

ISTOČNA SRBIJA

5 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 nadjen 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 razvijao 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 Karadjordjević, 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 temeljca 27. avgusta 1907. godine u prisustvu kralja Petra I Karadjordjevića 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 kaldrimom 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 sruu tvrđave. Istoričari tvrde da je prva kafana u Evropi otvorena upravo na Dorčolu 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 srušen sa zemljom čak 44 puta. Povtatak u hotel. **Večera.** Noćenje.

3. dan BEOGRAD - VIMINACIJUM - GOLUBAC - RAJKOVA PEĆINA - LEPENSKI VIR (250 km). Doručak. Vojni logor na **Viminacijumu** je nastao kada je Rimsko Carstvo došlo do dunavskog prostora. To se najverovatnije dogodilo prilikom dolaska Rimljana na Dunav, u prvim decenijama I veka. Civilno naselje uz logor u vreme Hadrijanove vladavine (117–138) stiče status municipijuma, grada sa visokim stepenom autonomije. U vreme vladavine Gordijana III (239) grad dobija status kolonije rimskih građana, kao i pravo kovanja lokalnog novca. Status kolonije je najviši status koji je jedan grad mogao steći u okvirima rimske imperije. Viminacijum je više puta biran za mesto koncentracije vojske i polaznu tačku u mnogobrojnim ratovima. Lokacija na Dunavu je Viminacijumu omogućila brz ekonomski razvitak. Izuzetni nalazi otkriveni na nekropolama oko grada (do sada je pronađeno preko 14.000 grobova) potvrđuju pretpostavke o velikom bogatstvu njegovih stanovnika, a freske u grobnicama predstavljaju vrhunac kasnoantičke umetnosti. Grad je više puta pustošen u najezdama Gota, Huna i konačno Avara. Unutar i oko grada otkriveni su amfiteatar, monumentalne zgrade, raskošne terme i tragovi razvijene infrastrukture, pre svega ulica, akvedukata i kanalizacije. Dosadašnja otkrića svakako su potvrdila poseban značaj Viminacijuma kao vodeće rimske metropole na ovom delu dunavskog limesa. Naučno-istraživački centar Domus Scientiarum u Viminacijumu je objekat

sa višestrukom namenom – pored toga što će naučnici iz Srbije i sveta koristiti njegove kabinete, biblioteke i atrijume za istraživanja, rad sa studentima, letnje škole, te organizacije kongresa i tematskih skupova - istovremeno će služiti i za smeštaj turista koji u sve većem broju pokazuju interesovanje za boravak na Viminacijumu. Domus Scientiarum predstavlja vrhunac ponude u arheološkom turizmu, sa jedinstvenom atmosferom antičkog Rima, u kome posetilac može biti šta kod poželi – arheolog, legionar ili imperator. **Ručak.** Nastavak puta za **Golubac.** Osmougaona Šešir kula na Dunavu, nekadašnje pristanište Golubačkog grada danas je zaštitni znak Golupca. Prvi put se pominje 1335 godine kao ugarsko vojno utvrđenje, mada se tačno vreme nastanka ne zna, kao ni to ko ju je podigao. Vizantincima je bila potrebna radi utvrđivanja granica na severu, Madjarima da obezbede svoje posede preko Dunava, a Srbima jer je štitiio njihove oblasti od upada Madjara. Zbog svog položaja kroz vekove je bila meta mnogih osvajača i poprište mnoštvo sukoba. Tvrdjava se sastoji od tri dela: prednjeg, zadnjeg i gornjeg grada sa citadelom. Ima ukupno 10 kula i dve velike kapije. Ispred tvrđave je bilo civilno naselje o čemu danas svedoče samo neki delimično istraženi objekti. Tokom srednjeg veka, vodile su se mnoge bitke oko njega naročito između Osmanskog carstva i Kraljevine Madjarske a od 1867 godine predat je srpskom knezu Mihailu Obrenoviću. Odlazak za **Rajkovu pećinu.** Legenda kaže da je to bilo hiljadu osamsto i neke, kada je magistralnim putem od Majdanpeka do Donjeg Milanovca harao Rajko Vojvoda. Rajko je danju bio mehadžija, a noću pljačkao turske karavane. Kako sve to blago nije mogao da odnese kući, plen je skrivao u pećini u koju niko nije zalazio. Otuda i naziv za najvažniju turističku atrakciju Majdanpeka, a i ogromno prirodno bogatstvo Srbije - Rajkova pećina. Rajkova pećina jedna je od najinteresantnijih u našoj zemlji - darovana kalcitnim prostranstvom površine kilometar i po, kroz koje protiče Rajkova reka. Nedaleko od ulaza u pećinu, spajanjem vojvodine reke sa Paskovom, koja je važna u vlaškim ritualima, nastaje Mali Pek, zlatonosni tok na koji turisti vole da svrate kako bi se oprobali u ispiranju zlata. Ko god je posetio Rajkovu pećinu zastao je kod Egipatske boginje i Kristalne dvorane. Ukrasi koji se ne zaboravljaju su i Dvorana nevinosti, kojoj nije mogao niko da priđe i Dvorana plodnosti, bogata ukrasima koji asociraju na simbol muškosti. Nastavak putovanja za **Lepenski Vir** je spektakularno arheološko nalazište u Istočnoj Srbiji koje je "kolevka Evrope". Lepenski Vir je i naziv velikog vira na sredini Dunava kod Đerdapske klisure, zvane "gvozdena kapija" Arheološko nalazište Lepenski Vir nalazi se u Đerdapskoj klisuri, na niskoj dunavskoj terasi. To je središte jedne od najznačajnijih praistorijskih kultura. Lepenski Vir je mezozoički arheološki kompleks, što znači da datira iz srednjeg kamenog doba. Lepenski Vir je bio naseljen prvim stočarima u Evropi oko 8000 godina p.n.e., Na lokalitetu Lepenskog Vira otkriveni su ostaci sakralne arhitekture iz vremena 6500. do 5500. godina pre nove ere. U središtu naselja nalazio se prostrani trg, koji je bio mesto obavljanja raznih rituala. Na osnovu oblika i proporcija staništa može se utvrditi da su graditelji Lepenskog Vira raspolagali određenim matematičkim znanjima. Lepenski Vir je najpoznatiji po vrhunski isklesanim kamenim figurama ljudi sa velikim očima i ribolikim usnama, verovatno u svrhu obožavanja idola lovaca i ribara, otkriveni su primerci nakita i oruđa od kosti i kamena, kao i isklesane kamene ploče sa simbolima i znakovima koji najverovatnije predstavljaju osnovno pismo čovečanstva /vinčansko pismo/. Smeštaj u hotel. **Večera.** Noćenje.

4. dan LEPENSKI VIR - ZAJECAR - FELIX ROMULIANA - RESAVSKA PEĆINA - ARANDJELOVAC (360 km). Doručak. Polazak za Zaječar. Razgledanje lokaliteta **Felix Romuliana** je carska palata podignuta po zamisli rimskog imperatora Galerija Maksimilijana, na prostranom platou Gamzigrada, u blizini Zaječara. Galerije, rođen u ovoj oblasti, ovu palatu podigao je u 3. i 4. veku sebi i svojoj majci Romuli, po kojoj ju je i nazvao. Pripada posebnoj kategoriji spomenika rimske dvorske arhitekture vezane isključivo za razdoblje tetrahije i predstavlja najočuvaniji primer te arhitekture. Palatu okružuju snažni bedemi koji su štitali sam grad – palatu od upada varvara. Otkriveni su ostaci starijeg i mlađeg utvrđenja, podignutim u vremenskom intervalu od desetak godina. Komunikacijom koja je spajala istočnu i zapadnu kapiju prostor unutar bedema je podeljen na dva dela različite namene. Severnu polovinu obuhvata kompleks carske palate sa malim hramom i monumentalnim žrtvenikom, dok se na južnoj polovini nalaze objekti za javnu upotrebu (veliki hram sa dve kripte pravougaone osnove i terme) i objekti za opsluživanje palate (horeum i jednobrodna građevina sa portikom). Objekti su bogato ukrašeni freskama, štukaturom, podnim mozaicima sa figuralnim i geometrijskim motivima. Od prve decenije 4. do sredine 6. veka u nekoliko mahova menjaju se naziv, izgled i osnovna funkcija. Već u drugoj polovini 4. veka Romulijana je zapuštena palata, a posle provala Gota i Huna postaje malo vizantijsko naselje koje se pod nazivom Romulijana pominje u spisku mesta obnovljenih u vreme Justinijanove vladavine. Gamzigradski dvorac je poslednji put oživeo kao utvrđeno slovensko naselje 11. Veka. Lokacija Gamzigrad - Romulijana je 2007. uvrštena u Listu svetske kulturne baštine UNESCO-a. **Ručak.** Odlazak za **Resavsku pećinu** koja se ubraja u red najstarijih pećina u našoj zemlji, jer je stara 80 miliona godina, a stariji nakit se procenjuje na oko 45 miliona godina. Njeno stvaranje je počelo pre velikog ledenog doba hemijskim i mehaničkim radom reke ponornice u krečnjačkoj geološkoj podlozi. Resavska pećina je otkrivena 1962. godine, iako su za nju i ranije znali čobani koji su se u pećinu sklanjali sa ovčama da bi se zaštitili od ne vremena. Za posetioce je otvorena 1972. Pećina je duga 4,5 km, detaljno je istraženo 2830 m, a za posetioce je uređeno oko 800 m. Temperatura u Resavskoj pećini je konstantna tokom cele godine i iznosi +7°C, dok vlažnost vazduha varira od 80 do 100%. Unutrašnjost pećine obiluje brojnim i raznovrsnim dvoranama, kanalima, galerijama, stubovima, stalaktitima, stalagmitima, draperijama i okamenjenim vodopadima. Pećinski nakit prisutan je već na samom ulazu, koji se nalazi na 485 m nadmorske visine. Nakit je nastao rastvaranjem kalcijum karbonata, a boja zavisi od minerala kroz koji je prošla voda. Pojavljuje se u tri boje, crvenoj (od oksida gvožđa), belo (od kristalnog kalcijuma) i žutoj (od primesa gline). Prilikom prolaska kroz pećinu posetioci se kreću spiralnom betonskom stazom, pravac obilaska je u jednom smeru, odnosno povratak nije istom stazom. Staza prolazi kroz različite dvorane na dva nivoa (gornja i donja galerija). Najniža tačka do koje dolaze posetioci nalazi se na 405 m nadmorske visine. U gornjoj galeriji obilaze se četiri dvorane. Prva je "Dvorana sraslih stubova ili kolonada", koja je ime dobila po stubovima koji su srasli od poda do tavanice, a sastoje se od kalcita žućkaste boje. U drugoj, "Dvorani košnica", tavanica je prekrivena stalaktitima koji se još uvek formiraju. Drugu i treću dvoranu spaja kanal crvenih breča koga u našoj zemlji ima samo u Resavskoj pećini. Kanjonski kanal je najsuvlji deo pećine i ne sadrži pećinski nakit. Po sredini kanala nalazi se ponor "Slepi tunel", dug 25 m, koji je ispitan, ali nije uređen za razgledanje. Kanjonskim kanalom stiže se do treće dvorane - "Predvorja istorije". Ime je dobila po tome što je u njoj nađen alat (kamena sekira, vrhovi kopalja), lobanja polarne lisice i ognjište praistorijskog čoveka. Kraćim tunelima, koji su naknadno probijeni, dolazi se do "Staze okamenjenih vodopada", sa "Orguljama". Dvorana je veoma akustična, a mogu se videti dva kristalno bela kipa, "Baba" i "Deda". Dužim veštačkim tunelom dolazimo do četvrte - "Kristalne dvorane", u kojoj se nalazi pećinski nakit poznatiji kao "Obešena ovca" i "Stopalo slona". Udubljenje u zidu pećine nastalo spajanjem stalaktita i stalagmite zove se "Zvono" ili "Kavez". Nastavak puta za Arandjelovac. Smeštaj u hotel. **Večera.** Noćenje.

5. dan ARANDJELOVAC - TOPOLA - OPLENAC - BEOGRAD (100 km). Doručak. Izvanredan geografski položaj gradića Topola, stvorio je predušlove 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 Karadjodjević 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. **Ručak.** Povratak za Beograd. Dolazak u Beograd.

PUTNIK TRAVEL

EST SERBIA

5 days – by bus or by car

TRAVEL PROGRAM:

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

2.dan 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 3rd 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 6th 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 Belgrade 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 27th 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 15th 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 3rd 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 Sibinjanin 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 5th 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 BEOGRAD - VIMINACIJUM - GOLUBAC - RAJKOVA CAVE- LEPENSKI VIR (250 km). Breakfast. The military camp at **Viminacijum** certainly came into existence when the Roman Empire spread to the Danube area. This probably happened during the early decades of the 1st century AD when the Romans first reached the Danube. The civilian settlement next to the military camp in times of Hadrian's rule (117–138) was granted municipal status, a town with a high level of autonomy. During the reign of Gordian III (239) the town was accorded the status of a Roman citizen colony and the right to mint local currency. Such a status was the highest that could be attained by a town in the Roman Empire. Viminacium was often chosen as a mustering point for troops and a starting point in many a military campaign. The economy of Viminacium developed quickly thanks to its location on the Danube. The exceptional finds made in the necropolises around the town (more than 14,000 graves have been found so far) confirm the belief that its citizens were very wealthy, and frescoes found in the crypts represent the peak of late classical period art. The town was devastated on several occasions, in invasions by the Goths, Huns and finally the Avars. In and around the town there have been discoveries of an amphitheater, monumental buildings, lavish thermae (baths) and the remains of a highly-developed infrastructure, first and foremost streets, aqueducts and a sewage system. The discoveries made so far have very much affirmed the special significance of Viminacium as the leading Roman Metropolis on this part of the Danube Limes. A science – research center Domus Scientiarum in Viminacium is a multitask facility – apart from the fact that scientist from Serbia and all over the world will use its cabinets, libraries, atriums for their research, work with students, summer schools, organization of congresses and thematic gatherings – at the same time it serves as an accommodation for tourists that increasingly show interest for staying at Viminacium. Domus Scientiarum represents the peak of the offer in the archeological tourism, with the unique atmosphere of the ancient Rome, where the visitor can be anything they want – an archeologist, a legionnaire or the emperor. **Lunch.** Continuation of the tour towards **Golubac**. The eight sided hat tower is the symbol protector of Golubac. It was mentioned for the first time in 1335 as a Hungarian military fortification, but the exact time of its creation is unknown, and neither who constructed it. Byzantines needed it to fortify their borders in the north, Hungarians to secure their estates on the other side of Danube, and Serbs to protect them from the Hungarian raids. Because of its location it was a target of many conquerors over the years and ground of many conflicts. The fort is composed of three parts: front, back and the upper city with the citadel. There are 10 towers in total and two gates. There was a civilian settlement in front of the fort, some partially examined structures prove that. During the medieval period numerous battles took place here, namely between the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary and since 1867 it was surrendered to the Serbian Knez Mihailo Obrenovic. Departure for **Rajkova cave**. The Legend says that it was around 1800's when on the main road from Majdanpek to Donji Milanovac was scurged by Vojvoda Rajko. By day Rajko was an innkeeper and by night he robbed Turkish caravans. Since he couldn't carry all of the loot, he used to hide it in the nearby cave that no one visited. This is where the name of this most important tourist attraction of Majdanpek comes from as well as a priceless natural treasure of Serbia, Rajko's cave. This cave is one of the most interesting in our country – a dome of calcite vastness, one and a half square kilometer in surface, through which flows Rajkova River. Not far from the cave entrance, at the delta of rivers Vojvodina and Paskova, very important in Wallachia rituals, Mali Pek is created, a stream rich in gold that tourists like to visit and try their luck. Whoever visited Rajkova cave stopped to see Egyptian goddess and crystal hall. Unforgettable ornaments are also found in the Hall of innocence, that no one could come close to and the Hall of Fertility rich in ornaments that remind of symbol of masculinity. Continuation of the trip towards **Lepenski Vir**. This is a spectacular archeological finding in the East Europe that is considered the "the cradle of Europe". Lepenski Vir is the name of a giant whirlpool in the middle of Danube next to Djerdapska gorge, also called "the iron gate". Archeological site Lepenski vir is situated in the Djerdapska gorge, on the lower Danube terrace. It is a center of one of the most significant prehistoric cultures. Lepenski Vir is a Mesozoic archeological complex, which means that it dates from the mid Stone Age. Lepenski Vir was populated by the first stockbreeders in Europe some 8000 years BC. On the site of Lepenski Vir the remains of the sacral architecture were discovered dating between 6500 and 5500 BC. In the middle of the settlement a great square was situated where people performed various rituals. Based on the shape and the proportion of the settlement it can be determined that the creators of Lepenski Vir used certain mathematical knowledge. Lepenski Vir is the most famous by perfectly carved stone statues of people with big eyes, fishlike mouths, probably for the purpose of worshipping the idols of hunt and fishing, remains of jewelry and tools made of bones and stone were found, as well as some engraved plaques with symbols and signs that most likely represent the basic writings of the human kind /Vinca writings/. Arrival at the hotel. **Dinner.** Overnight stay.

4. day LEPENSKI VIR - ZAJECAR - FELIX ROMULIANA - RESAVSKA CAVE - ARANDJELOVAC (360 km). Breakfast. Departure for Zajecar. Sightseeing of the **Felix Romuliana** site which is an imperial palace constructed after the idea of Roman emperor Galerius Maksymilian, on the vast plateau of Gamzigrad, in the vicinity of Zajecar. Galerius, originating from this area built this palace in the 3rd and 4th century for him and his mother Romula, after whom it was named. It falls under a specific category of Roman palace architecture linked solely to the tetrarchy period and it represents the model of this type of architecture. The palace is surrounded by thick walls that protected the very city – palace from the intrusion of the barbarians. The remains of the older and more recent fortification were discovered, constructed within the timeframe of about ten years. The area between the East and West gate inside the walls was divided into two parts for two different purposes. The northern half was for the imperial palace, a small temple and a monumental altar, while on the southern half some facilities for the public use can be found. (a big temple with two square based crypts and bathrooms) and also the facilities for servicing the palace (horreum and a single nave structure with a porticulis). The structures were abundantly decorated with frescoes, straw ceilings, floor mosaics with figures and geometric patterns. Since the first decade of the 4th century until the middle of the 6th the name, the appearance and the purpose of the complex were being changed. Already in the second half of the 4th century, Romuliana palace is abandoned and falls in ruins, and after the outbreak of Gothic tribes and Huns it becomes a small Byzantine village called Romiliana and is found on the list of the towns reconstructed during the rule of Justinian. Gamzigrad castle has last been inhabited in the 11th century as a fortified Slavic town. Site Gamzigrad - Romulijana was in 2007. Accepted on the list of the world cultural heritage sites by UNESCO. **Lunch.** Departure for **Resavska cave** which is one of the oldest caves in the country. It is 80 million years old, and the older ornaments are estimated to date since 45 million years ago. The cave was created before the great ice age by the subterranean rivers that had cut their path in the limestone terrain. The cave was discovered in 1952 even though some of the local shepards already knew of its existence, hiding with the sheep to be protected from the elements. It was opened to public in 1972. The cave is 4,5 kilometers long and it was researched in detail on the distance of 2830 m, and for the visitors an 800 m is accommodated. Temperature in the cave is constant throughout the year and it is of +7°C, while the humidity varies from 80 to 100%. The interior of the Resava cave abounds with numerous chambers, canals, galleries, columns, stalactites, stalagmites, draperies and stone waterfalls. Colorful ornaments can be seen at the very entrance

that is located at 485 meters above sea level. Ornaments were created by dissolution of calcium carbonate and their color depends on the minerals that the water had gone through. It appears in three colors – red, yellow and white. The red color is the most dominant and it comes from the iron oxide, the white color comes from crystal calcium and yellow ornaments are from clay traces. Visitors move through the cave along a spiral concrete path in one direction. The trail passes through various halls, on two levels (upper and lower), and the lowest point opened for visitors is at 405 m above sea level. In the upper gallery four halls can be visited. The first one is “the Hall of joined columns or colonnades”, which got its name from the columns which have merged to connect roof to floor and are composed of yellowish calcite. In the second “the Beehive Hall”, the ceiling is covered by the stalactites that are still forming. The second and third halls are connected by a tunnel of red breccia which, in Serbia, can only be found in the Resava cave. The Canyon Channel is the driest part of the cave and has no formations as the ceiling. In the middle of the channel there is an abyss "the blind tunnel", 25 m long, that is examined but not arranged for visitations. The canyon channel reaches the third hall “the Entrance Hall of History”. It was named after the tools found on the spot (a stone axe and spear-heads), the skull of an arctic fox and a prehistoric human fireplace. Shorter tunnels lead to the “Path of the Flowstone Waterfalls” and “the Organ”. This hall is very acoustic and two crystal white sculptures called “Grandma” and “Grandpa” can be seen here. A longer, artificial tunnel leads to the fourth hall – the Crystal Hall, where the cave formations known as the “Hung Sheep” and “Elephant’s Foot” can be seen. The indentation in the wall has been created by the merging of stalactites and stalagmites and it is called “the Bell” or “the Cage”. Continuation of the tour towards Arandjelovac. Arrival at the hotel.

Dinner. Overnight stay.

5. day ARANDJELOVAC - TOPOLA - OPLENAC - BELGRADE (100 km). **Brakfast.** 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 Karadjodjevic 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. **Lunch.** Departure for Belgrade. Arrival in Belgrade.

PUTNIK TRAVEL