



## Excursion: Price 15 Euros

- 10:00 Departure from Hotel Aqualina (by cruising boat)
- 11:00 Arriving at the Bay of the Bones (sight seen)
  - *Visiting the prehistorical settlement*
- 12:00 Departure from the Bay of the Bones (by bus)
- 12:30 Arriving at Saint Naum Monastery Complex
  - *Visiting of the springs of Drim River*
  - *Short lecture about NP Galicica*
  - *Visiting of the Monastery complex*
- 14:00 Departure to Galicica mountain:
  - *Short stop at the Gazebo on Koritski peak*
  - *Free lunch at Korita place (open air BBQ)*
- 16:00 Departure to Lake Prespa (Stenje)
- 17:00 Arriving to Stenje (sight seen)
- 18:00 Free light dinner (carp steak)
- 19:00 Departure to Ohrid
- 20:00 Arriving at Aqualina Hotel/City of Ohrid.

## 📍 Bay of the Bones

In prehistoric times Lake Ohrid was home to a settlement of pile dwellers who lived literally on top of the water, on a platform supported by up to 10,000 wooden piles anchored to the lake bed. The remains of the settlement were discovered at this spot and were gradually excavated by an underwater team between 1997 and 2005; the museum is an elaborate reconstruction of the settlement as archaeologists think it would have looked between 1200 and 600 BC.

The slightly theatrical name – Bay of Bones – is a nod to the many animal remains and fragmented vessels that have been found here. On shore, there's a small, interesting exhibition of some of the relics, including a fascinating wall-sized photograph of the settlement foundations as they look now under the water. Better still, for divers it's actually possible to visit the underwater excavations in the flesh with [Diving Center Amfora](#).

To the north of the site, on the cliff head, there's also a reconstruction of a Roman fort.



## St. Naum Monastery Complex

The original monastery was built on this very same plateau, in 905 by Saint Naum of Ohrid himself. Taken down between the 11th and 13th century, the monastery was then rebuilt in the 16th century as the multidomed byzantine structure that you see today.

St. Naum of Ohrid (Sveti Naum in Macedonian), was a medieval scholar and writer, who together with Saint Clement continued the task of spreading Christianity among the Slavic speaking people of the region. Building upon the work of the sainted brothers Cyril and Methodius, St. Naum is associated with the creation of the Glagolitic and Cyrillic scripts.

Known as a living saint for the many miracles he performed, St. Naum of Ohrid died in 910, at the old age of 80, and was buried inside the monastery. Myths and legends say that you can bring your ear to the stone coffin and hear his heartbeat even today. The tourist guides, on the other hand, will tell you that it's the water of Lake Ohrid crushing against the rock formation down below.

Saint Naum the miracle worker (Sveti Naum cudotvorec) was credited with healing many alignments of the mind, as well as providing speech to the mute and helping physically disabled people to walk again.

At one point, around the 16th century, the St. Naum monastery served as a Greek school. It was always, in one way or another, connected with literacy, teaching, and continuing the work of Saint Naum and Clement, and the sainted brothers Cyril and Methodius.



## River Drim Springs (St. Naum Springs)

Stretching for several kilometers the site nearby is known as the springs. With huge pockets of water, changing color as the vegetation grows, it is one of the most surreal places in the Ohrid region and North Macedonia as a whole.

You can take a boat ride through the springs, which takes approximately 20 minutes, enjoying this amazing scenery from up close. Immersing yourself completely, you will forget about everything else in its surroundings.

And this is perhaps the chief reason for visiting the Saint Naum monastery complex – there are so many attractions nearby, diverse enough that you will process weeks' worth of scenery even before noon.

The springs almost connect the two lakes under the Galicica Mountain, essentially bringing water from the Lake of Prespa, feeding the Black Drin River (Black Drim). The area resembles South American swamps, only much more picturesque, with crystal clear water.



## NP Galicica (Korita peak)

In the southwestern part of North Macedonia, like a separator that divides Ohrid and Prespa Lake, the beautiful mountain Galicica extends. The National Park Galicica is a part of the mountain, and along with the city of Ohrid and the lake, it was placed under the protection of UNESCO. It is interesting that Galicica is a karstic mountain, striking in the geographical environment with its magnificent size. The highest peak Magaro is located at an altitude of 2,254 metres. The terrain has a large presence of relict plants, with 11 plant species that can be found only at this site, and 26 endemic animal species are registered. This is due to the large amount of rain during the year. Especially striking is the number of butterflies - 1644 species on such a small area.

A large number of visitors are opting for one-day excursion in the locality "Korita" which is also located along the regional road Ohrid-Trpejca-Carina-Resen, on the western slopes of the mountain, above the village of Trpejca. This site can also be reached from the marked pedestrian trail from the settlement Peshtani



## Stenje, Prespa Lake

Stenje is a village in the Municipality of Resen on the shores of Prespa Lake at the eastern foot of Galicica Mountain.

It is located at an altitude of 855 meters, on the left side of the road Bitola-Korcha, in the immediate vicinity of the border with Albania. In the vicinity of the village there is a border crossing point.

In the recent years the tourism in village Stenje begun to develop with strong pace. The former beach has been completely renovated with new sand, service objects on the shore and in the lake and a new promenade on the beach.

