovaradin.** Petrovaradinska tvrđava koja je simbol grada, datira iz srednjeg veka, ali su je u obliku koji danas postoji sagradili Austrougari koji su dugo vladali ovim prostorima. Petrovaradinska tvrđava izuzetno ostvarenje fortifikacijskog graditeljstva XVIII veka, predstavlja jedno od najsloženijih, najvećih i najbolje očuvanih artiljerijskih bastionih utvrđenja ovog dela Evrope. Obuhvata prostor severnih obronaka Fruške gore, na desnoj obali Dunava. Sa najvišom kotom od 125 metara nadmorske visine, zauzima dominantan položaj nad jugoistočnim delom Panonske nizije. Jedna od legendi kaže da su upravo zanatlije i trgovci koji su službovali u tvrđavi, a kojima je bilo zabranjeno da se u njoj nastanjuju, podigli naselje koje će u vekovima koji slede postati jedan od najlepših gradova u ovom delu Evrope – **Novi Sad** ili “srpska Atina” kako ga zbog njegove izuzetne kulture i istorije još zovu. Ispod Petrovaradinske stene, male panonske planine Fruške gore, nastao je grad na Dunavu, koji postoji tek nešto više od 300 godina. Prvi put je spomenut 1694 godine, dve godine pošto je počela gradnja Petrovaradinske tvrđave U trorečju Dunava, Tise i Save gde su se sučelile tri civilizacije-Hrišćanskog Istoka, hrišćanskog Zapada i islama našle su utočište brojne etničke i verske grupe. Srbi su to tle nazvali Vojvodina. Na Petrovaradinskoj steni, Rimljani su podigli utvrđenje, koje su kasnije Mađari obnovili a Turci održali. Posle proterivanja Turaka, krajem XVII veka, Austrijanci su podigli mostobran, a oko njega je niklo naselje vojnika, zanatlija i trgovaca. Isprva je naselje nazvano Racko-Srpsko selo, a kasnije Petrovaradinski šanac. Kada se naselje uvećalo, posle prestanka ratova početkom XVIII veka, građani željni slobode uspeali su, uz finansijski otpok od 80.000 forinti, da od carice Marije Terezije izdejstvuju status slobodnog grada, pod imenom Novi Sad. Bilo je to 01.februara 1748. godine. Povratak za Beograd **Večera.** Noćenje.

**4. dan BEOGRAD - TOPOLA/OPLENAC - SRPSKA SVETA GORA - SIROGOJNO - ZLATIBOR (240 km). Doručak.** Izvanredan geografski položaj gradića **Topola**, stvorio je preduslove da ovaj mali grad Šumadije postane političko administrativni centar oslobođenog dela Srbije za vreme Karadjordja. Neposredno po preuzimanju kraljevske dužnosti 1903 godine, Kralj Petar I Karadjordjević je krenuo da ispuni amanet svojih roditelja i o svom trošku izgradi dinastičku grobnicu Karadjordjevića po uzoru na mnogobrojne slične vladarske mauzoleje u Evropi, a uskladu sa pravoslavnom hrišćanskom tradicijom. Kralj je izabrao sam vrh brežuljka tzv. Malog Oplenca. Hram Svetog Djordja i mauzolej dinastije Karadjordjević podignut je na samom vrhu stenovitog brda Oplenac. Nastavak putovanja ka Ovčarskoj-Kablarskoj klisuri. Na putu između Čačka i Titovog Užica, u živopisnoj klisuri Zapadne Morave, po prevojima i u podnožju planina Ovčara i Kablara nalazi se **Srpska Sveta Gora** U ovoj klisuri unedrilo se 12 svetinja. Na levoj strani zapadne Morave, pod Kablarom su manastiri: Blagoveštenje, Ilinje, Jovanje, Nikolje i Uspenje, a pod Ovčarom su: Vavedenje, Vaznesenje, Preobraženje, Svete Trojica i Sretenje. Ilinje je jedini neobnovljen manastir, dok ostali žive istinsku renesansu pravoslavlja – ispunjeni monaškim molitvama, a mesta su hodočašća vernika i turista. Pored manastira, u istom prostoru nalaze se još dva svetilišta: crkva Svetog Save i pećina Kadenica, svojevrsni sakralno-memorijalni objekat. Većina ovih manastira podignuta je u tursko vreme, kada su se pravoslavne bogomolje povlačile u vrleti, u skrovite, zabačene predele zemlje. Obilazak manastira Blagoveštenje koji se nalazi odmah iznad Ovčar Banje, u podnožju Kablara. Pretpostavlja se da potiče iz doba slavni Nemanjića. Veći deo svoje istorije, ovaj manstir je bila „živa“ crkva sem u vreme kada je zbog svoje trošnosti morala biti napuštena. U XIX veku Joakim Vujić je zatiče spaljenu od Turaka. U njemu je svojevremeno zamonašen Patrijarh Pavle. Obilazak manastir Svete Trojice, u tišini, koja je potrebna za duboku i stalnu molitvu, na padinama Ovčara, nalazi se manastir Svete Trojice. Najstariji pisani pomen o manstiru potiče iz 1594/95. godine. Crkva je jednobrodna građevina, primetan je uticaj raške graditeljske škole. Po arhitekturi je najbolji od svih manastira u Ovčarsko-Kablarskoj klisuri. **Ručak.** Nastavak putovanja za **Sirogojno** i obilazak muzeja “Staro selo”- muzeja na otvorenom u kojem se prikazuje arhitektura, unutrašnje uredjenje zgrada, način privredjivanja i organizacija porodičnog života. Prostire se na površini od 5 hektara i ima oko 50 objekata koji su dislocirani i preneti iz okolnih zlatiborskih sela. Spomenički kompleks crkve Svetih apostola Petra i Pavla iz XVIII veka i muzeja na otvorenom “Staro selo” 1983 godine stavljen je pod zaštitu zakona kao kulturno dobro-spomenik kulture od izuzetnog značaja. Nastavak puta do **Zlatibora**, po svemu trenutno najatraktivnija planina u Srbiji, taj atribut je ponela zbog mnogo čega što je takvom promoviše u našoj zemlji, Evropi, pa i šire. Blaga, sunčana leta, blage sunčane zime, prelepa proleća i topla jesen, razlog su turističkim posetama tokom cele godine. Zlatibor je lekovita banja, rekreativni centar, skijalište, centar kulturnih dešavanja i okupljanja ljudi sa svih strana. Brojna izletišta, povezanost sa svim okolnim turističkim destinacijama, Drvengrad, Šarganska osmica, Višegrad, Tara, Drinska regata, Tornik. Smeštaj u hotel. **Večera.** Noćenje.

**5. dan ZLATIBOR - ŠARGANSKA OSMICA - VIŠEGRAD - SARAJEVO (180 km). Doručak.** Nastavak putovanja. **Šarganska osmica** je najatraktivnija turističko-muzejska železnica u Evropi među prugama uskog koloseka. Ona je remek delo svetskog industrijskog nasleđa. Građeni je u periodu od 1921. do 1925. godine projektanti su visinsku razliku od Mokre Gore do Šargana (300 metara nadmorske visine, dužine 3,5 kilometra) premostili čuvenom “osmicom” – petljom dugom oko 13,5 kilometara, iznad podnožja Jatara, sa dvadesetak tunela, nekoliko mostova i vijadukta, koji čine većinu pruge. Voz “Čira” je po prvi put zahuktao davne 1925.godine, a poslednju osmicu je

napravio 28. februara 1974. godine, kada je pruga ukinuta. ŽTP Beograd je 1999. godine počeo obnovu Šarganske osmice u turističke svrhe i do danas je čitava pružna trasa revitalizovana, sa autentičnim staničnim objektima i sa originalnim starim vagonima. Kompozicija Nostalgija sastavljena od dve lokomotive i tri vagona i panoramski vagon danas je u funkciji turističke vožnje, a stanice Jatara i Mokra Gora adaptirane su u ugostiteljske objekte u kojima se turisti odmaraju i okrepljuju tokom vožnje. Vožnja šarganskom osmicom imala je svoju atraktivnost i u vreme dok je funcionisala kao standardni železnički prevoz. Parnjača se probijala kroz stenovite tesnace i visoke useke između Šargana i Mokre Gore, trasom na kojoj pruga pravi neobičnu putanju u vidu broja 8, sa više mesta iz voza putnici su imali prilike da vide tri pruge u različitim nivou. Mnogi bi se uspaničili kada bi videli da im u susret dolazi drugi voz, ali nije bilo nikakve opasnosti jer je taj drugi voz bio u drugom prostornom odseku. Prolazeći trasom čuvene "osmice" dužine 13,5 km putniku je praktično nemoguće da odgonetne kojim je pravcem prošao voz i kuda tek treba da prođe. Daleko od užurbanosti modernog života, obogaćena prirodnim lepotama mrokogorskog kraja ova na tlu Evrope unikatna železnica, danas nam uz nostalgičan pisak parnjače oživljava romantičani duh prošlih dana. Divlji ambijent, slalom kroz krivine, tuneli. Avantura koja odražava gotovo zaboravljenu toplinu truckanja vozom. Odlazak za **Višegrad** grad koji se nalazi se u prostranoj kotlini reke Drine, na brežuljkastim padinama koje se blago uzdižu u planine visoke preko 1000 metara. Višegradska kotlina je jedna od retkih proširenja u toku reke Drine koji se sastoji delimično od visokih klisura i planina. Na mestu gde se planine koje čine uski i duboki kanjon Drine razdvajaju u prostranu kotlinu, stoji kameni 500 godina star most sa 11 lukova širokog raspona, poznatijeg svima kao "na Drini ćuprija". Most je dug oko 250 metara i širok oko 10 metara osim na sredini gde je proširen sa dve terase, sa svake strane po jedna. Taj deo mosta zove se kapija. Idući iz čaršije, na levoj terasi se uzdiže stub na kome je ugrađena ploča sa natpisom stihotvorca Badija iz vremena 1571 kada je izgradnja mosta završena o onome ko je izgradio most i godinu kada je izgrađen. Andrićgrad je nastao kao ideja prof. Kusturice o kamenom srednjovekovnom gradu inspirisanog delima i likovima nobelovca Ive Andrića. To je u stvari vizija kako je Višegrad mogao izgledati da ga nisu zaobišli renesansa i ostali istorijski periodi. U arhitektonskom pogledu sam grad je mešavina različitih epoha i stilova koji su je smenjivali kroz istoriju ovog područja: vizantijski stil, otomanski period, renesansa, klasicizam. **Ručak.** Nastavak putovanja za Sarajevo. Smeštaj u hotel. **Večera.** Noćenje.

**6. dan SARAJEVO - MOSTAR - KOTOR - BUDVA/BEČIĆI (340 km). Doručak.** Razgledanje glavnog grada Bosne i Hercegovine. **Sarajevo** je najveći grad u Bosni i Hercegovini i istaknuti kulturni centar u Jugoistočnoj Evropi. Grad je poznat po svojoj tradicionalnoj kulturnoj i verskoj raznolikosti, sa pripadnicima islama, pravoslavlja, judeizma i katolicizma. Zbog svoje duge i bogate istorije i pripadnosti, verskih i kulturnih raznolikosti, Sarajevo se ponekad naziva "Jerusalimom Evrope". Sarajevo spada u one gradove čiji je postanak vezan za dolazak Osmanlija, čiji je razvitak i osnovni oblik uslovljen vekovnom osmanlijskom upravom. Pre više od pet stotina godina prethodnice osmanlijske ekspanzije bile su česti gosti. Tu su se kasnije i ustalile. One su i bile začetnice prvih naselja na samom ždredu planinskog klanca kroz koji se reka Miljacka provlači kao konac kroz iglene uši. Sa učvršćenjem osmanlijske vlasti u Bosni iz tih utvrđenja i naseobina oko njih stao je da se razvija administrativni, vojni i trgovački centar. Grad se širio i ulepšavao, naročito u toku XVI i XVII veka. Iz razdoblja osmanske vlasti u Bosni i Hercegovini posebno je značajan dobro očuvani trgovački deo grada, Baščaršija, bogat jedinstvenim arhitektonskim ostvarenjima osmanske gradske arhitekture. Baščaršija je stara sarajevska čaršija, te istorijsko i kulturno središte grada. Baščaršija je izgrađena u 15. veku, kada je Isa-beg Isaković osnovao i celi grad. Reč Baščaršija potiče od reči "baš", koja na turskom znači "glavna", tako da Baščaršija znači "glavna čaršija". Zbog velikog požara u 19. veku, današnja Baščaršija je dvostruko manja nego što je nekad bila. Baščaršija se nalazi na severnoj obali reke Miljacke, u opštini Stari Grad Sarajevo. Na njoj se nalazi nekoliko važnih istorijskih objekata. Danas je Baščaršija glavna turistička atrakcija grada Sarajeva. Odlazak za **Mostar** grad koji je ime dobio po čuvarima mostova (mostarima) na obalama reke Neretve. Ubraja se u jedan od najlepših gradova u Bosni i Hercegovini. Neretvu premošćuje Stari most, koji se zajedno sa starim gradom od 2005. godine nalazi na popisu zaštićene kulturne baštine UNESCO-a. Stari grad - istorijska četvrt grada sa Starim mostom i nizom ostalih sadržaja iz bogate istorije grada. Osim Starog mosta, u starom delu Mostara se nalaze i druge važne znamenitosti, poput Krive ćuprije, kula oko Starog mosta, Tabhane, ulice Kujundžiluk, Karadobegova džamija - najstarija i najlepša džamija u Hercegovini, hotel Ruža i mnogih drugih. Mostar je poznat po svojim mostovima, osim Starog mosta u urbanoj zoni grada nalaze se još: Most Musala (1882.), Lučki Most (1913.) i Carinski most (1917.), izgrađeni u austro-ugarsko doba. **Ručak.** Nastavak putovanja za **Kotor** Arheološki nalazi na području današnjeg Kotora upućuju na dug život na tom mestu. Srednjovekovni utvrđeni grad Kotor smešten je na samom kraju Bokokotorskog zaliva. Nije poznato kada je nastalo najranije naselje na mestu današnjeg grada. Grad je opasan starim, četiri kilometra dugim zidinama kroz koje se u njega ulazi na troja vrata. Zbog autentičnosti i opštih kulturno-istorijskih vrednosti, kao vekovna spona između Mediterana i balkanskog zaleđa, Kotor se nalazi na listi UNESCO-a kao deo svetske prirodne i kulturne baštine. U gradu su pomorski muzej, pomorski fakultet, institut za biologiju mora, pozorište, istorijski arhiv. Na prostoru izrazito nepravilnog trouglastog oblika okruženog bedemima, nalazi se stari grad Kotor. Koji u današnjem obliku predstavlja zamršeni splet uskih, krivudavih uličica i nepravilnih trgova, porazbacanih naizgled bez ikakvog smisla ili plana po urbanom tkivu. Međutim, upravo ta nepravilnost i nepotčinjenost strogim kanonima urbanizma daje Kotoru većitu draž neponavljanja, originalnosti i spontanosti u nastajanju. Druga specifičnost urbane šeme Kotora unutar bedema jeste da ulice nemaju svoja imena, već najčešće tradicionalne narodne nazive, odnosno, nadimke; posebno je karakterističan naziv ulice "Pusti me proć" u severoistočnom delu grada, koja je toliko uska da se dva čoveka teško mogu mimoići. Nastavak putovanja za Bečiče/Budvu. Smeštaj u hotel. **Večera.** Noćenje.

**7. dan BUDVA/BEČIĆI - CETINJE - LOVČEN - BUDVA/BEČIĆI (120 km). Doručak.** Odlazak za **Cetinje** istorijsku i sadašnju prestonicu Crne Gore, Zbog svoje autentične arhitekture i velikog broja istorijskih građevina, relikvija, manastira, crkvi i muzeja, ovaj grad je dobio naziv „grad-muzej“. Osvajački pohodi Turaka primorali su tadašnjeg gospodara Zete Ivana Crnojevića da sedište države – iz utvrđenog grada Žabljaka – premesti na nepristupačnije podneblje. Prvo je to učinjeno 1475. godine, kada je zetski vladar svoju prestonicu preselio na Obod, nakon čega je morao ići još dublje, u brda, u podnožje planine Lovćen. Biljarda, zdanje koje je podigao crnogorski duhovni i svjetovni vladar, pesnik i filozof Petar II Petrović Njegoš i u kojem su nastala njegova najznačajnija dela. Biljarda je nekadašnja Njegoševa rezidencija, a sagrađena je 1838. godine, po planu Jakova Ozereckovskog. Ime je dobila po prvom bilijarskom stolu u Crnoj Gori, koji je Njegoš doneo iz Beča. Stalnu postavku Biljarde čine Njegoševi lični predmeti, rukopisi, knjige, bogat bibliotekski fond, novac i oružje. Odlazak na planinu **Lovćen**, najmonumentalniji spomenik nacionalnog parka Lovćen je Njegošev mauzolej, podignut na jezerskom vrhu, mestu koji je ovaj istaknuti pesnik i mislilac još za života izabrao za večni počinak. **Ručak.** Razgledanje **Starog grada u Budvi**. Razgledanje Budve grada koji se smatra jednim od najstarijih naselja na Jadranu. Prema legendi, osnivač Budve bio je Kadmo, sin

feničanskog kralja Agenona, vladar Tebe, muž Aresove i Afroditine kćerke Harmonije. U dubokoj starosti supružnici su bili prisiljeni da napuste grad. Na volovskoj zaprezi (otud naziv Butoe - volovi) došli su u zemlju Ilira i zagospodarili njome. Vjeruje se da se Kadmov i Harmonijin grob nalazi u blizini Epidamna, današnjeg Drača. Ime Stari Grad, Budva je nosila u srednjem veku. Većina arhitekture Starog grada je Venecijanskog porekla. Vrata, prozori, balkoni i mnoge druge male ali primetne stvari su rimskog stila Venecijanske Republike. Postoje tri osnovne crkve u Starom Gradu. Prva je Svetog Ivana, koja je sagradjena u 7 veku i sve do ukidanja Budvanske biskupije bila je katedrala, druga Bogorodična crkva Santa Maria in Punta, koja datira iz 840 godine i treća Svete Trojice, koja je sagradjena 1804 godine. Venecijanski zidovi starog grada su vrlo zanimljiva turistička atrakcija. Povratak u hotel. **Večera.** Noćenje.

**8. dan BUDVA - OSTROG - BEOGRAD (550 km). Doručak.** Polazak za manastir **Ostrog** manastir Srpske pravoslavne crkve smešten uz skoro vertikalnu liticu, visoko na planini Ostroška greda u Crnoj Gori. Posvećen je Svetom Vasiliju Ostroškom. Manastir Ostrog se sastoji od Gornjeg i Donjeg manastira. Nalazi se na području Bjelopavlića, pripada opštini Danilovgrad i smešten je u okomitoj steni, sa koje se pruža pogled na ravnicu Bjelopavlića. Osnovao ga je hercegovački mitropolit Vasilije u 17. veku koji je tu i sahranjen, a kasnije je i kanonizovan. On je Svetac Čudotvorac. Manastir Ostrog spada među najposjećenije u jugoistočnoj Evropi. U njega dolaze vernici svih religija iz svih krajeva sveta. Arhitektura manastira Ostrog je jedinstvena zbog geografskog položaja manastira uzevši u obzir da je manastir praktično uklesan u steni. Tako je Crna Gora ai Srpska pravoslavna crkva dobila manastir koji je jedinstven na našim prostorima i to ne samo po arhitekturi već i po čudnim zanimljivostima koje se za ovaj manastir vezuju. Nastavak putovanja za Beograd. Dolazak oko 22 sata.

PUTNIK TRAVEL

# SERBIA - BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - MONTENEGRO

8 days – by bus or by car

## TRAVEL PROGRAM:

**1. day BELGRADE.** Landing at the airport Nikola Tesla. Transfer to the hotel. Dinner. Overnight stay.

**2. day BELGRADE.** Breakfast. Departure of sightseeing city tour by bus and on foot. Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, is one of the oldest cities in Europe which has been a crucial junction since times before and a crossroad between East and West Europe. Belgrade lays on two international rivers, on the delta of Sava and Danube and the river waters surround it from three sides. Its location rightfully earned it a nickname “the gate to Balkans” and “the door of Central Europe”. The oldest archeological findings from this area date to the fifth millennia before Christ. In the historical center of Belgrade, in 1938, during the construction of Albanija Palace and where it still stands today, the remains of a Neanderthal, who died fighting a mammoth, were found. His remains were found in the vicinity, which testifies to an existence of a habitat on the territory of today’s Belgrade even in the prehistoric times. On the river bank of Danube a prehistoric settlement Vinca can be found, with the remains of artifacts of a prehistoric man. A Celtic tribe has founded Singidunum in 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and the city is even mentioned in some ancient sources. Later on, this territory was occupied by Romans and with the division of the empire in year 395 it becomes a part of Byzantine Empire. In the 6<sup>th</sup> century the Slavs have started crossing the river more often and then permanently stayed in this area, and so, on the rocky highland over the delta of river Sava their settlement has been created – Beli Grad – White City. The name Belgrde is mentioned for the first time in year 878. In 1403 Despot Stefan Lazarevic gets Belgrade under his administration by the use of skillful diplomatic negotiations with Hungarians whence the city receives a status of the Serbian capital for the first time. **Belgrade fort** is the oldest cultural and historic monument of Belgrade – the fortification dates since the first millennium, built originally as a palisade with ramparts made of earth that developed over the centuries. Belgrade as we know it today has developed around this monumental historical structure: bohemian quartet **Skadarlija** in the city center, **Konak kneginje Ljubice** – the construction of the Konak kneginje Ljubice has started in 1829, and finished in 1830, and today it is one of the rare examples of the urban architecture of that period, **Kapetan Misino zdanje** – one of the most known structures of the nineteenth century Belgrade, where the University of Belgrade and a part of Faculty of Philosophy are situated today, built in the period from 1857 until 1863, according to construction plans of the Check architect Jan Nevol. After the construction has finished, captain Misa has donated the building to his country for the educational purposes, **the Old court** located in the Kralja Milana Street this representative building in Belgrade that was erected by King Milan Obrenovic between 1881 and 1884. King Petar I Karadjordjevic has lived in the old court between year 1903 and 1921, and between 1921 and 1922 king Aleksandar I, while today this magnificent building serves as the Belgrade city council. **The New court** is a majestic building that has housed the headquarters of the Presidency of the Republic of Serbia. As a monument it is now part of cultural heritage and therefore under the protection of the state. It was built between 1911 and 1922, when its purpose was purely residential. **National parliament building** – the first construction plan was made by Konstantin Jovanovic in 1891. However, because of the political events and economic conditions the construction of the building was postponed for a few years, and then it

was entrusted to architect Jovan Ilkic, the winner of the newly announced competition for the National Parliament building competition. The official starting date of the construction has been marked by a foundation laying ceremony on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August 1907 in the presence of the King Petar I Karadjordjevic and the heir to the throne Djordje, members of parliament and diplomatic core. **The church of Saint Sava** – is the biggest Serbian orthodox temple on the Balkans and it is built on the spot where Pasha Kodza Sinan had supposedly burnt the remains of Saint Sava, the founder of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The construction started on the 15<sup>th</sup> of September 1935, when the patriarch Varnava blessed the foundations. **Saint Marko's Church** was built between 1931 and 1940 but the breaking out of the Second World War disrupted it. During that period only the core constructions have been finalized on the Saint Marko's Church, and it was built in a Serbian – Byzantine style, by Gracanica model. **Lunch.** Departure for Zemun. Once a separate town, and today one of the districts within the City of Belgrade, this location was first inhabited by a Celtic tribe Skordians in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and they named it Taurunum. The highest altitude point in Zemun is the hill Gardos, from which a beautiful panorama of whole of Zemun, Danube and Belgrade center can be seen. Also, a Millennium tower tall 36 meters can be found there, also known as the Tower of Sibirjanin Janko, which was erected in 1896 by Hungarian authorities. The area around Gardos is famous by its narrow, cobblestone streets and specific architecture. At the bottom of the hill on the walk along the Danube quay numerous restaurants with live music, cafes and clubs are situated. This is a famous walk, meeting point of the local fishermen and artists, along the boat marinas and art galleries. Belgrade keeps so many secrets and one of them hides a whole city beneath the surface, more than hundreds of caves, channels, and tunnels tell the story about its connection to the empires and states that ruled these lands over the centuries. In the 5<sup>th</sup> century the fortress was destroyed by the Huns and in the early Middle Ages an invasion of barbaric tribes came to pass. Legend says that Attila the Hun's grave lays on the delta of Sava and Danube, more precisely in the hearth of the fortress. The historians claim that the first tavern in Europe was opened right here on Dorcol in 1522. At the time, only black coffee was served and hence it is suggested that this is where this Serbian word comes from (kafana). Because of its strategic location on the delta of two rivers, between the East and the West, the White City had always been a fertile ground for historical events. The area around Belgrade witnessed battles from 115 wars and the very city was leveled an amazing 44 times. Return to the hotel.

**Dinner.** Overnight stay.

### **3. day BELGRADE - FRUSKA GORA - SREMSKI KARLOVCI - PETROVARADIN - NOVI SAD – BELGRADE (205 km).** Brakfast.

Departure for **Fruska gora**. On the surface 50 km long and 10 km wide on Fruska gora, a mountain in Srem, sixteen Serbian monasteries are situated, out of which more than a half is still active. This unique cultural and historical entity has been proclaimed a Republic of Serbia national heritage site in 1990 and was suggested for the UNESCO's world heritage list. The area of Fruska gora and its surroundings have always been rich in spiritual shrines and during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century 35 monasteries have been registered. Since the time of their creation, these monasteries have often been pillaged, destroyed and abandoned, but the most serious damage they suffered was during the Second World War. Several monasteries were severely damaged during the NATO bombing in 1999. Tour of the monasteries. **KRUSEDOL:** this monastery was built in 1515 by the Bishop Maksim Brankovic and his mother Angelina. **HOPOVO:** the monastery where Dositej Obradovic, famous Serbian educator, has taken the oath. The rood screen was made by Teodor Kracun. **BEOCIN:** the first reliable source where this monastery was mentioned was in Turkish census from 1566 and 1578. In the beginning of 17<sup>th</sup> century the church was in ruins. The new temple that exists today was built on the old church grounds by the patronage of M. Milakovic who invested 9.000 forints for that purpose. **JAZAK:** by the popular belief Jazak was founded by Serbian Despot Jovan Brankovic and it exists as a convent since 1774. It is dedicated the Presentation of Mary. Continuation of the Tour. Scattered between the green hills of Fruska gora and the blue Danube, **Sremski Karlovci** keep the abundant treasure of Serbian culture and spirituality in their priceless, historical structures and on its streets, the wine and the grape are still celebrated by reciting the poetry of Branko Radicevic. Sremski Karlovci is the wine-growing town which has been occupied throughout the history by various nations that found their interest in these lands, enriching this town further more. Each nation that settled here has left a bit of their own culture weaved the common cultural wealth of Sremski Karlovci. It is said that each building, house and street in Sremski Karlovci tells a tail of a famous event or person since it was a spiritual and cultural capital of Serbia. In the magnificent building of a Patriarchy, rood screens have been preserved, made by the well-known Serbian artists Teodor Kracun i Uros Predic. Situated next to the Patriarchy, Congregational church shines white with green domes constructed by Zaharije Orfelin. The church is consecrated to Saint Nicholas and today it holds valuable frescoes, paintings of Paja Jovanovic as well as the remains of Saint Arsenije Sremac, second Serbian Archbishop. Right next to it, a Roman Catholic Church is situated, dedicated to Holy Trinity, dating since 1768. The first Serbian high school was founded in Sremski Karlovci and today can be found in the city center. A Metropolitan bishop Stefan Stratimirovic has founded this high school in 1791, with the permission of emperor Leopold II and with help of the wealthy citizens who inceded their own resources in its construction. Various people lived in these lands since the prehistoric period. **Lunch.** Departure for **Petrovaradin**. Petrovaradin fort, which is the symbol of the town, dates since middle ages, but the form that it has today was built and finalized by Austro – Hungarian empire that reigned over this region for a long time. Petrovaradin fort is an outstanding accomplishment in the fortification construction of 18<sup>th</sup> century, and it represents one of the most complex, biggest and most preserved artillery bastion forts in this part of the Europe. It encompasses the area of the northern slopes of Fruska gora on Danube's right riverbank. With the highest point of 125 meters of altitude, it holds the dominant position over the south-east part of Pannonian Basin. One of the legend says that craftsmen and merchants that did business in the fort, but were denied to settle inside, founded a town that will become one of the moist beautiful cities in this part of the Europe in the centuries to come – **Novi Sad** or the "Serbian Athens" as it is called because of its abundant culture and history. Under the Petrovaradin cliff, small Pannonian mountain Fruska gora, a city developed on the Danube, that exists only for some 300 years. It is mentioned for the first time in 1694, two years after the construction of the Petrovaradin fort has started. At the meeting point of three rivers, Danube, Tisa and Sava and at the point where three civilizations confronted, Christian East, Christian West and Islam, numerous ethnic and religious groups found refuge. Serbs called these lands Vojvodina. On the Petrovaradin cliff the Romans erected a fortification that Hungarians later on reconstructed and the Turks maintained. After the banishment of Turks in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the Austrians constructed a bridge-head and around it developed a settlement of soldiers, artisans and merchants. At first the town was called Racko-Srpsko selo, and later on Petrovaradinski šanac (Petrovaradin moat). When the town grew bigger, after the end of the wars in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the townsfolk, lusting for freedom, managed to buy the town off empress Maria Teresa and gain the status of free city under a new name Novi Sad. That took place on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February 1748. Return to Belgrade. **Dinner.** Overnight stay.

### **4. day BELGRADE - TOPOLA/OPLENAC – SERBIAN MOUNT ATHOS - SIROGOJNO - ZLATIBOR (240 km).** Breakfast.

Outstanding geographical position of a small town of **Topola**, has created conditions for this miniature settlement of Sumadija to become political and administrative center of the liberated part of Serbia in the times of Karadjordje. Soon after taking up the duties of a king in 1903, King Petar I Karadjordjevic started fulfilling a promise given by his parents to build a mausoleum for the Karadjordjevic dynasty. Financing it out of his own funds guided by numerous, similar mausoleums of European rulers the mausoleum also reflects Orthodox Christian traditions. The king chose the very top of the hill, so called Little Oplenac. The Temple of Saint Djordje and the mausoleum of Karadjordjevic dynasty is constructed on the very top of this shady hill of Oplenac. Continuation of the tour towards Ovčarsko-Kablarska gorge. On the way between Cacak and Titovo Uzice, in the

picturesque gorge of West Morava, on and under the mountains of Ovcar and Kablar, **Serbian Mount Athos** can be found. In this gorge 12 relics found their home. On the left bank of West Morava, under the Kablar mountain are following monasteries: Blagovestenje, Ilinje, Jovanje, Nikolje i Uspenje, and under the Ovcarom: Vavedenje, Vaznesenje, Preobrazenje, Sveta Trojica i Sretenje. Ilinje is the only unrestored monastery, while the others enjoy a true renaissance of orthodoxy – filled with the prayers of the monks, and are the locations of pilgrimage and tourist visits. By the monasteries, in the same area, two more shrines can be found: church of Saint Sava and Kadjenica cave, a unique holy memorial site. Most of these monasteries were constructed during the ottoman occupation, when the orthodox worshipers retreated into the mountains, in the reclusive and remote parts of the land. Tour of the monastery Blagovestenje, located over Ovčar Banja, at the foot of Kablar Mountain. It is speculated that it dates since the times of Nemanjici. For the most part of its history, this monastery was a fully functional church apart from the time when it had to be abandoned because dilapidation. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century Joakim Vujic founds it burnt by the Turks. In this monastery Patriarch Pavle took oath. Tour of the monastery Sveta Trojica, in silence which is required for the deep state of constant prayer. Monastery Sveta Trojica is situated on the slopes of Ovcar. The oldest record of this monastery dates since 1594/95. Church is single nave structure, and the Raska architecture school influence can be seen. By its architecture it is the most beautiful of all monasteries in the Ovcarско - Kablarska gorge. **Lunch.** Continuation of the tour towards **Sirogojno** and visiting the museum “Staro selo”- a museum in the open that shows the architecture and interior of the buildings, the manner of works and the organization of family life. It spreads on the area of 5 hectares and counts around 50 exhibits that are dislocated and moved from the surrounding Zlatibor villages. A monument complex of the Church Saint Apostles Petar and Pavle from 18<sup>th</sup> century and the museum in the open “Staro selo” from 1983 has been put under the protection of the law as the heritage of an exceptional cultural importance. Continuation of the tour towards **Zlatibor**, the most popular mountain in Serbia on all accounts, an attribute given by many things that promotes it as such, in our country but also in Europe and the world. Mild sunny summers, mild sunny winters, the most beautiful springs and warm autumns are the reason of tourist activity throughout the year. Zlatibor is a healing spa, a sports center, ski center, center for cultural events and gathering of people from all sides of the country. It has numerous picnic areas and it is well connected to neighbouring tourist destinations, Drvengrad, Sargan eight, Visegrad, Tara, Drina regatta, Tornik. Arrival at the hotel. **Dinner.** Overnight stay.

**5. day ZLATIBOR - SARGAN EIGHT- VISEGRAD - SARAJEVO (180 km). Breakfast.** Continuation of the tour. **Sargan eight** is the most attractive tourist – museum railway in Europe among the narrow-gauge railways. It is a masterpiece of the world industrial heritage. Built in the period from 1921 until 1925, the planners have solved the altitude difference between Mokra Gora and Sargan (300 meters of altitude, 3,5 kilometers long) by the famous “eight” loop, spreading over 13,5 kilometers, above the base of Jatara, with around twenty tunnels, several bridges and viaducts that consist most of this railway. The train “Cira” has released its first puffs of smoke back in 1925, and it made its last eight loop on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 1974, when the railway was closed. ŽTP Beograd has started the reconstruction of the Sargan eight in 1999 for touristic purposes and to this day the whole track was reconstructed, with the authentic station structures and with the original cars. The composition Nostalgija is composed of two locomotives and three cars and the panoramic car is in the service of touristic rides, and the stations Jatara and Mokra Gora are adapted for the touristic purposes into facilities in which tourists can relax and refresh themselves during the ride. The ride of the Sargan eight had its appeal in the times when it worked as a regular train line. The steam engine pushed through narrow shady passages and high carves between Sargan and Mokra Gora, on the route that traces an unusual line in the shape of number eight, from more than one spot the passengers had an opportunity to see three tail tracks in different level. Many would panic when they saw a train coming up in front of them, needlessly because there was no danger. The other train was in their own separate rail tracks. Traveling the route of the famous “eight”, spread over 13, 5 km, the passenger is practically unable to determine which way the train already passed and which portions are yet to come. Far from the stress of the modern life, rich in nature and natural beauty of this area, this railway, unique in Europe, revives the romantic spirits of the old days by the sound of its steam locomotive. Wildlife surroundings, slalom down the bends and turns, tunnels. An adventure that maintains an almost forgotten warmth of a bumpy train ride. Departure for **Visegrad** a city that is situated in the vast basin of river Drina, on the slopes of hills that slowly rise into the mountains over 1000 meters high. Visegrad basin is one of the rare valleys of Drina River. The down flow of Drina is mainly composed of high cliffs and mountains. On the spot where the mountains that make this steep and narrow Drina canyon widen, there is a stone 500 year old bridge with 11 wide spread arches, well known to all as “na Drini cuprija” (The bridge on Drina). The bridge is 250 meters long and about 10 meters wide apart in the middle, where it is widened by two terraces, one on each side. This part of the bridge is called the gate. Coming from the town, on the left terrace a pillar is erected on which a plaque is placed with the words of poet Badi, dating since 1571 when the construction of the bridge was finished. The verses are about the person who and when built the bridge. Andricgrad was created as an idea of prof. Kusturica of a stone medieval city inspired by the work and characters of Nobel Prize winner Ivo Andric. It is in fact a vision of how Visegrad could have looked if renaissance and other historical and art movements hadn’t passed by it. In the architectonic sense the town is a mixture of different periods and styles that came and went during the history of these parts: Byzantine, Ottoman, Renaissance, Classicism. **Lunch.** Continuation of the tour towards Sarajevo. Arrival at the hotel. **Dinner.** Overnight stay.

**6. day SARAJEVO - MOSTAR - KOTOR - BUDVA/BECICI (340 km). Breakfast.** City sightseeing tour of the capital city of Bosnia and Herzegovina. **Sarajevo** is the biggest city in Bosnia and Herzegovina and renowned cultural center in the Southeast Europe. The city is famous for its traditional cultural and religious diversity, with worshipers of Islam, Orthodox Christianity, Judaism and Catholicism. Because of its long and elaborate history, its ethnicities and its cultural and religious diversities, it is often called the “Jerusalem of Europe”. Sarajevo is one of the cities that owe its creation to the arrival of Ottomans, whose development and original shape was conditioned by the several centuries’ long Ottoman administration. More than five hundred years ago the vanguards of the Ottoman Empire expansion were frequent guests. Later on this is where they settled. They were the creators of the first communities on the very mouth of the mountain gorge through which river Miljacka seeps like a thread through a needle. With the establishment of the Ottoman rule in Bosnia from the fortifications and settlements around it an administrative, military and trading post started to develop. The city grew bigger and more beautiful, especially in 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century. From the period of Ottoman reign in Bosnia and Herzegovina a city’s trading center is especially important and well preserved. It is named Bascarsija and it is rich in unique architectural accomplishments of the Ottoman urban architecture. Bascarsija is an old street in Sarajevo, and therefore a cultural and historical center of the city. It was built in 15<sup>th</sup> century when Isa-beg Isakovic founded the city. The name Bascarsija comes from the Turkish word “bas” that means “main”, which roughly translates into a “main street”. Because of the great fire in the 19<sup>th</sup> century today’s Bascarsija is half the size as it used to be. It is located on the northern bank of Miljacka River, in the Stari Grad Sarajevo borough. There, several important historical buildings can be found. Today, Bascarsija is the main tourist attraction in Sarajevo. Departure for **Mostar**, the city that got its name from the bridge guardians (mostari) on the banks of River Neretva. It is considered as one of the most beautiful cities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. River Neretva is crossed over by the Stari most (the old bridge), that is together with the old part of town enlisted on the UNESCO heritage sites since 2005. Old town – historical district of the city together with the Old Bridge (Stari most) and array of other content from the rich history of the city. Apart from Stari most in the old part of Mostar there are other important landmarks like Kriva cuprija, the tower around Stari most, Tabhane, Street

Kujundziluk, Karadžozbeg mosque – the oldest and the most beautiful in Herzegovina, hotel Ruza and many others. Mostar is famous for its bridges, apart from Stari most in the urban part of the city there are: Bridge Musala (1882.), Lucki Bridge (1913.) i Carinski Bridge (1917.), built in Austro-Hungarian times. **Lunch.** Continuation of the tour towards the city of **Kotor**. Archeological findings in vicinity of Kotor show that civilizations have been settling here for a very long period of time. Medieval fortified city of Kotor is situated at the very end of Bay of Kotor. It is not determined since when the oldest settlement dates on the grounds of today's city. The city is protected by old, a four kilometers long rampart that gives access to the city via three gates. Thanks to its authenticity and general cultural and historical value, like a centuries old link between the Mediterranean and Balkan rear, Kotor is also listed on the UNESCO world heritage sites list. In the city there is a Nautical Museum and Faculty, institute for marine biology, theatre, historical archives. The old city of Kotor, surrounded by fortifications, is situated on a surface resembling an awkward triangle. Today in its form, it represents a tangled web of narrow, bent streets and uneven squares, scattered in a seemingly random way without a plan on urban grounds. However, it is that irregularity and defiance of the strict canons of urbanization that give Kotor its eternal new excitement, originality and spontaneous creativity. Another particularity of the urban scheme of Kotor inside the walls is that the streets don't have names, but often traditional popular names or nicknames; especially interesting is the nickname of the street "Pusti me proć" ("Let me through") in the northeast part of the city and is so narrow that two men can hardly pass one next to another. Continuation of the tour towards Becici/Budva. Arrival at the hotel. **Dinner.** Overnight stay.

**7. day BUDVA/BECICI - CETINJE - LOVCEN - BUDVA/BECICI (120 km). Breakfast.** Departure for **Cetinje** historical and actual capital of Montenegro. Because of its authentic architecture and large number of historical structures, relics, monasteries, churches, museums, this city was nicknamed "museum-city". Ottoman conquests forced then Lord of Zeta, Ivan Crnojevic to move the capital of his country from the fortified city of Zabljak to a more inaccessible area. This was done for the first time in 1475 when the Lord of Zeta moved the capital to Obod, after which he had to move further up in the hills, at the bottom of the mountain Lovcen. Biljarda is a structure that was built by the Montenegrin spiritual and popular leader, poet and philosopher Petar II Petrovic Njegos and where his most important works were created. Biljarda is where Njegos used to live and it was built in 1838 under the supervision of architect Jakov Ozereckovski. It got its name from the fact that the first pool table in Montenegro was brought to this house by Negos from Vienna. In Biljarda, his personal objects, manuscripts, books, large library, money and weapons are permanently on display. Departure for mountain **Lovcen**, the most monumental landmark of the Lovcen national park is the mausoleum of Njegos, constructed on the lake top, a place that this prominent poet and scholar chose as an eternal resting place while still alive. **Lunch.** Sightseeing tour of the **Old City Budva**. Sightseeing of the old city Budva which is considered to be one of the oldest settlements on the Adriatic Sea. The legend says that the founder of the city was Kadmo, the son of the Phoenician king Agenon, the ruler of Thebes, husband of Harmony the daughter of Ares and Aphrodite. In their old age, the spouses were forced to abandon the city. On the cart pulled by oxen (from where we get Butoe – oxen) they arrived to the land if Illyrians and ruled over it. It is believed that Kadmo's and Harmony's tomb lies in the vicinity of Epidamnos, today called Durres. The name Old City Budva had in the middle ages. Most of the city's architecture is originally from Venice. Doors, windows and many other small but noticeable things are of Venetian Republic roman style. There are three main churches in the Old City. The first one is of the Saint Ivan, that was built in 7<sup>th</sup> century and that all until the disbandment of the Budva Diocese it was a cathedral, the second is the Virgin Mary Church Santa Maria in Punta, that dates since year 840 and the third one, the Holy Trinity Church (Svete Trojice), that was built in 1804. Venetian walls of the old city are an interesting tourist attraction. Return to the hotel. **Dinner.** Overnight stay.

**8. day BUDVA - OSTROG - BELGRADE (550 km). Breakfast.** Departure for the **Ostrog** Monastery. It belongs to the Serbian Orthodox Church and it is situated in an almost vertical cliff, high in the mountain Ostroska greda in Montenegro. It is dedicated to Saint Vasilije Ostroski. Ostrog monastery is composed of upper and lower monastery. It is on the Bjelopavlic territory in the borough of Danilovgrad and in a steep rock from which spreads a view on the plain of Bjelopavlic. It was founded by a Metropolitan Bishop Vasilije in the 17<sup>th</sup> century who is also buried there and later to be canonized. He is a Miraculous Saint. Ostrog Monastery is one of the most visited monasteries in Southeast Europe. Worshipers of all religions and from four corners of the world come to visit. The architecture of the monastery is unique because of its geographical location, considering the monastery is practical carved out of the rock. In this manner Montenegro and Serbian Orthodox Church has gained a monastery that is unique in these lands not only by architecture but also by interesting particularities with which this monastery is linked. Continuation of the trip to Belgrade. Arrival at around 22h.