Slavonia Tours – one day tour to Đakovo, Osijek and Vukovar

Itinerary for the Tour:

We start our trip early in the morning. After our arrival at Đakovo we take a sightseeing tour of the cathedral, and the Lipovan stable. Next city is Vukovar where we will see many symbols of the Homeland war. We end our trip with Osijek by visiting the Osijek fortress and the cocathedral.

Attractions:

St. Peter and Paul’s chatedral – pope John the XIIIth stated that this is the most beautiful church from Venice to Constantinople. Its foundations were laid back in the 11th century. It was built in the 13th century by order of Croatian bishop J. J. Strossmayer. The facade is adorned with two turrets and a clock. You can see in its silhouette the image of the S紫外ium of our lady. The chatedral is a parish church of the diocese. The layout of the church is in the style of French churches. The layout of the church is in the style of French churches. The inside of the church is adorned by frescos.

Pastuharna stable – in the city centre there is a Pastuharna stable where the Lipizzaner horses go through training and dressage. You can see pedagog’s from horses and the stallion and cope that they use in competition. This stable was visited by the English royal family in 1972 after queen Elizabeth II was impressed with appearance of the horses.

Osijek – the city lives on the driver Drava. Its long history goes all the way to 9th century B.C. This region was ruled by Celts, where and then by Romans. They built a military camp which later became an anti city Aelia Mursa. In the 7th century came the Croats and named it as Osijek. During the Osman conquest the little medieval city became a strategic point for Osman conquerors. During the Homeland war Osijek suffered heavy devastation but now it is renovating and regaining its old charm.

The Fortress – a baroque city-fortress built in the 18th century as the foundation of an old city. It was built by Eugen Savojski to protect the West from the Ottoman attacks. Later it lost its military function and became a commercial centre. For the purpose of commerce people asked for the permission to knock down the walls, which in their opinion, aggressed the cities development. Today, just a part of these walls is still standing.

The cocathedral – it was built on request of the bishop J. J. Strossmayer in 1866. It is a neo-gothic church with a tower 94m high. The inside walls are covered with frescos. During the Homeland war the cocathedral was hit by missiles over 100 times and still the celebrations of the mass were held.

Vukovar – Vukovar region is abundant with archeological sites dating in bronze and iron age, witnessing the life Illyrian and Celtic tribes. Illyricum tribes’ necropolis in Vukovar is a proof of a large settlement. Vukovar development continues through roman times. In the time of Osman conquests it loses the military but gains a very important mercantile centre. It is often called the capital of Ipuntum region. In the Croatian Homeland war it is heavily destroyed and later a heroic battle takes place near Vukovar. Today, after the Homeland war, proudly as a symbol of resistance and freedom.

The Eltz castle – construction of this castle began in 16th century by count Anzelmo Kazimir Eltz. It was upgraded several times and in the 18th century gained its final form. It is one of prominent baroque buildings in Croatia. Today it serves as the location of city museum after it was renovated from the war damages.
The Danube cross – a memento for Vukovar defenders with a verse in glagolitic alphabet “forever lives one who dies in a fair way”.

Franciscan monastery and St Phillip and Jacob church – the Franciscan monks have left an indelible trace in Vukovar area. They had an important role in culture and also religious and educational development of the town. They acquired permission to build the church and convent in the 18th century. During the Homeland war the monks were banned and the church demolished. Now the complex is rebuilt and protected as a first class monument.

Ovčara – once a farm and Eltz noble family estate, in the Homeland war it became a place of hate and inhumanity, a symbol of devastation and evil. It is a mass grave, the place of homicide of Vukovar hospital staff and patients.

Memorial cemetery – 938 crosses for all the Vukovar Homeland war casualties.

Vukovar hospital – in the basement of this hospital is represented the life of casualties and medical staff during the occupation.

Homeland war Memorial Centre – a museum dedicated to the Homeland war and the chronology of events during the war in Croatia.

Additional possibilities:
Lunch

Remarks:
Dinlanguage at Croatian, English, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish language
Travel insurance not included.
Entrance fees and expert guides in the Museums not included.

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