

Panoramska ruta Između dvije čarobne obale

Panoramic Road Between Two Magical Shores

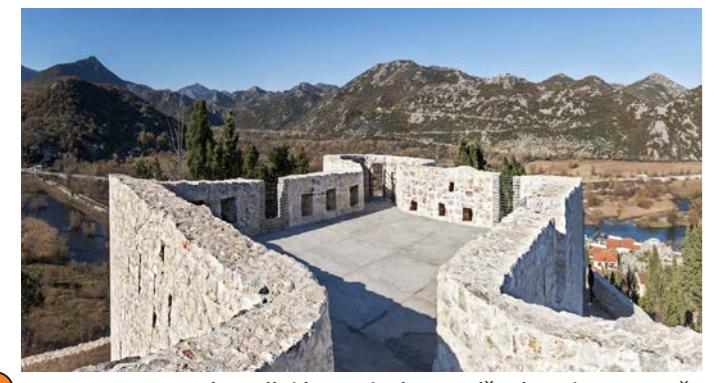
Područje Bara smješteno je između dvije podjednako lijepе obale, Jadranskog mora i Skadarskog jezera, morske duge 46 km, sa 9 km plaža i jezerske duge 65 km. O burnoj istoriji svjedoče brojni kulturno-istorijski spomenici. Njegovu razglednicu danas čine turističko-ugostiteljski objekti, sportski tereni, marina, vinski podrumi.

The Municipality of Bar stretches between two equally beautiful shores of the Adriatic Sea and Lake Skadar, with a 46-km-long sea coastline, 9 km of beaches and a 65-km-long lake shoreline. Its turbulent history is evidenced by numerous cultural and historical monuments. Its panorama nowadays consists of tourist accommodation facilities, sports facilities, a marina, and wine cellars.



1 KULTURNO-ISTORIJSKA CIJELINA VIRPAZAR (13. vijek)
Svi crnčići putevi sastaju se u Virpazaru, turističkom centru Crmnice. Ova „varoš na tri mosta“ nekada je bila važan ekonomski i saobraćajni centar Crne Gore. Danas je poznato zletiste i polazna stаницa za krvarenje po Skadarskom jezeru.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL ENTITY OF VIRPAZAR (13th century)
All the roads of the region of Crmnica meet in Virpazar, the tourist centre of Crmnica. This “town on three bridges” used to be an important economic and transport hub of Montenegro. Today, it is a well-known destination for excursions and the starting point for cruises on Lake Skadar.



2 UTVRDENJE BESAC (15. vijek) se nalazi na uživanju sa pogledom na Skadarsko jezero i Crnčićko polje. Podigli su ga Turci krajem 15. vijeka, a početkom 18. zauzimaju ga Crnogorci. Cjelokupan kompleks tvrđave zidan je lomljениm kamenom u krcnom materiju.

BESAC FORTRESS (15th century) is located on a hill with a beautiful view of Lake Skadar and Crmnica plain. It was built by the Ottomans in late 15th century and was conquered by the Montenegrins in the early 18th century. The entire fortress complex was constructed using broken stone and lime mortar.



3 AMBIJENTALNA CIJELINA LEKOVIĆI U GODINU (13. vijek)

Godinje je drevno vinogradarsko selo u kojem su kuće zbijene kao zrna u grozdju vranca. Ovaj mali labirint povezanih ulica, vrtova, konoba, stepeništa i mlinova najočuvaniji je primjer tradicionalne crnčićke ruralne arhitekture.

TOWN ENVIRONS OF LEKOVIĆI IN GODINJE (13th century)
Godinje is an ancient wine-making village, with houses packed in, just like a cluster of the local Vranac grapes. This small labyrinth of interconnected streets, vaults, cellars, staircases and mills is the best-preserved example of traditional rural architecture from the region of Crmnica.



Vidikovac/ Viewpoint GODINJE
Predavan panoramski pogled na Skadarsko jezero i jedinstvenu arhitekturu sela Godinje.
Beautiful panoramic view of Lake Skadar and the unique architecture of the village of Godinje.



4 UTVRDENJE GRMOŽUR (19. vijek) se nalazi na istoimenom ostrvu u Skadarskom jezeru. Podigli su je Turci 1839. godine, a Crnogorci su je oslobođili 1878.

GRMOŽUR FORTRESS (19th century) is located on the island of the same name on Lake Skadar. It was constructed by the Ottomans in 1839, and the island was liberated by the Montenegrins in 1878.

5 RADUŠ – RIBARSKO SELO, JEZERSKO OKO. Raduš je najdublje oko (podvodni izvor) na Skadarskom jezeru, dubine 60 m, a po nekim podacima i dublje.

RADUŠ FISHING VILLAGE, LAKE “EYE”, or underwater spring. Raduš is the deepest underwater spring in Lake Skadar. It is at least 60 metres deep.



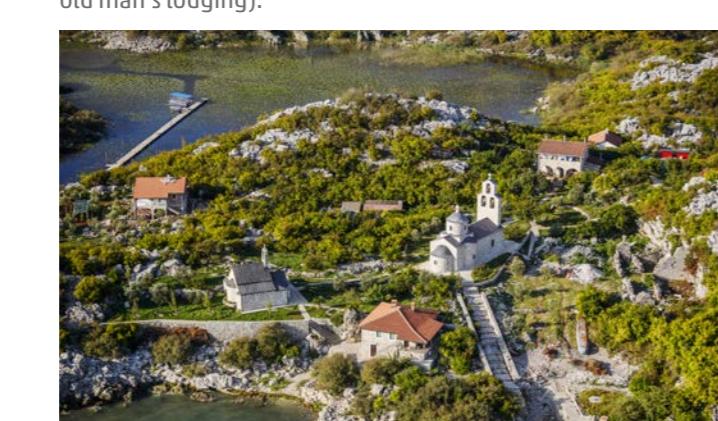
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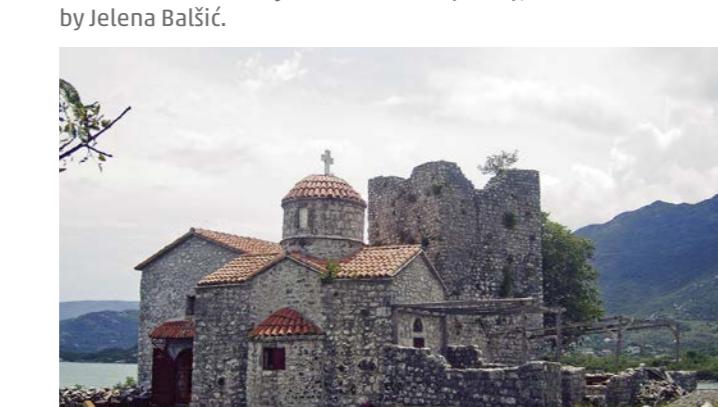
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STARČEVAC MONASTERY (14th century) dates back to the rule of Đurđa Balšić. It was founded in 1377 by Father Makarije, who lived on the island as an ascetic, and that is why it is called Starčevac (lit. old man's lodging).



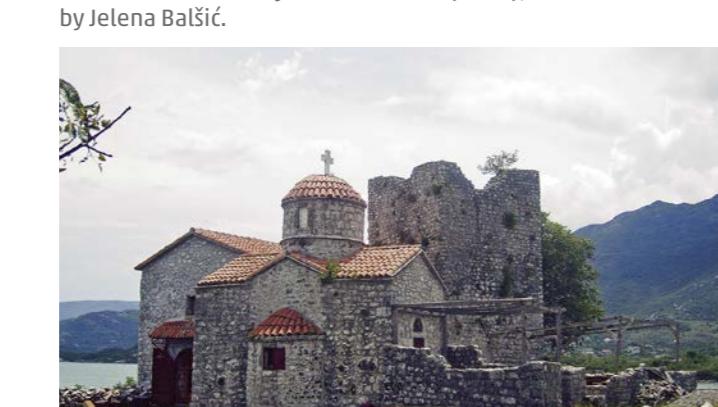
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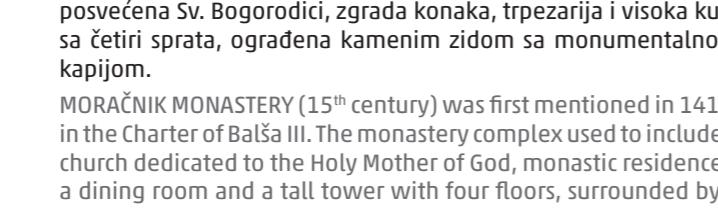
9 MANASTIR BEŠKA (14. vijek - 1440. god.) se sastoji od dvije crkve: veće, posvećene Sv. Đorđu (14. vijek) zadužbina Đurđa II Stradićevića Balšića i manje posvećene Sv. Bogorodici (1440), zadužbina Jelene Balšić.

BEŠKA MONASTERY (14th century - 1440) consists of two churches: a larger one, dedicated to St. George (14th century), which was founded by Đurđ II Stradićević Balšić, and a smaller one - dedicated to the Holy Mother of God (1440), which was founded by Jelena Balšić.



10 MANASTIR MORAČNIK (15. vijek) prvi put se pominje 1417. godine, u povijesti Balša III. Manastirske kompleks su sačinjavale crkva posvećena Sv. Bogorodici, zgrada konaka, trpezarija i visoka kula sa četiri sprata, ograđena kamenim zidom sa monumentalnom kapjom.

MORAČNIK MONASTERY (15th century) was first mentioned in 1417, in the Charter of Balša III. The monastic complex used to include a church dedicated to the Holy Mother of God, monastic residences, a dining room and a tall tower with four floors, surrounded by a stone wall with a massive gate.



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MONASTERY OF THE VIRGIN OF KRAJINA (11th - 15th centuries) is one of the most important monuments in Montenegro. It was founded by Prince Vladimir, whose tragic love for the beautiful Kosara, daughter of Samuel, King of Macedonia, has become legend.



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17 STARA MASLINA je drevni svjedok milenijumskog trajanja života na ovom prostoru. Kao spomenik prirode zakonom je zaštićena 1963. godine. Stara je 2.242 godine i smatra se najstarijim stablom u Evropi.

THE OLD OLIVE TREE has witnessed several millennia of life in this area and is a monument of nature which has been protected by law since 1963. It is 2,242 years old and is thought to be the oldest tree in Europe.



18 STARI GRAD BAR SA ČARŠIJOM I PODGRADEM (10.-19. vijek). Stari Bar je najveća urbana aglomeracija u ruševinama. Sjedloči o burjanu istoriji i smjeni srednjovjekovnih civilizacija. Zaštićen klisrom sa sjeverne strane i opasni bedemima, Stari Bar je vjekovima bio administrativni centar iz kog se vlasno okolnim zemljama.

OLD TOWN OF BAR WITH LOCAL MARKET AND SUBURB (10th - 19th centuries). Bar Old Town is the largest urban agglomeration that is in ruins. It was the scene of numerous historical events and the seat of medieval civilisations. It is protected by a gorge to the north and surrounded by walls, and for centuries was the administrative centre from which the surrounding lands were ruled.



19 DŽAMIJA OMERBAŠIĆA (17. vijek) sagradena je 1662. godine. Jednostavna je konstrukcije, pravougaone osnove, sa minaretom iz jugozapadnog zida.

OMERBAŠIĆ MOSQUE (17th century) was constructed in 1662. This simple mosque has a rectangular foundation and a minaret constructed next to the south-west wall.



20 CRKVA SVETOG TOME (15.-16. vijek). Narodno predanje kaže da je Crkva Sv. Tome u Limljani, nakon velike kiše, zajedno sa stjenom na kojoj je sagradena jednostavno „otvorevila“ sa mjestu na kom je izgrađena. Ostala je čitava, samo okrenuta u novom smjeru: jugoistok - sjeverozapad.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH (15th - 16th century). Legend has it that St. Thomas' Church in Limljan, after torrential rain, “sailed off” from its original place of construction. It was left unharmed, however, and now has a different orientation: south-east - north-west.



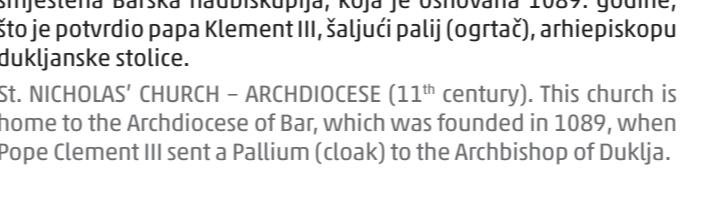
21 OSTACI TRIKONHALNE CRKVE - TOPOLICA (6. vijek). Najznačajniji i najstariji crkveni spomenik u Baru su ostaci crkvene građevine, koja se vezuje za period Justinijanove epohe. Očuvani zidovi građevine visoki su oko jednog metra.

RUINS OF TRICONCH CHURCH IN BAR (6th century). The remains of this church are the most important and oldest sacral monument in Montenegro. It was constructed during the rule of Justinian. The preserved walls of the building are around one metre tall.



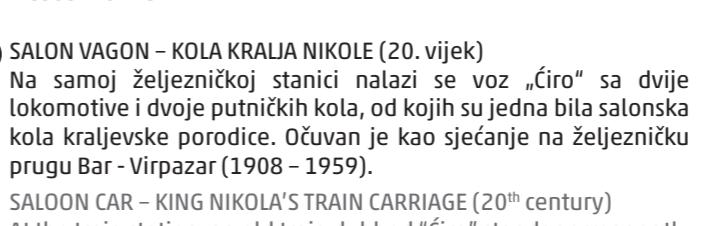
22 CRKVA SV. NIKOLE (KATOLIČKA) - BISKUPADA (11. vijek). U njoj je smještena Barska nadbiskupija, koja je osnovana 1089. godine, što je potvrđeno papa Klementom III., šaljući palij (ortgač), arhiepiskopu dukljanske stolice.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH - ARCHDIOCESE (11th century). This church is home to the Archdiocese of Bar, which was founded in 1089, when Pope Clement III sent a Pallium (cloak) to the Archbishop of Duklja.



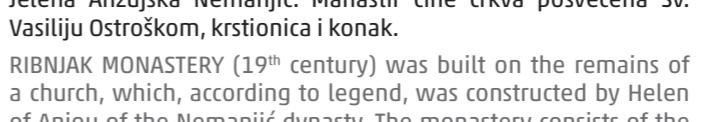
23 DVORAC KRALJA NIKOLE NA TOPOLICI - Zavičajni muzej (19. vijek) Crnogorski kralj Nikola I podigao je svoju rezidenciju 1885. godine, na samoj obali. U sklopu kompleksa nalazi se zimska bašta i dvorana u kojoj se održavaju kulturne manifestacije, kao i park sa raznolikim mediteranskim rastinjem. U dvorcu se danas nalazi Zavičajni muzej Bara.

KING NIKOLA'S CASTLE - Homeland Museum (19th century) Montenegrin King Nikola I constructed his residence in 1885 on the shore of the Adriatic. The complex includes a winter garden and a hall for cultural events, as well as a park with various Mediterranean plants. The castle is now home to the Homeland Museum of Bar.



24 SALON VAGON - KOLA KRALJA NIKOLE (20. vijek) Na samoj željezničkoj stanicici nalazi se voz „čiro“ sa dvije lokomotive i dvoje putničkih kola, od kojih su jedna bila salonska kola kraljevske porodice. Očuvan je kao sjećanje na željezničku prugu Bar - Virpazar (1908 - 1959).

SALON CAR - KING NIKOLA'S TRAIN CARRIAGE (20th century) At the train station, an old train dubbed "čiro" stands permanently still with two steam locomotives and two passenger cars, one of which served as a saloon car for the royal family. It was preserved in memory of the railroad between Bar and Virpazar (1908-1959).



25 MANASTIR RIBNJAČ (19. vijek). Na mjestu današnjeg manastira Ribnjač postojali su ostaci crkve koju je, po legendi, podigla Jelena Anžujska Nemanjić. Manastir čine crkva posvećena Sv. Vasiliju Ostroškom, krstionica i konak.

RIBNJAČ MONASTERY (19th century) was built on the remains of a church, which, according to legend, was constructed by Helen of Anjou of the Nemanjić dynasty. The monastery consists of the church dedicated to St. Basil of Ostrog, with a baptismal font and monastic residences.



26 CRKVA SVETOG TOME (15.-16. vijek). Narodno predanje kaže da je Crkva Sv. Tome u Limljani, nakon velike kiše, zajedno sa stjenom na kojoj je sagradena jednostavno „otvorevila“ sa mjestu na kom je izgrađena. Ostala je čitava, samo okrenuta u novom smjeru: jugoistok - sjeverozapad.

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