



BELGRADE GUIDE

There are many ways to discover the beauty and charm of Belgrade. Although it is not a big city like some other European capitals, there are many interesting sights to visit and enjoy. Most of the famous sights are within walking distance from the city center and our hotel. Therefore we recommend walking tours as the best way to truly feel the heartbeat of Belgrade. However, other means of transportation like tram, bus, bike or boat can have their advantages when planning your sightseeing tours.

You should definitely take a walk through the ancient Kalemegdan Fortress Park and experience spectacular panoramic view of the rivers Sava and Danube, as well as towns New Belgrade and Zemun. Also a walk along Knez Mihailova Street, the most popular pedestrian and shopping street, is a must. If you would like to learn more about people of Belgrade and history, take a walk along old streets of Dorcol, Kosancic neighborhood or Zemun, an ancient town.

Various museums can show you interesting, turbulent and very rich history of the city. There you can hear stories about the important people who created Belgrade in the past centuries. If you are curious about the history of Yugoslavia, we recommend a visit to the museum and the memorial center of Josip Broz Tito, one of the most influential presidents in the period after the WWII. In the Museum of Nikola Tesla you can learn more about the intriguing life and genius inventions of the world's greatest scientist and inventor.

There are many ways to discover tourist attractions and sights Belgrade has to offer you. It is certainly the best way to take relaxed walks around if you have time. You can also book an organized city tour if you prefer.

Let's start at the beginning.

Our hotel is only a few steps away from the **Boulevard of King Alexander**, one of the busiest streets in the Serbian capital. It takes at least two and a half hours to walk slowly along this 7,5 km long street which starts at Nikola Pasic Square and ends at the Smederevo Road.

This road dates back to the middle of 18th century and it was known as Constantinople road, later changing the name into the Road at the Golden Cannon, and then into Marco's road, in 1834 into Fisekljija, named after the wooden stores where gunpowder was sold in cones.

At the end of the 19th century it was named Aleksandar Obrenovic street, and after the WWII the Boulevard of Liberation, and again the Boulevard of Revolution. That name lasted for decades and at the beginning of the 21st century the old name the Boulevard of King Alexander was restored.

"The boulevard", as Belgraders call it, used to be an artisan street. However, today there are almost no traditional craftsman shops. Just few remained that are hard to notice among the gloss of modern shop windows. Fast food, fancy clothes and shoes, and also banks have thrown the old promenade to the oblivion. However, the pastry shop "Pelivan", one of the oldest shops in Belgrade, still exists – for 163 years already.

Until recently, one of the features of "the boulevard" were also the street merchants who offered their homemade jewelry or goods mainly smuggled from abroad and sold on the car hoods, drying racks or boxes. After a long battle of those "guerilla merchants" and inspectors, as well as the fire in "Depot" indoor flea market, they moved to the market Djeram.

Cafes, restaurants and boutiques are not the only feature of "the boulevard". There are many cultural and academic institutions situated on the left side of the street. The four faculties of Belgrade University, High Business School, several theatres, libraries, and student center "King Alexander I" which is symbolically situated behind the monument to Vuk Karadzic, great Serbian educator. All these institutions give its youth back to the Constantinople road.

Your walk will take you down to the Parliament building, or Assembly, along Tasmajdan Park where Hotel Metropol Palace, restaurant Madera and St. Marco Church are the most prominent landmarks. Take a moment to admire the monument to Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic, built in 1937 to celebrate 150 birth anniversary of this great Serbian language and spelling reformer. There you can find the nearest metro station, also called as this whole area after Vuk.

During the digging and building works on the metro station "Vuk's monument" a well was found. It is considered to be built during the Austrian Empire in 18th century. This discovery was followed by a number of mysterious tales related to its huge size, distance to the former town, as well as the absence of the pipelines.... It might have been unfinished.

If you keep walking, after 15 minutes you will come from the Assembly building to

Republic Square

If your new friends from Belgrade propose to meet in the city center, or more precisely "at the Horse", they indeed mean the famous meeting point in Belgrade which is literally next to the horse. Do not get confused and start looking for the city horse riding school. Be aware that your friends are using a slang expression referring to the central square with the statue of Prince Michael riding a horse. That is why the whole square is called "at the horse".

Official name of this square is Republic Square, and this spot is a true heart of the city. This is the main meeting point, and here you can spend some pleasant moments enjoying your coffee in one of the numerous restaurants.

As you stand in front of the monument, you will probably take some moments to observe the surrounding architecture. Already at first glance you will notice some of the most prominent and important buildings. Across the road you can admire the architecture of the National Theatre, built in 1869. Originally it could seat 714 visitors. In 1898 it was re-built and two more floors were added offering room for more audience. Left to it is the plateau of Zoran Djindjic, the first prime minister who led the first democratic parliament formed in 2000. Djindjic was assassinated in 2003 and this plateau was named after him in memory of his work and engagement in democratic change of the society and government.

If you turn to the other side, you will see the building of Bosko Buha Theater, the first theater for children in Serbia. And right behind the monument, the most important culture institution of Serbia is situated. It is the National Museum. It boasts of the collection of 200.000 paintings, drawings, graphics, sculptures and works of art. Unfortunately, due to long reconstruction, most of those works are not exposed. They are kept in the basement, and just some are a part of the atrium exhibition.

Republic Square is the central point of the city. It is simply impossible to miss. From this point you can continue walking along the pedestrian zone of Knez Mihailova Street lined with shops, cafes, restaurants and finish your walk at the Kalemegdan Park and fortress.

Knez Mihailova Street

Knez Mihailova Street is the pedestrian zone and the favorite promenade of the citizens of Belgrade. It starts at Terazije Square and ends at Kalemegdan Park. It is the place to meet and kiss good bye. It is the epicenter of culture and history. It was voted the most beautiful East European promenade.

Knez Mihailova Street boasts of many restaurants and cafes, shops, boutiques, and several important institutions. One of the most important buildings is the Serbian Academy of Science and Art (SANU). A part of the ground floor of SANU is turned into a gallery where various exhibitions and concerts take place. There is a pyramid in front of SANU building placed there to honor the science. This pyramid also has the Belgrade coordinates and altitude engraved on its side. At the very end of Knez Mihailova Street, Belgrade City library is situated. In the past, the beautiful hotel Serbian Crown used to stand there. Culture center of France, Spain, Germany and Great Britain have their residence in Knez Mihailova Street also.

A few years ago Knez Mihailova Street used to be the main shopping street. Although the shopping malls have taken over the top position, there is still something special and different in shopping experience in this street. Immersed in the atmosphere of Knez Mihailova Street, the famous brands such as Gap, MaxMara, Zara, Diesel, Miss Sixty, Bata, Springfield ... have a different look and feel - compared to the "ordinary shopping centers". This is the street where you can feel the pulse of Belgrade!

Kalemegdan Fortress Park

You will be privileged to visit one of the oldest and most unique fortresses during your stay in Belgrade. Belgrade fortress Kalemegdan is the greatest free to visit city sight. Its gates are always open – day and night 365 days a year! You can enjoy here a panoramic view, beautiful park, a lot of history, culture, relaxation, fun... and all that for free, with no guards, strict rules or limitations...

If we sum up historical facts – more than 6 million people died in the battles for this fortress during its long history. It has always been a source of disputes and wars.... It irritated the offenders, inspired the defenders and the builders kept changing its structure every few decades. It was constantly fortified, destroyed and again rebuilt with extra walls or new levels.... Luckily it was never destroyed completely, and we can enjoy today its versatile atmosphere. Among the most important history witnesses that remained to the present days are: the Tower of Nebojsa, the ruins of Bishop Palace in the Lower town, Roman Well, Stambol Gate, Zindan and Sahat gate as well as many sites in the Upper town.

Military Museum has a special central place in the Kalemegdan Park and its outdoor collection is free to access. Tourists love to see the open air museum collection. It consists of the cannons, tanks and military vehicles from almost all wars that Serbia and Yugoslavia participated in 20th century. Tourists are particularly fond of having a chance to climb on the tanks. However, that is only possible if there are no guards around. Officially it is not allowed. Indoor gallery showcases the entire military history of the region from the Stone Age till 19th century.

Regardless of which direction you choose when touring Kalemegdan Park, you will sooner or later come to the monument Pobednik. In English Pobednik means The Victor representing the Victory of Liberty. It is one of the most famous works of the famous Yugoslav sculptor Ivan Mestrovic. It is made in 1928 after the World War I to commemorate the victory of Serbia over the Ottoman Empire in the First Balkan War (1912-1913) and over the Austrian-Hungarian Empire in the battle of Cer (WWI).

There are numerous anecdotes about this statue. The Victor was originally supposed to be placed on Terazije square in the city center. However, fine ladies and more conservative inhabitants of Belgrade complained about its nudity and claimed that such a statue cannot stand in the center of the city. It had to be placed at some more distant place far away from the public eyes and moral. After many disputes the monument ended up at Kalemegdan fortress, the most distant point of the city at the time. However, after just a few decades it became the iconic symbol of Belgrade and the main tourist sight.

Terazije Square

Besides Republic Square, this is another most popular meeting point and junction in the city center. It is just a 5 minute walk away from Republic Square, and it is the extension of Knez Mihailova Street. Ever since Belgrade has started its fast growth, it is considered to be the very heart of the city. It is named after Terazije fountain, built in 1859 upon the order of Milos Obrenovic with the purpose to replace an old well. The fountain consists of four lion heads with four streams of cold water coming out of their mouth. The fountain was removed in one period and placed in the park of Topcider. After being almost forgotten for 65 years, it was restored and placed back to its original location where it truly belongs and

stands up till now. However this fountain is not only the central meeting point, but also a place where very young as well as elderly Belgraders exchange stickers for their collections and album books.

Terazije square is surrounded by architectural masterpieces from various periods. The dominant ones are the hotels Balkan and Moskva, a secessionist jewel, and Albania Palace, the tallest building in the Balkans at the time of its construction (1930's). Some more classical palaces Atina, Igumanova, Krsmanovica (Protokol) surround the square giving it a touch of nobility.

Skadarlija

Skadarska street, or Skadarlija, as Belgraders like to call it, is another must see street of Belgrade. It is just a 10 minute walk away from Republic Square.

This street is named after the old Serbian town Skadar (today on the territory of Albania). After the closure of the famous kafana (traditional Serbian restaurant or tavern) Dardaneli on Republic Square, Skadarlija became the meeting point of Serbian poets, painters, artists and intellectuals as well as people who liked to meet for a drink and talk about politics.

This street used to be the bohemian soul of the city where poets and painters from the late 19th and early 20th century used to get together. Today, it revives the merry night life and the atmosphere of poets and painters meeting point with many restaurants, taverns, galleries and antiques shops.

If you would like to have a unique evening with live music, lots of good food and drink – Skadarlija is a place to visit. Although Skadarlija is more commercial and modern today, it still can bring you the feeling of old bohemian Belgrade life. It managed to maintain the old looks as well as cobblestone pavement. The original old houses, restaurants and galleries look the same as 150 years ago. And it keeps the same spirit. The same famous taverns, decorated in the traditional Serbian style and offering the traditional Serbian specialties exist today. The most famous are Two White Pigeons, Three hats, My hat, Golden Carafe, Two deer, There are days.... As you stroll down this street, please notice on your right side the house of the famous Serbian poet Djuro Jaksic. You will recognize this house by the statue of Jaksic in front of it. It is restored as a gallery that hosts concerts, book promotions as well as art exhibitions. You are welcome to enter and feel the atmosphere, as the entrance is always free.

At the bottom of the street you can enjoy excellent bier in the old brewery which belonged to the famous Belgrade family Bajloni.

The famous Sebilj fountain is located at the very end of the street. It is a copy of the fountain located on the oldest street Bascarsija in Sarajevo.

Dorcol

There is a special place in the hearts of Belgrade citizens reserved for this part of the city. Firstly, it is the oldest part of Belgrade situated between Kalemegdan fortress and the Danube waterfront. And secondly, its history is actually the history of cosmopolitan Belgrade where various different nations and religions lived together in peace and harmony.

In stories and legends told by the oldest inhabitants as well as in the history books, a difference is made between lower and upper Dorcol. The lower Dorcol town developed during the middle ages along the long road towards the east (modern Tsar Dusan Street). It joined the upper Dorcol which was already inhabited in roman times.

The name of this part of the city comes from Turkish word *dortyol*, meaning four roads or crossroads. And indeed it refers to the crossroads where the modern streets of King Peter, Tsar Dusan and Dubrovacka Street come together. In the past centuries these were the four main roads leading to the four cardinal directions. North leading to Vienna (Austria), east to Vidin (Bulgaria), south to Istanbul (Turkey) and west to Dubrovnik (The Republic of Venice). Here, at Dorcol, the crossroads was the main trade center of the region. Merchants from all over the world were meeting here. No wonder a lot of them decided to stay. A huge number of Sephardic Jews settled here in late 15th and early 16th century. Later during Austrian-Hungarian Empire, a lot of German families moved to Dorcol. All of them lived and worked together with respect to the multi-cultural background.

Nowadays Dorcol is a kind of an open air museum of the times gone by, with several scattered monuments from Ottoman and Austrian period, as well as some modern architecture masterpieces.

The Jewish Museum in King Peter str. 71a and the Jewish Community Center in the same building are what is left of the big Jewish municipality.

Around the corner in Gospodar Jevremova street, the only mosque left from the Ottoman period is located – Bajrakli mosque. There in the neighborhood, the monument Cukur cesma is situated. It is dedicated to the fight for independence against the Turks. At that place Turkish soldiers killed a Serbian boy who came to the well to get water. This incident brought about a big uprising against the Turks and the final liberation.

The oldest preserved house in Belgrade is at Tsar Dusan Street 10. It dates from the early 18th century. It used to be a part of a complex of four identical houses connected with the fortress by a series of underground passages. Nowadays it hosts a bakery and a glass smith.

There are many other famous buildings here. If you take a walk down Tsar Dusan Street you will come across the First Belgrade High School, one of the most important education institutes in 19th century Serbia. Many university professors, parliament members and diplomats from the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians, and later the Republic of Yugoslavia were educated here. Not far away from this school, the Museum of Science and Technology is situated. It is a renowned institution dedicated to the preservation of scientific inheritance and promotion of science and its break through. This museum houses more than 5000 various scientific artefacts.

The church of Alexander Nevski will probably catch your attention. It was built in 1929 at the place where the old military Russian church used to be.

Do not miss the open air green market Bajloni. Here you can buy fresh dairy products, vegetables, fruit and flowers directly from the producers.

Next to the market, the famous theatre and the headquarters of the International Theatre Festival BITEF are situated in the building of the former evangelist church. Across the road you will notice Guarnerius, fine art center led by the renowned violist Jovan Kolundzija. This center has an extraordinary acoustics and regularly hosts concerts, lectures, master classes, theatre shows etc.

Dorcol is also a part of the city with most cafes and restaurants and still holding top position among many places in Belgrade to visit for a good night life. A sharp contrast can be felt between traditional Skadarlija and modern cafes in Strahinjica Bana Street. This street has a nick name "Silicon Valley" in Belgrade slang. The adjective silicon is not referring to the IT industry, but to a lot of young girls with a lot of silicon built in their body parts. Girls who love hanging around here in search of rich guys, in Belgrade slang "sponsor". Of course, there are a lot of ordinary people who come here in the evening looking for great fun, music, atmosphere... Must visit cafes are Pastis, Insomnia, Kandahar... In Dorcol you can find great cafes with live music performances - jazz, rock or jam sessions that will relax and entertain you.

Kosancicev venac

Kosancicev venac aka Kosancic is the oldest urban neighborhood. It spans from Kalemegdan Fortress to Brankova street and bridge and from the Orthodox Church to the port of Sava. It is a historical neighborhood with cobblestone streets, beautiful old houses and beautiful atmosphere. Old and famous Serbian families liked settling here in the early 19th century. The reason for that might be that they wanted to live in the neighborhood of the beautiful Orthodox Church. Another possible reason is that they wanted to form community on the Sava banks opposite to the impostors Turks who started settling on the Danube bank. Once Turks were definitely defeated, Kosancic spread and became the center of social, cultural and business life in Belgrade.

It never lost its popularity, especially among the old Belgraders. Today it is not the center of the city life, but the witness of the times gone by and a monument of Serbian history. The neighborhood itself, as well as its main street was named after the Serbian epic hero Ivan Kosancic, who fell in the battle of Kosovo in 1389. A statue of Kosancic, the work of the artist Petar Ubavkic, stands proudly in the street named after him.

Orthodox Church of St. Michael the Archangel is located in the center of Kosancic neighborhood. It was built from 1837 to 1840 by order of prince Milos Obrenovic in the classicist style with late baroque elements. Its interior is richly decorated and has one of the most beautifully painted ceilings. Its bell tower is one of the landmarks of Belgrade as it is visible from most parts of New Belgrade and from the river Sava. The Patriarchate palace of the Serbian Orthodox Church is located across the street from the cathedral and is also home to the Library and Museum of Serbian Orthodox Church as well as art academy.

Next to the Orthodox Church, the oldest "kafana" (Serbian traditional restaurant / tavern) is situated. It is Kafana ? (Question mark). It is built in the traditional Balkan style of the early 19th century and it also preserved spirit of the 19th century Belgrade with cozy atmosphere, excellent food and live music. It was first known as Ećim Toma's kafana, then "at the Pastor's", and in 1892, the church authorities forbid

the kafana to be called “Kod Saborne crkve (by the Cathedral)”, so the owner decided to temporarily name it ? (question mark). The name remains until today.

One of the permanent witnesses of turbulent Belgrade history can also be found here: the ruins of the old Serbian National Library that was bombarded by Germans at the beginning of WWII in 1941. In just a few minutes the complete written Serbian heritage was burnt during the fire caused by bombing.

One of the most beautiful art nouveau buildings in Kosancic neighborhood is the home of Mihajlo Petrovic Alas. He was the famous mathematician and professor and the youngest member of the Serbian Academy of Science and Art – he was only 32 when admitted as a member. Ordinary folks loved him for his charm and genius spirit, as well as his passion for viol and fishing. He was regularly playing viol in kafanas in the evening. He mainly spent his free time with fishermen on the Danube. That is how he earned his nick name Alas, meaning fisherman. He was also a passionate traveler who undertook a polar expedition two times and made a beautiful journal about it.

Saint Sava Temple

Do not miss to visit this unique temple during your stay in Belgrade. It is about 40 min walk from the very center of the city.

Saint Sava Temple is the largest orthodox temple in the world. The most important religious events and processions are held in this temple. The huge Saint Sava temple can host 10.000 visitors. It is one of Belgrade’s most famous landmarks, and is visible from many parts of the city. It is 82 meter tall including the giant golden cross on the main dome.

It is still under construction, though open for public every day until the evening service. It has been built for 80 years now, mainly due to the various wars, financial crisis, as well as attempts of the communist regime to ban the religion. The main building works were finished in 2004. However, the interior decoration is still in progress due to the complexity of fresco painting. It is built in the neo-byzantine style using white marble famous for its shiny white color that represents divinity. It also boasts of imposing set of 4 big bells and 45 bell carillon that ring out every hour. At noon the melody of St Sava hymn is played.

The much smaller old Saint Sava church is just beside the temple, as well as the National Library of Serbia.

Both churches are dedicated to Saint Sava, whose original name was Rastko Nemanjic. Rastko Nemanjic was a prince, the youngest son of the Serbian Grand Prince Stefan Nemanjic. He founded the monastery of Hilandar on Mount Athos in Greece. It became one of the most important centers of Serbian culture and religion and is considered as “the first Serbian university”. In the year 1219 after Sava successfully negotiated an autonomous status of Serbia within Byzantine Empire, he founded Serbian Orthodox Church and became its first Archbishop. In the same year he issued the first and oldest known Serbian constitution. Sava was also considered to be the founder of the Serbian literature and a great Serbian enlightener. After his death he was canonized and regarded as the protector saint of Serbian culture, schools, church and education institutions. His relics were considered miraculous and his cult remained throughout the Serbian history. His relics had allegedly been burnt on the spot where the temple was built. This was done during Ottoman Empire by Sinan Pasha to stress the subordination of Serbs to Turks. However, the teachings of Saint Sava and the cult of old Serbian culture could not be easily

destroyed. Saint Sava is considered to be one of the greatest Serbs and spiritual founder and protector of Serbian culture.

The Residence of prince Milos

The residence of prince Milos was built in 1831 in the fabulous park of Topcider. The prince and his family lived firstly in the city center in the neighborhood of Kalemegdan. However, while preparing the uprising against Turks, he decided to move out of the city. He issued an order to start building a palace in the park of Topcider. This residence was built in the Ottoman style. It was one of the three houses built in this style by Serbs in Belgrade. At the time such houses were impressive and attracted a lot of attention of the local people. The residence itself is not very big, but its interior is a very successful imitation of riches and luxury of ottoman palaces. The beautiful Topcider Park and the fabulous plane tree which is more than 160 years old add a special tone to this residence.

Today it hosts historical exhibitions about life in Serbia in the early 19th century, about the royal family Obrenovic and the Second Serbian Uprising led by the prince Milos Obrenovic against Ottoman Empire in 1815.

Old Palace

The old palace is an iconic building located in Kralja Milana street, facing Nikola Pasic square. It was built by Milan Obrenovic in the period 1881-1884 as a royal palace of Obrenović dynasty. Today it serves as the Belgrade City Assembly. It was built according to the design of Aleksandar Bugarski, in the style of academism of the 19th century, with renaissance decoration. Built with intention to surpass all existing residences of the Serbian rulers, it used to be decorated by two domes with two golden crowns on the top. Unfortunately the building was heavily destroyed during the first and the second World War. That is why the Palace nowadays has different outlook.

The residence of Princess Ljubica is situated in Kosancic neighborhood in the very heart of the city. It was built between 1829 and 1831 by Hadži-Nikola Živković, a pioneer of contemporary Serbian architecture. The style is a merge of the Balkans style of the early 19th century with the western neo-baroque elements. The residence was built upon order of prince Milos Obrenovic for his wife Ljubica and their children, the future rulers Milan and Mihailo.

The Residence today houses the permanent exhibition "Interiors of Belgrade City Houses of the 19th Century" starting with the Oriental (Turkish), through the influence of Central (Biedermeier) and Western European (Neo-baroque, Neo-rococo, Napoleon III, Altdeutsch) styles. The arched hall in the Residence basement is an exquisite ambient where the Museum of the City of Belgrade organizes exhibitions, lectures, concert, book promotions and other cultural events.

It was declared Monument of Culture of Exceptional Importance in 1979 and is protected.

Ada Ciganlija, also known as Belgrade sea

Ada is the summer resort of Belgrade featuring many different ground, water and adventure sports, cultural events, as well as various attractions. It is located on the Sava Lake, app. 5km from the city center. Most of the beaches are pebble beaches, but there is also concrete and pontoon access to the water (for example: there is a wheelchair ramp near the bungee crane). Surrounding the lake there is a walking and a biking path lined with numerous cafes, fast food and ice-cream stands, Balkans style and international restaurants, as well as floating restaurants (Serbian: splav). In the evening a lot of these

restaurants offer not only great food, but also a great atmosphere with live performances of bands and musicians of all styles. That is why Ada is also a very popular night life spot.

It is easily accessible by public bus lines. If you come by car, you will not encounter the lack of parking space as in the city center. At the entrance there is a very big parking lot offering space to 1000 cars. Ada is also accessible by water – small boats and yachts can be anchored in marina Cukarica bay.

Ada offers a great day out for people of all ages and preferences. You can explore it by walking, skating, biking, taking a ride on the horse drawn carriage or a tourist train. For the water rides - paddle boats, canoes or eco-boats with electric motor can be rented.

Ada Bridge

The bridge of Ada is the new landmark of Belgrade. Many Belgraders are very proud of the grandeur of this tallest bridge in Belgrade. It is the longest single pylon bridge span in the world. The pylon is 200 meter tall and it is visible from almost every part of the city. Its construction inspired the authors of the Extreme Engineering and Discovery channel to feature it in one of the shows. It is certainly worth seeing.

It was built for three years and open on 1st January 2012 with fireworks and light show. There have been numerous suggestions for the name, such as Novak Djoković or Draža Mihailović bridge, “Giraffe” or “Harp”, but the final decision was to name it simply Ada bridge (Most na Adi), by the island and recreational zone Ada Ciganlija, as the main pylon of the bridge lies on Ada.

This is also the first bridge built in Belgrade in the last 40 years, and the second tallest structure in Belgrade (the tallest in the urban area), second to Avala TV tower. It is the sixth bridge on the river Sava from the confluence. It is built to reduce the heavy traffic on the old bridge Gazela, as well as to bypass city center. With its six traffic lanes, two railroads and one bike and one pedestrian lane a new connection between north New Belgrade and south of Belgrade is achieved.

The list of all Belgrade sights and attractions is long... Based on you interests, we can certainly recommend visit to various other neighborhoods like Savamala or the city of Zemun. For nature lovers there are beautiful forests and parks such as Avala, Kosutnjak, and Topcider. If you are interested in history, many other Belgrade churches and monasteries like Church Ruzica on Kalemegdan are worth paying a visit, as well as various palaces- like old and new palace, communist period palaces, or reminders of times gone by... back to prehistoric sites, roman period, medieval Serbia or more recent ones like NATO bombing ruins. Please feel free to contact our staff for more information about Belgrade attractions or for any support in planning your tour. For your convenience we recommend the following internet presentations:

www.tob.rs

www.beograd.rs

www.planplus.rs

www.nadlanu.com

www.sajam.co.rs

www.beg.aero (Belgrade Airport)

www.bginfobox.rs

<http://belgrademyway.com/>

<http://belgradegreeters.rs/en/index.php>

<http://belgradecitycard.rs/>

<http://www.bordersofadventure.com/defiant-belgrade-the-heart-of-a-new-serbia/>

We wish you a pleasant stay in Belgrade. It is our pleasure to help you plan your tours.

With kind regards,

Villa