1 Sremska Kamenica, Ledinci, Rakovac, Beočin, Čerević, Banoštor
Cellar Šukac – Sremska Kamenica, Wine Cellar Miljević – Stari Ledinci www.podrum-miljevic.co.rs/proizvodi.html Family Winery Antonijević- Ledinci, Winery Prekogačić- Beočin, Wine Cellar Salaksija – Rakovac, Wine Cellar Radojčić – Čerević, Belo Brdo Winery- Čerević www.belobrdo.com Žabić Winery – Čerević, Cellar Kuzmanović – Čerević , Fruškogorski vinogradi d.o.o- Banoštor www.quetwine.com Ačanski Cellar- Banoštor, Silbaški Cellar – Banoštor, Stojković Cellar – Banoštor, "Urošević Wineyard" Winery- Banoštor, Šijački Winery – Banoštor

2 Wine cellars and wine houses Sremski Karlovci
Museum of Beekeeping and Wine House Živanović www.muzejzivanovic.com Bajilo Cellar www.bajilo.net76.net Cellar Beníšek Veselinović www.podrumbenisek.com Petrović Cellar www.karlovci.org.rs/vinarije.html Dulka Winery www.dulka-vinarija.com Probus Winery www.karlovci.org.rs/vinarije.html Vinum Winery www.vinum-ns.co.rs/onama.htm Kiš Winery www.vinarijakis.com Kosović Winery www.vinarijakosovic.com Došen Winery www.karlovci.org.rs/vinarije.html Kurjak Winery www.karlovci.org.rs/vinarije.html Mrdjanin Winery www.karlovci.org.rs/vinarije.html Djurdjić Winery www.karlovci.org.rs/vinarije.html Winery Veritas d.o.o. www.karlovci.org.rs/vinarije.html Aleks Winery www.vinarija.aleks.izlog.org/ Patrijaršijska dobra d.o.o- Patriarchy's Cellar- Sremski Karlovci www.karlovci.org.rs/vinarije.html Experimental Winegrowing Holding (Department for Fruit Growing, Horticulture , Viticulture and Landscape Architecture)- Sremski Karlovci www.karlovci.org.rs/vinarije.html

3 Irig, Slankamen, Kovilj
Wine Shop Fruškogorje – Krušedol Wine House Kovačević – Irig www.vinarijakovacevic.co.rs/onama.html Mačkov Podrum Winery- Irig www.mackovpodrum.co.rs Deurić Winery – Mala Remeta www.atos-fructum.com/vinarija-deuric.html Wine Atelier Šapat – Novi Slankamen (reservation required) www.sapat.rs Acumincum Winery – Stari Slankamen, "Do kraja sveta" Winery – Kovilj www.dokrajasveta.com/podrum/podrum.html

4 Šid, Erdevik, Neštin
Molovin Winery – Šid www.vinarijamolovin.co.rs Brestovački Winery – Erdevik www.vinarijabrestovacki.com Trivanović Winery – Erdevik www.vinarijatrivanovic.rs Vinat Winery – Erdevik www.tourismsid.rs Agricultural Household and Winery "Kube" Moharač - Erdevik, Gaston Winery – Neštin, Winery "Kućerak u Sremu" – Neštin, Wine tasting "Pod čardakom"- Neštin

Winery Šijački - Banoštor

Vicinity of Irig

The town core of Irig

Perkov`s Salaš

Wine cellar at Agricultural Household and Winery "Kube" near Moharač lake

Viewpoint - Zmajevac

Agricultural Household and Winery "Kube"

Eco-ethno club "Čerević"

Lake Dobrodol

LEGEND

River
Channel
Stream
River island (sandbank)
Swamp
Lake
Port Authority (Novi Sad)
Piers for tourist ships (Novi Sad)
Ferryboat on the Danube
Beach
Forest
Orchards, vineyards
Information Centre of the National Park "Fruška Gora"
www.npfruskagora.co.rs/cir/turizam.html
Tourist offer of the National Park "Fruška Gora" (The natural heritage exhibition and educational path; One day educational tours; Bird watching; Fauna; Wildlife reserve (Vorovo); World of insects; Multi-day tours) www.npfruskagora.co.rs/cir/turizam/izletniki-programi.html
Special nature reserves
Nature parks
Monuments of nature
Strict nature reserve (marshy forests on the sandbank Mačak, Papratski do)
Spas: Vrdnik, Slankamen
Hunting grounds
Hunting ground Vorovo (Erdevik) www.npfruskagora.co.rs/cir/2010-10-05-10-29-02/lov.html Hunting grounds Morović and Karadjordjevo www.vumorovic.rs Hunting ground Kućine (Višnjićevo) www.vojvodinasume.rs/lovstvo/lovista-detaljnije/kucine-sid/Hunting ground Koviljski rit www.vojvodinasume.rs/lovstvo/lovista-detaljnije/koviljski-rit-kovilj/
Other hunting grounds: www.vojvodinasume.rs/lovstvo/
Picnic areas

Viewpoint
Grgurevac Cave
Profile of geological layers- upper Tertiary and whole Quaternary (Monastery Grgeteg)
Settlement
Main road
Regional road
Local road
Petrol station
Bicycle path **EuroVelo 6**
Information for cycling tourists: Bicycle Club "Dubl" Novi Sad, Sunčani kej 39 (Info bike, routes, expert advice); Service, Rent a bike: Fanatic www.fanatic.rs Planeta Bike www.planetabike.rs Rent a bike: NS Bike www.nsbike.rs
Railroad
Bridge
Road direction (on the map edges)
State border
Border crossing
Sports airport Veliki Radinci

Serbian Orthodox monasteries
Churches* (as monuments of culture of great significance)
Serbian Orthodox churches:
According to a folk tradition, the church of Saint Nicholas in Stari Slankamen was constructed by Vuk Grgurević (Zmaj Ognjeni Vuk). However, the oldest written trace about the church dates back to 1501.
The Cathedral Church of Saint Nicholas in Sremski Karlovci was constructed in the 17th century. The frescos and iconostasis were painted by Teodor Dimitrijević-Kračun and Jakov Orfelin while the historical compositions at both sides of the altar were depicted by Paja Jovanović.
The Patriarch's Palace in Sremski Karlovci was constructed at the end of the 19th century at the site where the building of the old Metropolitanate dating back to the 18th century was located. The new building was designed by Vladimir Nikolić.
The Church of Saint Archangel Gabriel in Molovin was constructed in 1801.

* The cursives and red colour symbols were used to mark of the immobile cultural properties of exceptional significance, while the black colour was used for marking of properties of great significance.

The Serbian Orthodox churches as monuments of great cultural significance include the Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Futog, Church of Saint Apostle Thomas in Kovilj, Church of Virgin Mary's Nativity in Sremska Kamenica, Church of Our Lord's Ascension in Bukovac, Church of Transfiguration in Beočin, Church of Saint Sava in Čerević, Church of Saint George in Banoštor, Church of Saint Archangel Gabriel in Susek, Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Neštin, Church of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary in Sviloš, Church of Saint Archangels Michael and Gabriel in Grabovo, Church of Saint Nicholas in Čortanovci, Church of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary in Beška, Church of Saint Nicholas in Krčedin, Church of Saint Sava in Maradik, Church of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary in Indjija, Church of the Virgin Mary's Ascension in Irig, Church of the Saint Theodore Tyron in Irig, Church of Saint Nicholas in Irig, Church of John the Baptist in Vrdnik, Church of Saint Nicholas in Jazak, Church of Saint Nicholas in Neradin, Church of Our Lord's Ascension in Ruma, Church of the Holy Spirit in Ruma, Church of Saint Nicholas in Ruma, Church of Saint Nicholas in Mali Radinci, Church of Transfiguration in Šatrinci, Church of Saint Nicholas in Voganj, Church of Saint Nicholas in Stejanovci, Church of Saint Archangel Gabriel in Veliki Radinci, Church of Saint Nicholas in Šuljam, Church of Saint Archistrateg Michael in Grgurevci, Church of Saint George in Mandjelos, Church of Saint George in Ležimir, Church of Saint George in Divoš, Church of Saint Nicholas in Erdevik, Church of Saint Dimitrios in Ljuba, Church of Saint Nicholas in Bačinci, Church of Saints Peter and Paul in Berkasovo, Church of Saint Nicholas in Šid, and the Church of Virgin Mary in Morović.
The Roman Catholic churches as monuments of culture of great cultural significance include the Church of Sacred Heart and Rectory in Futog, Church of Saint Juraj and Rectory in Petrovaradin, Church of Saint Mary of the Snow at Tekije, Church of Discovery of the Holy Cross in Sremska Kamenica, Church of the Holy Trinity in Sremski Karlovci, Church of Saint Michael in Novi Slankamen, Church of Saint Michael in Erdevik, Church of the Holy Trinity in Kukujevci, Church of Saint Mary in Morović, Church of Saint John of Nepomuk in Gibarac, Church of Saint Katherine in Sot, Church of Saint Joseph in Čerević, Church of Saint Peter in Indjija, and the Church of Ascension of the Holly Cross in Ruma.

Spatial-cultural historical entities
The city core of Sremski Karlovci represents a baroque spatial cultural-historical entity that was constructed during the period from the middle of the 18th century up to the beginning of the 20th century.
The Petrovaradin Fortress with its suburb; Marcibany-Karacsony Palace in Sremska Kamenica; The urban entity in Irig

Places of significance
The place where the Karlovci Peace Treaty was concluded in 1669. The place where Austria, Venice and Poland, on the one side, and the Turkey on the other side (Russia only signed a truce with Turkey) ended one of wars during the Second Siege of Vienna (1683).
The site of battle at Slankamen that took place in 1691 was commemorated by a monument erected in 1892. The Austrian and the Turkish armies fought a battle at that place. The Turkish side suffered a massive defeat.
The site of battle at Vezirac that took place in 1716 is located at the Vezirac hill in the vicinity of Tekije (Petrovaradin). The battle was marked by the victory of the Austrian Army led by the Eugene of Savoy over the Turkish Army led by Damad Ali pasha.
The site of the breach of Srem Front is commemorated by the Memorial Complex "Srem Front" in Adaševci. The battle in question happens to be one of the most important battles in a series of final actions for liberation of Yugoslavia from the fascist occupation that took place in April of 1945. The Memorial Complex "Srem Front" holds the names of 15,000 fallen soldiers of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, the Red Army and the Bulgarian Army. The Complex designed by Jovan Soldatović was constructed in 1988.
The burial ground of the poet Branko Radičević (1824-1853) at Stražilovo
The monument to the plague called the "Statues" was erected at the border between Irig and Ruma areas after the great plague that devastated the villages at the Irig side in 1795, but did not spread to the Ruma municipal area.

Monuments of culture – Folk architecture
The farmer's house in Neštin represents a perfect example of folk architecture dating back to the 18th century;
The farmer's house in Ljuba; Turkish fountains in Ledinci;
The Bosnian cottage house with ethnographic collection in Veternik

Monuments of the World War I
The monument to the soldiers from the World War I in Kovilj
The monument to the residents of Beška that were executed by a firing squad (Petrovaradin Fortress)
The monument to the soldiers from the World War I in Neštin

Monuments from the period of the National Liberation War (1941-1945)
The Memorial Complex "Srem Front"- Adaševci,
The monument "Freedom" dedicated to the soldiers of the National Liberation War and victims of fascism at Iriški Venac
The Memorial Complex Rohalj Bases at Divoš
The monument to the fallen soldiers of the National Liberation War and victims of fascism and Monument to the Naval Regiment in Neštin
The monument to the National Liberation War- Jabuka
The monuments to the National Liberation War in settlements of Begeč, Futog, Veternik, Rakovac, Sremska Kamenica, Beočin, Čortanovci, Beška, Novi Karlovci, Adaševci, Gibarac, Erdevik, Morović, Privina Glava, Grgurevci, Pavlovci, Bešenovački Prnjavor, Ležimir, Mandjelos, Jazak, Vrdnik, Irig, Velika and Mala Remeta.

Houses of important individuals
The house of a poet, and physician Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (1833-1904) in Sremska Kamenica. The house of a writer, poet, philosopher, politician, and lawyer Laza Kostić (1841-1910) in Kovilj. The house of a writer, poet, and folklorist Milica Stojadinović Srpkinja (1828-1878) in Vrdnik. The National Heritage Museum in Čerević. The house where the Serbian minstrel and poet Filip Višnjić (1767-1834) lived, in Višnjićevo

Palaces
The palace complex of the family Dundjerski in Čelarevo was completed in the second half of the 18th century. The smaller palace was constructed at the transition from the 18th into the 19th century while the larger palace was constructed in the period from 1834-1837.
The palace in Futog was constructed by a count Andras Hadik in 1777. It was the property of the Kotek family during the period from 1805-1922.

Fortresses and towers
The upper and the lower Fortress in Slankamen represent nowadays the ruins and remains of the fortified settlement that can be traced back to the period of the Roman Empire. The medieval city - castrum of Zalankemen - is mentioned in 1072, while in the 15th century it was under the governance of the Serbian despots Lazarević and Branković. The settlement was occupied by the Turks in 1521, while in 1691 the settlement was a stage point of a battle in which the Austrian Army defeated the Turkish Army.
The Tower of Vrdnik is the remainder of a guard tower of a former medieval city known as Rednak
The Fortress Morović represents a fortification that was constructed by the Ban Ivan Morović at the end of the 14th century to act as a defence point of the southern Hungary from the Turks.

"Salaš" farmsteads
Cveja's salaš - Begeč www.cvejinsalas.com/o-nama.html The household of Sava Graorac – Kovilj www.koviljskarakijada.co.rs/kontakt.html Salaš Stojšić – Beška www.salasstojsic.com Banstolka – a weekend houses settlement at Banstol www.banstolka.rs Perkov's Salaš - Neradin www.salasi.info/sr/salas/perkovsalas Blanuša's Paradise- Banoštor

Ethno houses
Ethno house Maradik www.armidatours.co.rs Ethno house "Mother Angelina"- Grgurevci www.etnokucamajkaangelina.com Ethno house "Ilkićev Kućerak" in Srem- Vrdnik www.kucerak-u-sremu.rs Ethno Settlement "Vrdnička kula" www.hotelpremieraqua.com/etno_naselje/index.html
Eco-ethno club "Čerević" www.cerevic.rs/en Women's Association "Majkina Radionica"- Banoštor
Ethno house "Kućerak u Sremu"- Krušedol; Ethno Household "Gagijevo sedlo"- Morović www.gagijevosedlo.rs

Camp, leisure resort and youth camp
Children's Resort Testera- Čerević www.testerans.com Camping Resort Fruška Gora – Sremski Karlovci (01.05- 01.10) www.campingfruskagora.com Youth Camp "Letenka", Provincial Institute for Sport and Sport Medicine www.pzsport.rs

Mountain lodges www.planinari.org.rs/domovi/index.html
Mountain Lodge Crveni Čot- Popovica, Mountain Lodge Medicinar- Popovica, Mountain Lodge Železničar - Popovica, Mountain Lodge Dr Radivoj Simonović- Popovica, Mountain Lodge Orlovo gnezdo- Popovica, Mountain Lodge beneath Glavica (Zanatlija)- Glavica, Mountain Lodge and Restaurant Zmajevac- Zmajevac, Mountaineering Lodge Vojvodina- Iriški Venac, Kozarica - Čortanovci, Mountain Lodge at Stražilovo – Čerat (Sremski Karlovci)

Hotel and apartment accommodation in the territory of the NP "Fruška Gora"
Hotel Premier Aqua *****- Vrdnik www.hotelpremieraqua.com
Hotel Termal – Vrdnik www.termal-vrdnik.com Premier President Hotel *****- Sremski Karlovci www.premierprezidenthotel.com Vila President- Sremski Karlovci www.vilaprezident.com Hotel Dunav ** - Sremski Karlovci www.hoteldunav.co.rs Hotel Norcev ***- Iriški Venac www.norcev.rs CePTOR- Andrevlje www.ceptor-andrevlje.com

Wine cellars and wine houses

"Čardas" (fish restaurants)
Čarda at Jama- Begeč, "Kod Braše"- Begeč www.cardakodbrase.com Raft Dunavac- Futog www.splavdunavac.com Plavi Dunav- Futog, Mika Alas – Stari Slankamen www.indjija-tourism.com Sidro – Beška www.indjija-tourism.com Zlatna laguna- Stari Slankamen www.indjija-tourism.com Boat Restaurant Kapetan – Stari Slankamen www.indjija-tourism.com Stari Dunav www.karlovci.org.rs/ugostiteljstvo1.html Čarda Ferry Jole – Banoštor, Koruška- Koruška

Recreational horse riding
Aktivna Fruška (Walking club and Recreational Horse Riding Club) Stari Ledinci www.aktivnafruska.org.rs Equestrian Club Petras Petrovaradin www.petras.org.rs Platan Ranch Vrdnik www.rancplatan.com
Horse Riding School Čerević, Gagijevo sedlo Morović www.gagijevosedlo.rs

Publisher: Tourist Organisation of the City of Novi Sad
For the publisher: Branislav Knežević
Text and sources: Gordana Stojaković
We would like to express our gratitude to Miroslav Krstonošić for providing the list of monuments from the National Liberation War.
Design, map: Mirjana Isakov
Translated by: Lingua Novi Sad
Photographs: Dragan Kurucić

CIP - Каталогизација у публикацији
Библиотека Матице српске, Нови Сад
912(497.113 Fruška gora)(084.3)
338.48(497.113 Fruška gora)(084.3)
FRUŠKA gora [Kartografska građa] : tourist map / text Gordana Stojaković ; photographs Dragan Kurucić ; design and map Mirjana Isakov. - [Bez razmere]. - Novi Sad : Tourist organization of the city of Novi Sad, 2015 (Novi Sad : Grafomarketing). - 1 geogr. karta : u bojama ; 60 x 42 cm
Tiraž 3.000. Sadrži legendu, kratke tekstove o manastirima Fruške gore i druge turističke informacije sa fotografijama.
ISBN 978-86-88855-45-7
1. Стојаковић, Гордана [аутор]
а) Фрушка гора - Туризам - Географске карте
COBISS.SR-ID 302356999

For additional information on offer of the towns and inhabited places in the territory of Fruška gora see:

- **Turistička organizacija Grada Novog Sada (Tourist Organisation of the City of Novi Sad)** (Novi Sad, Petrovaradin, Sremska Kamenica, Bukovac, Ledinci, Budisava, Kovilj, Futog, Veternik, Begeč, Kisač, Rumenka, Stepanovićevo, Kać, Čenej, Pejićevi salaši) **www.novisad.travel**
- **Turistička organizacija opštine Irig (Tourist Organisation of Irig Municipality)** (Irig, Vrdnik, Jazak, Neradin, Rivica, Mala Remeta, Krušedol, Prnjavor, Krušedol Selo, Velika Remeta, Šatrinci, Dobrodol) : **www.turorgirig.org.rs**
- **Turistička organizacija opštine Beočin (Tourist Organisation of Beočin Municipality)** (Beočin, Rakovac, Beočin Grad, Brazilija, Čerević, Banoštor, Sviloš, Grabovo, Susek, Lug) : www.beocin.rs/sr
- **Turistička organizacija opštine Sremski Karlovci (Tourist Organisation of the Municipality of Sremski Karlovci)** (Sremski Karlovci, Stražilovo): **www.karlovci.org.rs**
- **Turistička organizacija opštine Inđija (Tourist Organisation of Inđija Municipality)** (Inđija, Beška, Čortanovci, Jarkovci, Krčedin, Ljukovo, Maradik, Novi Karlovci, Novi Slankamen, Slankamenački Vinogradi, Stari Slankamen) **www.indjija-tourism.com**
- **Turistička organizacija opštine Šid (Tourist Organisation of Šid Municipality)** (Šid, Adaševci, Batrovci, Bačinci, Berkasovo, Bingula, Bikić Do, Vašica, Višnjićevo, Gibarac, Ilinci, Erdevik, Jamena, Kukujevci, Ljuba, Morović, Molovin, Privina Glava, Sot) **www.tourismsid.rs**
- **Turistička organizacija opštine Bačka Palanka (Tourist Organisation of Bačka Palanka Municipality)**(Neštin, Bačka Palanka, Čelarevo) **www.toobap.rs**
- **Turistička organizacija opštine Ruma (Tourist Organisation of Ruma Municipality)** (Mali Radinci, Vogani, Pavlovci, Stejanovci) **www.novisajt.rumatourism.com**
- **Turistička organizacija grada Sremska Mitrovica (Tourist Organisation of the City of Sremska Mitrovica)** (Veliki Radinci, Bešenovo, Bešenovački Prnjavor, Grgurevci, Divoš, Ležimir, Mandelos, Stara Bingula, Čalma, Šuljam, Šišatovac) **www.tosmomi.rs**

Data and information are changeable.
The publisher is not responsible for changes in information, data, and services presented in this brochure.

FRUŠKA GORA
TOURIST MAP

Monasteries of Fruška Gora

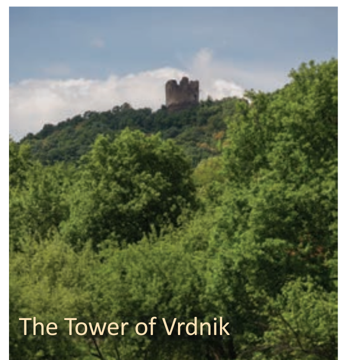
The complex of preserved Serbian, Orthodox monasteries makes the most valuable monument treasure of Fruška Gora. The first written date on Orthodox monasteries at Fruška Gora dates back to 1455 and it was found in the letter of Despot Djuradj Branković (around 1375-1456), the last Serbian ruler before the fall of the Serbian Despotship under the Turks in 1459, written to the Pope Calisto III. In his letter, the Serbian Despot Branković referred to the right granted by the previous Pope, Nicholas V, to erect Orthodox monasteries "In regno Hungarie", which was realised in practice in the centuries that followed. Folk tradition places the building of monasteries at Fruška Gora in the period of several centuries before the evidence found in historical records. The history of monasteries of Fruška Gora can be largely connected with the endowment efforts of the noble family Branković, namely Despot Stefan Branković, his wife, Princess Angelina Branković and their sons Djordje and Jovan, who became Despots later on. Among them, Despot Djordje Branković (1461-1516) (who later became the Belgrade-Srem Metropolitan Maksim) and his mother, Princess Angelina Branković (?-1520) should be attributed the greatest merits for endowment heritage they left behind.

During the centuries, the monasteries of Fruška Gora have greatly suffered in the periods of great temptations brought about by wars. The first such period was the Turkish rule over Srem (1526-1699). The cataclysmic destruction of monasteries in 1716 was the consequence of rage of the defeated Turkish army in the battle at Vezirac. The period of great restoration of monasteries that has been partly maintained up to recent days has begun in the third decade of the 18th century. The part of that spirit is encarved in iconostasis, frescos and icons that were painted by the most renowned contemporary painters and graphists of that time such as Hristofor Džefarović, Zaharije and Jakov Orfelin, Stefan Tenecki, Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun, Dimitrije Bačević, and Janko Halkozović. The following big destruction that the monasteries suffered happened during the World War II when ustashas (armed formation of the Independent State of Croatia) destroyed, damaged, and pillaged most monasteries at Fruška Gora.

Monastery Krušedol was built in the period from 1509 to 1516. Its founders were Despot Djordje Branković, his mother Angelina Branković and Wallachian Prince Basarab. The monastery church is dedicated to the Holy Mother's Annunciation. The paintings dating back to the period of monastery construction can be still seen on the pillars supporting the church dome. The monastery was destroyed by the beginning of the 18th century so that baroque paintings date back to the period of restoration (middle of the 18th century), and they were painted by Jov Vasilijević with the assistance of a group of local painters and Stefan Tenecki. The church altar is a monumental composition composed of icons made in the period from the 16th to 18th century. The throne icons (middle of the 18th century), and bishops throne (second half of the 18th century) are attributed to Jov Vasilijević and Dimitrije Bačević. Krušedol was the mausoleum of the Brankovićis from Srem. During the destruction of the monastery in 1716, the Turks destroyed their relics. Many important figures of the Serbian history were buried in Krušedol: patriarchs Arsenije III Čarnojević (1706), and Arsenije IV Jovanović (1748), Duke Stefan Šupljikac (1848), Princess Ljubica Obrenović (1843), and King Milan Obrenović (1901).

Sretenje Church (Church of Purification of the Virgin Mary) near the monastery Krušedol was built in the period from 1512 to 1516, as the endowment of Angelina Branković. The monastery church is dedicated to St. John Chrysostom. With the help of the Russian grand prince Vassily, Angelina Branković founded a nunnery (female monastery) by the beginning of the 16th century. By the beginning of the 18th century, the Turks destroyed the entire complex. A part of the wall painting from the first half of the 17th century is still visible in the church.

According to folk tradition, monastery Velika Remeta was built by the Serbian King Dragutin Nemanjić (1276-1316), although the first written data on the monastery date back to the middle of the 16th century. The monastery church is dedicated to Saint Demetrius. The remains of church murals from the 16th century are visible only in fragments. The fresco of Saint Demetrius dating back to 1568 was preserved on the outer church wall. The iconostasis and wall paintings that can be seen in the church today are the work of a painter Dragan Marunić. A six-storey monastery bell tower is the highest among Fruška Gora bell towers.


The Tower of Vrdnik

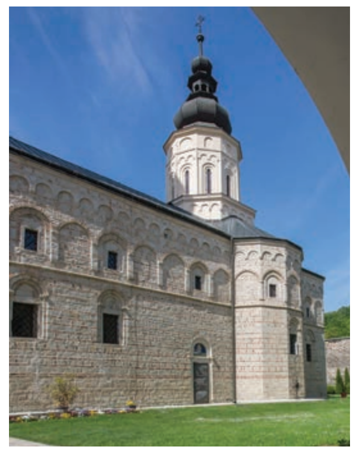
It is traditionally believed that monastery Grgeteg was built by the Despot Zmaj Ognjeni Vuk (Vuk Grgurević, around 1438-1485), and the first written records of the monastery date back to the 16th century. The monastery church is dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The records say that the monastery was deserted before the First Great Migration of the Serbs (1690). It was restored by the beginning of the 18th century. There are two preserved icons from the iconostasis painted in 1774 by one of the most significant Serbian baroque painters Jakov Orfelin. The second restoration of the monastery was completed in 1901 according to the plans of an architect Hermann Bollé. A new iconostasis was painted by the famous Serbian painter Uroš Predić by the beginning of the 20th century. Ilarion Ruvarac (1832-1905), the founder of contemporary Serbian historical thought, lived and worked in the monastery as its archimandrite.

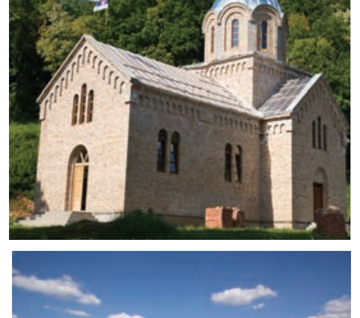
According to folk tradition, monastery Novo Hopovo is the endowment of the Metropolitan Maksim (Branković) although the historical records mention it in 1546 for the first time. The inscription above the church entrance states that Lacko and Marko Jović from Gornji (Serbian) Kovin (vicinity of Budapest) were also the benefactors of the monastery and that it was built in 1576. The monastery church is dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The monastery was devastated by the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. The restoration started by the beginning of the 18th century. The iconostasis was painted in 1776 by Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun. During the World War II, the monastery was pillaged and mined. The iconostasis of the monastery church as we see it today is the work of nuns from the monastery Žiča. A part of the monastery dormitory houses the memorial dedicated to the Serbian educator Dositej Obradović (1739-1811) who came there to become a monk.

It is traditionally believed that monastery Staro Hopovo was built by Despot Djordje Branković by the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century, although the historical records mention it for the first time in 1546. The monastery church is dedicated to Saint Pantaleimon (or Pantaleon). A new church was built in 1752 on the foundations of an older one. The monastery was damaged during the World War II and only some icons were preserved. An intensive renovation of the monastery has recently been in progress.

According to folk tradition, monastery Rakovac was built by the commander Raka Milošević, chamberlain of Despot Jovan Branković. First written records of the monastery date back to 1545. The monastery church is dedicated to Saints Cosmas and Damian. The Turks destroyed the monastery by the end of the 17th century, but it was soon restored. The monastery was destroyed during the Second World War. A new iconostasis was painted by Branka Janković-Knežević and Ljubomir Vujaklija (1987-8). The church walls reveal the fragments of murals from the 16th and 17th century. The monastery was known as cultural and manuscript copying centre where the transcripts of the Dušan's Code and Rakovac "Srbljak" Manuscript.

First written data about monastery Beočin date back to the 16th century. Monastery church is dedicated to Christ's Ascension. History records the data that the monks from Rača on the Drina came to the monastery by the end of the 17th century. The works on construction of a new church started and completed at the beginning of the 18th century. The iconostasis is of great value and it is the work of Dimitrije Bačević, Janko Halkozović and Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun and was portrayed in the second half of the 18th century. In 1875, a poet Jovan Grčić Milenko died and was buried in the monastery. During the World War II, the monastery was pillaged by ustashas, including a part of icons from the iconostasis. The great monastery park that is these days protected as a monument of nature was designed by the French gardeners century and a half ago.





Monastery Vrdnik or Vrdnik Ravanica is mentioned in written records during the 1560. The monastery church is dedicated to Christ's Ascension. The monks from the monastery Ravanica (near Ćuprija) came into the monastery as refugees by the end of the 17th century and they brought with them the relics of the Serbian Duke Lazar who was killed in the battle at Kosovo in 1389. Monastery church of Vrdnik Ravanica, which still exists today, was built in the period from 1801 to 1811. An impressive iconostasis was painted by a painter Dimitrije Avramović (middle of the 19th century). The port of the monastery hosts the bust of a poet Milica Stojadinović Srpkinja (1828-1878).

Monastery Jazak was erected in the vicinity of an old monastery Jazak, which was probably built by the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century. The old monastery Jazak was known after the fact that it kept the relics of the last Serbian emperor from Nemanjić dynasty- Uroš Nemanjić (1336-1371). The relics of Uroš Nemanjić were moved to Belgrade during the World War II and that was how they were preserved from destruction. The present monastery Jazak was built by the middle of the 18th century. Monastery church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Iconostasis dates back to the second half of the 18th century and it was painted by Dimitrije Bačević. The icon of Holy Mother's throne is the work of Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun, the archpriest's throne was painted by Grigorije Davidović Opšić, and the throne of emperor Uroš by Andrey Schaltist.

Monastery Mala Remeta is mentioned in the historical records during the periods of 16th and 17th century. It is known that it was the refuge of the monks from the monastery Rača (at the river Drina) who fled there by the end of the 17th century. The present monastery church is dedicated to the Shroud of the Holy Mother and it was built in the first half of the 18th century. Its benefactor was Stanko Milinković, who lived in the nearby village of Šuljam. The church iconostasis was painted by Janko Halkozović in the middle of the 18th century. Wall paintings are the works of Kosta Vandjelović and they date back to the beginning of the 20th century.

It is traditionally believed that monastery Bešenovo was founded by the Serbian King Dragutin Nemanjić (1276-1316) although the historical records mention it in the 16th century for the first time. Monastery church is dedicated to Holy Archangels. The monastery was completely destroyed during the World War II. Parts of iconostases that were painted by Stevan Aleksić by the beginning of the 20th century are kept in the Gallery of Church Art in Sremska Mitrovica. The renovation of the monastery Bešenovo started in 2013.

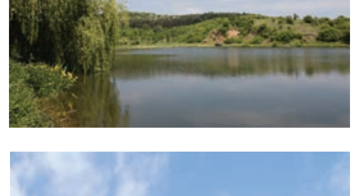
Monastery Šišatovac was founded in the 16th century by the monks who fled from the monastery Žiča (in the vicinity of Kraljevo). The monastery church is dedicated to the Nativity of the Holy Mother of God. The importance of the monastery was emphasised by the fact that the relics of Despot Stevan Štijanović (unknown- after 1540) were kept in it. During the World War II, the monastery was mined. A writer Lukijan Mušicki (1777-1837) was one of the head monks of the monastery. The renovation of the complex started in 1970.

It is traditionally believed that monastery Petkovica was built by Jelena, a widow of Despot Stevan Štiljanović, in the first half of the 16th century. Reliable data about the monastery date back to 1588 when the church was painted. Monastery church, which is dedicated to Saint Petka, has been restored several times. It is known that it used to have a baroque iconostasis in 1735, which was decorated with a wooden cross of monumental dimensions. During the World War II, the monastery was pillaged and damaged. The part of an original frescos dating back to the 16th century was preserved. The monastery has recently been renovated.

According to folk tradition, monastery Kuveždin is the endowment of Despot Stefan Štiljanović (?- after 1540), and it was mentioned in historical records in 1566 for the first time. Monastery church is dedicated to Saint Sava. The monastery was seriously damaged in the World War II. A baroque chapel at the monks' cemetery from the 18th century was preserved. The restoration of the monastery complex has been in progress since 1973.

It is traditionally believed that monastery Divša (Djipša) is the endowment of Despot Jovan Branković, whose death at the very beginning of the 16th century marked the end of dynasty of Srem Brankovićs. First historical data about the monastery date back to the 16th century. The monastery church is dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The monastery was severely damaged during the World War II. Some parts of iconostasis that have been painted by Teodor Stefanović Gologlavac are preserved until today and they are kept in the Gallery of Church Art in Sremska Mitrovica. A new iconostasis is the work of iconographic workshop Minić.

According to folk tradition, monastery Privina Glava is the oldest monastery of Fruška Gora since it is linked with Priba, or Priva, the Serbian landowner from the 12th century. Monastery church is dedicated to the Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel. Traditionally, the church restoration in the 15th century is linked with the family Branković from Srem, and the first written records of the monastery date back to 1566-1567. During the Austrian-Turkish wars (the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century), the monastery suffered serious damage. The building of a new church was completed in 1760 thanks to donations of rich citizens. The wall paintings were made by Kuzman Kolarić, and icons on iconostasis, as claimed by some sources, were painted by Andrey Schaltist. The monastery was pillaged during the World War II.



It is traditionally believed that Serbian Orthodox monastery Kovilj*, with the church dedicated to Saint Archangels Michael and Gabriel, was founded by St. Sava. It was mentioned for the first time by the middle of the 17th century. Its present day appearance dates back to the middle of the 18th century. Its iconostasis was painted by Aksentije Marodić and wood carved by Jovan Kistner.

* The monastery Kovilj does not belong to the group of Fruška Gora monasteries

Perkov's Salaš - Neradin

Reference/sources:

Davidov, Dinko. (2007) *Fruškogorska "Sveta Gora"* u: *Fruška gora*. ur. Jelica Nedić (*Fruška Gora "Holy Mountain"* in: *Fruška Gora* edited by Jelica Nedić). Belgrade: Zavod za udžbenike, 245-271.

Spomeničko nasledje Srbije – Nepokretna kulturna dobra od velikog i izuzetnog značaja (*Monument Heritage of Serbia – Immobile Cultural Properties of High and Exceptional Significance*). (1998) edited by Mileta Milić. Belgrade: Republički zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture.

Stojaković, Gordana. (2007) *Turizam Fruške gore* u: *Fruška gora*. ur. Jelica Nedić (*Tourism of Fruška Gora* in: *Fruška Gora* edited by Jelica Nedić). Belgrade: Zavod za udžbenike. 501-520.

Ćurčić, Slobodan. Dobrivojević, Olivera. Stojaković, Gordana. (2002). *Fruška Gora-Turistički vodič* (Fruška Gora – Guidebook). Novi Sad/Belgrade: Prometej& Vojnoizdavački zavod.

Fruškogorski manastiri (*Monasteries of Fruška Gora*). Provincial Institute for Protection of Monuments of Culture, Novi Sad http://www.pzzzsk.rs/fruskogorski-manastiri/fruskogorski-manastiri.html accessed in February, 2015.

The Roman Catholic Church of Saint Mary of the Snow at Tekije

Perkov`s Salaš

Perkov`s Salaš

Neštin

The Roman Catholic Church of Saint Mary at Morović

Morović

Iconostasis in the Church in Neštin