IVANJICA

TOURIST GUIDE
“BREATHE AND SAVOUR THE SCENERY”
WELCOME TO THE CLIMATE SPA
The **Moravian region** (the territory of municipality of Ivanjica) is, above all, the true paradise for tourists who can appreciate and enjoy its clear rivers and mountains while breathing fresh air and taking healthy food. It seems that the scenery, its charms and local life have predestined every place and spot here to become an ideal resort for enthusiastic tourists. Everyone should see and experience the unspoiled pearls of nature and the environment so intact and pure, as the whole region features a non-verified climate spa. One can say that all the mountains, hills, forests, meadows, rivers, brooks, as well as the flora and fauna of the Moravian region present precious tourist attractions which have not been made known to the public or sufficiently explored.
One of the most important features of the Moravian region is its abundant flora and fauna. There are plums, apples and pears in the orchards. The forests are rich in beech, spruce, oak, willow, poplar, birch, alder, juniper, ash, bitter oak, elm, linden, maple, elder, and fir and pine trees. There are various forest berries (blueberry, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant) and plants (hazel, cornel, hawthorn, juniper-berry, holly, copper elder) and plenty of edible mushrooms (boletus, morel, agaricus campester, morchella esculenta, psalliota campes-tris, field mushroom, lactarius volemus, yellow chanterelle). The main prerequisite for development of hunting tourism is the abundance of fauna of which the following species stand out: fox, rabbit, wolf, deer, marten, wild boar, badger, pheasant, wild fowl, partridge, eagle, hawk and there are some brown bears as well… The rivers and mountain brooks are rich in best-quality fish such as: brown trout, Californian trout, gudgeon, chub, grayling, huchen, barbell…

**The municipality of Ivanjica** covers the area of 1.090 square kilometers and it is one of the largest in Serbia. It is a part of the Moravian district, bordering with the municipalities of Arilje, Lučani, Nova Varoš, Raška, Kraljevo, Novi Pazar and Sjenica. According to 2011 census it has 32.000 citizens.

More than a half of Ivanjica municipality accounts for **Golija**, the pearl among mountains. It is hard to say when Mt Golija is at
its best: in the summer, when dazzling sun sharply unwinds the bundle of lines and colors and blue-and-white boats of clouds travel at such a close range to seem almost palpable or, in the
winter, whine tiny sparkles of thick, soft snow nearly blind you and magic calm soothes your mind and opens your lungs like a door ajar. Owing to its unique features Mt Golija was declared the first rank national park and biosphere reserve at first by the government of Serbia and then by UNESCO (in 2001). The reasons for this lie in the multitude of clear brooks, endless meadows and vast forests. Hundreds of years old spruce forests belong to the line of primeval forests. In the autumn the shades of colorful deciduous beech, oak and birch forests make the mountain so fairy and elusive.

Mt. Golija is intact, ravishing, pure, lovely, in a word, unique. It attracts as a magnet all tourists, especially passionate devotees of mountain climbing and gathering of mushrooms and medical herbs, skiers and hunters. Besides Golija, the scenery, environment and historical sites of Mt. Javor, Mučanji, Kukutnica and other Moravian highlands, as well as warm-heartedness and hospitality of the locals living in the villages scattered all over the hillsides have great appeal for tourists. It is the exceptional beauty of the Moravian region mountain range which brought Ivanjica region the title of “Small Switzerland”.

Numerous cultural and historical sites of the Moravian region have not been sufficiently popularized. Furthermore, the sites that tell us in a picturesque style about life in the region in ancient times, that is the period of ancient Roman and
Greek domination, have not been even properly marked. The testimonies of medieval life here have been reduced to church memorials of which visitors are poorly informed.

Village tourism growth began in 1972 and the Moravian region initiated this branch of tourism in our country. Today, the villages of Devići, Maće, Katići, Medurečje, Lisa, Kušići, Kumanica, Bele Vode are engaged in village tourism.

In order to maintain the authentic local folk music, humor and customs of Ivanjica’s region, several traditional cultural events are held, such as: The festival of authentic folk Serbian songs in Prišće, on 17 August each year, “The sounds of Golija, Javor and Mučanj mountains” festival and Gathering of Serbian musicians playing shepherd’s pipe and antique instruments in Kušići, the young painters’ colony in Ivanjica... There are also some sport - tourist events such as bikers’ gathering in Ivanjica, wolf - chase on Mt Golija and several minor events which also give rise to the growth of tourism. The most significant cultural and
tourist event is “Nušićijada” (the days in memory of famous Serbian playwright Branislav Nušić). It took place for the first time in 1967 and was held until 1972, and then the event was renewed in 2010. As the most prominent artists from Serbia and neighboring countries gather here, the event reaped the sympathy of entire Serbian cultural public and has been awarded two valuable prizes “The Tourist flower” and “The Tourist Puzzle”.” Nušićijada” is held every year during the first weekend in September and it attracts a great number of visitors.
Ivanjica was founded upon liberation of the Moravian region from the Ottoman Turks (1833). Soon afterwards the elementary school (1836), the courthouse and other institutions were established in the new town. Nowadays there are two elementary schools in Ivanjica (OŠ “Milinko Kušić” and OŠ “Kirilo Savić” in Crnjevo), High School and the School of Engineering where students are taught.
various trades and skills. The Church of St. Emperor Constantine and Empress Helen was built in the period of 1836-1838. The construction was financed by local donations, the frescoes were painted in 1862 (the whole process was supervised by Duke Miloš Obrenović in person). There are also numerous workshops and taverns as well as three markets. In 1846 Ivanjica was struck by a disastrous fire which turned the town into ashes.

One of the oldest buildings that remained from that
period is **Kušića Han** located in the very centre of the town next to the memorial statue of Draža Mihailović. It used to be a guesthouse for people coming from Zlatibor and Sandžak.

The oldest building in Ivanjica is the **Jeremićs' house**, one of the twelve houses which were not destroyed in the big fire in 1846. It is situated in the town centre and it has been completely redecorated. The house is one of the visual symbols of Ivanjica and although it hosts some cafes now, its authentic architectural style has been preserved.

Another hallmark of Ivanjica is the **stone bridge** – the biggest one-arch stone bridge in the Balkans, designed by Belgrade University Professor Milenko Turudić. The one-arch bridge links the Moravica banks on the Mr. Javor – Dragačevo route. It was built of wedge-shaped stone without any binding material by Italian craftsmen in the period of 1904-1906. It has endured a stormy century of use and it still serves people.

Ivanjica’s library with the reading room was founded in 1868. The Cultural Club and the Art Gallery being of a later date are also of great importance for local culture. These institutions organize a unique event called the first Yugoslav Young Painters’ Colony in which the best undergraduate students from art colleges and schools take part. A contest for the best love lyrics called “Murmurs of the Moravica” is also held annually.

In 1911 the seventh Serbian **water power plant** started working in Ivanjica. At the time there were only 200 houses in the town and the words of a local man are still in the memory of people: ”From today onwards there is going to be eternal daylight in Ivanjica.” The power plant still produces
electricity but it is also a kind of a museum.

One of the tourist attractions is the waterfall on the Moravica near the central town park. It is 9 m wide, 16 m wide waterfall on the dam built within the power plant system in 1936. Next to the waterfall there is a restaurant which bears the same name, with a terrace towering over the roaring Moravica. There is a beautiful 1 km long footpath along the river. The dam and the power plant have been renovated and this visual symbol of Ivanjica put on new air on its 100th anniversary.

In the very centre of Ivanjica there is the Memorial to the Revolution (set in 1957), the masterpiece of famous Đorđe Andrejević Kun. The 5 x 2 m mosaic presents an extraordinary piece of art. Opposite the church, there is a memorial statue in honour to legendary World War II Chetniks’ leader Dragoljub – Draža Mihailović (1893-1946), General and Commanding officer of the Yugoslav Army in Fatherland, who was born in Ivanjica.

There are some statues and other testimonies of the stormy history of the region on various town centre spots.

Ivanjica and the whole region have become an attractive and favorite place to spend holidays,
to recuperate and rest, due to its unspoiled environment and climate which is extremely beneficial for people suffering from anaemia and pulmonary diseases. By the Act of Government of Republic of Serbia (26 January 2000) Ivanjica was proclaimed a **biosphere reserve** covering the area of 2,156,50 hectares. The basis for tourism growth in the region lies in the recently designed “Master plan for Mt. Golija’s growth” and “Regional planning for special purposes of RP Golija”.

Ivanjica became a tourist resort at the beginning of the third decade of the 20th century. Before the World War II there was only one hotel (the “Spasović” hotel) in Ivanjica. Today there are the following hotels:

- **Hotel PARK - Ivanjica  ★★★** (opened 1959)
  *Phones: +381 (0) 32 661 397, 661 398*
  *Fax: +381 (0) 32 663 960*
  *www.hotel-park.co.rs*
  *e-mail: info@hotel-park.co.rs*

  This is a four-star hotel with 140 beds in single and double-bedded rooms and four suites, a restaurant, banqueting hall,
conference hall, small wellness centre (indoor swimming-pool, sauna, jacuzzi, massage parlour, hot bath, gym), a hotel bar with 24 hr access to the Internet, a big terrace opening into the town park and the promenade along the Moravica. The beautiful restaurant “Vodopad” (Waterfall) built by the Moravica river is a part of the complex.

➢ **Institute for specialized rehabilitation**
(Anaemia, opened 1978)
Phones: +381 (0) 32 661 690, 662 261
www.zavodivanjica.rs
e-mail: rhcentiv@eunet.rs

There are 250 beds in single, double and three-bedded rooms, the laboratory for internal medicine and hematology, department for physical medicine and rehabilitation, indoor swimming pool, restaurant, park, sports ground, sauna, gym...
➢ City Hotel ★★ (former hotel „Moravica“)
Phone: +381 (0) 32 601 105
e-mail: info@hotel-park.co.rs

It has 42 beds in single, double and three-bedded room each with a bathroom, TV and telephone. There are a pub, a restaurant and a supermarket in the hotel. There are also three exclusive suites in nearby “Dubrava” restaurant.

➢ Resort “Golija” (former Resort for disabled war veterans and military)
Phone: +381 (0) 32 665 111
The resort can accommodate 152 guests in single and double rooms. There is a restaurant with 300 seats and a garden restaurant with 800 seats.

- **Hotel “Javor” – Kušići**  ★★
  
  Kušići bb, 32250 Ivanjica
  
  Phones: +381 (0) 32 5678 202, 5681 731
  
  www.javor-hotel.com
  
  e-mail: prodaja@javor-hotel.com

This is a two-star hotel owned by MONA Company. It is 25 kilometres far from Ivanjica, on the route to Sjenica, at the altitude of 909 m.

The hotel has 92 beds in double and three-bedded rooms. There is a banqueting hall within the hotel. The hotel has a car park for guests, a 2 km long trim-track, sports grounds and other facilities.
Hotel „Logos” - Katići ★★★ (former Motel „Vodice”)
Katići bb, 32250 Ivanjica
Phone: +381 (0) 32 5873 306
www.hotellogos.rs
e-mail: hotellogos@gmail.com

The hotel is located 22 km far from Ivanjica on the route to Nova Varoš, at 1,020 m above the sea-level.
It has 70 beds in double and three-bedded rooms and suites, and 25 beds in log cabins (suites) located next to the hotel, a restaurant with 60 seats, a lobby with fire-place with 180 seats, a small wellness centre with two saunas, jacuzzi, massage parlour, children’s playroom and a small outdoor swimming pool for guests and a car park.

Mountain resort „Golijska Reka”
Golija 32250 Ivanjica,
Phones: +381 (0) 32 688 920, 688 921

It used to be a hotel owned by “Golija”, the forest estate in Ivanjica, the branch of “Srbija šume” Company. It is located at Mt. Golija, 40 km far from Ivanjica, at the altitude of 1,408 m.
The resort can accommodate 60 guests; there are 14 beds available in the hotel’s double-bedded rooms and the remaining ones in two nearby annexes where there are three-bedded rooms and a few rooms with a number of beds. Next to the
hotel, there is a football pitch, a sports ground and a ski-lift leading to the mountain peak called Jankov Kamen.

- „Ivanjički konaci” - Rašići
  Phones: +381 (0) 32 651 190; +381 (0) 60 6130 776
  www.ivanjickikonaci.rs
  e-mail: ivanjicki.konaci@gmail.com

  Located in the village of Rašići, 5 km away from Ivanjica, at 700 m above the sea level, the complex has 12 luxury suites and a total of 35 beds. The „ethno” style inn (combination of traditional and modern) has a capacity of 80 seats, while the semi-attached summer house is ideally suited to smaller seminars, celebrations and other types of events. A range of other services includes an outdoor swimming pool, hiking paths with posted markings, bicycles, quad bikes and snowmobiles, as well as an offer of organised trips to a number of destinations accessible from the „Ivanjički konaci” suites.

- Motel “Lep Vidik”
  Phone: +381 (0) 32 663 255

  There are six double rooms with bathrooms, TV, telephone,
and a restaurant with 200 seats. Traditional Serbian dishes are on the menu. The motel lies on the hill above the town with a view on the Moravica River and the fascinating waterfall.

- **Villa “Pansion Obradović” – Katići**
  Phones: +381 (0) 32 5873 307, +381 (0) 64 312 82 87
  www.selo-turizam.com
  e-mail: pansionobradovic@gmail.com

The guesthouse is located 22 km from Ivanjica, 14 km far from Prilike, on the route to Nova Varoš. It lies 1.000 m above the sea-level. It was awarded “The Tourist Flower” as the best country resort in 2005.

There are 13 beds in double and three-bedded rooms of the highest rank (four stars) and 3 houses of apartment type with 12 beds.

- **Villa „Angelina” - Kušići**
  Phones: +381 (0) 32 5678 188
  www.vilaangelina.com
  e-mail: r.vidak@mts.rs

It is located 25 km away from Ivanjica on the route to Sjenica, 909 m above the sea-level.

It has 27 beds available in double rooms and suites of highest of highest standard, and a restaurant which offers local specialities.
„Golijski konaci” – Komadine
Phones: +381 (0) 32 631 992; +381 (0) 64 242 99 06
www.golijskikonaci.com

The guesthouse lies 15 km far from Ivanjica on the route to Mt. Golija at 650 m altitude, on the left bank of the Moravica by the Roman bridge at the entrance of the National Park of Golija. The „Golijski konaci” suites have 20 beds in top-class villa-type accommodation, as well as a restaurant, fun park, swimming pool and a range of other facilities at the disposal of the guests.

Villa „Avramović” – Kumanica
Phones: +381 (0) 32 760 760; +381 (0) 61 16 22 800
www.vilaavramovic.com
e-mail: vilaavramovic@gmail.com
It is located 20 km far from Ivanjica in the village of Kumanica, at the foot of Mt. Golija, 900 m above the sea level. It has 5 double rooms and an outdoor swimming-pool available to the guests only.

➢ Villa „Golijski dar” – Dajići
Phones: +381 (0) 32 631 988; +381 (0) 65 8298 536
www.golijskidar.com
e-mail: golijskidar@gmail.com

The villa is situated 30 km far from Ivanjica in the village of Dajići on Mt. Golija, at the altitude of 1,400 m. There are 4 four-bedded suites of the highest rank. There is a 600 m long ski-rail in the vicinity.
Beside the above-mentioned resorts, accommodation can be provided in local farmhouses and houses whose owners are engaged in village tourism: (Lisa: Raduška Marinković, Draga Milićević, Ilija Milićević, Villa Jovanović... Močići: Slobodan Borisavljević, Devići: Goran Lišanin, Šljivići: the Guest house Javor, Raščići: Villa Veličković...) and private holiday homes, rooms and apartments in the town. All reservations are available at the Tourist organization of Ivanjica.

It must be mentioned that there are several restaurants in the town and its vicinity which offer a choice of delicious home-made meals, such as: Restaurant Vodopad, located in the town park upon the Moravica river – an extraordinary place where one can get good food and relax (the locals’ and guests’ favourite place to go out to), restaurants “Lipa”, “Dubrava”, “kod Bankrota”, “Lovac” in the town centre, “Krčma” on the hill-top called Vidik above Ivanjica, “Lep Vidik”, “Dobar Pogled”, as well as other restaurants with good food which lie along the road to Bukovica, and “Izlet” in Lisa on the route to Guča.
There are also many cafes for tourists’ relaxation and entertainment (Bon Ami, café-bar Basby, De Gaulle, Centar, No comment, Extreme, Smiley, Horošo, Contrast, club General, etc.)

Sports events in Ivanjica have been organized ever since 1912 when FC Javor was founded (now they are playing in the National League I), the club which gave birth to many great footballers. Then there is the volleyball club “Putevi”), a long-time
national league member, the basketball club “Javor”, a chess club, an athletic club, a karate club, and many successful sportspeople (boxers, karate fighters, athletes, etc.) and one should mention that Ivanjica stands out as the national volleyball team camp, and it has outstanding facilities for sports training (grass fields and pitches, two indoor swimming pools, several gyms, sports hall in Crnjevo, ideal weather conditions, etc.)

Healthcare in Ivanjica has existed ever since the town was founded in 1844, and the first vaccination of local people was carried out. In 1876 during the battle on Mt. Javor there was a field hospital which later became Town Hospital in 1883. Construction of the new hospital started in 1909 while organized healthcare was established in 1929 when doctors Mrs Draginja Spasović and Mr Božidar Spasović moved to the town. The couple raised Ivanjica’s healthcare to the highest standards and left behind a number of documents to support the fact. Healthcare is now available at the outpatient clinic in Ivanjica and the Institute for Specialized Rehabilitation – Anaemia, located on the western bank of the Moravica.
The village of Pridvorica (28 km far from Ivanićica) has rich tradition. A monastery bearing the same name was built here at the same time when Studenica Monastery was built. The monastery was built by a courtier of ruler Nemanja. **Pridvorica Monastery** is one of the most remarkable medieval monuments in the Moravian region. One may say with great certainty that there was a convent (supported by ruler Nemanja’s Chart assigned to Studenica Monastery) where...
nuns used to weave lovely fabrics and had great influence on local people so that cottage industry in the village and its vicinity started to blossom at quite an early date. The monastery was built in the Rascian style (the same architectural style was applied in building the monasteries of Studenica, Sopoćani, Žiča, Arilje) but original frescoes were destroyed. In 2002 the monastery received a new iconostasis and a new bell-tower.

Some site, such as Gradina, suggest that there was an ancient settlement in this area. The remains of ceramic pipes are the evidence that a plumbing system was built here as early as the end of the 12th century, at the time of construction of the monastery. The first school on Mt. Golija was founded in Pridvorica in 1853. At some time it was a boarding school. The village of Pridvorica is located on a lovely site near the mid-section of the Studenica river, at the foot of Crepuljnik hill. It is 28 km away from Ivanjica and at the same distance from Studenica Monastery which lies in another direction. The village is linked by asphalt road to Ivanjica and another recently built road leading through Studenica valley to Studenica Monastery and Ušće. Local administration for the villages of Pridvorica, Vrmbaje and Dobri Do are also situated here.
At the bank of the Braduljica river there is a guest house called **Ribarski Dom** which can accommodate 10 guests. Also, there is a unique Serbian brown trout hatchery here which supplies regional and other Serbian rivers with the fish.

The village of **Devići** (36 km from Ivanjica) is the central one among the villages at the foot of Mt. Golija. It lies at the spot where the rivers Brusnička Reka and Studenica meet – near Vionica and Čečina. It has a small church built upon the ruins of a much bigger ancient one. A legend says that there was some treasure buried underneath the church which had been brought by nine camels (camel=deva) to this secret place, hence the name of the village. Later, the treasure was discovered and sent overnight to another place. Devići lies 740 m above the sea-level. There are an elementary school, a farm-cooperative, a surgery, a post-office and many stores and taverns in the village.

Most tourists find the lake on Jelak hill (Košaninovo jezero), the falls on the
Izubra river, Rimska česma (Roman drinking-fountain), ruins of the fortress on Gradina site, the abundance of forests and forest berries and river fish especially attractive.

**Košaninova jezera** is the lake lying at the foot of Crepuljnik hill. It was named after well-known botanist and National Academy member Dr Nedeljko Košanin (1874-1934) who was born here. There is an interesting phenomenon related to the lake: in rainy days the water level goes down while when it is sunny, the water level rises. Unfortunately, the lake is almost completely overgrown with grass and peat-moss.

On the section of the road from Srednja Reka to Brusnik, above the village of Gradac, there is a big marble cross-shaped tombstone – **Grački krst**: it has been severely damaged by shepherds and passers-by. There have been some futile efforts to repair the tombstone and interpret the script on it in order to find out whether this was a roadside tombstone or a tombstone of a
wealthy local man. Also, here in Gradac there is the oldest roadside tombstone so-called “krajputaš” of the Moravian region, built in honour to Dukes Miloš and Zaharije in 1662.

The remarkable scenery of Odvraćenica where the Studenica river springs out, as well as the beauty of Ostatija and other villages are extremely appealing to tourists interested in active and healthy holidays. One of the monuments in Ostatija is the medieval Church Of Healers St. Cosma and Damian which was renovated in the 17th century. There are not any frescoes on its walls but it has an interesting marble board above the door with some lines written in old Slavic language. There is the local administration office for the villages of Brusnik, Koritnik and Ostatija, as well as a memorial dedicated to the soldiers of Krajina who died here.

Planinarski dom (Mountaineers’ Home) built in Odvraćenica before the World War II has been turned into a motel.
Međurečje (9 km far from Ivanjica) is a lovely village on the banks of the Moravica and Nošnica rivers, at the altitude of 530 m. There was a settlement here even in Roman period which was called Megiretus. During the rule of Byzantine Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus the place was called Međureč. Not long ago, that is, between the two world wars, Međurečje became the central point for many neighbouring villages: Rokci, Mana, Komadine, Kumanica, Kosovica. Today, it has the local administration office for these villages, an elementary school, a farm-cooperative, a surgery, the “Kapija” motel (with a restaurant, one suite and four double rooms) administered by Srbija šume Company, the post-office, a supermarket, some stores, taverns and several timber-workshops and private firms which buy fruit from local fruit-growers. In the centre of the village there is a Californian trout hatchery.
and there are some outdoor swimming-pools built in the 90’s. There is a granite memorial on the right of the road to Mt. Golija, just before the bridge over the Nošnica river, dedicated to people from Serbia, Macedonia, Slovenia and Bosnia who were kept as prisoners in the local concentration camp at the end of 1941, early 1942. Next to it there is a memorial made to honour the soldiers from Međurečje and neighbouring villages who were killed in the two world wars.

Kumanica is well-known due to the bridge over the Moravica (which springs out at Kozja stena on Mt. Golija) called Rimski most (Roman bridge). The stone bridge is a testimony of important road communication in medieval times. The bridge is 14 m long, 2.4 m wide. It is at the altitude of 632 m, 17 km far from Ivanjica. Upon expert examination it was found out that the bridge had not been built in Roman period but during the rule of Serbian King Uroš Nemanjić. The bridge was reconstructed, preserved and is still in use. The reconstruction work was performed by Zavod za zastitu spomenika kulture Kraljevo.
(The Institute for Cultural Heritage Preservation, Kraljevo) during the 80’s. In Kumanica, there is a church built in honour to St. Elias. It is of a later date and its church-bell was a gift from King Aleksandar Karađorđević (1929).

Tourist can get accommodation in Kumanica at the Avramović and in “Golijski konaci” - a suite complex owned by the Milosavljević which lies next to the Roman bridge (15 km from Ivanjica).

**Prinčevo brdo** (Prince’s hill), 20 km far from Ivanjica, was named, as a legend says, after a wounded Austrian prince who had fought against Serbian rebels and during their retreat to the
north (1690) was wounded and left to die here. A local girl accidentally found him, nursed him and saved his life.

Above the road to Mt. Golija, in the village called Okruglica, there is a lake called Nebeska suza (Heaven’s tear-drop) which sprang out at the end of the 8\textsuperscript{th} decade of XX century after the great earthquake in Romania. This lake and Daičko (Tičar) lake are the biggest ones in the Moravian region.

\textbf{Daičko jezero} (also called Tičar) is a lake located in a lush evergreen forest, 1.500 m above the sea level, in the immediate vicinity of the road to Bele Vode (30 km from Ivanjica). It used to be much bigger, but it has gradually become overgrown with grass. There are many legends related to the lake, as well as scientific documents such as the work of Dr Nedeljko Košanin. People gather on the clearing by the lake on St. Prokopije’s Day (21 July).

\textbf{Bele Vode} (34 km from Ivanjica) has become the administrative centre for the villages of Bele Vode, Daići and Gradac. The area features lush spruce forests streaked by clearings and interlaced by quick mountain brooks, two lakes (Tičar and the one in Okruglica), clear mountain springs and lush meadows in blossom. It lies at
the altitude of 1.300 m. The village is linked by asphalt road to Ivanjica and there is bus transport available for local commuters. In order to encourage tourism growth, a 600 m long ski-run has been made in Bele Vode. Beside the administration office, there is also a surgery, a farm-cooperative, a store and a post-office, as well as a memorial to the soldiers who died in the WW I and WW II.

**Golijska reka** (40 km from Ivanjica, 1.408 m altitude) lies in the valley of the river Golijska reka, a few kilometers far from the river source, on the route Bele Vode – Duga Poljana. Not long ago, a children’s resort and a hotel with 94 beds in double, three-bedded and 8-bedded rooms, a suite and two annexes were built. Today, they provide accommodation for about 30 guests and there are plans for reconstruction of the complex and construction of other facilities. The place is ideal for growth
of tourism. Opposite the hotel, there is a small sports centre with football pitch and minor sports grounds. The pitch is very peculiar as it lies over the Golijska reka (the river flows through the pipes set underneath the pitch). Construction of a longer ski-run and a ski-lift to the peak called Jankov Kamen began at the end of the 20th century but after a short time it was cancelled because of the troubled national situation. A sheep-farm has been built on Bojovo Brdo to support local tourism development program. There is also a 4.8 km footpath which runs through woods, meadows and over brooks and a marked 30 km long mountain track with high altitude variation of 650 m.

Enthusiastic walkers will not miss the opportunity to walk to the highest peak of Mt. Golija called Jankov Kamen (1,833 m altitude). They will have an extraordinary view of the highest mountain peaks in Serbia and Montenegro.
**ON THE ROAD TO KOVILJE**

On the way to Kosovica (12 km from Ivanjica) one should remember an old legend saying that the village was named after the wounded from Kosovo Battle who were nursed here. Many heroes from the Battle on Kosovo died in this place.

**Kosovica** is well-known for its small 16th century church, which was supposedly built on the ruins of an ancient one shortly after Kosovo Battle in 1389. Many wounded Serbs came here from Kosovo after the battle, many of them did not survive and were buried here, hence the name of the village. The architectural style, valuables and icons of present church are from the 19th century.

In the village of **Bratljevo** (22 km from Ivanjica), there is an administration office for Bratljevo, Gledica and Rovine, an elementary school, a surgery, a post-office, a farm-cooperative and a store. A site worth visiting is the necropolis with 12 roadside tombstones.

**Kovilje** (30 km from Ivanjica), a humble place in the valley of the Nošnica river, is renowned for its monastery. The village has the administration office Kovilje, Vasiljevići and
Smiljevac, a farm-cooperative, a surgery, a store, an elementary school and a post-office. A memorial drinking-fountain is set here to honour local soldiers killed during the two world wars.

**Kovilje Monastery** (30 km from Ivanjica) was built in the first half of the 13th century as its partially preserved frescoes suggest. There are two churches under the same roof, hidden behind some rocks on the west bank of the Nošnica. The churches are dedicated to Holy Archangels and St. Nicholas.

The Church of Holy Archangels which leans on the cave is smaller and older. It dates back to the 13th century, the period when the church in Prodvorica and Studenica Monastery were built. It is an ancient cave hermitage. The best preserved fres-
co from the period presents Jesus Christ Panthocrator. The frescoes’ monastic features indicate the time when they were painted.

The other church was built in 1644. A manuscript from 1651 refers to the reconstruction of local monasteries. It was made public on two occasions, as a piece of the four-gospel manuscript, the gift of the last Patriarch of Peć Patriarchate named Gavrilo (born in Stitkovo near Nova Varoš, a member of famous noble family of Rašković) to Kvilje Monastery. The manuscript indicates that Patriarch Gavrilo gave the Church of Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel and St. Nicholas Church (of a later date) as a gift to Kvilje Monastery. It also says that Gavrilo, the Bishop of Raška at the time, had come upon a long-time deserted monastery and managed to renovate it in 1644. As the founder of the monastery he stayed there until it was well-established and some stolen treasure brought back. The Church of St. Nicholas was built in the same year and most likely, fresco-painted (the frescoes have been only partially preserved). Upon renovation of the monastery, when the circumstances finally settled, Gavrilo was proclaimed the Patriarch of Peć. The monastery remained open even after 1688 when “…many Serbs got killed on Golija” and the area was almost totally deserted. Even in those troubled times there was a monastic school here. It was the nursery of Serbian literacy. Disciples were taught and trained to become priests and there were always a dozen of monastic disciples. There is not any valid evidence of the time the monastic school was founded. According to the same source it was the beginning of the 18th century. Today the monastery belongs to Žiča Eparchy. Some new quarters have been built next to the monastery and several nuns who now live here have brought about the revival of the monastery and have turned it into a frequently visited tourist attraction and an important place for growth of religious tourism in the region.
The ruins of an old church can also be found in the village of Erčege (39 km from Ivanjica). Mr. Milan D. Milićević claims in his script called “The Principality of Serbia” that there used to be “an old fortified town of Herzcg Stjepan”. Today there is the administration office for the villages of Erčege, Vučak and Medovine.
ON THE ROAD TO LUKE AND OSONICA

On the third kilometer of Ivanjica – Golija road, near the confluence of Lučka Reka and the Moravica, there is the turn to the villages of Luke and Osonica.

At the very entrance into Luke there is an outdoor swimming-pool used by Ivanjica’s people as well as by people from other places. Luke has an administration office, a four-grade elementary school, a cooperative-farm and a store. There is also a memorial to local people who were killed in the WW I and WW II.

The Church of Holy Mother of God’s Grave located in the centre of the village was built in 1925.

In 2005 a private Olympic swimming-pool was built in Luke to support the growth of tourism in this beautiful area.

Osonica has an administration office, St. Archangel Gabriel’s church built in 1973, a four-grade elementary school, a farm cooperative, a tavern and a store.
As you head along the road to Sjenica which was built on Mt. Javor in the preparation for the battles on Javor in 1876, you come across a number of historical sights.

A legend says that Princess (“czarina”) Milica held her residence on Ivanjičko brdo (Ivanjica’s hill) during the Battle on Kosovo, hence the topographic expressions Caričina livada (a hill) and Caričina voda (a well) - 4 km from Ivanjica.

At the foot of Caričina livada there is the burial place of Boško Jugović, one of Jugović brothers who did not survive the Battle on Kosovo. A legend says that upon his retreat from Kosovo field, the wounded hero came to the tombstone of Palibrk (4 km from Ivanjica) and fell dead there. During excavation of the tomb (on Vidovdan 1911), the remains of a skeleton were found at the depth of 2 meters underneath a big tombstone. The silver helmet and armour which were also found there indicate that this was the burial place of an outstanding medieval nobleman. A small church dedicated to St. Prince Lazar was built (4 km from Ivanjica) and nine oaks which
are now under Government’s protection were planted (the number of Jugović brothers) in memory to the Jugovićs who died on the battlefield. Every year on Vidovdan there is a big gathering here.

In the immediate vicinity of the tombstone of Palibrk, there are nine roadside tombstones called “krajputaši” each of them dedicated to two deceased people, one tombstone dedicated to three people and a necropolis with 24 tombstones.

On the hill above the tombstone of Palibrk, there is a 50 hectare complex with Lipizzaner horse herd and stables which is open to visitors. The horse-riding school and visits to specialized horse-breeding exhibitions have considerably improved Ivanjica’s tourist offer.

On the west side of the road over Mt. Javor, on Crvena Gora (Red Hill), at the altitude of 1.312 m, there is a spot called Gromov biljeg. In 1813 on the hill-top called Cava, Gromo Milosavljević, a local Serb, managed with the help of two comrades (one of them was Ostoja Nešković, the brother of Bishop Janja) to stop two thousand Turks
from Kolašin in their attempt to invade and plunder the Moravian region. Local people built an outstanding memorial to Gromo on the battlefield, but it was vandalized in 1933. Immediately afterwards a memorial fountain was made on Opaljenik, just below the road, in honour to brave Gromo. There are also two taverns, a store, local administration office for Crvena Gora and Sivčina and a memorial to the victims of Serbian liberation wars. The building on Opaljenik, once a motel, is unavailable to tourists.

On the slopes of Javor, 909 m above the sea level, 25 km far from Ivanjica, lies the village of Kušići. It has an administrative office for Deretin, Javorska Ravna Gora, Kušići and Maskovo, elementary school, post-office, modern church (consecrated in 2005), farm cooperative, surgery, several taverns and a store. Kušići is a well-known tourist resort. There is the “Javor” Hotel with a restaurant (former “Stari Vlah”) which can accommodate 92 guests in two suites and double, three-bedded and four-bedded rooms, as well as Villa “Angelina” with 27 beds. Balmy weather, invigorating air and sunshine
have extremely beneficial and healing effect on people suffering from asthma and on those with bronchial diseases, hypertension and hypotension, and anaemia. Many people come here to recuperate and get medical treatment as the conditions are much better than elsewhere. A ski-run and a 300 m long ski-lift, a well-kept trim-track and sports grounds are also available to the guests.

One of the sights in Kušići is Muzej Javorskog rata (the Museum of the War on Javor), built in memory to hard battles which were fought on Javor’s hilltops in 1876.

Every year on the Day of Holy Mother (28 August) in the village of Kušići the best musicians who play shepherd-pipes and antique, long-forgotten traditional instruments gather here to take part in the contest called Sabor dvornicara i starih instrumenata Srbije (the Gathering of Musicians who play shepherd-pipe and traditional Serbian instruments).

In 2002 a memorial to the Montenegrin Army was built, in honour to their soldiers who lost their lives here when fighting against Turks in 1915.

In the vicinity of Kušići, at the distance of 5 km, there is Milandža, the place where
Bishop Janja – Joanikije Nešković (1804-1873) was born. He founded the first school in the Moravian region in 1833 and built a church next to his parents’ graves (1853). Milandža used to be the regional centre for decades as its school was the only one within the borders of Javor, Crvena Gora, Nošnice, Mučanj and Kukutnica.

Due to a long series of battles fought at various times in this area, Javor (40 km from Ivanjica) probably stands for “the most historical mountain” in Serbia. The memorial charnel-house dedicated to Serbs killed in the war on Mt. Javor (1876) is a testimony of courage and bravery of Serbian soldiers in the event which has made local people very proud of their history.

On Mt. Javor, the burial-place of many heroes, people made a memorial tombstone to the bravest of them – legendary Major Mihailo Ilić (1907). He was killed in the first Serbian-Turkish war (1876) known as the War on Javor, not very far from present memorial.

There is also a memorial stone to Maksim Laušević who fought on Javor
military frontier and was killed by outlaws in 1880.

Below the highest peak of Mt. Javor called Vasilijin Vrh (1520 m altitude) a memorial fountain – Vasilijina česma was built in 2000.

A legend says that beautiful young maiden Vasilija waited by the well for her beloved man who got lost in a stormy winter day so long, that she froze to death and her body was found months later.
Bukovica (3 km from Ivanjica) is a suburban area with local forestry administration office and a number of companies (mostly in private ownership), catering firms and shops.

Jevac, a small village which stretches between Grabovica, Bukovica, Jevačke stene and the Moravica river, is well-known as the place where seven members of Kosta Vojinović’s guerrilla were killed. Mašan Stojanović and his comrades came here in 1917 to start uprising against Turks in occupied Moravian region. They were betrayed by their host Andrija Grbić and killed on 20 December 1917. The memorial to these heroes was unveiled on 21 July 1991.

Owing to favourable geographic position of the area of Prilike, on Đurić’s field (Dubrava) the first Earth Satellite Station on the Balkan Peninsula was built in 1974. The station which was of fundamental national interest became a multiple target in 1999 NATO bombing when it was heavily damaged. It has been
reconstructed and it is used for telecommunication purposes.

In Cerova, a small hamlet in Dubrava, a new church was built at the beginning of 21st century.

Prilike (7 km from Ivanjica) has local administrative office for Dubrava, Radaljevo and Prilike, a vet station, a surgery, a farm-cooperative, an elementary school, a post office, a weather station, several stores, taverns and private firms such as “Ristić”, “Mono”, etc. There is also a memorial in honour to the soldiers of Prilike and neighbouring villages that were killed in WW I.

The Church of St. Archangel Michail in Prilike (8 km from Ivanjica) was built in 1811 on the ruins of a medieval building (probably from 16th century) and renovated in 1860. The icons made by Sreten Protić in 1814 are of special importance. The Menaion written in 1552 in Skadar is also kept here.
The village of Radaljevo has the old parish church of St. George, built at the beginning of 1810 on the ruins of an old temple. At the site of Gradina there is a small church dedicated to St. Elias. People say it was taken here overnight from Radaljevo by fairies who wanted to rescue it from Turkish vandals. It was reconstructed and slab-covered in 1811. Many people gather here on the Day of St. John Decapitation (11th September). In 1997 a new church dedicated to Great Martyr George was built near the graveyard on Đoković’s hill.
Prilički Kiseljak (9 km from Ivanjica) is a spa located in windless area of Bajović’s potok, 1,5 km from Ivanjica-Arilje road, at the altitude of 500 m. It seems that ancient Illyrians and Romans knew about mineral springs of Prilički Kiseljak. However, during the Ottoman rule they were completely forgotten. Some shepherds discovered one mineral spring during 1840’s. As the water from Prilike became well-known for its quality, some people from Ivanjica started, some 20 years later, to build infrastructure and exploit the mineral water springs. Kiseljak grew in size until the Second World War. New buildings were built in Bajović Potok, Maljeva Gora and Zobotnica. Still, a more extensive use of mineral water started in 1970 when bottling machines were introduced. Today, the spa is rather neglected. The hotel “Dubrava” with 45 beds and a restaurant with a terrace has been closed for guests.

After construction of the road Prilike – Kokin Brod (47 km) via Katići and Jasenovo, the area has had a short-cut to the main road leading to Montenegro. However, the area itself is extremely suitable for mountain and village tourism, as the altitude in some places exceeds 1,000 m and there are all prerequisites for organic food production.
Katići (22 km from Ivanjica), the village located on the slopes of Mt. Mučanj, 1,020 m above the sea-level, twenty kilometres from Priliki, is another climatic spa. There is the administrative office for Brezova, Katići, Ravna Gora, Šarenik, elementary school, post-office, a farm-cooperative (with a memorial drinking-fountain in front of it), the memorial to a member of noble Rašković family, a surgery, a tavern and a store.

**Hotel “Logos”** in Katići (former Motel “Vodice”) has 70 beds in double and three-bedded rooms, gym, sauna, small outdoor swimming-pool, restaurant and minor sports grounds. Within the complex there are several first-class holiday houses (apartments). These facilities, along with better promotion of cottage industry are considered to be solid prerequisites for tourism growth. The village favours farm tourism too, as
there all necessary facilities on local farms for tourists’ accommodation throughout the year. The best example is the Obradovićs’ estate which offers accommodation for 25 guests in double, three-bedded rooms and 3 lux apartments, excursions and many other attractions which make this boarding house grow in demand. The estate of Obradović won “Tourist Flower” as the best village resort in 2005.

Brezova is well-known for its church Bela Crkva which is located at the foot of Mt. Mučanj (26 km from Ivanjica) and dedicated to St. Nicholas. It is fresco-painted and has a well-preserved iconostasis from 1805. Even King Dušan mentioned Bela crkva in Brezova in one of his charters. However, local people believe that the church was built by Ruler Stefan Lazarević as the legend of “The Church Janja on Old Vlah” suggests.

There is also the site of Kocelj, a mythic medieval town,
which has not been archeologically explored so its history is still vague. However, the crumbling walls as well as some legends about the place are still there.

At the foot of **Mt. Mučanj** there is also the village of **Mače** (900 m altitude). Here they produce the best tiles in the country which people in the Moravian and other regions use to roof their houses. After Deviči, Mače has the longest tradition in village tourism. One part of Mt. Mučanj is featured by thick forest, while the other one is bare. The highest peak is **Jerinin grad** (Jerina’s town, 1,534 m altitude). The mountain’s almost vertical sides make it look like a fortified town, therefore it is called the biggest natural town.

Tourists should also see the mountain of **Kukutnica** (1,382 m altitude) where a well-known battle, celebrated in verse, took place in 1809, when Serbian leader Miloš Obrenović with his fellow rebels and local people managed to suppress, in a very sly manner, the advancement of Turks.

The village of **Močioci** (34 km from Ivanjica) has local administration office for Močioci, Klekova and Presek, elementary school, a surgery, a farm-cooperative, a supermarket and
a tavern. There is also a memorial drinking-fountain. The great potential for growth of farm tourism in this village lies in excellent clean air, water, dairy and meat products, organic food, and there is also the guesthouse with 5 suites of the Borisavljević.

Regional road Prilike – Kokin brod has been asphalted which shortens travel to southern Adriatic and makes the villages increasingly attractive for tourism growth.
The village of Sveštica is well-known for the family of Savić. On Mazgit graveyard (also called “The Popovićs’ graveyard) a memorial tomb-stone to Miljko Savić, one of the first peasant socialists has been built.

In the valley of the river Rašćanska reka, seven kilometres from Ivanjica, at the altitude of 600 m there is Šljepaja cave (lately known as Hadži-Prodan’s or Rašćian cave). It was named after Karađorđe’s duke Hadži-Prodan Gligorijević (born in Sjenica around 1760, died Hotin, Besarabia, 1826), who used the cave as a shelter for refugees. Besides, his name is been used in referring to several topographical features of the Moravian region, the most remarkable being Hadži-Prodan’s cave (with the nearby church) and Adžin brod, the crossing over the Moravica river between Priliki and Radaljevo. Some 400 metres of the two-floor cave have been explored. The ground floor has a main passage and two minor ones. The entrance of the cave is three metres wide ending in the narrowing behind which there are some spacious 50 m long, 15 m wide halls. The hall is covered by mineral deposits on its right side, and it has a line of shallow pools. In the centre of the hall there are thick stalactites and stalagmites, while the deposits on its sides look like stone waterfalls. The hall ends in two narrow passages. The upper floor of the cave has a big passage and is full of varied colorful stone ornaments. Some 25 new cave biological species (mostly insects) unknown elsewhere have been discovered here, as well as a number of precious archaeological finds from prehistoric period. Some bowls from early Iron Age, some pottery from Palaeolithic period, the traces of humans from the same period, as well as 13,000 and 15,000 years old fauna fossils have been found here. A 12 cm long tooth and pieces of a skull were also found in the cave which sug-
gests that it used to be a cave-bear lair (a three metre tall, one ton heavy animal). All these discoveries point to the fact that the site is a remarkable paleontological finding place. In front of the cave’s entrance there is the Church of Hadži-Prodan, who built it while staying in the cave with his family and other refugees. During construction of the road (1975), the church was pulled down accidentally. It church has been re-built and now Hadži-Prodan’s cave presents a remarkable combination of tourist, speleological and archaeological site.
The village of **Lisa** located 5 km from Ivanjica on the route to Guća lies at the altitude of 600-800 metres. It is a typical mountain village with houses and farms scattered at such distance to provide quiet life for everyone. Undulating land rich in forest and pastures, clean air, hospitable locals, varied food, high-quality water and various outdoor activities are the best part of local tourist offer and it may be rightly said that the village has extraordinary potential for growth of tourism, especially when we bear in mind the fact that village tourism started here as far back as in 1972. Beside local administration office, the village of Lisa has a four-grade elementary school, new church, store and three restaurants offering traditional home-made Serbian dishes (the restaurants “Zavičaj” and “Izlet”).

Accommodation is also available at various motels built along the road to Guća and at local farms and houses (the estates of Ilija Milićević, Draga Milićević, Raduška Marinković, etc.), where the visitors are welcomed with fruit preserves and
home-made brandy and seen off as their kind hosts’ friends. Long walks in the beautiful scenery, collecting of medical herbs and forest berries, field-work activities, visits to Hadži-Prodan’s cave, the lake in the village of Vučkovica and the memorial on Venac, and many other activities make the village an attractive tourist resorts.
INFORMATION

Dialling number for Serbia + 381  Dialing number for Ivanjica: (0) 32

*Tourist Organization of Ivanjica 032/665-085
   032/650-290

*Tourist Agency "Autoprevoz turist" 032/661-145
   032/661-682

*Bus station - Ivanjica 032/663-602

*Taxi station - Ivanjica 032/662-800
   - TIM Taxi 032/650-000
   - PREMIER Taxi 032/601-111
   - IVA Taxi 032/660-999
   - Crveni (Red) Taxi 032/664-444

*Taxis (bus) 032/662-280
   032/641-744
   063/645-359
   065/8000-338

*PTT 032/661-074
   032/664-299

*Telecom Ivanjica 032/661-029

*Petrol Station "NIS-Jugopetrol" 032/661-259

*Petrol Station "Sponit" 032/662-393

*Petrol Station "TTS Petrol" 032/660-140

*Banks
   - Komercijalna banka 032/661-789
   - Banca Intesa 032/601-757
   - Vojvođanska banka 032/661-001
   - Eurobank EFG 032/601-935
   - Poštanska štedionica 032/660-070
   - Halk bank 032/601-780
17. Web sajt: http://www.ivatourism.org
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