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POGLED
Slavonija - Baranja - Srijem

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ART Photo Osijek

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Osijek, listopad 2022.

PREDGOVOR

Slavonija je naziv za povijesno-geografsku regiju u istočnom dijelu Hrvatske, između Save na jugu i Drave na sjeveru, rijeke Ilove na zapadu, državne granice na istoku, te Bosuta i Vuke na jugoistoku. Zajedno s Baranjom i Srijemom dio je geografske regije Istočne Hrvatske.

Matija Antun Relković usporedio je Slavoniju sa zemaljskim rajem u kojem „rike teku sa četiri kraja“. Ako Slavonija, Baranja i Srijem možda i nisu zemaljski raj, svakako su područje iznimne ljepote, raznolikosti, i nadasve bogate povijesti. Na ovom području od prapovijesti su zastupljene različite kulture, isprepliću se različiti utjecaji, prolaze brojni narodi i ostavljaju svoje tragove, kako bi se sve to stopilo na jednom posebnom prostoru, čijoj se ljepoti ne prestajemo diviti. Ona se očituje ne samo u „slavnoj povijesti“ i onome što je bila u neolitiku, u antici, u srednjem vijeku ili u vrijeme kada je bila dio crno-žute Monarhije – Slavonija, Baranja i Srijem su prepoznati kao prostor prekrasne, iznimno raznolike prirode, jedinstvene gastronomije, bogate kulturne ponude, izgledne budućnosti koju jamči ne samo prirodni položaj ili plodna zemlja već i vrijedni i sposobni stanovnici. Slavonija, Baranja i Srijem se mogu proučavati, istraživati, promatrati, kušati ili jednostavno – uživati u njoj -diviti se kraju u kojem se, kako kaže pjesnik, „gorice i dolovi skladno mijenjaju“, obronci rode slatkim grožđem, doline su pune hrastovih šuma, a njive „plode žitom različnim, perivoji voćem rode, sočnim i dičnim“.

Mirko Ćurić

OSIJEK

Na mjestu gdje Drava broji svoje posljednje kilometre, dok hita u zagrljaj svome velikom bratu Dunavu, uzdigao se grad Osijek. Drava je, prema predaji, odigrala i ključnu ulogu u odabiru imena grada koje je nastalo kao izvedenica iz oseke, jer je rijeka upravo tu spustila svoje korito i učinila kopno kraj njega pogodnim za gradnju naselja. I tako ostade stoljećima... Bogata i burna povijest Osijekom je provela Kelte, Rimljane, Hune, Osmanlije, razne plemićke obitelji, radničku klasu, feudalce i kmetove... Svi su oni, na neki način, utkali dio sebe u povijest svojega grada. Danas je u najvećem gradu istočne Hrvatske najvidljivija ostavština iz vremena moćnih Habsburgovaca, osobito u središtu grada gdje dominira secesijski stil, kao prepoznatljivi ukras Europske avenije, jednog od najljepših secesijskih nizova u Europi. Osijek je kulturno, gospodarsko, sportsko, društveno središte Slavonije i Baranje s bogatom ponudom za sve znatiželjnike koji ga žele поближе upoznati. Ono što *grad na Dravi* ponajprije izdvaja su njegovi građani, *legice* i *lege*. Ako vam netko na promeni ili korzu priđe i kaže: „Ej, lega...“ nemojte se začuditi. *Leg*a je prijatelj, kolega, poznanik, ali i potpuni stranac. Svi su u Osijeku *legice* i *lege*! Čak i oni koji jedni za druge misle da nisu.

Where the Drava counts its last kilometers as it rushes into the arms of its big brother the Danube, Osijek rises. According to tradition, the Drava also played a key role in the name of the city, which was derived from the ebb tide, because the river lowered its riverbed right there and made the land next to it suitable for the construction of a settlement. And so, it remained for centuries... Throughout Osijek's rich and turbulent history the city was inhabited by Celts, Romans, Huns, Ottomans and noble families, the working class, feudal lords and serfs... And all of them left a part of themselves for the history of city. Today, in the largest city of eastern Croatia, most of it is visible from the time of the Habsburgs, especially in the center where Art Nouveau dominates, and where it adorns one of the streets in Osijek, called European Avenue. It is also one of the most beautiful Art Nouveau rows in Europe. Osijek is the cultural, economic, sports, and social center of Slavonia and Baranja with a rich offer for everyone who wants to get to know it better. However, what sets the 'city next to the Drava' apart above all are its citizens. If someone approaches you on the promenade or on a main square and says: "Hey, *lega*..." don't look at them strangely. *Leg*a is a friend, colleague, acquaintance, but also a stranger. In Osijek, everyone is *lega* and *legica*. Even those who think for each other that they are not.





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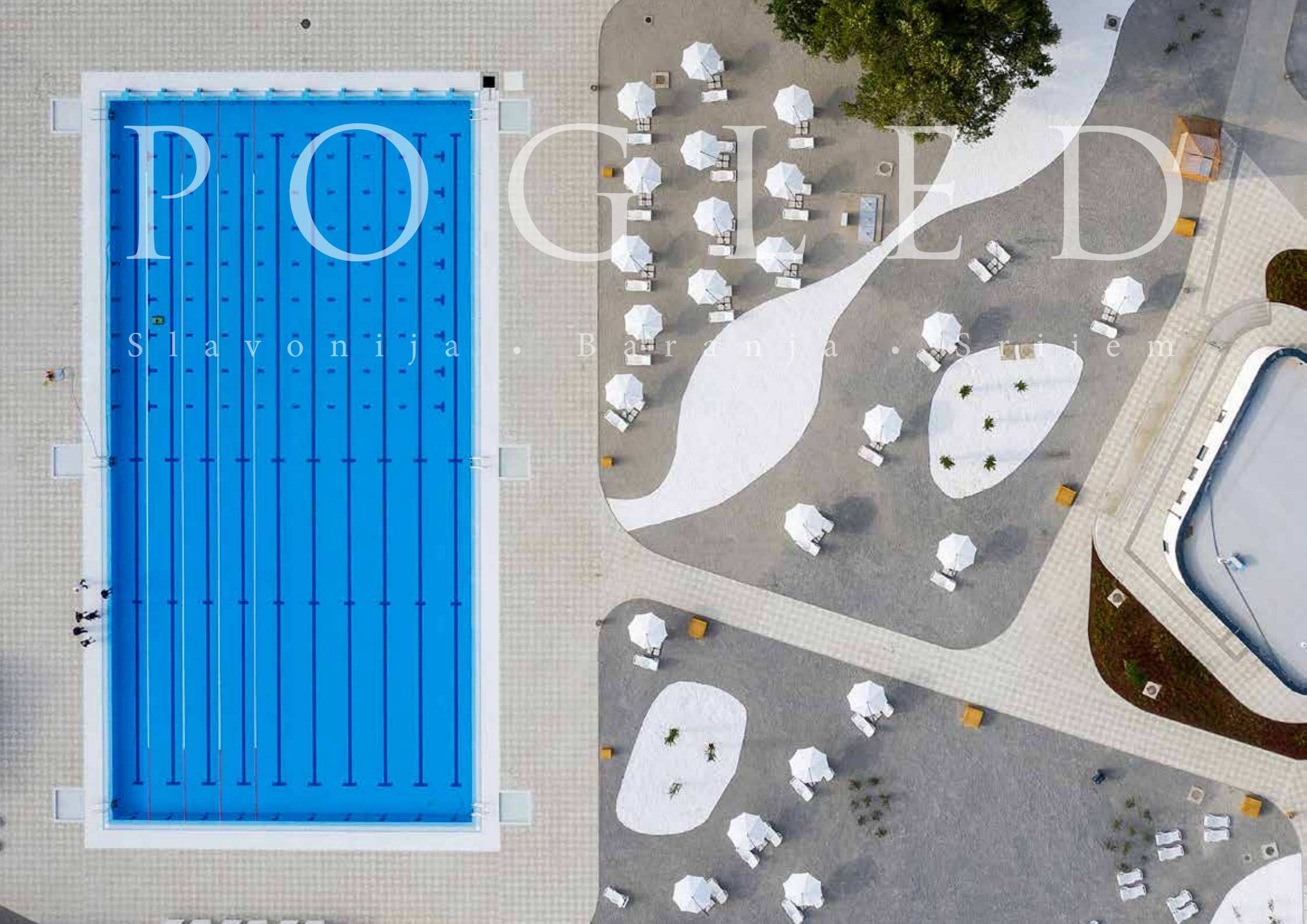


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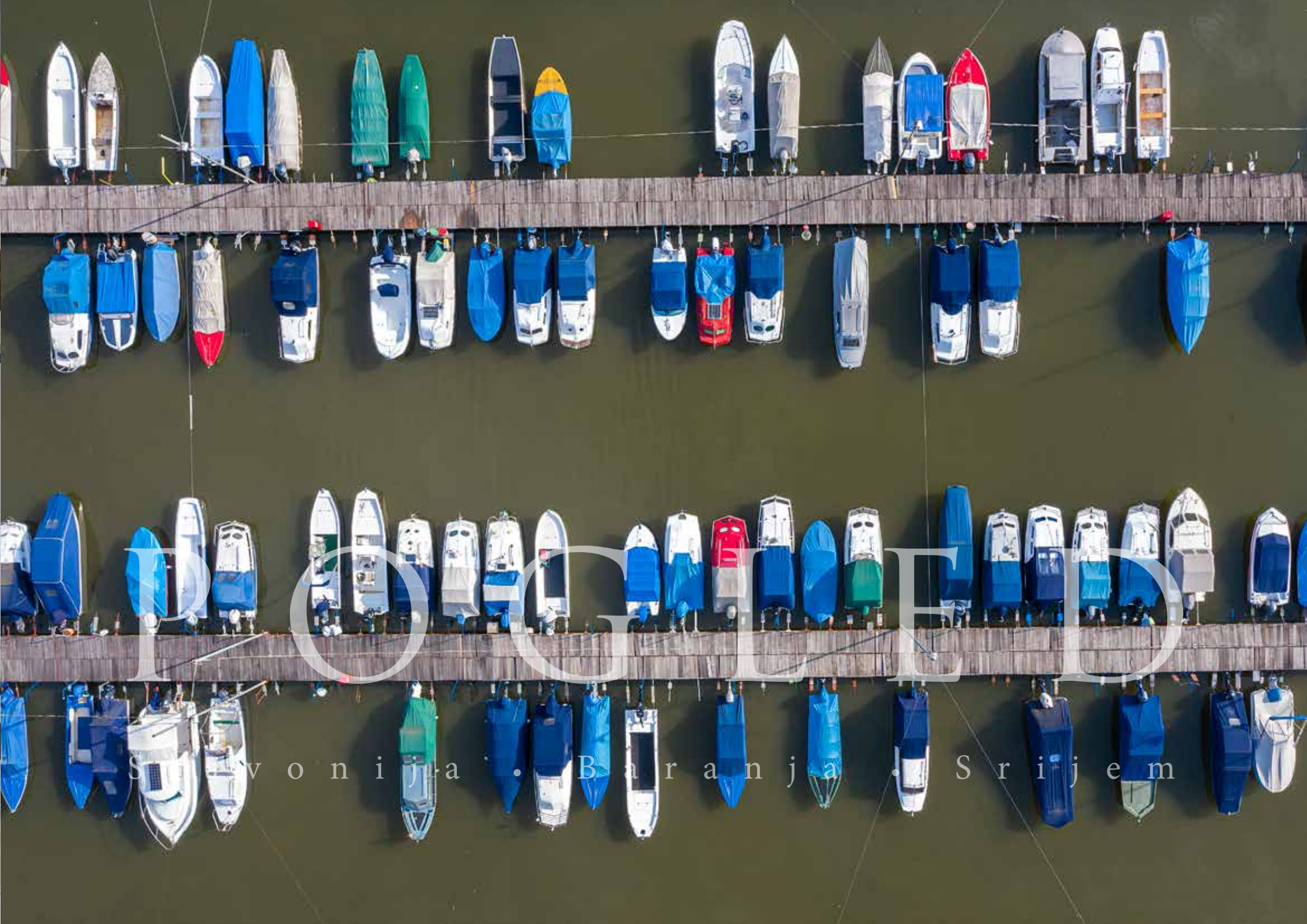
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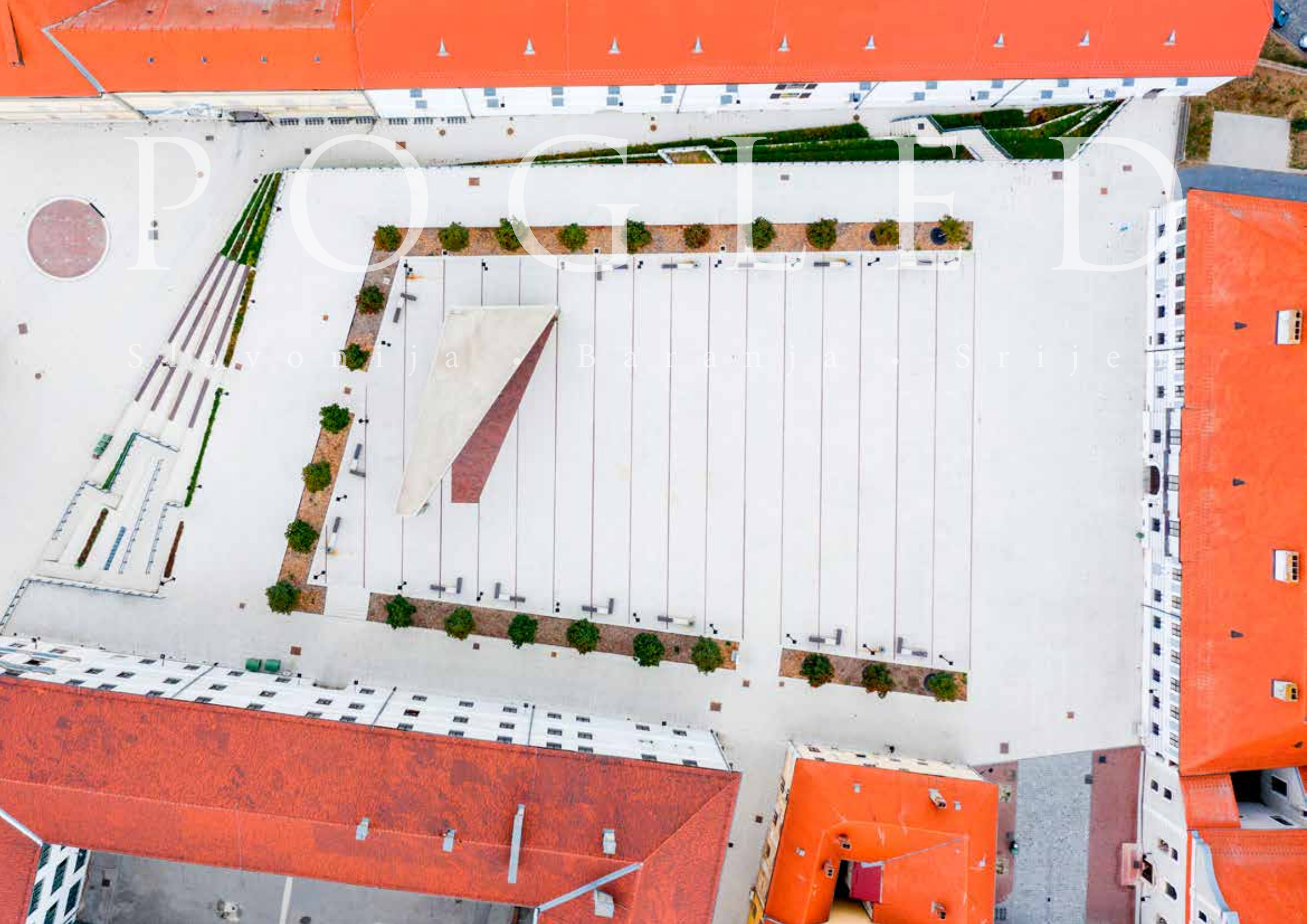
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An aerial photograph of a lush green landscape. A light-colored path winds through the terrain. In the foreground, there is a large, dense cluster of trees with a silvery-green hue. The background shows rolling hills and more greenery.

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An aerial photograph of a wide river bend. A sandy beach is visible on the inner curve of the bend. Several small boats are on the water, and a few people are on the beach. The surrounding area is densely forested.

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TVRĐA

Tvrđa je tu već točno 300 godina, točnije, od 1722. godine. Austrijske su vlasti nakon oslobođenja Osijeka od Osmanlija dovršile izgradnju vojne utvrde koja će zaustaviti neke nove osvajače. S godinama se njezina namjena mijenjala, a danas je Tvrđa najstariji i najvažniji simbol Osijeka, *stari grad* s UNESCO-ovog pristupnog popisa. Upravo se u Tvrđi najbolje i najugodnije osjeća osječka mladost i to za dana na nekom od fakulteta ili srednjih škola; a kada se sunce povuče i na nebeskom svodu oslobodi mjesto mjesecu, mladi uživaju u noćnim barovima i klubovima koji su upravo Tvrđi donijeli neslužbeni status osječkog centra noćnog života. U Tvrđi možete susresti i gradonačelnika jer je u ondje sjedište Gradske uprave, ali i upoznati se s osječkom poviješću u Muzeju Slavonije, dok iz Glazbene škole Franje Kuhača do vas dopire nježno prebiranje po tipkama klavira, a zvuci violine nekog budućeg Franje Krežme, *hrvatskog Paganinija*, u vama će probuditi posebne emocije.

It has been there for exactly 300 years, to be more exact since 1722, when the Austrian authorities, after liberating Osijek from the Ottomans, completed the construction of a military fortress that would stop some new invaders. Over the years, its purpose has changed, and today Tvrđa (Tvrđa; meaning old part of the city of Osijek) is the oldest and most important symbol of Osijek, the old town from the UNESCO access list, where young people feel the best and most comfortable. Tvrđa earned its unofficial status as Osijek's nightlife center. Also there you can meet the mayor, because it is the seat of the City Administration, but you can also learn about Osijek's history in the Museum of Slavonia, while from the Franjo Kuhač Music School you can hear the gentle playing of piano keys and the sounds of the violin of a future Franjo Krežma, also known as 'Croatian Paganini'.



KONKATEDRALA SV. PETRA I PAVLA

Osječani je i danas zovu *katedrala* iako to službeno nikada nije bila, no njezina velebnost oduvijek je izazivala divljenje. Izgrađena je 1900. zaslugom biskupa Josipa Jurja Strossmayera koji je tako svom rodnom gradu ostavio u naslijeđe jedan od njegovih najvećih ponosa, crkvu neogotičkog stila obloženu s čak tri milijuna cigala. Unutrašnjost joj krasi freske s epizodama Staroga i Novoga zavjeta koje je oslikao hrvatski slikar Mirko Rački. Sve do 2008. godine službeno se zvala Župna crkva sv. Petra i Pavla, a uspostavom Đakovačko-osječke nadbiskupije službeno postaje konkatedralom. U ovoj je crkvi kršten i kardinal Franjo Šeper, Osječanin koji je ostavio dubok trag i u samom Vatikanu gdje je bio pročelnik Kongregacije za nauk vjere. U Domovinskom ratu crkva je pretrpjela velika oštećenja, raznim je projektilima pogodena više od stotinu puta, a njezina obnova još uvijek traje.

The people of Osijek still call it a cathedral, even though it was never officially so, but its magnificence has always caused admiration. It was built in 1900 thanks to Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer, who bequeathed to his hometown one of its greatest prides, a Neo-Gothic style church covered with three million bricks. Its interior, on the other hand, is decorated with frescoes with episodes from the Old and New Testaments, painted by the Croatian painter Mirko Rački. Until 2008, it was officially called the Parish Church of St. Peter and Paul, and then with the establishment of the Archdiocese of Đakovo-Osijek, it officially became a co-cathedral. Cardinal Franjo Šeper, from Osijek, who left a deep mark in the Vatican itself, where he was set as a head of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, was also baptized in this church. During the Croatian Homeland War, the church suffered great damage, as it was directly hit by various missiles more than a hundred times, and its restoration is still ongoing.



KOLOĐVAR

Mještani Čepina oduvijek su je zvali Zidine, a tako je nazvan i rekreacijski centar u njezinoj blizini. Službeno ime ostataka ove tvrđave, koju je u 13. stoljeću podigla obitelj Korogy, vodi se Kolođvar ili po nekima – Korođgrad. Kako god bilo, Zidine su oduvijek bile omiljena izletnička lokacija mještana Čepina, Ivanovca i okolnih naselja, a i danas se u tim društvima prepričavaju vesela noćenja i proslave Praznika rada. Danas je okoliš te kružne građevine uređen kao pravo izletišta, a početkom ljeta ovdje možete ubrati najljepše svježe cvjetove zdrave bazge.

The locals of Čepin have always called it Zidine, which means walls, and that is also the name of the Recreation Center near it. However, the official name of the remains of this fortress, which was built in the 13th century by the Korogy family, is Kolođvar or, according to some, Korođgrad. Anyway, Zidine have always been a favorite excursion location of the residents of Čepin, Ivanovac and the surrounding villages, and even today, happy overnight stays and Labor Day celebrations are recounted in these societies. Today, the surroundings of this circular building are arranged as a real picnic area, and at the beginning of summer you will harvest the most beautiful fresh flowers of healthy elder here.





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ALJMAŠ

Najveće, najvažnije i najpoznatije marijansko svetište u istočnoj Hrvatskoj, gdje se Gospi od Utočišta hodočasti još od 1704. godine. Aljmaš se smjestio u neposrednoj blizini ušća Drave u Dunav, a ime duguje mađarskoj riječi alma, odnosno – jabuka.

The largest, most important and most famous Marian sanctuary in eastern Croatia, where people pilgrimage since 1704. Aljmaš is in the immediate vicinity of the confluence of the Drava and the Danube, and it owes its name to the Hungarian word alma, meaning apple.



ERDUT

Mađarska prošlost i ovdje je ostavila trag u imenu naselja, koje u prijevodu na hrvatski znači šuma. Danas je ovaj kraj bogato vinorodno područje u kojem prevladavaju bijele sorte što dozrijevaju u blizini Dunava, a posebnost je najveća drvena vinska bačva na svijetu koja može primiti čak 75000 litara graševine kao najvažnije sorte. Palo je za nju čak 109 hrastova! Do današnjih je dana, na uzvisini ponad Dunava, ostala sačuvana i kula kao spomen na utvrđeni grad iz srednjeg vijeka. Povijest će ovo naselje pamtiti i kao mjesto u kojem je 1995. potpisan Erdutski sporazum kojim se započeo proces mirne reintegracije hrvatskog Podunavlja u ustavno-pravni poredak Republike Hrvatske, a samim time je i označio završetak Domovinskoga rata.

The Hungarian past has also left its mark in the name of the estate, which means forest in Croatian. However, today this part is a rich wine-growing area, where white varieties that ripen near the Danube, prevail. Specialty is the largest wooden wine barrel in the world, which can hold up to 75,000 liters of Graševina, a type of white wine, as the most important variety. As many as 109 oak trees 'fell' for it. To this day, on the hill above the Danube, the tower has been preserved as a memorial to the fortified town from the Middle Ages.





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VALPOVO

Duga je i bogata povijest Valpova, gradića koji se u knjigama prvi put spominje u 14. stoljeću i čiji je najveći ponos barokni dvorac Prandau-Normann iz 18. stoljeća. U njemu je svoj dom pronašao Muzej Valpovštine, koji brižno čuva i nudi u razgled vrijednu originalnu ostavštinu plemićke obitelji Prandau-Normann, vlasnika tog vlastelinstva. Valpovački dvorac pripada skupini najvrjednijih dvoraca kontinentalne Hrvatske, s prekrasnim vizurama za popunjavanje obiteljskih fotografskih albuma, ali i brojnim pričama te legendama o njegovim nekadašnjim stanarima, poput svih mistikom ovijenih dvoraca.

Perivoj pokraj dvorca ranije je bio šuma i lovište, a početkom 19. stoljeća nizom planskih zahvata i uređenjem hortikulture nastao je perivoj koji je i danas jedan od valpovačkih ponosa te hortikulturni spomenik prirodne i vrtno arhitekture.

Valpovo has a long and rich history, a small town that was first mentioned in books in the 14th century and whose greatest pride is the baroque Prandau-Normann castle from the 18th century. The Museum of Valpovština has found its home in it, which carefully preserves and offers valuable original legacy of the Prandau-Normann noble family, which owned this manor. Valpovo Castle belongs to the group of the most valuable castles in continental Croatia with beautiful views to fill family albums, and, like all castles, this one as well manifests mysticism, and numerous legends about its former residents.

The garden next to the casle used to be a forest and a hunting ground, and then at the beginning of the 19th century, a series of planning interventions and horticultural arrangements created a meadow, which is still one of Valpovo prides and a horticultural monument of natural and garden architecture.



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BIZOVAČKE TOPLICE

Panonsko more ovdje je ostavilo svoj najdublji trag. Doduše, trebali su proći milijuni godina da se na dubini od 1830 metara u potrazi za naftom otkrije jedna druga, možda i jednako vrijedna bušotina iz koje je iskočila vrela, čak 96 stupnjeva slana voda. Kasnije se pokazalo da je voda bogata mineralima. Sve je bilo kao stvoreno za podizanje termalne rivijere koja je već godinama omiljena slavonska destinacija za odmor i zabavu.

The Pannonian Sea has left its 'deepest' mark here. Admittedly, millions of years should have passed for another, perhaps equally valuable, well to be discovered at a depth of 1,830 meters in search of oil, from which hot (96 degrees) salty water sprang up, and it turned out to be rich in minerals. Everything seemed to have been created to raise the thermal riviera which has been a favorite Slavonian destination for vacation and entertainment for years.



DONJI MIHOLJAC

Ovaj kompleks, koji čine dva dvorca – stariji koji je 1818. godine izgradila obitelj Prandau te noviji, koji je ostavština obitelji Mailath iz prvih godina 20. stoljeća; jedan je od najočuvanijih objekata ove vrste u Hrvatskoj. Dvorci su međusobno povezani dekorativnim trijemom, a i danas su odlično očuvani i živi jer se u njima smjestila Gradska uprava Donji Miholjac, kao i lokalne službe nekih državnih institucija i ustanova. Okoliš dvorca čini predivan pejzažni historicistički perivoj.

This group of buildings, which consists of two castles - the older one built by the Prandau family in 1818 and the newer one, which is the legacy of the Mailath family from the first years of the 20th century, is one of the best-preserved buildings of its kind in Croatia. The castles are connected to each other by a decorative portico, and even today they are perfectly preserved and “alive”, because they house the City Administration of Donji Miholjac as well as the local offices of some state institutions. The surroundings of the castle consist of a beautiful historicist landscape.



NAŠICE

Našice su brojem stanovnika treći grad Osječko-baranjske županije. Smješten podno gore Krndija, ovaj se grad prvi put spominje 1229. godine. Njime su vladale brojne velikaške obitelji, no najveća ostavština je ona grofovske obitelji Pejačević koja je vlasništvo nad našičkim posjedom imala od 1734. do 1945. godine. Pri tom se najviše ističe njihov klasicistički dvorac gdje je živjela i poznata skladateljica Dora Pejačević, koja je u Našicama nakon smrti i pokopana. Dala je ova obitelj, pa tako i ovaj grad i dva hrvatska bana, oca i sina Ladislava i Teodora Pejačevića.

Jedno od najmlađih umjetnih jezera u Hrvatskoj, nastalo izgradnjom brane na potoku Lapovac 1993. godine, svega 3 kilometra udaljeno od središta Našica, danas je omiljeno izletišta ljubiteljima prirode, ribolovcima i kupačima.

Kad iz Našica pođete prema Osijeku, odmah u Jelisavcu skrenut ćete lijevo prema Lili i čim prođete Lađansku – eto vas na Ribnjaku. Ova, čak 1200 hektara velika *tvornica slatkovodne ribe na otvorenom* jedina je u Hrvatskoj gdje se hrana za ribe, a onda i same ribe razvoze starom 17 kilometara dugom uskotračnom prugom. Ribnjak je davne 1905. podigla grofovska obitelj Pejačević, stoga ne čudi što je kod njih i danas sve u grofovskom stilu.

Našice is the third city in the Osijek-Baranja County in terms of population. Located at the foot of the mountain Krndija, this town was first mentioned in 1229. It was ruled by numerous noble families, but the greatest legacy is that of the Pejačević count family, which owned the Našice estate from 1734 to 1945. What stands out the most is their classicist castle, where the famous composer Dora Pejačević lived and where she was also buried. This family, as well as this city, gave us two Croatian governors, father and son Ladislav and Teodor Pejačević. One of the youngest artificial lakes in Croatia, created by the construction of a dam on the Lapovac stream in 1993, only 3 km from the center of Našice, today is a favorite excursion spot for nature lovers, as well as fishermen and swimmers. When you leave Našice towards Osijek, immediately in Jelisavac you will turn left towards Lila and as soon as you pass Lađanska you will be at Ribnjak. This 1,200-hectare “open-air freshwater fish factory” is the only one in Croatia where fish food and then the fish itself is transported on an old 17 km long narrow-gauge railway. The pond was built by the Pejačević count family back in 1905, so it’s no surprise that everything is still in the ‘count style’.





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PAPUK

Bogate šume bukve i hrasta, u kojima obitavaju moćni jeleni, plahe srne, divlje svinje i druge divlje životinje, kao i brojne zajednice ptica; prostrani travnjaci koji su udomili različito poljsko cvijeće, leptire, gusjenice i mrave; travnjaci koji se isprepliću s potocima, jezerima i vodopadima bogatim ribama, rakovima, kornjačama i žabama te špilje, jame i ponori, kao skrovišta i staništa rijetkih vrsta šišmiša. Planinarenje, šetnja, ljenčarenje, uživanje... Sve je to moguće na Papuku.

Uz Velebit i Bjelolasicu, trećoj hrvatskoj planini koja daje najviše vrhove dviju županija; Virovitičko-podravске i Bjelovarsko-bilogorske. Od 1999. Papuk krasi status parka prirode, a od 2007. godine i prvog geoparka u Hrvatskoj.

Iako oronula i vremenom devastirana, Ružica grad i danas je simbol orahovačkoga kraja. Rijetko koje slavonsko dijete nije skakutalo po tim zidinama, provirivalo kroz otvore s dubokim pogledom na papučke šume ili jednostavno sjedilo na travi uživajući u prizoru dokle pogled seže, usput slušajući neku od brojnih legendi o vilama i kneginji Ružici, o njezinoj hrabrosti da se odupre osvajačima njezina srca, što je značilo i osvajačima ovoga grada utvrde iz 14. stoljeća. U spomen na ovu legendu podno zidina, u Orahovici se održava godišnji viteški turnir, gdje se vitezovi bore za kneginjinu ruku, dok iznad njih, tko zna, sve možda znatizeljno promatraju skrivene nevidljive vile...

Rich beech and oak forests where deer, roe deer, wild boar and other wild animals live, as well as numerous communities of birds, spacious grasslands that are home to various wildflowers, but also butterflies, caterpillars and ants, and which are intertwined with streams, lakes and waterfalls rich in fish, crabs, turtles and frogs, and caves, pits and sinkholes, as hiding places and habitats for bats. Hiking, walking, lazing around... All this is possible on Papuk.

Along with Velebit and Bjelolasica, the third Croatian mountain which gives the highest peaks of two counties - Virovitičko -Podravska and Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska. Since 1999, Papuk has had the status of a Nature Park, and since 2007, the first Geopark in Croatia.

Although dilapidated and devastated over time, Ružica-town is still a symbol of the Orahovica region. You will not find a Slavonian child did not jump on its walls, peek through the openings with a deep view of the forests of the town of Papuk or simply sit on the grass in front, enjoying the view as far as the eye can see, along the way listening to some of the legends about the fairies and Princess Ružica, about her courage to resist the invaders who wanted to steal her heart, which also meant that they get to conquer one of this city-fortress from the 14th century. In memory of this legend, under the walls, in Orahovica, an annual knight's tournament is held, where 'knights' fight for the hand of the princess, while above them, who knows, maybe some invisible fairies fly...





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ĐAKOVO

Kada sunce već dobro ugrije ravnice, s prvim vikendom srpnja, već ionako vrele đakovačke ulice dodatno se užare topotom konja lipicanaca, pjesmom, ciklom i bečarskim napjevima na koje se nitko ne ljuti. Snaše iz kovčega izvuku najljepše nošnje koje potom ukrase zlatnim dukatima, a bečari iz tambura pokrenu kolo u najveći i najljepši šokački vez, onaj đakovački. Srce Slavonije, kako zbog geografskog položaja tituliramo ovaj grad, ponosi se svojom tradicionalnom manifestacijom izvornog narodnog folklora nazvanom Đakovački vezovi. Ponosi se i ergelom lipicanaca, jednoj od najstarijih u Europi još od 1506., koju je posjetila i kraljica Elizabeta II. Ipak, najveći je ponos Đakova, ujedno i sjedišta Đakovačko-osječke nadbiskupije, katedrala sv. Petra, koju su posjetila čak dvojica papa i oba sveca. Sveti Ivan Pavao II. ispred je katedrale sjedio sa šokačkim šeširom na glavi za svog pastirskog pohoda Hrvatskoj 2003. godine, a sveti papa Ivan XXIII., koji ju je posjetio 1927. kao mons. Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, nazvao ju je najljepšom katedralom od Venecije do Istanbula. Podigao ju je veliki mecena, biskup Josip Juraj Strossmayer, a papa bl. Pavao VI. dao joj je 1965. počasni naslov basilica minor (manja bazilika).

When the sun already warms the plain, with the first weekend of July, the already hot streets of Đakovo become even hotter with the stomping of Lipizzaner horses, songs, squeals and Viennese chants, which no one gets angry at. The daughters-in-law take out the most beautiful costumes from the coffin, which they then decorate with gold ducats, traditional Croatian jewelry, and the bečari start the wheel from the tambourine in the largest and most beautiful šokački embroidery, the one from Đakovo. The “Heart of Slavonia”, as we call this city due to its geographical location, is proud of its traditional manifestation of the original folk folklore “Đakovo Vezovi”, but also of the Lipizzaner stud farm, one of the oldest in Europe dating back to 1506, which was visited by Queen Elizabeth II. Nevertheless, the greatest pride of Đakovo, which is also the seat of the Đakovo-Osijek Archdiocese, is the Cathedral of St. Peter, which was visited by even two Popes. Both saints. Pope St. John Paul II. sat in front of it with a šokački hat on his head for his pastoral visit to Croatia in 2003, and Pope St. John XXIII, who visited it in 1927 as Msgr. Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, called it the most beautiful cathedral from Venice to Istanbul. It was built by a great patron, Bishop Josip Juraj Strossmayer, and Pope Paul VI. in 1965, he gave it the honorary title basilica minor.





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BELI MANASTIR

Prvi spomen datira iz 13. stoljeća, a prema nekim izvorima ime duguje manastiru, odnosno samostanu, koji je ondje dao izgraditi ugarski palatin Moys de Daro. Beli Manastir danas je administrativno središte hrvatske Baranje, oduvijek širokogrudne za pripadnike različitih etničkih skupina, koje je rado, poput majke, primala pod svoje okrilje. Svo bogatstvo materijalne i nematerijalne baštine brojnih etničkih skupina koje na području Baranje žive od 19. stoljeća na ovamo moguće je vidjeti u prekrasnom Etnološkom centru baranjske baštine.

The first mention dates to the 13th century, and according to some sources, it owes its name to the monastery that was built there by the Hungarian palatine Moys de Daro. Beli Manastir is today the administrative center of Croatian Baranja, always open-minded towards members of different ethnic groups, whom she gladly accepted under her wing, just like her mother did. All the wealth of tangible and intangible cultural heritage of numerous ethnic groups that have lived in the area of Baranja since the 19th century, can be seen here in the beautiful Ethnological Center of Baranja Heritage.



CRKVA SV. PETRA I PAVLA U TOPOLJU

O njoj i danas kruže brojne misterije. Mistična je i sama lokacija, na osami između Topolja i Gajića. Ova crkvića sagrađena je 1722., ali do danas na njoj nema tornja. Prema legendi, toranj se čak tri puta rušio tijekom same gradnje. Što je drugo preostalo graditeljima, nego odustati i ostaviti je bez krune... Crkvu je dao izgraditi Eugen Savojski kao spomen na veliku bitku u kojoj je predvodio svoje trupe u pobjedi nad Osmanlijama kod Sente.

Numerous mysteries still circulate about it. Its location, secluded between Topolje and Gajić, is mystical. This little church was built in 1722, but to this day there is no tower on it, which according to a legend, collapsed three times during the construction itself. And what else is left for the builders, but to give up and leave it without a 'crown'. It was built by Eugen Savojski as a memorial to the great battle in which he led his troops in the victory over the Ottomans near Senta.





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BATINA

Ovo je naselje ulazna točka Dunava na njegovom toku kroz Hrvatsku, gdje ga s vrha brda iznad samog naselja pozdravlja Julka, kako je narod nazvao spomenik kipara Antuna Augustinčića. Batinska bitka stoga neće biti zaboravljena jer podignuti spomenik podsjeća na poginule partizane i pripadnike Crvene armije u sukobu s njemačkim Wehrmachtom za vrijeme Drugoga svjetskoga rata.

This settlement is the entry point of the Danube on its course through Croatia, where it is greeted from the top of the hill above the settlement itself by “Julka”, as the people called the monument of the sculptor Antun Augustinčić. It was erected in memory of the partisans and Red Army men who died in the conflict with the German Wehrmacht in the famous Battle of Batina from World War II.



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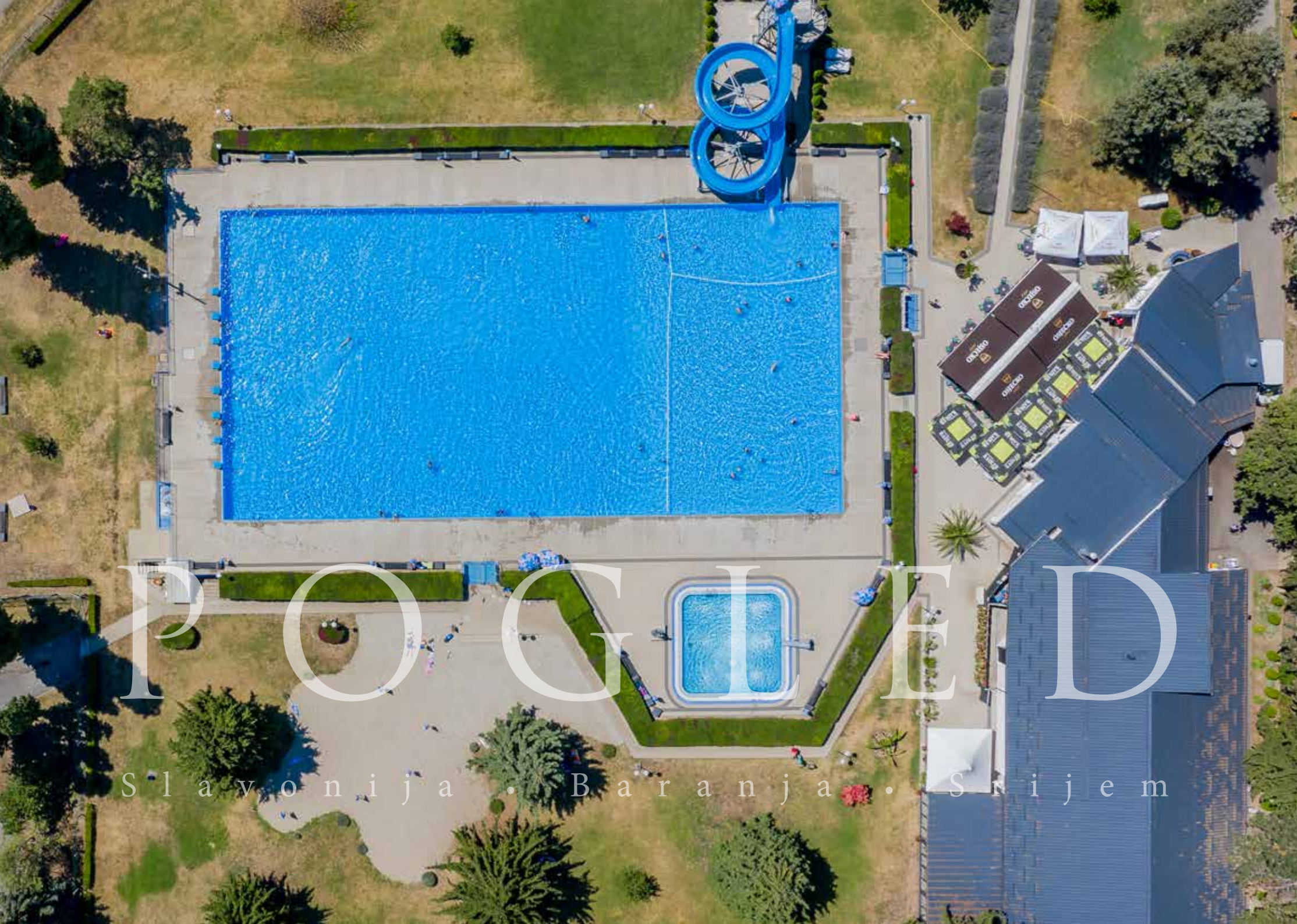
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KARANAC

Kušati nadaleko poznati baranjski kulen, prošetati Ulicom zaboravljenog vremena, naučiti graditi kuće od blata – samo je maleni dio onoga što nudi Karanac – mjesto sa statusom etno sela koje se smatra izvorštem kontinentalnog turizma u Baranji, s bogatom gastronomskom ponudom, ali i nizom događaja te manifestacija koje ga čine neizostavnim na baranjskoj turističkoj ruti. Posebnost je i njegova multi-etičnost i multikonfesionalnost koja se očituje u čak tri žive Crkve – rimokatolička, reformirana kršćanska kalvinistička i pravoslavna.

Taste the famous Baranja kulen, walk along the “Street of Forgotten Time”, learn to build mud houses... This is only a small part of what Karanac offers, a place with the status of an ethno village, which is considered the source of continental tourism in Baranja, with a rich gastronomic offer, but also a series of events and manifestations that make it indispensable on the Baranja tourist route. Its multi-ethnic and multi-confessional nature is also distinctive, which is manifested in as many as three living Churches - Roman Catholic, Reformed Christian, Calvinist and Orthodox.







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KOPAČKI RIT

Teško je riječima opisati to 23000 hektara veliko čudo prirode, koja nam ga je sama darovala i ostavila da ga čuvamo, ali i da mu se divimo; da uživamo u njemu. Mozaik u kojem se isprepliću jezera, livade, kanali, šume i bare tvori ovaj jedinstveni ekosustav gdje svoj dom pronalaze brojne biljne i životinjske vrste, toliko ovisne jedne o drugima, ali sve zajedno ovisne prvenstveno o prirodi i njezinoj odluci hoće li, kada i koliko vode pustiti iz Dunava i Drave, u čijem se džepu smjestio Kopački rit. U takvim uvjetima, ovaj čudesni svijet flore i faune nikada nije isti, ali je uvijek lijep, izazovan, nadahnjujuć.

It is difficult to describe in words this 23,000-hectare great wonder of nature, which nature itself gave it to the people of Baranja, and left it for them to take care of it, but also to admire it and enjoy it. A mosaic in which lakes, meadows, canals, forests, ponds are intertwined... forms this unique eco system in which numerous plant and animal species have found their home, so dependent on each other, but all together primarily dependent on nature and its decision whether, when and how much water will be released from the Danube and Drava, in whose pocket Kopački rit is located. In such conditions, this wonderful world of flora and fauna is never the same, but is always beautiful, challenging and inspiring.





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An aerial photograph of a lush green island in a river. A faint rainbow is visible in the sky above the island. The text 'POGGLED' is overlaid in a large, white, serif font across the top of the island. Below it, the text 'Slavonija • Baranja • Srijem' is written in a smaller, white, serif font.

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An aerial photograph of a lush green wetland area. A wooden walkway, constructed from logs, winds through the vegetation. In the center-left, there is a small, square wooden tower or observation point. The water in the wetland is a deep blue-green color.

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A wide landscape view of a valley. The sun is low in the sky, creating a warm, golden glow. The valley floor is covered in dense green trees and fields. In the distance, a body of water is visible on the right side.

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DVORAC TIKVEŠ

Kakva bi to knjiga bila! Bestseller u svakom pogledu. Kada bi samo zidovi mogli pričati priče... Zidovi tikveškog dvorca imali bi mnogo toga reći o tajnama, vrlinama i manama austrijskog cara Franje Josipa I., kao i posljednjeg njemačkog cara Vilima II., koji su bili gosti njegove vlasnice Isabelle von Habsburg. Učinila je ta žena dvorac Tikveš važnim mjestom Austro-Ugarske Monarhije, a njegovoj skrovitosti, kao i bogatstvu okolnog lovišta, nisu mogli odoljeti ni kasniji vladari ovih područja. Bio je omiljena destinacija kraljevske obitelji Karađorđević, ali i maršala Josipa Broza Tita, koji je u Tikvešu gostio svoje suvremenike, svjetske i europske vladare, ali i književnike, istraživače... Danas se ta povijest može vidjeti u modernom, multimedijalnom Prezentsko-edukacijskom centru Tikveš. Međutim, kad bi zidovi mogli pričati...

What a book that would be! A bestseller in every way. Well, but only if the walls could talk. And the walls of the Tikveš castle would have a lot to say about the secrets, virtues and flaws of the Austrian emperor Franz Joseph I, as well as the last German emperor William II., who were guests of its owner Isabella von Habsburg. This woman made Tikveš Castle an important place of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and its seclusion, as well as the wealth of the surrounding hunting grounds, could not be resisted even by later rulers of these areas. It was a favorite destination of the Karađorđević royal family, but also of Josip Broz Tito, who hosted his contemporaries, world and European rulers, as well as writers and researchers in Tikveš... Today, that history can be seen in the modern, multimedia Presentation and Education Center, Tikveš. But if walls could talk...



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P O G G L E D

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ILOK

Sva punina Srijema pronalazi se u gradu Iloku. Bilo da se spuštate niz zapadne padine Fruške gore, bilo da promatrate Dunav kako napušta Hrvatsku, kušajući usput birane sorte grožđa koje su iz okolnih vinograda pretočene u vrhunska mirisna vina što ih je ovaj kraj podario svijetu. Među njima je i glasoviti iločki Traminac koji se točio na krunidbi kraljice Elizabete II, a i jedna je od rijetkih domaćih sorti kojoj je posvećen istoimeni festival. Takva je priča Iloka, najistočnije točke Hrvatske, grada bogate prošlosti s franjevačkim samostanom iz 14. stoljeća i samo stoljeće mlađom obrambenom utvrdom, koja ga ipak nije spasila od navale Osmanlija. To je bilo, prema nekim zapisima, u 17. stoljeću jedno od najrazvijenijih naselja uz Dunav. Kao i većina naselja istočne Hrvatske prošao je kalvariju u Domovinskom ratu, a u hrvatske okvire vraćen je mirnom reintegracijom hrvatskog Podunavlja.

Dvorac Odescalchi Ilok, jedan je od najreprezentativnijih objekata istočne Hrvatske, u kojem je svoj dom pronašao i Muzej grada Iloka. Izgradila ga je talijanska obitelj Odescalchi kojoj je Ilok sa svojim posjedima poklonjen nakon oslobođenja od turske vladavine. Građen je tijekom 18. i 19. stoljeća, a Odescalchijima je služio kao ljetnikovac.

All the fullness of Srijem will be found here. Whether you descend down the western slopes of Fruška Gora, or watch the Danube as it leaves Croatia, tasting, along the way, selected grapes that have been turned from the surrounding vineyards into the fragrant top wines that this region has given to the world, including the famous Ilok Traminac, one of the rare varieties to which the festival of the same name is dedicated, which was poured at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Such is the story of Ilok, the easternmost point of Croatia, a city with a rich past with a Franciscan monastery from the 14th century and a defense fortress only a century younger, which did not save it from the Ottoman invasion. According to some records, in the 17th century this was one of the most developed settlements along the Danube. Like most of the settlements in eastern Croatia, it went through its ordeal in the Homeland War, and was returned to the Croatian framework by the peaceful reintegration of the Croatian Danube Region.

Castle Odescalchi Ilok, one of the most representative buildings of eastern Croatia, where the Ilok City Museum also found its home. It was built by the Italian Odescalchi family, to whom Ilok and its properties were gifted after liberation from Turkish rule. It was built during the 18th and 19th centuries and served as a summer house for the family Odescalchi.





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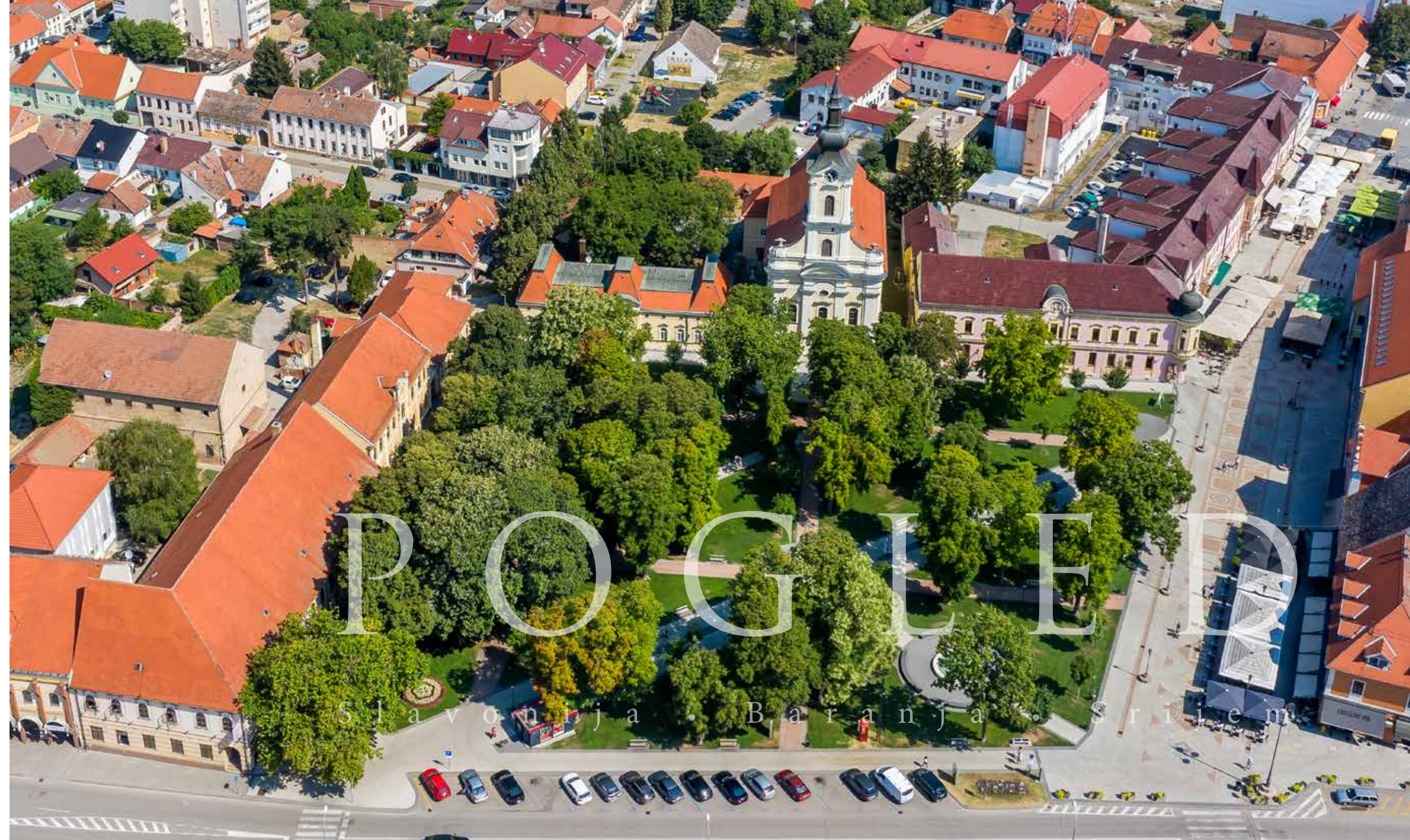
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VINKOVCI

Grad *rocka* i grad šokačke pjesme! Isprva možda nespojivo, ali zapravo samo znak širine slavonske duše u kojoj ima mjesta za sve i koja nikoga ni u čemu ne sputava. I tako već dulje od 7000 godina, koliko se živi u ovom gradu, ponosnom vlasniku titule naselja s najduljim kontinuitetom života u Europi. O povijesnoj važnosti Vinkovaca govori i faktografski podatak o mjestu rođenja pokraj imena čak dvojice rimskih careva, braće Valentinijana I. i Valensa. Kad je tako, onda Vinkovce na dijelu svoga toka nije mogla zaobići ni rijeka Bosut. Morala je ući unutra, proći kroz njega, dati mu dio sebe i dodatno ga oplemeniti, kao što je to za života činio i veliki hrvatski književnik Ivan Kozarac čija je rodna kuća u jedinoj preostaloj šokačkoj ulici u gradu, uz mir i tišinu istog tog Bosuta, važna destinacija za upoznavanje povijesti grada. Spomenimo se onoga s početka... E, to ćete najbolje osjetiti na DORF-u – Festivalu dokumentarnog rock filma, odnosno, na tradicionalnom folklornom festivalu – Vinkovačke jeseni.

The city of rock, but also the city of traditional Slavonian songs. At first, incompatible, but essentially just a sign of the breadth of the Slavonian soul, in which there is room for everyone, and which does not hold anyone back. And so, for more than 7,000 years, people have been living in this city, the proud owner of the title of settlement with the longest continuity of life in Europe. Its historical importance is also indicated by the information about the place of birth next to the names of two Roman emperors, the brothers Valentinian I and Valens. If that is the case, then the Bosut river could not bypass Vinkovci on part of its course. The river had to go inside, pass through it, give it a part of itself and further refine it, just as the great Croatian writer Ivan Kozarac did during his lifetime, whose birthplace is in the only remaining *šokačka* street in the city, with the peace and quiet of Bosut, an important destination for learning about the history of the city. You will feel best at DORF - Documentary Rock Film Festival, that is, at the traditional folklore autumn festival called Vinkovačke jeseni.





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VUKOVAR

Omirisati Dunav, udahnuti Slavoniju, okusiti Srijem, osjetiti pitomost ravnice ispod neba koje, kako kažu njegovi žitelji, nigdje nije tako veliko kao u njihovom gradu... Popričati s alasima, mahnuti veslačima, zahvaliti se hrabrim braniteljima, opaliti selfie s pozadinom brojnih bogatih baroknih detalja na pročeljima zgrada... Sve to znači, drugim riječima – doživjeti Vukovar. Taj divni grad bremenite prošlosti, ali, moramo vjerovati, perspektivne budućnosti, što ga neki mudri ljudi iz davnina podigoše na desnoj obali moćnoga Dunava i na ušću Vuke u Dunav – na mjestu susreta Slavonije i Srijema. Ovaj grad oduvijek je bio dobar domaćin svakom dobronamjernom putniku, prolazniku, kao i onome tko je u njemu odlučio sviti obiteljsko gnijezdo. Živjelo se na tom području kontinuirano kroz pet tisuća godina, živi se ondje danas, a živjet će se i ubuduće, jer, kako kažu stari Vukovarci: „Iz Vukovara ne ide onaj tko se napije Vuke i najede štuke!”

To smell the Danube, to breathe in Slavonia, to taste Srijem, to feel the gentleness of the plain under the sky, which, as its inhabitants say, is nowhere as big as in their city... To talk with the fishermen, wave to the rowers, thank the brave defenders, ‘shoot’ a selfie with the background in the many rich baroque details on the facades of the buildings... Or, simply, experience Vukovar. This wonderful city with a fraught past, but, we must believe, a promising future, and which some wise people from ancient times built on the right bank of the mighty Danube and the confluence of the river Vuka and the Danube, at the meeting point of Slavonia and Srijem. This city has always been a good host to every well-intentioned traveler, passer-by..., as well as to those who decided to build a family nest in it. People have lived in this area continuously for five thousand years, they live today, and they will live in the future, because as the old Vukovar residents say: “One who gets drunk on Vuka and eats pike does not leave Vukovar!”



Vukovar je danas u Hrvatskoj sinonim ne tako davnog obrambenog Domovinskog rata. Grad je tijekom gotovo tromjesečne opsade JNA i srpskih paravojskih postrojbi gotovo srušen sa zemljom, uz brojne ljudske žrtve. Obrana grada slomljena je 18. 11. 1991., nakon čega su počinjeni i brojni ratni zločini nad braniteljima i civilima. Među njima najviše se ističe masakr počinjen na farmi Ovčara. Tada je smaknuto 200 zarobljenih branitelja i civila. Grad je tek provedbom mirne reintegracije hrvatskog Podunavlja 1998. vraćen u ustavno-pravni poredak Republike Hrvatske. Nakon toga započela je dugotrajna obnova koja je rezultirala time da je, u urbanističkom smislu, Vukovar danas pravi princ na Dunavu.

Kada je 1968. godine sagrađen i pušten u rad, Vukovarci su ga nazvali svojim Eiffelovim tornjem. Godinama je cijeli grad opskrbljivao pitkom vodom, a u vrijeme Domovinskog rata, *Vukovarski vodotoranj* je postao simbol otpora jednog grada.

Today, Vukovar in Croatia is synonymous with the defensive Homeland War. During the almost three-month siege by the JNA and Serbian paramilitary units, this city was almost razed to the ground, with great human casualties. The city's defenses were broken on November 18, 1991, the year after which numerous war crimes were committed against veterans and civilians, the most notable being the massacre committed on the Ovčara farm when 200 captured veterans and civilians were executed. The city was only returned to the constitutional and legal order of the Republic of Croatia by the implementation of the peaceful reintegration of the Croatian Podunavlje in 1998, after which a long-term reconstruction began, which resulted in the fact that, in terms of urban planning, Vukovar is today a real prince on the Danube.

When the water tower was built and put into operation in 1968, the people of Vukovar called it their Eiffel Tower. For years, the whole city was supplied with drinking water from it, and during the Homeland War, the Water Tower became a symbol of the resistance of a city.





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MEMORIJALNO GROBLJE

Bijeli mramorni križevi, njih 938, danas su nijemi svjedoci i trajni podsjetnik golgote koju su 1991. godine prošli jedan grad i njegovi građani. Mjesto na kojem su podignuti govori sve o bezumlju i nečovječnosti toga doba. Tu se nalazila najveća masovna grobnice u Hrvatskoj nakon Drugog svjetskog rata, s 938 pokojnika. Otkrivena je tek 1998. godine po okončanju mirne reintegracije hrvatskog Podunavlja. Svima je bilo jasno da samo tu može biti Memorijalno groblje, svojevrsni hrvatski Arlington, podignut u spomen na 938 ekshumiranih tijela. Tu su svoje posljednje počivalište i vječni mir pronašli i brojni poginuli te umrli branitelji Domovinskoga rata, kao i civilne žrtve. Za sve njih podignut je i četiri metra visok spomenik u čijem je središtu zračni križ te vječni plamen.

The white marble crosses, 938 of them, are today a silent witness and a permanent reminder of the Golgotha that a city and its citizens went through in 1991. The place where the crosses were set up speaks volumes about the insanity and inhumanity of that era, because there was the largest mass grave in Croatia after World War II, with 938 bodies. The mass graves were only discovered in 1998 after the end of the peaceful reintegration of the Croatian Danube region. It was clear to everyone that only there could be a Memorial Cemetery, a kind of Croatian Arlington, in memory of the 938 exhumed bodies. Many fallen and deceased defenders of the Homeland War, as well as civilian victims, found their final resting place and eternal peace there, and a four-meter high monument was erected for all of them, with an “air” cross and an eternal flame in the center.





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