

TOURIST

guide

Eastern Serbia



RARIS - Regional Agency for Development of Eastern Serbia, is pleased to present to you the Tourist guide of Eastern Serbia.

Our desire is to bring the magic of Eastern Serbia closer to you. We invite you to visit us and experience beautiful moments. We put a lot of effort in order to present Eastern Serbia to you as it really is. This tourist guide shows you only one part of our offer. You can find more about this on www.traveleastserbia.org.

And everything else, everything else when you come ...



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It all started long ago with Lepenski Vir, where prehistoric people built their homes. Palaces, bridges, spa baths and military fortifications were built by the Romans, and medieval rulers left their traces of literacy and religion as well.

Through the Danube connected with the whole world, outside the hustle of large urban areas, and yet, close enough. The highest peak of Serbia is right here, on Stara Planina. Eastern Serbia preserves its centuries long heritage, untouched nature, mountains, customs and people, of whom almost 300,000 live in eight municipalities.





Towns

The walk through these towns begins in Zajecar, following in the footsteps of legendary actor Zoran Radmilovic, and continues at one of the seven bridges and the old bazaar of Knjaževac. Then a break in Sokobanja on some of the benches on which Ivo Andric sat, and on to Boljevac and mystic Mount Rtanj. Bor opens the door to history in a unique Serbian institution, in the Museum of Mining and Metallurgy - one of the few in Europe. At the entrance of the National park "Djerdap", is the golden town of Majdanpek. Down the Danube to Kladovo, to enjoy the fish broth with fishermen, and the walk finishes in Negotin, the streets of which resonate with the sounds of Mokranjac Rukoveti.



Nature





A large number of endemic species of flora and fauna which are mostly found in the national park "Djerdap", render a special charm to these areas. The walk through Dubašnica, Miroč, Stol, Stara Planina... refreshes and relaxes each guest.

You can try your fishing luck in trout catching in clear mountain rivers and streams of Eastern Serbia, or capital catfish on the Danube, while thousands of hectares of hunting ground await hunters. Local people will be happy to show you how to use plants from nature, such as the Rtanj tea (Satureja Montana), which grows only on the slopes of Mount Rtanj. When the day gives way to the freshness of the night, sit around a crackling fire and hear the legends that are readily told here.



Lepenski vir



World-renowned archaeologist, Dr. Dragoslav Srejović, started the excavation on the right bank of the Danube, in the Djerdap Gorge in 1965. He didn't even foreknow that he would come across the centre of one of the most glamorous prehistoric cultures. Today, Lepenski Vir is found on the archaeological map of Europe as one of the most important sites from the Mesolithic and Neolithic ages. On that site, until the end of the Ice Age, in the period from 6500th to 4500th BC, there lived shepherds, hunters, fishermen, food gatherers, creators of monumental stone sculptures.

Felix Romuliana

In Gamzigrad, 11 kilometers west of Zaječar, is Felix Romuliana, the palace of the Roman Emperor Gaius Valerius Maximianus Galerius, one of the sixteen emperors of the Roman Empire, born on the territory of present-day Serbia. Romuliana came into existence in late 3rd and early 4th century BC. It stretches across six and a half acres and the luxurious palace is adorned with beautiful floor mosaics that can match the best creations of classical Roman period in Europe.

Since 2007 Felix Romuliana has been on the UNESCO list of world cultural heritage.





Spas



Residing on the territory of Eastern Serbia, in ancient times the Romans discovered healing waters on which they built baths, spas. Crowned heads, noblemen, bohemians, writers have gathered here for centuries. Nobel Prize winner Ivo Andrić, and Branislav Nusić, Stevan Sremac, Isidora Sekulić, were permanent guests of Sokobanja. It is one of the most popular spas in Serbia with an almost two centuries long tradition of tourism. Public healing bath of Sokobanja was first mentioned by Turkish travel writer Evliya Celebi in 1663. It is located in the valley between Mount Ozren and Mount Rtanj, on the banks of the river Moravica. Due to high concentrations of oxygen, ozone and negative ions in the air, Sokobanja is an ideal place for the treatment of various diseases. Sokobanja organises numerous activities throughout the summer and is visited by over 100 thousand tourists every year.



On the eleventh kilometre west of Zaječar, in the valley of the Black Timok, lies Gamzigradska spa. It is an ideal place for the rehabilitation of peripheral vascular disease and vibration disease. Gamzigradska spa has several sources of thermal water with temperature between 38 and 43 degrees, and not accidentally, Roman Emperor Galerius built his palace right here. Gamzigrad has one of the oldest hydroelectric power plants in Serbia, built in 1909.

On former Silk Road, ten kilometers away from Bor is Brestovačka spa. In the past there were ten sources of thermal water used by Romans, Byzantines and Turks. In Turkish times a bath was built (Turkish amam) and in 1837 prince Miloš built his residence here. The first bath was opened in 1906. The water is rich in potassium, calcium, iodine and other minerals and is suitable for the treatment of rheumatism of the joints and muscles, anaemia, insomnia and fatigue. History records the fact that Brestovačka spa was a favourite place with two Serbian dynasties - Obenović and Karadjordjević.

The development of spa tourism and its adjustment to the most demanding tourists is constantly on the rise also in Jošanica Spa, Nikoličevo and Rgošte.

The Danube



Only when you come to Eastern Serbia can you understand what Johann Strauss had in mind when he composed "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," because this powerful river presents itself here in all its strength and grandeur. For most of its course through Eastern Serbia, the Danube passes through the national park "Djerdap". Djerdap Gorge, where the Danube is the deepest and narrowest is the largest in Europe, while rich history testifies to the presence of people in this region as early as 6500 BC.



Even the Roman emperor Trajan tried to tame the Danube by building roads and bridges, and this was only partially managed by modern hydroelectric power plant builders. At present, the Danube is an ideal place for a holiday on developed beaches and camps, for mingling with fishermen who are catching catfish using a wooden bat (Bućka) in the middle of the Danube.

W I N T E R



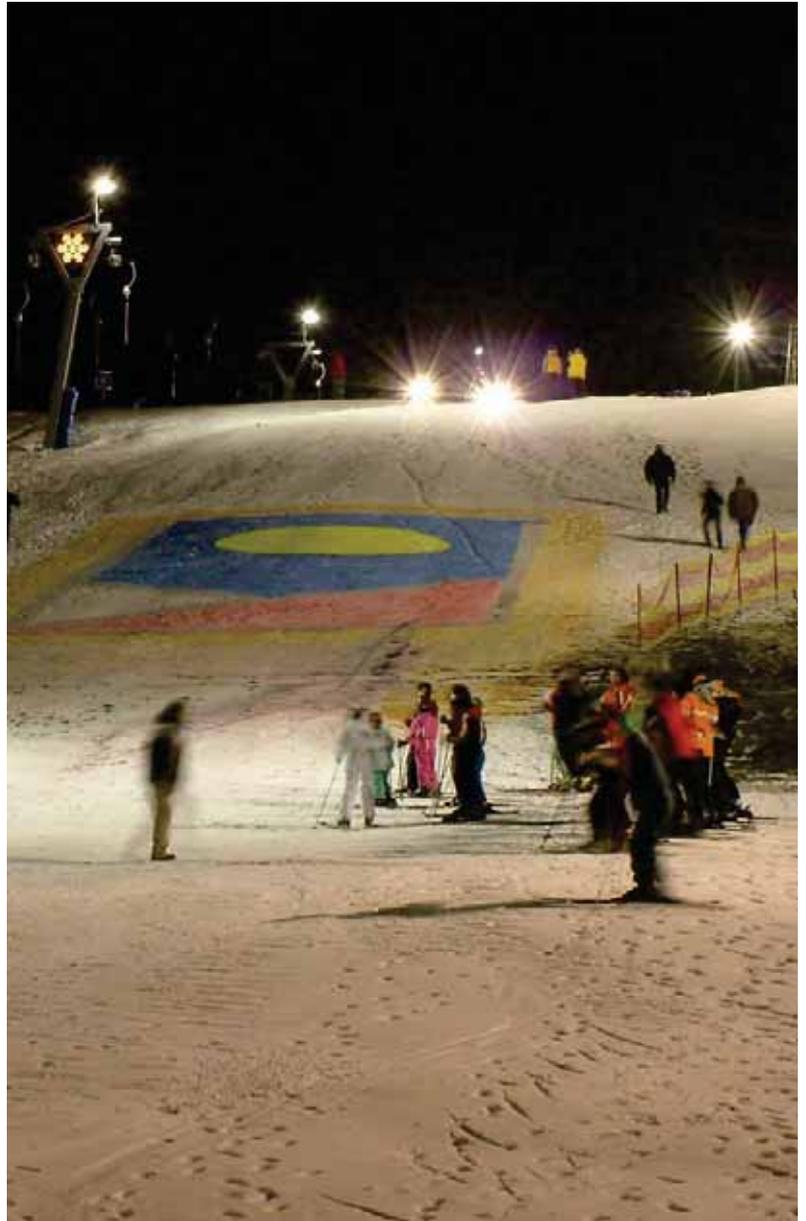
Stara planina, which is mostly spread through eastern Serbia, is the natural border between Serbia and Bulgaria. Tourist Centre "Babin Zub" on Stara Planina, at an altitude of 1780 meters, is becoming increasingly attractive for lovers of alpine skiing, snowboarders, and for those who are making first steps on skis.

With a view on the highest peak of Serbia, Midzor (2169 meters), in nature park of exceptional beauty, the skiers have at their disposal: a four seat lift on 1155 meters long track "Konjarnik", 637 meters long ski lift-anchor on "Sunshine Valley" track and a baby lift on "Markova livada" (Marko's meadow) slope.

Rajkovo Ski Centre with two, approximately 1200 meters long ski tracks, is located four kilometres away from Majdanpek.

In Eastern Serbia, you can even ski in the town. Ski resort Park Forest Kraljevica in Zajecar is situated only five minutes' walk from the town centre. Ski track is 650 meters long, and the ski lift reaches its peak in no time. Near Boljevac, for amateurs and beginners, there is a 280 meters long ski track on Mount Rtanj.

Residents of Bor and their guests can choose whether to ski on Mount Stol, on Mount Crni Vrh, or on Savača in the vicinity of Borsko Lake.



Heritage

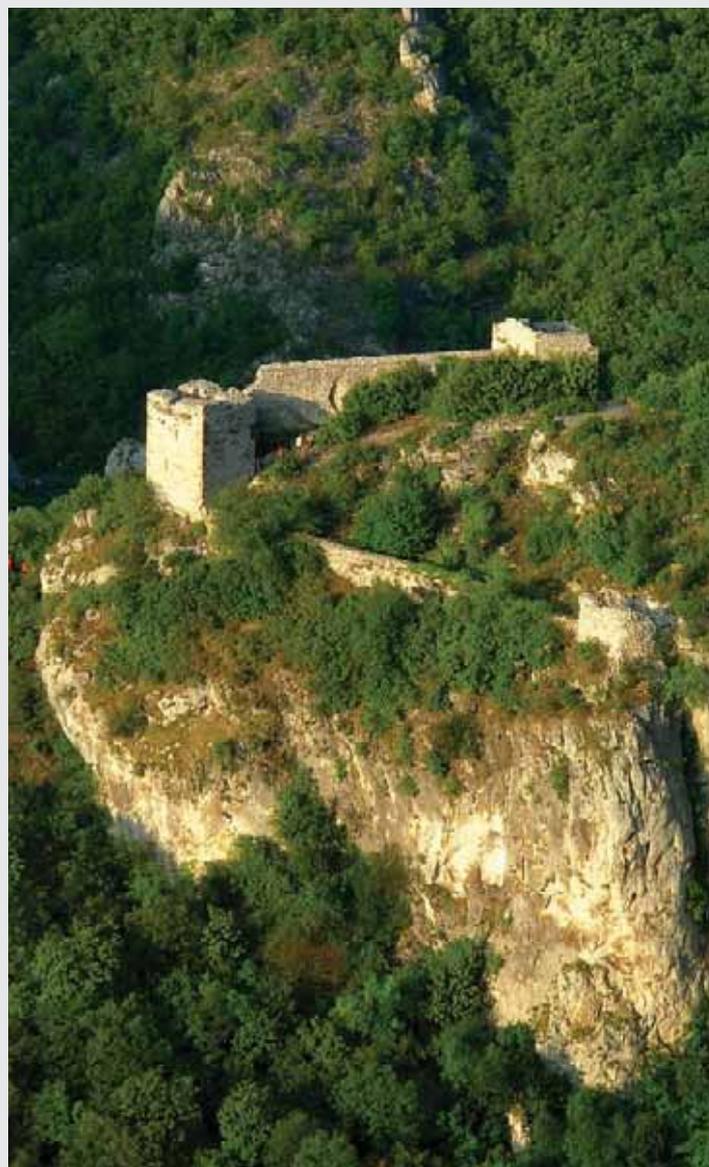


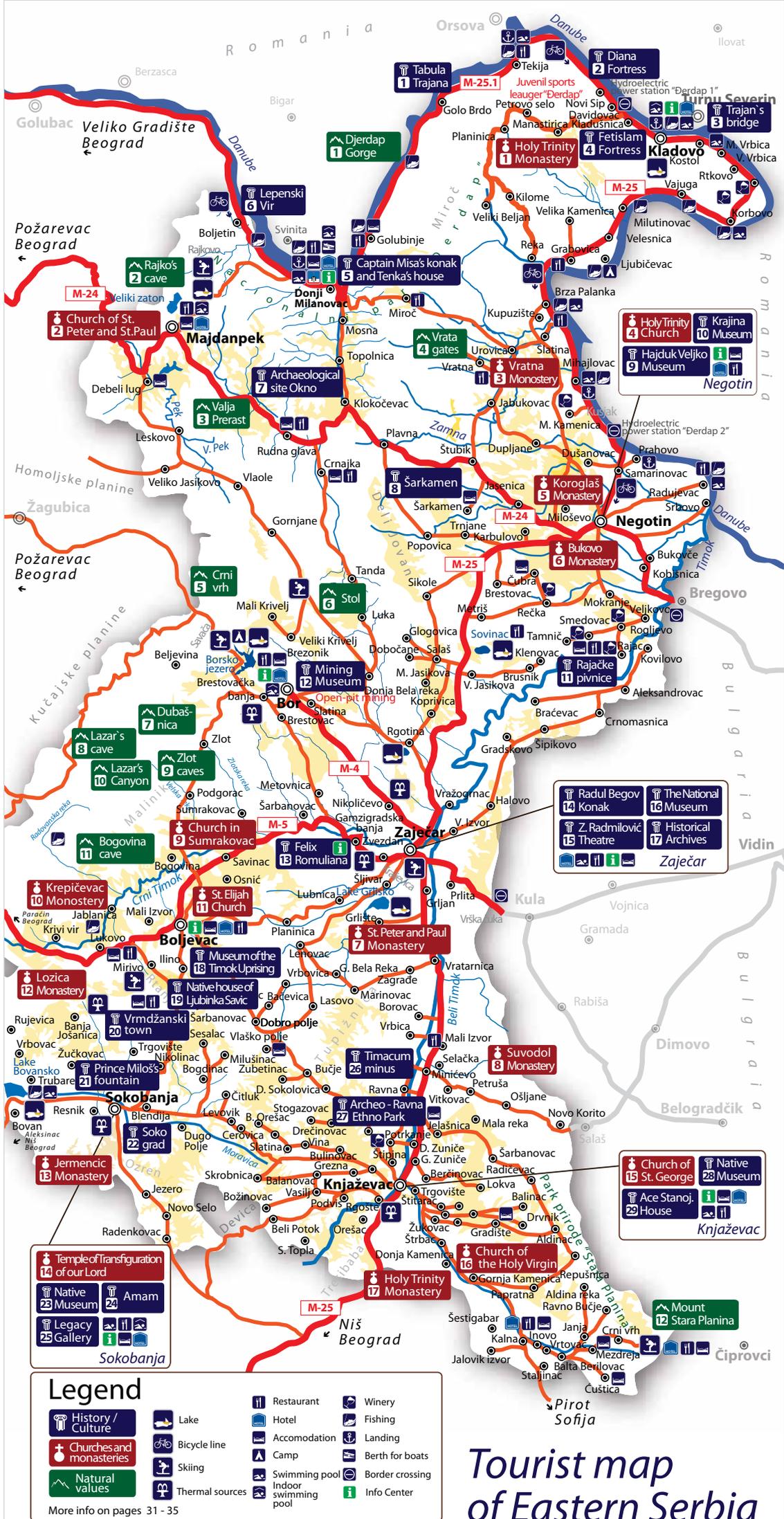
Timacum minus is the oldest Roman military fortress in Eastern Serbia. It dates back to the 1st century AD. The inside of the fortress is filled with various buildings. Lapidarium with Roman stone monuments is in Archeo-ethno-park which is located in the schoolyard of the school in the nearby village of Ravna. Having tamed the Danube and the mountain rocks, the Roman emperor Trajan built a road through Djerdap Gorge, up to the place where he built a bridge on the Danube. The construction of the road was finished in 103 AD, and this great endeavour was immortalized by putting up of Trajan's board, with a Latin inscription. Trajan's board is located in the Djerdap Gorge between Donji Milanovac and Kladovo and is visible only from the Danube.

Former military fortress Diana, now an archaeological site on the banks of the Danube between the hydroelectric power plant "Djerdap 1" and Kladovo, is associated with the reign of Emperor Trajan. Šarkamen archaeological site is situated 25 kilometers away from Negotin. It came into existence in late antique period, late third and early fourth century. It was the seat of the Roman Emperor Maximinus Daia. Small treasury of imperial gold jewellery from arkamen is now kept at the National Museum in Belgrade.

On the Danube, west of Kladovo is the fortress Fetislam. This "Gate of Peace", as its name is translated, was built by the Turks in the sixteenth and seventeenth century and the administration over it was handed over to the Serbian people in 1867.

To defend from the Avars and Slavs, the Roman Emperor Justinian built Sokograd on the upright rock above the river Moravica near Sokobanja. Even after the Romans, Sokograd was a shelter for various armies, and tradition has it that the legendary Haiduk Veljko Petrović often found refuge here.





Veliko Gradište
Beograd

Požarevac
Beograd

Požarevac
Beograd

Žagubica

Žagubica

Bojčevac

Lozica
Monastery

Sokobanja

Jermenic
Monastery

Temple of Transfiguration
of our Lord

Native Museum

Legacy Gallery

Majdanpek

Valja Prerast

Crni vrh

Lazar's cave

Bogovina cave

Lozica Monastery

Prince Miloš's fountain

Jermenic Monastery

Amam

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Lazar's cave

Bogovina cave

Lozica Monastery

Prince Miloš's fountain

Jermenic Monastery

Amam

Legacy Gallery

Wine

Vine growing on the sunny hills of Eastern Serbia goes far back into the past. It is known that the wine was produced during the reign of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Probus in the third century. Wine is still produced here, both in the traditional and modern way. Wine cellars are real small museums and especially attractive complexes of cellars for wine preparations are wine cellars in Rajac near Negotin, known as Pivnice. There are cellars in Štubik, Rogljevo and Smedovac, too.



Producers of Knjaževac area vineyards, where in the village of Ravna a wine museum was formed, can also boast of production of quality wines. Grape varieties Riesling, Chardonnay, Vranac, and other traditional ones, are the basis for quality wines, which are served in restaurants, and in almost every home. Therefore Eastern Serbia is an unavoidable point on the wine roads of Serbia.



Wine road, Negotin



Wine road, Knjaževac





Churches and Monasteries

A visit to sacred objects of Eastern Serbia begins on the bank of Trgoviški Timok, in Donja Kamenica, with the Church of the Holy Virgin. It was built in the early 14th century and represents a combination of romantic, Gothic and Moravian architecture. Just a few kilometres away from here is Holy Trinity Monastery, built in 15th century. In the lower course of the Timok in the peace of centennial forests is a female monastery Suvodol while lower, near the village of Grlšte there is a monastery of St. Peter and Paul. On Mount Ozren is Jermenčić monastery built by Armenian monks in 1392, and around Boljevac there are monasteries Lapušnja, Krepičevac and Lozica church, which is assumed to have been a monastery once.



Holy Trinity Church in Negotin, by its monumentality, leaves a special mark on the old town core. In the vicinity of the town is Bukovo monastery, built in the time of King Milutin, in late 13th century, and Koroglaš and Vratna monasteries as well. Not far from Vratna monastery, there are Vratna Gates, a special natural phenomenon consisting of huge stone gates - prerasts, connecting the canyon.

Manastirica lies on a small creek Sajna, 20 kilometers away from Kladovo and, according to legends, the daughter of Prince Lazar fleeing from the east, found refuge in it.

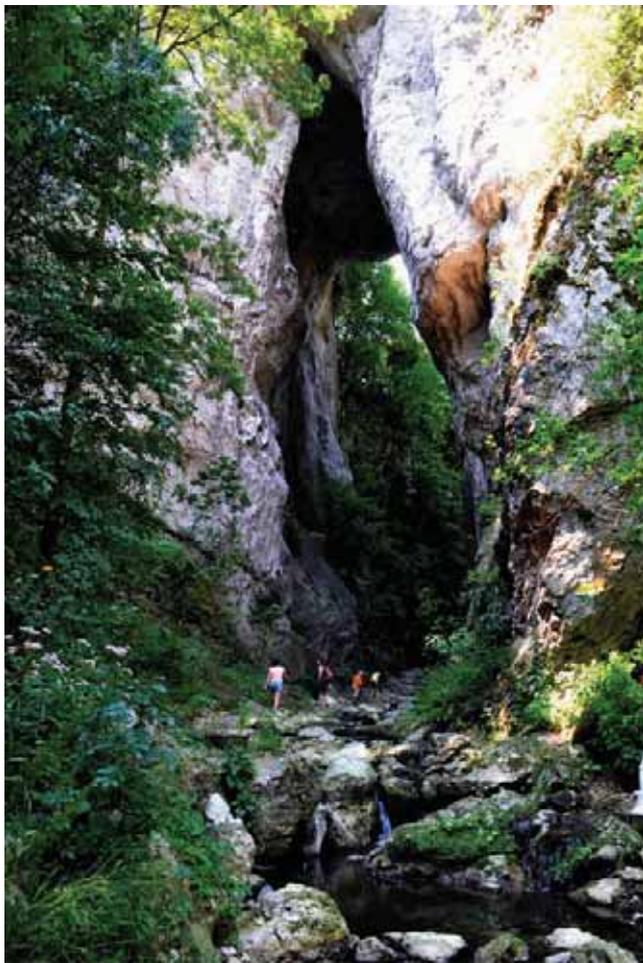
The Church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin and the Church of Descent of the Holy Spirit are the most significant religious facilities in the municipality of Bor. The Church in Majdanpek was dedicated to the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul whom Majdanpek miners took as their patrons.

L a k e s

Not far from Sokobanja is Lake Bovansko. Along the length of seven kilometres, one can meet numerous fishermen, who, looking for a good catch, come to Bovan each year from all parts of Serbia. Two rivers flow into Lake Grliško and by the lake, in a coniferous forest, is St. Peter and Paul monastery. Lake Sovinac is attractive for picnickers, swimmers and nature lovers, a developed car-camp and a small motel make an ideal place for a family holiday. Borsko Lake is situated at the foot of Mount Crni Vrh. It is transparent with clear mountain water, surrounded by forests, green pastures and meadows. Developed courts for small sports, athletics tracks, make an great place for the preparation of athletes. Lake Rgotsko, Sutton, Lake Vrmdžansko and Kladovo lakes are attractive for holiday, walking and fishing.



Rural tourism



Those who are fed up with busy city life are welcome to numerous rural houses of Eastern Serbia. Clean air in the region which is the richest region in forests in Serbia, walks through untouched nature full of clear mountain water springs, traditional local cuisine and good wine are part of the offer.

Stay in the village offers a possibility of an active holiday, with attendance of archaic customs and events that are common in these areas.

Hosts will seek to meet the wishes of their guests, so it is possible to try to milk sheep, mow hay, or prepare cheese.

S|p|o|r|t|s

tourism

In the spas, near lakes and rivers, as well as in the towns themselves, there are top conditions for preparations of professionals in all sports, but also for amateurs. They have these at their disposal: tennis courses, football pitches, basketball, volleyball, handball courts, table tennis halls, bowling alleys, health tracks, indoor and outdoor swimming pools. Of no less importance is that there is a willingness in this region to meet the specific needs and requirements of athletes and sports teams. As a rule, after preparations in Eastern Serbia, all of them bring the highest awards from competitions.



Congress

tourism

A businessman of the third millennium would rather organize his time so as to connect nice and useful. It is in this fact that eastern Serbia saw an opportunity, opening its capacities for organizers of business meetings, workshops, congresses, professional gatherings, symposiums, conferences and seminars. The high level of tourist and hotel capacities provide participants and guests with a number of well organized programs before, during and after the event, thus satisfying all the demands of participants. There is an increasing number of companies and organizations which choose the quiet of eastern Serbia for their business events.



E v e n t s

A large number of events originated on the tradition of cultural heritage in Eastern Serbia, and the spirit of modern times has created programs for the new millennium. All of these are long lasting events.



■ Contests between villages in the municipality of Bor
February / April, Bor

Competition in cultural creativity between Bor villages.

■ "Bekrijada" – men's and women's parties

The first and last week of Lent, Boljevac

Traditional fun with nurturing of original national creative works and gastronomic events. The winner of the entertainment becomes a participant who feasts best. Women are not allowed to be present at men's party. However, women pay the men back by organising women's Bekrijada. Rules are the same.

■ Easter Days of folklore

The second day of Easter, Crnajka near Majdanpek

Review of traditional national creation, customs and games. Besides the informal performances of cultural clubs from home and abroad, there is a competitive part of the event in attractive, almost forgotten, pastoral games ('Klis', 'Paorka', carrying an egg in a spoon).

■ Sailing Regatta - Lake Bovansko

20-26 April, Sokobanja

National nautical event

■ Mayday reveille – Borsko Lake

1st May, Bor

Tourist event with a rich cultural and sports program.

■ Prayer under Midžor

Djurdjevdan – 6th May, Knjaževac

Tourist-business event held in the villages of Vrtovac and Balta Berilovac. Begins with picking of flowers and herbs on Herbs Friday with ritual wreath-making on the River.

■ Crnorečje

The second weekend in June, Boljevac

Traditional international event, visited by more than 20,000 people. Includes competition of trumpeters and a concert of classical music based on traditional songs.

■ **Krajina customs**

The third week of June, Negotin

Visitors enjoy the competition of players, spinners, pastoral games, preparation of popular dishes, and finally selection of the most beautiful shepherdess.

■ **Vidovdan night ascent to Rtanj**

27th and 28th June, Boljevac

Traditional night climb to the peak of Mount Rtanj before the sunrise. The event brings together climbers and tourists from all over Serbia.

■ **Serbian Youth Culture festival**

The first week of July, Knjaževac

A unique review of Serbian youth in all spheres of artistic creativity.

■ **Biljober ceremonies**

The first week of July, Sokobanja

Tourist and sports events dedicated to the harvesting of medicinal plants. Tourists are offered a herbs show, a fair of herbs, honey and organic food, as well as ascent to the top of Mount Rtanj (1560 m).

■ **Pop Music Festival for Children and Youth "TIN"**

19th July, Donji Milanovac

Music event that fosters not only children's but also teenage music which makes it unique in the country. The festival is international and of competitive character.



■ **Summer Regatta Tekija - Kladovo - Kusjak**

Last weekend in July, Kladovo

A three-day sailing regatta for recreational boats without engines. Regatta participants are provided with a rich and entertaining programme.

■ **Ethno Fest - Kladovo**

Last week of July, Kladovo

Festival of original national creative works, food and beverages, with evening concerts of popular singers and performances of folk clubs. Ethno Fest also organises a fair of SMEs.

■ **The Wheel of Vražogrnac**

The first half of August, Zaječar

Cultural and entertainment event dedicated to the wheel. Held in the churchyard of Vražogrnac church where dance groups from Serbia and abroad present their customs through songs and dances.

■ **First Accordion of Sokobanja**

The first week of July - semi-finals and the first week of August - finals, Sokobanja

First Accordion is an event that brings together accordion amateurs from all over the world. The event has a competitive character, with performances of famous national and international musicians in the informal part of the event.



■ **Gitarijada in Zaječar**
The first half of August, Zaječar

This competition of young unknown rock bands has gathered together, for 40 years already, thousands of young people from Serbia and neighbouring countries. Gitarijada includes contents such as YU Rock Camp, a Radio 202 programme, a colony of painters and sculptors, concerts at the stadium, etc...



■ **Days of Brestovačka Spa**
The third weekend of August, Bor

Tourist-cultural sports event which is traditionally held in the spa with a large number of visitors.

■ **Golden Trumpet of the Balkans**
Third week of August, Zaječar

Competition of the best brass bands and trumpeters from Serbia and other Balkan countries competing for the title of the king of trumpets and the title of the best band.

■ **Golden Bučka**
Third week of August, Tekija near Kladovo

"The Golden Bučka" is a tourist-sports fishing event and fishing competition.

■ **"Sabor na Panadžur"**
Assumption of the Blessed Virgin – 28th August, J. Izvor near Knjaževac

A festival of original folk music that gathers together singers, accordionists, flutists, bagpipers, trumpeters and brass bands is held in the village of Jalovik Izvor, at the foot of Stara Planina.

■ **International Fair of honey and wine**
12th May, Negotin

The event Fair of honey and wine has an international character and includes the presentation of winemakers and beekeepers from all over Serbia, Bulgaria and Romania. It includes a presentation of wine and honey, lectures, cultural and artistic events and exhibitions.



■ **Let us preserve bagpipes and old dances**
The second half of September, Rudna Glava near Majdanpek

Informal performances of cultural clubs with traditional folk dances and bagpipers' performances. Cultural clubs from all over Serbia take part in the event.



■ **The days of Mokranjac**
16th to 20th September, Negotin

This music festival is organized in the memory of the greatest Serbian composer Stevan Stojanovic Mokranjac. The festival hosts the most famous performers from Serbia and former Yugoslavia but also a number of world-famous pianists and choirs. Singing competition between choirs is the highlight of the event, and the accompanying program includes numerous painting exhibitions, book promotions, literary evenings.



1 Tabula trajana

"Emperor Nerva son of the divine Nerva, Nerva Trajan, the Augustus, Germanicus, Pontifex Maximus, invested for the fourth time as Tribune, Father of the Fatherland, Consul for the third time, excavating mountain rocks and using wood beams has made this road."

2 Diana Fortress

Apart from its military function, the fortress was an important economic and sacral centre of a part of the Roman Empire of that time.

3 Trajanov most

The length of the bridge is estimated to be about 1130 metres and it was set on twenty masonry pillars. To this date on the both riversides have survived parts of pillars, and underwater archaeological exploration of bridge has been started.

4 Fetislam Fortress

Built by the Turks in 16th and 17th century. The fortress was entered through two drawbridges and a gate.

5 Captain Misa's konak and Tenka's house

These belonged to the most prominent residents of Poreč (Donji Milanovac) in the 19th century, Captain Miša Anastasijević and Captain Stefan Stefanović Tenka.

6 Lepenski vir

Between 1965 and 1970 a fishing settlement with the very first beginnings of cultivation and domestication was discovered. During the excavations, seven successive settlements and 136 facilities (both housing and sacral ones) which were built in the period of about 6500 to 5500 BC were discovered.

7 Archaeological site Okno

By the number and preservation of archaeological findings, this locality is unique in the world.

8 Šarkamen

This residential - memorial complex was developed at the end of the third and early fourth century during the Roman reign known as Tetrarchy - (rule of the four).

9 Haiduk Veljko Museum

It was built in the mid-nineteenth century and is the oldest preserved town house in Negotin.

10 Krajina Museum

By the decision of the Governor of Morava Banate based in Niš and at the initiative of forty odd most prominent families in Negotin, the museum in Negotin was founded on 16th February 1934.

Legend

11 Rajačke Pivnice

Rajac wine cellars or pivnice as locals call them (the term comes from the verb - let's drink, drink!) represent a unique example of wine village.

12 Mining Museum

A unique institution in Serbia, and one of the few in Europe that deals with research and presentation of life and mining. A fund of more than 20,000 exhibits represents a true treasury of items sorted in archaeological, ethnological, historic, artistic, technological and mineralogical collection. Sorted by the time when they emerged, they stretch over the period from 4500 BC to this day.

13 Felix Romuliana

Felix Romuliana, imperial palace of the Roman Emperor Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus, built in the 3rd and 4th century AD. Under the protection of UNESCO.

14 Radul Begov Konak

Radul-Begov konak was built at the beginning of 19th century. It is one of the oldest buildings in Zaječar. On the ground-floor there is a sales gallery of pictures, sculptures and products of handicrafts. It is a place where promotions of books and literary evenings are held.



15 Zoran Radmilović Theatre

The theatre was founded in 1947 and in 1993 the foundation "Zoran Radmilović" was established and the theatre festival "Days of Zoran Radmilović" started.

16 The National Museum

The National museum in Zaječar was founded in 1951 as a native collection. Cultural and historical importance of the exhibits ranks the National museum in Zaječar among the most important museums in Serbia. Some exhibits take a prominent place in world cultural heritage (mosaics, sculptures, architectural decorations of the imperial palace Romuliana).

17 Historical Archives

Archive depots contain 2000 linear meters of archival material of different provenance created through the work of state bodies, financial, educational, cultural, religious organizations and institutions as well as family and personal archival material of prominent authors.

18 Museum of the Timok Uprising

The Museum (housed in an old prison) was adapted in 1983 - exactly on the centenary of the beginning of the Timok uprising.

19 Native house of Ljubinka Savić - Grassi

The house was built in the late 19th century. It has been fully reconstructed and turned into a native house of the sculptor Ljubinka Savić - Grassi in the village of Ilino near Boljevac.

20 Vrmadžanski town

On a limestone tip in the valley of Pakleš, are the walls of the old town for which the locals say to be "Latin". The town dates back to Roman times and came into existence in the period before 6th century during the reign of Emperor Justinian.

21 Prince Miloš's Fountain

Thanks to beneficial healing waters of Sokobanja, Knjaz Miloš Obrenović significantly improved his health. So he gave an order for a memorial fountain to be constructed at the entrance of the Spa.

22 Sokograd

Sokograd also existed in the Byzantine period, and was most probably rebuilt during the reign of Emperor Justinian in 6th century BC.

23 Native Museum

The Museum has exhibits of archaeology, ethnology and history. In front of the museum there is a developed amphitheatre used in summer for theatre performances, literary evenings or other events.

Legend

24 Amam

It is the only functioning old Turkish Amam (bath) in this region.

25 Legacy Gallery

Legacy of Milun Mitrović, academy-trained painter from Belgrade, a native of Sokobanja. Each year, art colony Sokograd draws together prominent artists and enriches the collection of the gallery.

26 Timacum minus

A military fortification and an accompanying settlement date back to 1st century AD.

27 Archeo - Ravna Ethno Park

Archaeological and ethno park with numerous monuments from the Roman times, as well as a museum of viticulture and oenology and reconstructed village houses from the 19th century.

28 Native Museum

One of the best Serbian museums which also contains a unique world display of two-yarn wool socks - socks museum within a permanent exhibition.

29 Aca Stanojević's House

The house of radical party leader and president of the National Assembly of Serbia in which middle-class interior decoration from late 19th and early 20th century is exhibited.

1 Djerdap Gorge

Djerdap Gorge is the largest in Europe. The Danube is the narrowest and deepest here. It is also known as "Iron Gate" because of its power, whims and impenetrability.

2 Rajko's cave

Rajko's cave was named after famous Rajko Vojvoda (Duke), who is supposed to have lived in the 19th century. Tradition says that during the day he was innkeeper while at night he robbed Turkish caravans and hid the treasure in this cave.

3 Valja prerast

The protected area of prerast also includes a beautiful mountain river of the same name which flows underneath.

4 Vratna gates

On clear mountain rivers there is a huge door-gate - a work of nature.

5 Crni Vrh

With the height of 1043 meters Crni Vrh is a part of the forest complex Kučaj and represents its northernmost part. It has a pleasant mountain climate which, through its sedative properties, provides the opportunity for recreational and therapeutic effects. Currently, there is a ski track with a 1050m long ski lift and 90 seats capacity.

6 Stol

This Mountain, 20km north of Bor is an unusual oasis of greenery, quiet and flowery meadows. Suitable for mountaineering, paragliding, hunting. 13 developed mountain footpaths.

7 Dubašnica

Dubašnica mountain plateau is the largest limestone complex in Serbia. It is a karst mountain area of 82 km², of exceptional beauty and untouched nature, the average height being 900m. Rich in numerous surface and underground forms of relief, forests, pastures and meadows. The area abounds in a variety of wild animals: wolves, foxes, lynx, wild cats, roe deer and mountain deer.

8 Lazar's cave

Lazar's cave is a river, spring cave. The total length of cave channels is 9.505m, while 800m of the path has been developed for tourist visits.

9 Zlot Caves

The largest cave hall in the whole of Serbia is the Coliseum; with a diameter of some 60 meters and the height of 50 meters it is located in Zlot cave.

Legend

10 Lazar's Canyon

Lazar's River Canyon is a part of the natural reserve of the first category. Cut in thick limestone rocks of Malinik, it is a unique habitat of endemic and relict species of plants and animals. No visit to the canyon is allowed without a professional guide.

11 Bogovina cave

Bogovinska cave is the longest cave in Serbia (the length of the examined channels is over 7.5 km). In the first 300 meters of the cave there are partially developed tracks. As a natural monument, Bogovina cave is protected by law.

11 Mount Stara Planina

The main chain of Stara Planina stretches roughly from Zaječar to the Black Sea in the length of about 550 km. Midžor, the highest mountain peak of Serbia (2169m), is located on Stara Planina in the Municipality of Knjaževac. The mountain is attractive both for practicing winter sports as there is a developed ski infrastructure and for pleasant relaxation and walks in summer.

Churches and monasteries

1 Holy Trinity Monastery

A legend says that the daughter of Prince Lazar found refuge in this monastery when fleeing from the camp of Tamerlane who defeated her husband Sultan Bayezid.

2 Church of St. Peter and St. Paul

It was dedicated to Holy Apostles Peter and Paul whom Majdanpek miners took as their patrons.

3 Vratna Monastery

Vratna Monastery is located about 40 kilometres away from Negotin at the foot of famous Vratna Gates. It was founded in the fourteenth century, and one part of the monastery was built in 1415. Today, it is an active female monastery. The church of Vratna monastery is dedicated to the Ascension of the Lord (Ascension Day).

4 Holy Trinity Church

It is located in the very centre of the town at the corner of Stevan Mokranjac Square and Haiduk Veljko street and its monumental and architectural values leave a special visual mark on the old town centre of Negotin. Under state protection.

6 Koroglaš Monastery

It is assumed to have been built by King Milutin in early 14th century. Folk tradition says that Marko Kraljevic, after being wounded at Sarac, swam across the Danube from Wallachia after the battle of Rovine and was buried in the monastery.

7 Bukovo Monastery

The oldest and most valuable frescoes in the monastery are: Madonna with Christ - on the vault and frescoes of Michael the Archangel at the entrance to the Church.

8 St. Peter and Paul Monastery

Lazar's cave is a river, spring cave. The total length of cave channels is 9.505m, while 800m of the path has been developed for tourist visits.

9 Suvodol Monastery

Suvodol Monastery is located in the area of the village of Selačka. The monastery was built on a plateau cut into Mount Manastirska Glama and is dedicated to the Nativity of Holy Virgin Mary. Today, Suvodol is a female monastery.

9 Church in Sumrakovac

Church in Sumrakovac is dedicated to Passion of the Christ.

Legend

10 Krepičevac Monastery

It is located 4 km north of the village of Jablanica in Radovanjska river gorge. The monastery was built in the early 16th century. Krepičevac is a small triplet building without domes. It was built under the influence of Moravian school. Today, it is a female monastery.

11 St. Elijah Church

It is situated in Boljevac. It was built in 1861 and painted in 1863. Single nave building with a parvis on the west side and the altar apse on the eastern side.

12 Lozica Monastery

The monastery is situated at the foot of a slope of Mount Rtanj, 3 km away from Krivi Vir. It is dedicated to St. Archangel, and on that day the villagers gather together and celebrate church slava. It was first mentioned in the Turkish census in 1455. It was renewed in 1680 and 1850. The church is of Moravian type.

12 Jermenčić Monastery

It is situated on Ozren, at 850 m above sea level. Jermencić monastery has the church of St. Archangel Gabriel and Michael, a feast celebrated on 26th July. On that day the inhabitants of Resnik, Sokobanja and spa guests organize a celebration in the courtyard of the monastery.

Churches and monasteries

14 Temple of Transfiguration of our Lord

The church is located in the very centre of Sokobanja, on a marble promenade. Since 1835 the church has had a well-preserved archive, except in the period from 1912 to 1918 when Bulgarian occupation forces burned the church records from that period.

15 Church of St. George

The construction of the Church of "St. George" in Knjazevac began immediately after the liberation from the Turks in honour of the first arrival of Prince Milos in Gurgusovac (July 1833), and finished in 1835. The Gospel from 1805, a gift from Prince Milos, and silver cross (1866) stand out among the landmarks of this church.

16 Church of the Holy Virgin

It was built in 14th century by an unknown patron. Paintings, painted by two master painters, are largely preserved. Several compositions on the frescoes in Donja Kamenica are works of great artistic value.

12 Holy Trinity Monastery

The church is the memorial of Serbian despot Lazar Brankovic, Djuradj's youngest son, as testified on the inscription from 1454. The church interior was painted at one time but today the paintings are almost entirely destroyed. Nuns, who, besides their daily duties, make icons and other religious items, live in the monastery.

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