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Welcome

For three centuries already, namely as long as it has been existing under the names of Novi Sad /Újvidék/ Neusatz, the city has been the space of diverse and rich cultural heritage of many nations living in it. Material and intangible cultural heritage that has been created during the past centuries is the basis serving as the foundation of an interactive network of scientific and institutions of culture, which makes Novi Sad of today the space of active meeting of cultures and diverse identities. It is the city of museums, galleries, and events among which the EXIT Music Festival has acquired international rewards and indisputable recognisability.

Almost every story about Novi Sad will begin with the story about the construction works on Petrovaradin Fortress – the Gibraltar on the Danube that was built in the period from 1692 to 1780. A Baroque Suburbium, the place where traces of history are still visible, settled itself in the foothill of the Fortress.

In the vicinity of an urban city core characterized by baroque, neo-renaissance, classicistic, and Bauhaus buildings, there are picnic sites, preserved eco-systems and the complex of Serbian Orthodox monasteries within the area of the National Park Fruška Gora. “Salaš” farmsteads, “čardas”, i.e. fish restaurants and wine trails at the outskirts of Novi Sad provide the visitors the opportunity to experience all the richness of gastronomy and rural traditions. Novi Sad is the city that provides the visitors the agenda of unbelievably rich content with its urban core and rural surroundings. Each visitor, according to his or her internal feeling for nice and pleasant, attractive and joyful, useful and accessible can create his or her own experience while learning about all the layers of the past and present of Novi Sad.



Novi Sad is located on the E-75 Highway, while E-70 Highway is at the distance of 70 km to the south in the direction towards Belgrade.

Border crossings with Hungary are: Bački Breg (120 km), Kelebija (120 km) and Horgoš (118 km). Border crossings with Croatia are: Bezdan (112km), Batrovci (90 km) and Bačka Palanka (40 km). Border crossings with Romania are: Srpska Crnja (101 km), Vatin (129 km) and Kaludjerovo via Beograd (199 km). Border crossing with Bosnia and Herzegovina is at Sremska Rača (88 km).



“Nikola Tesla” (Belgrade) Airport is at the distance of 70 km from Novi Sad. Airplane tickets can be provided by the company you used to fly in to Belgrade with or you can choose some of the local travel agencies. You can get the information



How to get

Novi Sad–Budapest	305 km	Novi Sad–Belgrade	75 km
Novi Sad–Vienna	545 km	Novi Sad–Ljubljana	516 km
Novi Sad–Prague	831 km	Novi Sad–Zagreb	377 km
Novi Sad–Timișoara	146 km	Novi Sad–Sarajevo	273 km
Novi Sad–Sofia	483 km	Novi Sad–Podgorica	498 km
Novi Sad–Thessaloniki	724 km	Novi Sad–Skopje	526 km
Novi Sad–Venice	758 km	Novi Sad–Dubrovnik	495 km

about transfer from Novi Sad to “Nikola Tesla” Airport in Belgrade in Tourist Info Centres of the Tourist Organisation of the City of Novi Sad.

Novi Sad is one of the stops at the route of the international train Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade-Istanbul. The information about the departures from Novi Sad are available at: [Železnice Srbije](http://ZelezniceSrbije.com) www.zeleznicesrbije.com.

There is the bus station in the city with highly frequent international and local inter-municipal transport. The information about the arrivals and departures are available at www.gspns.co.rs gspns@gspns.rs or directly at the bus station: Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6.



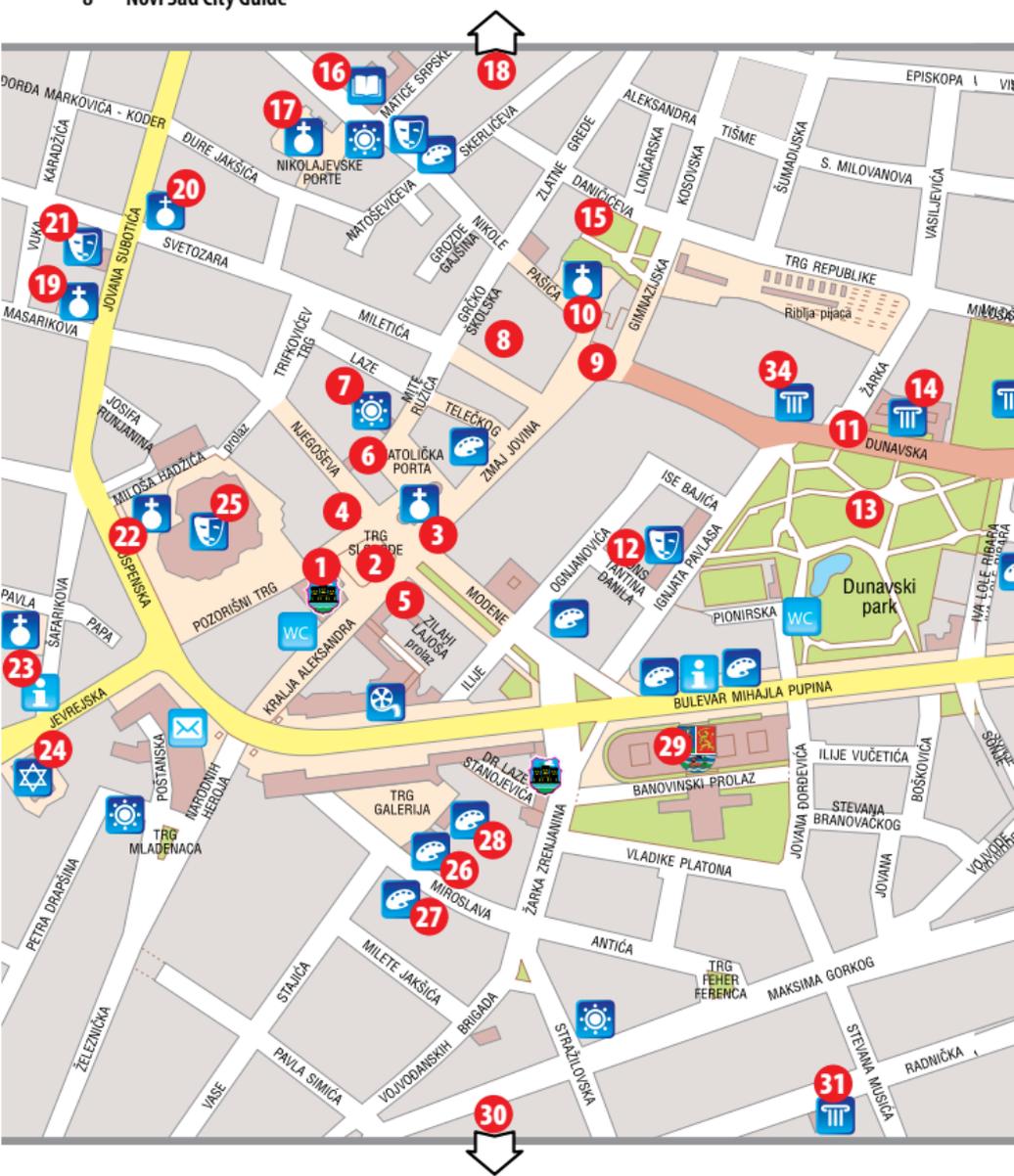
Novi Sad can be reached by the Danube, although currently only via cruising tours. Along the Danube bank there is the Euro Velo 6 bicycle route that connects Novi Sad and Belgrade with the Hungarian border. Bicycle tracks have been built in Novi Sad along most of the main traffic routes and there is also the NS Bike bicycle renting system.

Public car parks in the streets of Novi Sad are charged and we recommend you to leave your car in one of the public garages if you plan a longer stay. If you are accommodated in the city most of the accommodation facilities have their own garages or car parks.

Most petrol stations are open around-the-clock.

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TOURIST MAP OF THE CITY



LEGEND



Tourist Information Centres



Cinema



Cultural Centre



Theatre



Church



Matica Srpska



Synagogue



Mooring facility for passengers' vessels



Gallery



Dunavska Street



Museum



Upper plateau of Petrovaradin Fortress



Post Office



City Hall
City Assembly of Novi Sad



Public toilet



Provincial Government and
Assembly of the AP Vojvodina

TOP 40 ATTRACTIONS

1 City Hall

THE CITY HALL (Magistrate) at the Liberty Square is a monumental neo-Renaissance building that was built in 1895. The competition for the design of the Magistrate building was announced in 1855 and it was open to all the builders of the Habsburg Monarchy. The winner of the competition was György Molnar, who built the Magistrate (Rathaus, Varoshaz) as an impressive building with four domes at all four corners and a tower with a balcony at the top.

At the time when it was built the tower itself had the bell that served as a warning bell in the case of fire. The bell that the citizens of Novi Sad used to call “Matilda” was melted during the war but the memory of it is still alive. Allegorical figures, the work of a Novi Sad sculptor Julius Anika, are the most prominent elements of the facade. The sculpting plastic was inspired by antique mythology representing diverse human activities, always in compliance with high moral values. The City Hall is now the head-office of the Mayor and certain public services. Its Ceremonial Hall, which was painted by a painter Pavel Ružička, is decorated with medallions presenting the symbols of agricultural, crafts’ and merchants’ social layers.





2 Monument of Svetozar Miletić

THE MONUMENT TO SVETOZAR MILETIĆ, the most significant Serbian politician in Vojvodina from the 19th century, is located at the Liberty Square. The bronze statue that is 5 m high is the work of a famous Croatian sculptor Ivan Meštrović from 1939. During the World War II the monument was removed but after the liberation it was returned to the place where it still stands today.

Svetozar Miletić (1826-1901) remained remembered in history as a lawyer and mayor of Novi Sad (1861-1862; 1867-1868), member of the Hungarian and Croatian Parliaments, President of the Serbian Reading Room, one of the founders of the Serbian National Theatre (1861) as well as one of the founders of the Serbian National Liberal-minded Party (1869) and initiator of the newspaper “Zastava” (1866), one of the most influential among the Serbs in the Habsburg Monarchy. His ideas and political programme influenced the creating of a national programme and national movement of Vojvodina Serbs in the second half of the 19th century. He was arrested, sentenced and imprisoned several times because of his political activities. Due to illness that was the consequence of a long imprisonment Miletić withdrew from political life. He died in Vršac in 1901.



3

Roman Catholic Parish Church of the Name of Mary

ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH CHURCH OF THE NAME OF MARY (known as “Cathedral”) was built in neo-Gothic style in the period from 1893 to 1895. It was built at the Liberty Square at the site of older churches, the oldest among which was built in the first decades of the 18th century. During the Rebellion (1849), the original church was destroyed in a fire and upon the completion of the war conflicts the Catholic community started rebuilding its temple, which became a permanent cathedral temple in 1864. By the end of the 19th century the Catholic community of the city of Novi Sad decided to build a new, representational temple which can still be seen today. By the end of 1891 the old Catholic church was torn down and the building of a new one started according to the project by an architect György Molnar. He built a three-nave basilica with the tower that was 73 m high, which made it the highest church in the city. There are four altars in the church and the main one is decorated by carved wood from Tirol. The windows are decorated with vitrages made in Pest and presenting the Bible topics and coats of arms of the Novi Sad noble families. The church organs date back to 1885. Concerts of art music, including those of organ players, are often held in the church. After the fire in 1904 that destroyed the church roof, the church was restored and the roof was decorated with hexagonal enamelled ceramic tiles. The bust of an architect György Molnar can be found in the niche below the church choir. During the latest restoration the yellow facade brick that the church is covered with was cleaned. A new lighting was also installed which contributed to making the Roman Catholic Church of the Name of Mary one of the most recognisable buildings in Novi Sad.



4 Building of Vojvodjanska Bank

THE BUILDING OF VOJVODJANSKA BANK (Liberty Square) is also known as the former Yugoslav National Army Centre. Historical records tell us that there was a multi-storey building at that site in 1754 known as the tavern “Kod zelenog venca” (“At the Green Wreath’s”) owned by the captain Sava Nikolić. The owners of the tavern, which later became the “Green Wreath” Hotel, changed often all until the end of the 19th century when the building was demolished. By the middle of the 19th century the “Green Wreath” Hotel was the meeting point and venue of heated political debates between the higher class in the city and supporters of Svetozar Miletić’s political programme. By the end of the 19th century the “Green Wreath” Hotel lost its glory and renowned clientele. In 1892 Emerich Meyer built a luxurious hotel in neo-baroque style on its foundations and called it “Grand Hotel Meyer”. In 1916 already the hotel was sold to Lazar Dundjerski and since then it became the venue of celebrations, balls and political meetings. That was the place where on November 25th, 1918 the Great National Assembly of the Serbs, Bunjevci and Other Slavs in Banat, Bačka and Baranja proclaimed the unification with the Kingdom of Serbia. Among 757 delegates of this Assembly there were 7 women who were granted the voting right, which was an exception when it came to the status of women of those times. After the end of the World War II the hotel was renamed to “Liberty” Hotel all until 1953 when it became the Yugoslav National Army Centre. That ended a multi centennial tradition of hotels being located at that site. During the transition period the building became the head-office of Vojvodjanska Bank.



5 Hotel "Vojvodina"

For more than century and a half the building of the Hotel "Vojvodina" has always accommodated hotels the names of which have been changing through centuries and epochs. The first hotel was built at that site in 1854 by Johan Eigler. It was a luxuriously equipped late-classicist building that was named after the Austrian Empress Elisabeth, the wife of Franz Joseph I. The hotel named after the Empress Elisabeth was the meeting point of a higher class known after a good cuisine, wines, balls and parties. The following owner was Gedeon Dundjerski. Lazar Dundjerski Theatre was built in the hotel yard in 1895 according to the design by Vladimir Nikolić. The theatre, which had 650 seats, burnt down in 1928. That was when the library, dressing rooms, decoration and many other items belonging to the Serbian National Theatre that used to give its performances there were irretrievably lost. After the end of the World War I the hotel was named after the Queen Marija, the wife of the King Aleksandar (Karadjordjević). After the end of the World War II the hotel got its current name – "Vojvodina". During the period of more than century and a half of its existence the hotel has been visited or it has accommodated Laza Kostić, Marko Miljanov, Miloš Crnjanski and many other renowned persons. A famous Hungarian writer Lajos Zilahy died in it in 1974. A passage that connects the hotel yard and Kralja Aleksandra Street was named after him.





6

Building of the Roman Catholic Parish Office - Plebanija

THE BUILDING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH OFFICE – PLEBANIJA is one of the rare buildings that have remained intact during the Rebellion when Novi Sad was bombed by cannons from Petrovaradin Fortress in 1849. The building was built in 1808 according to the project by Georg Efinger. It is one of rare examples of architecture with characteristics of classicism and late baroque. The symmetry of the main facade was resolved by shallow central projection with four pilasters, roof wreath with plastic decoration and symmetrically placed rectangular windows. The building has a prominent roof made in the manner of baroque hipped roofs and placed at a height. The interior holds a richly decorated Ceremonial Hall.

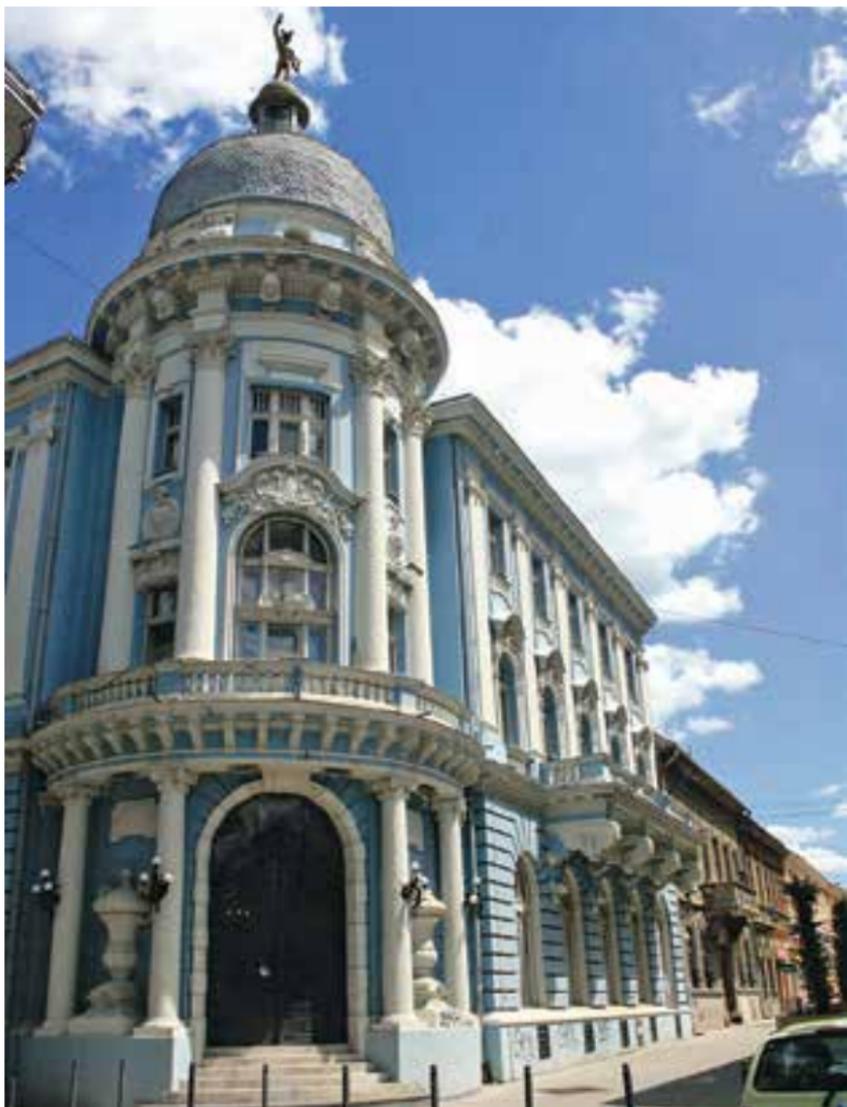




7

Cultural Centre of Novi Sad (CCNS)

CULTURAL CENTRE OF NOVI SAD (CCNS) is the institution of culture with the tradition that is more than half a century long. During the 1950s, the Youth Forum and Youth Cultural Centre “Sonja Marinković” were conducting their activities as predecessors of the current Cultural Centre of Novi Sad. They gathered the most significant names from the world of art, in particular literature, in the socialist Yugoslavia. The witness to that is a magazine for literature and theory called “Polja” as a unique overview of diverse literary aesthetics in the region exceeding the territory of the former socialist Yugoslavia. The contemporary Cultural Centre of Novi Sad is the institution of culture that cherishes diverse programmes – from fine art to musical ones, from theatre to film and literary programmes, most of which are organised in one of the following premises: “Youth Forum” Club, Great hall of the CCNS, Fine Art Salon of the CCNS and Small Fine Art Salon of the CCNS. Cultural Centre of Novi Sad organises the following traditional festivals: INFANT – International Festival of Alternative and New Theatre, Novi Sad Jazz Festival, Prosefest, European and Independent Film Festival EURO IN, Antić’s Days, etc.



8

Building of the Central Credit Bureau

THE BUILDING OF THE CENTRAL CREDIT BUREAU is located on the corner of Miletićeva and Grčkoškolska streets. The building was designed by the Viennese architect of the Czech origin Franz Voruda in the style of academism with rich decorations. It was built in 1895 and the names of its builders include also Georgy Molnar. At the time of construction it was the property of the “Central Credit Bureau” in Novi Sad that used to be the most important financial institution of the Serbs in the Habsburg monarchy along with the Serbian Bank d.d. in Zagreb. Central Credit Bureau was founded in 1890 as a stock company with the aim to support trading, crafts, and economic interests as well as the educational and cultural activities of the Serbs in Croatia and Hungary. The original building had only one floor, but the additional floor was built in 1925, again according to the project by Franz Voruda. The most striking impression is left by the entrance into the building above which the dome arises holding on its top the sculpture of Mercury, the god from Roman mythology who was the protector of merchants and trade. The sculpture is the work of the sculptor Djordje Jovanović. The building is richly decorated under the influence of secession.



9 Bishop's Palace

THE PALACE OF THE BAČKA BISHOP of the Serbian Orthodox Church has always been located at the crossroads of Zmaj Jovina and Dunavska Street, in the closest vicinity of the Orthodox Parish Church of St. George. The building of the old Palace, which was built in 1741 thanks to the efforts of the Bishop Visarion Pavlović, was destroyed in the bombardment of Novi Sad from Petrovaradin Fortress during the Rebellion in 1849. A new building was designed by an architect Vladimir Nikolić in 1899 and the works were completed in 1901. The Bishop's Palace is a monumental, representational structure that was built in the style of eclecticism based on the mixture of Romanticism and Secession. Decorative facade elements, i.e. bifora and trifora windows and abundance of facade decorations give it a special, unique impression. The impression is emphasised by the use of red facade brick that the building is covered with. On the palace facade, from the direction of Zmaj Jovina Street, there is the coat of arms of the Bačka Diocese. The interior of the Palace was paid a special attention, and according to the method of manufacture we can single out the staircase with a rail made of cast iron and painted Palace dining room, the work of Vladimir Predojević. Inside the Palace there is the Chapel with iconostasis painted by Vladimir Kuročkin. During his visit to Novi Sad in 1919 the Regent Aleksandar Karadjordjević stayed at the Palace and from its balcony he addressed the citizens who gathered to greet him.



10 Serbian Orthodox Church of St. George

SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF SAINT GEORGE is the parish church and it is located immediately by the side of the Palace of the Bačka Bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The contemporary church is a one-nave building with a three-piece altar apse and a high, new-Baroque bell tower at the western forefront. The first church was built at that site in the period from 1734 to 1740. As most buildings in Novi Sad it was destroyed in the bombardment of Novi Sad from Petrovaradin Fortress during the Rebellion in 1849. The church was restored in the period from 1851 to 1853 according to the design of the Pest builder Gustav Saiba. The church got its current look after the last renovation that was carried out in the period from 1902 to 1905 according to the plan of Milan Michal Harminc, an architect and contractor from Budapest. The original iconostasis, painted during the first restoration by a painter Jovan Klajić (1815-1888), was replaced with a new one painted by Paja Jovanović (1859-1957), one of the greatest Serbian painters, representative of academic realism. The wall paintings were painted by Stevan Aleksić (1876-1923), who was also one of the most significant Serbian painters by the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. The church interior is decorated with vitrages, which contributes to a general impression of richness experienced by visitors, which witnesses the richness of a community that built the church.



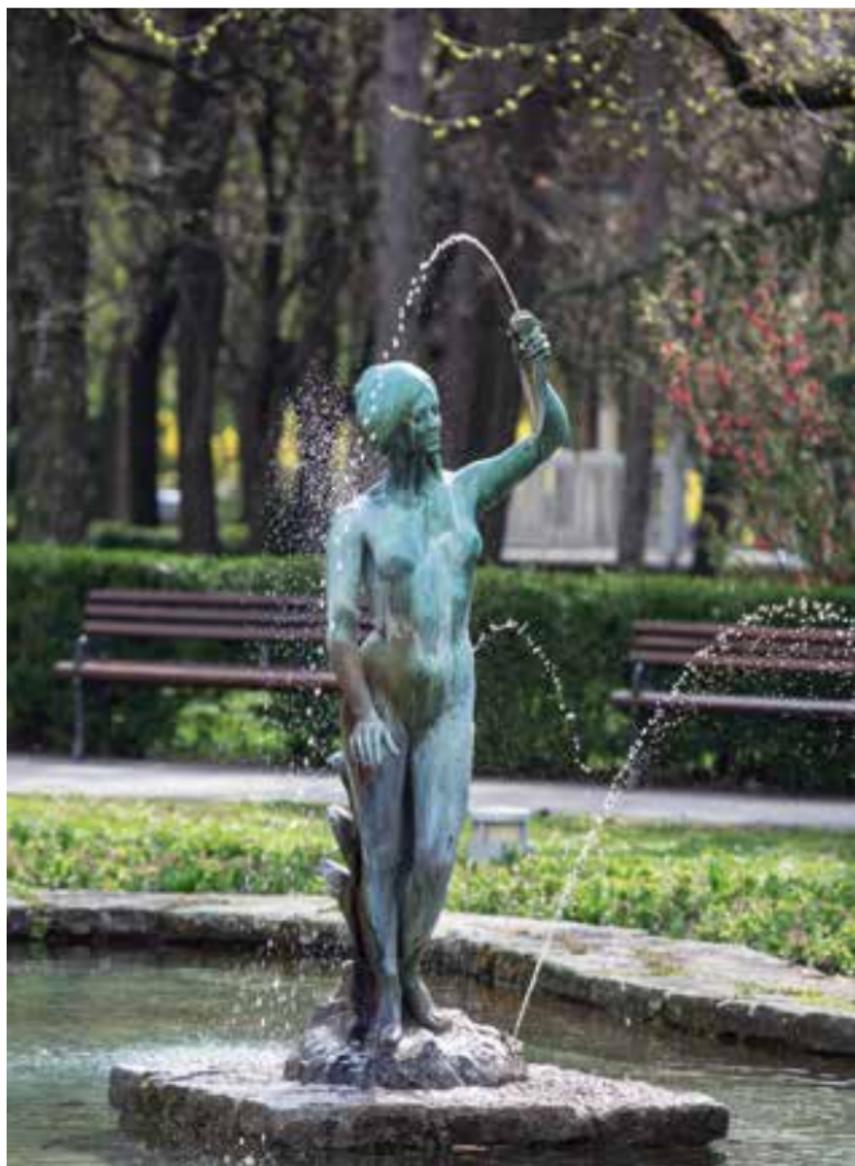
11 Dunavska Street

DUNAVSKA STREET is one of the oldest streets in Novi Sad that connects the bank of the river Danube and Zmaj Jovina Street. Its current look is the result of restoration that started by the middle of the 19th century after a great destruction during the Rebellion from 1849. Densely built one-storey buildings in the first part of the street are hiding a branchy network of passages accommodating shops, restaurants, and cake shops. The City Library – the endowment of Anka and Arsa Pajević, is located at the very beginning of the street. The oldest house in Novi Sad called “At the White Lion’s” that was built during the first decades of the 18th century is located just opposite to it. This is one of the rare buildings that were not destroyed during the Rebellion. The passage of this house hides the mechanism that was a part of a public well from which the citizens used to supply themselves with water from the Danube. Svetozar Miletić, Serbian politician and mayor of Novi Sad, lived in a house at number 14, and somewhat down the street, on the same side, was a house of a famous actress of the Serbian acting scene, Sofija Vujić, and her daughter, also an actress and directress, Milka Marković. On the opposite side of the street, at number 29, there is a Foreign Art Collection, a Department of the City Museum of Novi Sad, where the visitors can see the works of art created in Europe in the period from the 15th to the 20th century. The monument of the Serbian politician Jaša Tomić (1856-1922) is in front of the Foreign Art Collection. The buildings of the Museum of Vojvodina (no. 35-37) and Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina (no. 37) are located down the street.

12 Youth Theatre

YOUTH THEATRE is located at Ignjata Pavlasa Street. It was established in 1931 as the first puppet theatre in Vojvodina and Serbia. In 1936 it moved to a newly built Centre of the King Aleksandar I the Unifier. After the World War II the theatre worked as Vojvodina Puppet Theatre, later on as the City Puppet Theatre, Puppet Theatre and since 1968 as the Youth Theatre. Drama was established in 1991 so that currently there are two ensembles: Drama and Children's Theatre. The building that currently accommodates the Youth Theatre was designed for the needs of the Athletic Society (Sokolsko društvo) by Djordje Tabaković, one of the most significant Novi Sad architects in the period between the two wars. The building, which is known today as "Sokolski Dom" was built in 1936 in a modern style.





13 Dunavski (Danube) Park

DUNAVSKI (DANUBE) PARK relies partly on Dunavska Street after which it was named. By the beginning of the 19th century the area covered by the park nowadays used to be the marshy terrain. The regulation and drainage works started by the end of the 19th century. First land reclamation measures included filling of land for the needs of the building “At the English Queen’s” that later on accommodated the court and Museum of Vojvodina. Dunavski Park is the monument of nature and protected natural resort today. The park houses the busts of the poets Branko Radičević, and Miroslav Antić, and a poet and painter Djura Jakšić, the figure of the Nymph holding an antler of abundance and a monument to the Venerable Sergey Radonezhsky. There are 750 trees in the park among which one can see plane trees, Lombardy poplars, hazelnut trees, birch trees, nettle trees, wild chestnut trees, and other tree varieties, including one English oak tree that is under the protection regime. Dunavski Park is the venue of most diverse events such as concerts, performances, etc.



14 Museum of Vojvodina

MUSEUM OF VOJVODINA is located at Dunavska Street no. 35-37. Through archaeological, ethnological, and historical collections, it keeps and presents the traces of material and spiritual culture from the territory of Vojvodina starting from Palaeolithic Age to the 20th century. The institution named Vojvodina Museum was established in 1947 by separating a part of the material from the Museum of Matica Srpska. It moved to its current address in 1974. It is the building of a former court that was built in 1896 according to the design of the Budapest architect Gyula Vagner.

Vojvodina Museum used to be the central institution in Vojvodina from which the City Museum of Novi Sad, Museum of the Workers' Movement and National Revolution, and Agricultural Museum in Kulpin (among others) arose later on. The Museum of Vojvodina was founded by merging of Vojvodina Museum and Museum of the Workers' Movement and National Revolution in 1992. The Museum of Vojvodina has also got two branches – Museum Complex in Kulpin and Ethno Park “Brvnara” in Bački Jarak. Three parade, late Roman, gold plated helmets are some of exceptionally valuable pieces displayed in the Museum of Vojvodina.

15 Grammar School “Jovan Jovanović Zmaj”

THE BUILDING OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL “JOVAN JOVANOVIĆ ZMAJ” was built in the spirit of eclecticism at the site where the Great Serbian Orthodox Grammar School had been located since the second half of the 18th century. Vladimir Nikolić, one of the best known Serbian architects by the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century known also as the builder of important buildings in Sremski Karlovci (Patriarch’s Residence Palace, Orthodox Seminary, building of the Church-People’s Funds – Stefaneum) made the project for the grammar school building. The basis of the building layout resembles to the basis of the Patriarch’s Residence Palace in Sremski Karlovci because it was made in the shape of a Cyrillic letter “П” with the main facade consisting of three overhangs with domes. A neo-Renaissance building of the grammar school has got three yards. The interior is adapted to the purpose of the building while the Ceremonial Hall stands out for its beauty. Its walls and ceiling are richly decorated. The construction works were financed by the baron Miloš Bajić. The evidence to that is the fact that his name can be found in the inscription on the facade above the entrance that reads: “Baron Miloš Bajić to Serbian people“. On the wall at the beginning of Zlatne Grede Street there is the plaque informing us about the fact that the birth house of a physician, poet, translator, renowned member of Matica Srpska and Serbian Royal Academy, Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (1833-1904) used to be at that site.





16 Matica srpska

MATICA SRPSKA is the oldest and most respectable cultural and scientific institution among the Serbs. It was founded in Budapest, in 1826 and moved to Novi Sad in 1864. Its founders were Jovan Hadžić, Petar Rajić, Andrija Rozmirović, Gavriilo Bozitolovac, Jovan Demetrović, Josif Milovuk, and Djordje Stanković. They gathered around the idea to preserve the Serbian culture and tradition and present it to other nations in Europe, as well as to raise the overall cultural level of the Serbian people. That is why the printing activity was among the most important ones, which is evidenced by the existence of “Letopis Matice srpske” (“Matica Srpska Chronicle”), the oldest literary magazine in the world that has been published continuously since 1824. The building of Matica Srpska was built in 1912 according to the project of Momčilo Tapavica as the endowment of Marija Trandafil. Matica moved there in 1928. The building currently houses the head-office of Matica Srpska, Library of Matica Srpska, as well as the departments for literature and language, sciences, humanities, fine arts, performing arts and music, Lexicography Department and Manuscript Department of Matica Srpska. This place keeps a valuable collection of portraits of founders, benefactors and donors of Matica Srpska made by the leading Serbian painters mainly from the 19th century.



17

Serbian Orthodox Church of Relocation of the Relics of St. Nicholas

SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF RELOCATION OF THE RELICS OF ST. NICHOLAS – Saint Nicholas’ Church is the oldest Orthodox church in Novi Sad. It is known that the church was consecrated in 1730 and that its founders were the Bogdan brothers, who built it as a family chapel and tomb. The church was destroyed in the Rebellion (1849), as many other buildings in Novi Sad were. The restoration, which was completed in 1862, was financed by the great benefactors, Jovan and Marija Trandafil, from the fund they founded for that purpose. St. Nicholas’ church is a baroque building of smaller dimensions with a prominent bell tower above the western front and a smaller dome above the central part of the church nave. The iconostasis is the work of the Novi Sad painter Pavle Simić (1818-1876). His work in the field of church painting is connected with the Nazarene painting that he probably came to know during his studies at the Academy in Vienna. The benefactors Marija and Jovan Trandafil were buried in the church, and so were their two early deceased children Kosta and Sofija. The sons of Albert Einstein and Mileva Marić-Einstein, his first wife and citizen of Novi Sad, were baptised in this church. The oldest inscription of the word “Novi Sad” written in Serbian can be seen on the external church wall.



18

Serbian Orthodox Church of Three Holy Hierarchs (locally known as Almaška)

SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THREE HOLY HIERARCHS (LOCALLY KNOWN AS ALMAŠKA) is a monument of culture of exceptional significance. It was built in 1797 according to the project by Martin Kovčarski as a one-nave classicistic church with a massive high bell tower at the western forefront. The iconostasis closure was wood carved by Aksentije Marković, and the icons were painted by Arsenije Teodorović (1768-1826), one of the most significant and most influential Serbian painters by the end of the 18th century and first half of the 19th century. The wall paintings and those on the church nave ceiling were also painted by Arsenije Teodorović while the parts of the altar space were decorated with paintings of the Ukrainian painter Andrey Shaltisti. Famous Serbian painter Uroš Predić (1857-1953) painted the icon of Virgin Mary on the throne. The art historians consider the icons painted by Arsenije Teodorović some of his best works.



19 Slovak – Evangelical Church A.V.

SLOVAK – EVANGELICAL CHURCH A.V. is located at Jovana Subotića Street. The first written document about the Slovaks in Novi Sad (formerly Petrovaradin Trench) date back to the first decades of the 18th century. The church that still exists was built in 1886 thanks to the efforts of its followers and under the auspices of the Count Adolf Reiser. The design and the building of the church are to be accredited to Josef Cocek, an educated builder from the Cocek family whose founder in Novi Sad was the contractor and builder Alois Cocek. Josef Cocek built the church using classicist and baroque elements as a one-nave building with a massive bell tower above the forefront. The church organs represent a special value, as well as the bell tower. The building of the Slovak – Evangelical Church A.V. Diocese is located adjacent to the church.



20

Greek Catholic Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul

GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL is located at Miletićeva Street, in the city centre. The Greek Catholic Church parish in Novi Sad was founded in 1780. Its followers are mainly among the Ruthenians, Ukrainians and Romanians. The church was built in 1820 in classicist-baroque style and it preserved its original look because of the fact that it was one of the rare buildings in Novi Sad that had not been destroyed in the bombardment during the Rebellion in 1849. A highly valuable iconostasis is attributed to Arsenije Teodorović, one of the most significant and most influential Serbian painters of the 18th and 19th century and Ivan Ivanić.

21 Újvidéki Színház (Novi Sad Theatre)

ÚJVIDEKI SZÍNHÁZ (NOVI SAD THEATRE), Jovana Subotića Street 3-5. Novi Sad Theatre/ Újvidéki Színház started its existence in 1974. The “Catsplay” by Istvan Orkeny was the first play that was staged and that was considered the beginning of its work. Since then all until 1985 the theatre did not have its own building. Having moved to the building of the former “Ben Akiba” Theatre it started a new life that resulted with numerous rewards at domestic and foreign theatre festivals. The repertoire of the theatre consists of the works of Hungarian, Vojvodina authors, as well as the works of the world classics and modern writers. The plays are in Hungarian and those belonging to the regular repertoire are being translated into Serbian. The building of the Novi Sad Theatre was reconstructed in 1940 by the Novi Sad architect Oskar Pakvor.





22

The Church of Assumption of the Holy Mother of God – The Assumption Church

THE CHURCH OF ASSUMPTION OF THE HOLY MOTHER OF GOD – The Assumption Church is the monument of culture of exceptional significance. The oldest church at that site was built probably in the first decades of the 18th century and in 1776 it was replaced with a new one that still exists today. It is a one-nave baroque building with semi-circular altar apse and a bell tower above the western forefront. The church iconostasis was wood carved by the brothers Marković – Aksentije and Arsenije. The icons are attributed to Janko Halkozović, Dimitrije Janković and Andrey Shaltisti. The wall paintings were painted by Janko Halkozović and Vasilije Ostojić, two painters that are placed among the most significant representatives of the Serbian early-baroque painting. The wall paintings were also painted by Jovan Popović. The work of all the above-mentioned painters in the Assumption Church resulted with a unique and exceptional baroque unit that represents the Serbian painting by the end of the 18th century in the best possible way.



23 Christian Reformed Church

CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH is located in Šafarikova Street. The Church Community Office of the Christian Reformed Church in Novi Sad was founded in 1808 and the first followers were the Hungarians who mainly came from Erdely (Transylvania). Nowadays there are two Christian Reformed Church communities in Novi Sad, one of which is in the city centre (Šafarikova Street) and the other one in the neighbourhood called Telep. The church in the centre of Novi Sad was built in 1865 at the site of an older church, which was destroyed in the Rebellion from 1849, just as many buildings in Novi Sad were. The project is the work of Imre Manyki and the church was built in neo-gothic style with the elements of classicism. The church has the organs dating back to 1890.



24 Novi Sad Synagogue

Along with the building of the former Jewish School and the building that accommodated Jewish community officials (Jewish Community Centre), Novi Sad Synagogue represents a spatial cultural-historical unit of exceptional significance. The complex was built according to the design of Lipot Baumhorn, an architect who will remain remembered on the European scale as the builder of synagogues (Zrenjanin, Novi Sad, Szeged, Budapest, and Rijeka). Before the Synagogue, Baumhorn designed the Menrat's Palace and the building of the Savings Bank at the current Liberty Square in Novi Sad. However, he will remain remembered after the monumental complex, which was completed in 1909, dominated by one of the largest synagogues in this part of Europe. It is a three-nave building above the central part of which the dome that is 40 m high arises. The interior is divided into a ground floor and a gallery. The ground floor holds the male and the altar seats while the gallery holds the female seats. The scroll chest (Aron hakodesh) can be found at the top of the eastern side. There is also the choir gallery and organs that are no longer kept in the Synagogue. The complex is made complete with the building of the Jewish School and the building that accommodated Jewish community officials (Jewish Community Centre) that are placed parallel with the Synagogue. The entire complex was built in the Secession style. The facades of all three buildings were made of yellow clinker brick while the facade of the Synagogue is also decorated with ornaments. In 1944, Novi Sad Synagogue was used as the place where Jews were brought to before being sent to the death camps and the plaque on the facade was placed in the memory of that. Four synagogues used to occupy the site of the Novi Sad Synagogue in the period from 1749 to 1906. They were always built on foundations of the previous one for the needs of the growing and more prosperous Jewish community based on a joint will of their followers, except in the case of the fourth synagogue, which was built in 1826 and destroyed in the bombardment in 1849. The first synagogue in Novi Sad (before 1717) was not built at that site, but in Kralja Aleksandra Street.



25 Serbian National Theatre

SERBIAN NATIONAL THEATRE was established in Novi Sad in 1861 as the first professional theatre among the Serbs. The beginnings of its work are connected with the activities of the Serbian Reading Room in Novi Sad, which was established by the Serbian National Theatre Society aiming at enabling drama and opera art to contribute to spreading and development of Serbian culture and literature. The merits for the establishing of the Serbian National Theatre should be attributed primarily to Svetozar Miletić, Stevan Branovački, Jovan Djordjević and Jovan Jovanović Zmaj. Being invited by Duke Mihajlo (Obrenović), Jovan Djordjević, the Manager of the Serbian National Theatre, and a part of the acting staff left to Belgrade and in 1867 they founded the National Theatre there. Among the best known actors/actresses, and opera signers who performed during the first decades of work of the Serbian National Theatre we should mention Dimitrije and Draginja Ružić, Laza Telečki, Žarko Savić, Pera Dobrinović, Draga Spasić, Milka Grgurova, Draga Dejanović... Among the actors/actresses who started their career in the Serbian National Theatre the audience remembers and recognises Rahela Ferari, Mira Banjac, Jasna Djuričić, Boris Isaković and many others. The Theatre moved to its current building in 1981. There are three ensembles: Drama, Opera and Ballet. The plays are performed at the following stages: “Jovan Djordjević”, “Pera Dobrinović” and “Chamber Stage”. “Sterija’s Theatre Festival”, the oldest and most renowned festival of national drama and theatre in our country, has been held in the Serbian National Theatre since 1956.



26 Gallery of Matica Srpska

THE GALLERY OF MATICA SRPSKA is at the Gallery Square. Its history is connected with the history of Matica Srpska, the most significant cultural institution among the Serbs, and Sava Tekelija, a great benefactor who endowed to Matica Srpska all his assets, including a valuable collection of portraits. The collection of items consisting of gifts has been growing gradually, in particular after Matica Srpska moved to Novi Sad in 1864. The year 1933 when the collections were presented to public, was taken as the official beginning of work of the Museum of Matica Srpska, which has been increasing the number of items in its art, archaeological, numismatic and ethnographic collection. In addition to art collection all other collections were assigned to the Vojvodina Museum in 1947. The core of a newly founded art collection that was named the Gallery of Matica Srpska consisted of the collection of items from the art collection of the Museum of Matica Srpska. Since 1958 until today the Gallery of Matica Srpska has been accommodated in the building dating back to 1926, which was built according to the design by the Novi Sad architect Lazar D. Dundjerski for the needs of the Commodity Exchange. Permanent exhibition of the Gallery of Matica Srpska, divided in three units, consists mainly of the pieces of Serbian painting and graphic from the 16th to 21st century. Among 7,000 works of art we can single out paintings, graphics and drawings that were created in the period from the 18th to 20th century.





27 The Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection

THE PAVLE BELJANSKI MEMORIAL COLLECTION is at the Gallery Square. The signing of the Gift Agreement in 1957 between a great collector Pavle Beljanski (1892-1965) and the Executive Council of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina created the conditions for the entire collection of great artistic value to be presented as a part of cultural heritage of the Serbian people. The Gallery - The Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection was opened for visitors in 1961. The building that accommodates the collection was built in 1961 according to the design by Ivo Kurtović. The core of the collection of the Memorial Collection is the collection of Pavle Beljanski that consists of most significant works of the Serbian art from the first half of the 20th century. Those are the works of Nadežda Petrović, Sava Šumanović, Petar Dobrović, Milan Konjović, Risto Stijović, Petar Lubarda, Zora Petrović, Ljubica Cuca Sokić, Sreten Stojanović and others.





28 Fine Art Gallery – Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić

FINE ART GALLERY – ENDOWMENT COLLECTION OF RAJKO MAMUZIĆ is in Vase Stajića Street. The core of the collection consists of the collection of works of art that were donated by the collector Rajko Mamuzić based on a special agreement. The exhibition set up was introduced into a daily life of Novi Sad in 1974. The visitors can see the works of national painting created after the World War II whose authors were among the best known from those times. The works of contemporary Yugoslav artists gathered in art groups such as the Belgrade, December and Zadar Group, or The Eleven, which can be seen in the Gallery of the Endowment Collection, make representative examples of the Yugoslav fine art scene from the 1960s. The visitors can see the paintings, sculptures, drawings, graphics and tapestries created by the most eminent Yugoslav artists such as Stojan Ćelić, Ksenija Divjak, Boško Petrović, Miodrag Mića Popović, Matija Vuković, Lazar Vozarević, Mario Maskareli, Petar Omčikus, Ljubica Cuca Sokić, and others.





29

Building of the Provincial Government and Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND ASSEMBLY OF THE AUTONOMOUS PROVINCE OF VOJVODINA are accommodated in the building known as “Banovina”. This unique architectural unit was built in the period from 1936 to 1940 and it was designed by one of the greatest architects in Serbia in the period between the two wars, Dragiša Brašovan (1887-1965). His opus does not include only the buildings in Novi Sad and Vojvodina but also in Belgrade. His renown was exceptional and the evidence to that was the fact that Brašovan was the author of the Yugoslav pavilions at the World Expo in Barcelona (1929) and Milan (1931). The building of Banovina or the Ban’s Palace consists of two units. A larger building is currently the seat of the Provincial Government with all the accompanying Departments and Secretariats, while a smaller one is the seat of the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. The marble from Brač that was used to cover the building adds to the beauty of this beautiful building while the interior holds the staircase for which the marble from Carara was used. A highly valuable collection of paintings of the Yugoslav authors created during the 20th century is kept in the building of the Provincial Government. The residents and visitors of Novi Sad could visit Banovina during the “European Heritage Day”.





30 Public Company Sports and Business Centre Vojvodina (SPENS)

THE PUBLIC COMPANY SPORTS AND BUSINESS CENTRE VOJVODINA (SPENS) started working in 1981. Its offer includes sports, business, cultural and catering contents distributed into the following units: open sports courts, indoor sports courts, business, commercial and catering parts and garage with car park. The “Macut” Gallery for the Young is also within the SPENS. Sports competitions of the European or world rank are often organised in sports arenas at SPENS. SPENS is also the meeting point, the venue of events, and festivals the best known among which are traditional events “Novi Sad Spring” and “Novi Sad Autumn”, as well as “My “Salaš” Market” and “Flower Market” that are organised at the plateau in front of SPENS.





31

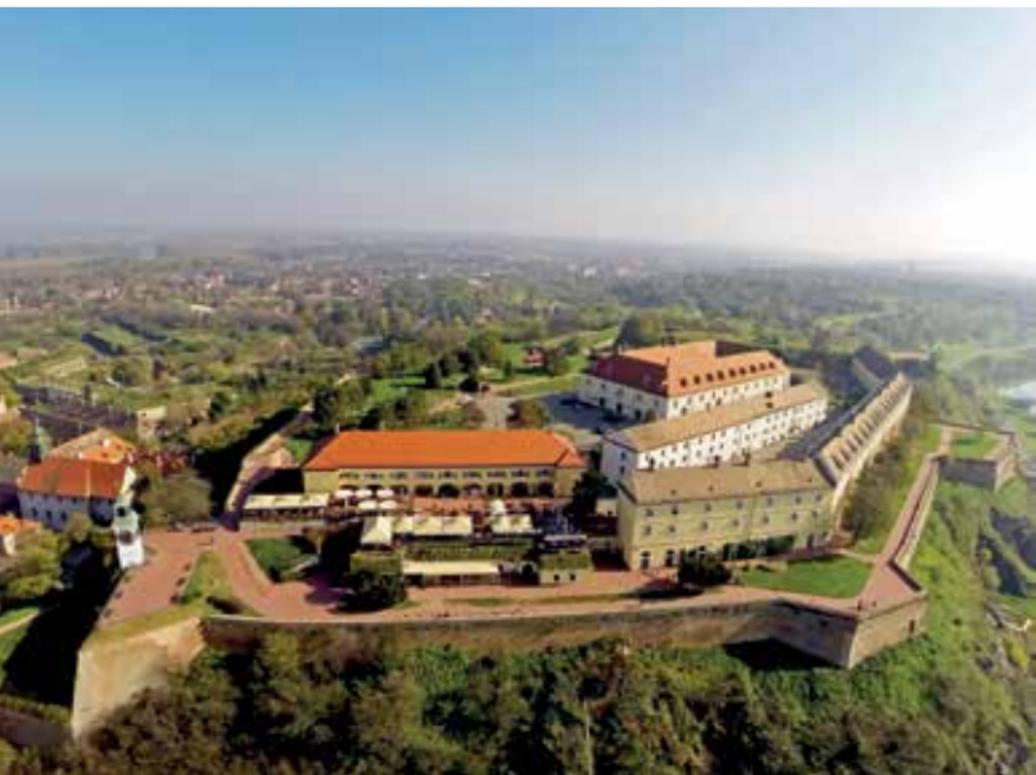
Natural History Collection of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province

NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION OF THE INSTITUTE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION OF VOJVODINA is located in Radnička Street. The visitors can see highly valuable exhibits that represent a part of a rich natural heritage of Vojvodina through the following study and memorial collections: geological-paleontological, mineralogical and petrological, botanical, entomological, ichtyological, herpetological, ornithological and terriological collection. The skull of *Mammuthus Primigenius* with tusks is one of the best known exhibits of the natural history collection and exhibition. Excellently preserved mammoth skull was found in the Tisa river in the vicinity of Novi Bečej. The Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province has also got an arboretum designed in a free landscape style of garden art. It is the collection of autochthonous trees from Fruška Gora, the most prominent among which are sessile oak, lime, beech and hornbeam tree. The Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province was founded by the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in 1966 although the research works and collecting of exhibits for the study collections representing natural properties of Vojvodina started in 1947 already within the Vojvodina Museum.



32 Štrand

ŠTRAND is the most popular city beach that was arranged and opened for visitors in 1911 already. Nowadays it is the entire small town that stretches along 700 m long sandy beach. For the citizen of Novi Sad it is the matter of prestige to have a small booth at Štrand and use the summer for socialising and good time with their friends. Štrand is a favourite place among the youngest for whom there are sufficient entertaining facilities. One of the most beautiful beaches on the Danube is equipped with all infrastructure necessary for a pleasant and contentually rich stay of all the visitors. This includes the catering services, and playgrounds for children and different sports such as beach volley or head tennis for which they say was invented at this beach. In summer Štrand is one of the liveliest places in Novi Sad where sports competitions, concerts and festivals are held. Some of the most important include TID Regatta, The Danube Day, Novi Sad Folklore Festival, etc.



33 Petrovaradin Fortress

PETROVARADIN FORTRESS - the “Gibraltar on the Danube” - was built from 1692 to 1780. It covers the surface of 112 ha. The Fortress is divided into the Upper and Lower Town (Suburbium). The Upper Town is dominated by the bastions: Lower Ludwig’s Bastion, Upper Ludwig’s Bastion, Innocent’s Bastion, Maria Theresa’s Bastion, St. Leopold’s Bastion, and Bastion of Tsar Joseph I. The access to the Fortress is possible through the following gates: Ludwig’s, Royal, Leopold’s, Molinari’s, and Gate of Carl VI. The following structures have been preserved: Officers’ Pavilion, Leopold’s Gunpowder Depot, Food Depot, Arsenal, Long and Simple Barracks, Clock tower, and Contingency War Well. Petrovaradin Fortress was built based on the idea of marquis Sebastian Vauban (1633-1707). A special place among its builders belongs to the count Aloisius Ferdinando Luigi Marsigli (1659-1730), a versatile and educated figure who harmoniously combined knowledge and capacities of a writer, historian, cartographer, archaeologist, architect and builder and a soldier. In a six-volume book about the Danube that Marsigli published in the Hague in 1726, he left the data about Petrovaradin and Čenej. His legacy is kept in Bologna in the Marsigli Museum that was opened in 1930.

One of the most striking buildings of the Upper Town is Leopold’s Gate with a Baroque style front and a suspension bridge. The gate holds the coat of arms of the Austrian Empire above which there is the motto of the Habsburg Monarchy reading: “Viribus unitis” (With joined forces).



34 City Museum of Novi Sad

Permanent exhibitions of CITY MUSEUM OF NOVI SAD are located at Petrovaradin Fortress (building known as the Gunpowder Depot); in Dunavska Street in Novi Sad: Foreign Art Collection; in Sremska Kamenica: Memorial Collection of Jovan Jovanović Zmaj; and in Sremska Karlovci: Heritage Collection of Sremski Karlovci. The above-mentioned departments keep more than 50,000 exhibits that are the evidences of life and work, history and culture, religion and way of life of multi-confessional population of Novi Sad residents. The visitors can see two permanent Museum exhibitions in its main building – the building known as the Gunpowder Depot: “Petrovaradin Fortress in the past” and “Novi Sad from the 18th to the 20th century”. Professional guides from the Guide Service of the City Museum of Novi Sad take visitors to underground military galleries that are open in the length of 800 m.



35 Clock Tower

The Upper Town is dominated by the **CLOCK TOWER**. It was built at the site of an older one that had been destroyed by the middle of the 18th century. The diameter of the clock exceeds 2 meters. The clock faces are placed at all four cardinal points, hour symbols are written in Roman figures while the hands are oriented so that the large one shows hours and the small one shows minutes. The clock mechanism is wound every day. On the top of the Clock Tower there are a weather vane and a compass, with a heart instead of a spear on its mast. In addition to the Clock Tower the eyes of the visitors are often captured by a two-storey building of the Long Barracks, which was built in the second half of the 18th century. This was the main building of the Aviation Non-commissioned Officers School of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the most famous student of that school was Franjo Kluz, the pioneer of air forces of the National Liberation Army during the World War II.



36

The underground military galleries/tunnels

THE UNDERGROUND MILITARY GALLERIES/TUNNELS, a four-storey communication-defence system that is 16 km long, makes a unique attraction of Petrovaradin Fortress. The building of this complicated system was completed in 1783. A part of the network of corridors, rooms of different purposes, war lines with loopholes and mine systems that are close to 1 km long, is open to visitors with a professional guide service of the City Museum of Novi Sad. The mine fields are the curiosity of this complex war waging-communication system – the largest mine filed system in the world after Antwerp that was completed in 1783. Due to safety provided by this never conquered Fortress it accommodated the Treasury where the gold and silver of the Habsburg Monarchy were kept safe.





37 Atelier 61

ATELIER 61 was founded in 1961 as the workshop for manufacture of artistic tapestries of large formats and it is one of unique and rare similar institutions in the world. It was founded by Boško Petrović (1922-1982). The role and the main objective of Atelier 61 is the preservation of tradition of manufacture of items made of fabric. In the beginning of the 1960s already it started producing large format tapestries according to the drafts (cartoons) of well known Yugoslav artists Stojan Ćelić, Lazar Vujaklija, Mladen Srbinović, Milan Konjović, Ankica Oprešnik, etc. First exhibitions of tapestries made in Atelier 61 organised in the country and abroad (Scandinavia, Latin America, USA, Europe) were welcomed with high recognitions that introduced this workshop onto the map of cultural institutions of great value. During the history that is half a century long more than 800 tapestries were made in Atelier 61 in co-operation with close to 200 artists. First weavers were women who learnt the craft from their mothers and grandmothers. Currently they are the weavers who learnt the craft in “Bogdan Šuput” school. The institution also includes the Gallery of Tapestries “Boško Petrović”, which was established in 1999. In addition to exhibition of tapestries from the “Atelier 61” Collection the Gallery also hosts musical and literary evenings. The Gallery of Boško Petrović is located at the Leopold’s Gunpowder Magazine, beneath St. Leopold’s Bastion.





38 Belgrade Gate

BELGRADE GATE was built in 1753 between the two bastions, the one of Saint Ernest and another of Saint Ignatius. It is 20 meters long and has got two road and two pedestrian passages. The “Central Penitentiary Institution of the Military Court of the Slavonic General Command” used to be situated in the extension of the Belgrade Gate since 1769. The officers, soldiers, and civilians used to serve their penalties there. Among the best known prisoners were: an Admiral of Peter the Great, Matija Zmajević (1680- 1735), Bulgarian writer Ljuben Karavelov (1834-1879), a socialist and a national tribune Vasa Pelagić (1833-1899), a poet Antun Gustav Matoš (1873-1914), a politician Jaša Tomić (1856-1922) and Josip Broz Tito (1892-1980).





39 Roman Catholic Church of St. George

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE with a convent was built in a baroque style in the period from 1701 to 1714, while the convent dormitories were built in 1734. The facade of the church is decorated with the statue of St. Ignatius Layol, the founder of the Order of Jesus i.e. Jesuits. The crypt that is located in the church cellar keeps the graves of representatives of high nobility who were killed in the battles with the Turks starting from 1696 and in the most famous Battle at Vezirac in 1716. The oldest epitaph in the church is dedicated to the Baron Hainrich von Nekem, a general and commanding officer of the Fortress who served there by the end of the 17th century and died in 1713. The epitaph says that the Lord assigned him the Heaven as a place for his eternal home since he had been a meritorious soldier who also had had other virtues. The plaques in the Roman Catholic Church of St. George witnesses that the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Joseph (1830-1916) visited the Petrovaradin Fortress in 1852. Regent Aleksandar Karadjordjević (1888-1934) did the same in 1919.



40 Roman Catholic Church of Mary of the Snow

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF MARY OF THE SNOW is located at Tekije, at the exit from Petrovaradin, on the way to Sremski Karlovci. This monumental building was built at the site where initially a catholic church stood and later on a mosque during the period of the Turkish rule, which commenced with their victory at the battle of Mohač in 1526. By the end of the 17th century the Jesuits rearranged the abandoned mosque at Tekije and turned it into a church that they dedicated to Holy Mother's immaculate conception.

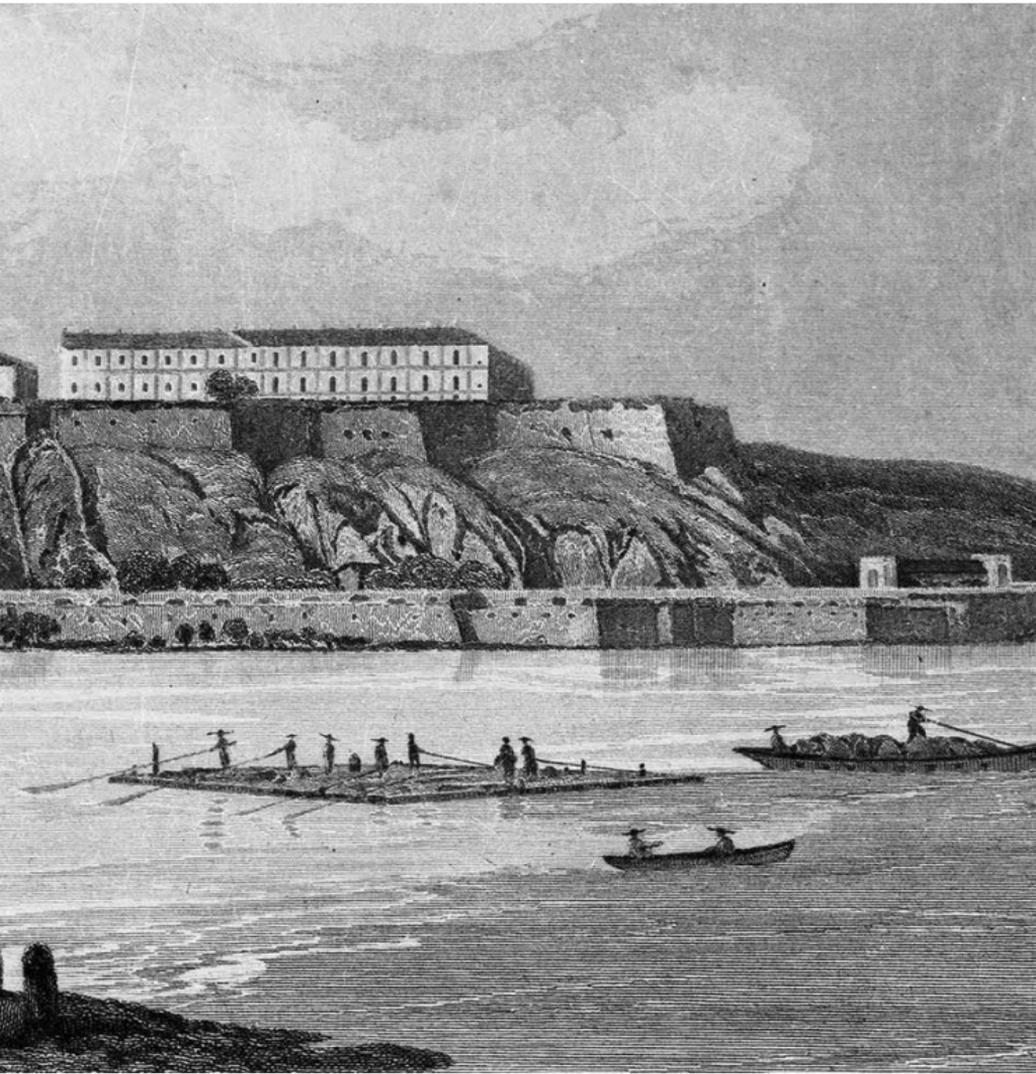
Christian Army that contributed to a permanent withdrawal of the Turks from the regions of Bačka and Srem happened on August 5th, 1716 in the vicinity of the temple at Tekije, in the Vezirac area. According to the legend, the victory of the Christian Army was attributed to the Holy Mother and the church at Tekije erected in her glory became a specific memento of the Christian Army victory. The church got its contemporary outlook in 1881 thanks to the efforts of the bishop and writer Ilija Okrugić Sremac. The project of restoration in neo-Gothic-Romanticism style was made by the architect Herman Bole. The crescent below the cross on the top of the church dome is one of specific characteristics of the church. The other one is the copy of the icon of Holy Mary of the Snow made after the original from the Roman church of Santa Maria Maggiore that is kept inside the church. Nowadays, the church is the ecumenical sanctuary where during the Small and Big Tekija the processions are held (the latter being in the memory of the battle at Vezirac from 1716).



NOVI SAD THROUGH HISTORY

Novi Sad, the city with history that is somewhat more than 300 years long, lies in the foothills of Fruška Gora, in the shadow of Petrovaradin Fortress on the banks of the river Danube. Irrespective of such a relatively short history of the urban core itself, Novi Sad, as well as the wider area that it belongs to has a very long and interesting past built by numerous nations of diverse cultures and religions. The history records that a wider city area was inhabited by the Romans, Gepides, Huns, Avars, Slavs, Germans, Hungarians, Byzantines, and Turks.

The story about history of contemporary Novi Sad cannot be separated from the history of Petrovaradin Fortress. The first fortress on Petrovaradin rock was built by the Romans, it was restored by the Hungarians and later on taken over by the Turks during the domination that was more than a century and a half long. The building of Petrovaradin Fortress began in 1692, after the Turks were expelled, for the sake of protection of the Habsburg Monarchy against the intrusions of the Turks. At the same time, on the left, marshy bank of the Danube, opposite the Fortress and around the bridgehead, the settlement of merchants, craftsmen and soldiers arose. It was initially called Racko (Serbian) village and later on it became known as Petrovaradin Trench.



The building of Petrovaradin Fortress attracted to Petrovaradin Trench a large number of soldiers, merchants and craftsmen of different nations and religions. The settlement was growing, the population was increasing so that in 1748 the rich residents bought up freedom for a military-chamber settlement for 80,000 Forints from the Empress Maria Theresa. Petrovaradin Trench became a free royal city and got the name Neoplantae (Neusatz / Újvidék/Novi Sad).

From 1748 the city was managed by freely elected Magistrate. At that time Novi Sad had 4,620 inhabitants and the key functions in the city were given in turns to the Orthodox and Catholic. The city was bombarded from Petrovaradin Fortress in the Revolution (1848-49) in 1849 and it was almost completely destroyed. The period of great restoration lasted during the second half of the 19th century when many representational buildings that make the central city core today were built.

After the end of the World War I the residents of Novi Sad and Vojvodina passed a historical decision to join Serbia, namely the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (future Yugoslavia).

After the end of the World War II Novi Sad has been developing intensively so that within the frames of former Yugoslavia and Serbia it has grown into one of the most significant cultural, economic, and university centres, which it still is.



CISTERCIAN MONASTERY OF BELAFONS (BELAE FONTIS; BÉLAKÚT)

THE CISTERCIAN MONASTERY (ABBEY) OF BELAFONS (BELAKUT) with the church dedicated to the Virgin Mary was built within the area of the Upper Town in the 13th century during the reign of the Hungarian King Bela IV. The Cistercians were a branch of Benedictine Order and they were founded in 1098 in the French abbey of Citeaux (Cistercium in Latin). During the 14th and 15th century and al until of the fall of Petrovaradin under the Turkish rule in 1526 the abbey was a strong Christian centre known also after the wine production. The only stone remain – the witness of Cistercian monastery is the relief of a cat's head. This part of stone plastic, which used to decorate the portal of the abbey church is currently kept in the City Museum of Novi Sad. During the 15th century the Hungarian King Matthias Corvinus, realising the significance of fortification for the defence of the Turks, started working on renewal of the fort and fortifying of the tower. In today's Petrovaradin he concluded the treaty with the Republic of Venice on alliance and struggle against the Turks. The Hungarian King Vladislaus II and Archbishop Peter Varadi continued building the fortress. The Turks conquered the Petrovaradin Fortress in 1526. It remained under their rule all until the battle at Slankamen in 1691 when they left permanently Srem and Petrovaradin. In 1692 the Austrians started building a contemporary Petrovaradin Fortress, a master piece of military architecture of the 18th century.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES



CITY MUSEUM

Petrovaradinska tvrđava 4,

Phone: +381 (0) 21 64 33 145,
muzejgrada.ns@gmail.com,

www.museumns.rs

Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday 09.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m.

Within the City Museum of Novi Sad there are the Foreign Art Collection, Memorial Collection “Jovan Jovanović Zmaj” and in Heritage Collection in Sremski Karlovci. The Museum holds three permanent exhibitions: Petrovaradin Fortress in past, Study Exhibition of the Department for Cultural History and Underground Military Galleries.



MUSEUM OF VOJVODINA

Dunavska 35-37;

Phone: +381 (0) 21 420 566, +381 (0) 21 525 059

muzejvojdine3@nscable.net,

www.muzejvojdine.org

Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday 09.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m.

The Museum of Vojvodina encompasses the Recent History Museum, Museum of Agriculture in Kulpin and Ethno Park “Brvnara” in Bački Jarak. Permanent exhibitions that encompass 8,000 years long history in the territory of Vojvodina present pieces from archaeological, historical, art history and ethnological collections.

INSTITUTE FOR NATURE

CONSERVATION OF VOJVODINA PROVINCE

Radnička 20a,

Phone: +381 (0)21 48 96 301, 48 96 345, 21 48 96 305

www.pzzp.rs

Opening hours: From 08.00 a.m. to 04.00 p.m. on workdays and only the groups announced in advance on Saturdays

Permanent nature conservation exhibition that presents the richness of biological and geological diversity of our Planet is displayed at the surface of 700 m² and diverse theme set ups change throughout the year. The space is dominated by the skull of Mammuthus Primigenius with tusks while two Griffon vultures from Obedska Bara are the oldest exhibits.

GALLERY OF MATICA SRPSKA

Trg Galerija 1

Phone : +381 21 (0) 48 99 000

info@galerijamaticesrpske.rs***www.galerijamaticesrpske.rs*****Opening hours:** Tuesday – Saturday 10.00 a.m. to 06.00 p.m., Friday 12.00 o'clock to 08.00 p.m., Sundays and Mondays reserved for groups announced in advance.

The Gallery of Matica Srpska was founded within Matica Srpska, the oldest cultural and scientific institution among the Serbs. Permanent exhibition is represented in three units and it shows chronologically Serbian national art in the period from the 16th to 20th century.

**THE PAVLE BELJANSKI
MEMORIAL COLLECTION**

Trg Galerija 2

tel: +381 (0) 21 47 29 966

kontakt@pavle-beljanski.museum***www.pavle-beljanski.museum*****Opening hours:** Wednesday to Sunday from 10.00 a.m. to 06.00 p.m., Thursdays from 01.00 p.m. to 09.00 p.m.

The Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection was named after its founder Pavle Beljanski, a diplomat and great collector, who donated his collection. In addition to the works of art, permanent exhibition consists of Pavle Beljanski Memorial and Artists' Memorial.

**FINE ART GALLERY – ENDOWMENT COLLECTION OF RAJKO MAMUZIĆ**

Vase Stajića 1,

Phone: +381 (0) 21 520 467

glurm@mts.rs***www.galerijamamuzic.org.rs*****Opening hours:** Wednesday to Sunday from 09.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m.

The collection consists of 955 works of 35 artists (oils, drawings, graphics, sculptures, tapestries) who marked with their work the history of Serbian contemporary fine art after the World War II.

ATELIER 61

Petrovaradinska tvrđava 9,

Phone: +381 (0) 21 64 31 519

atelje61@open.telekom.rs

www.atelje61.org.rs

Opening hours: From 09.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m. on workdays (closed for visitors in July and August)

Atelier 61 is a unique institution for manufacture of artistic tapestries in Serbia. It includes the Tapestry Collection, School of weaving, Gallery of Tapestries and it also organises the colony of tapestry artists.

PLANETARIUM AND ASTRONOMIC OBSERVATORY

Petrovaradinska tvrđava

tel: +381 63 84 55 371

astronomical.society.adnos@gmail.com

www.adnos.org

Opening hours: visits based on agreement

Novi Sad Planetarium is the place for audio and visual presentations and lectures in astronomy. The planetarium hall with a projection dome is used for organising of lectures, presentations, Great War Contingency Well and astronomic discoveries.





Gallery of Matica Srpska



EVENTS AND FESTIVALS

Novi Sad is the city of events and festivals. More than 200 events of diverse contents – cultural, sports, children’s, musical, film, touristic, gastronomy – are held here every year, and some of them are of international character. Some of the most important events include:

THE INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF CLASSICAL MUSIC - NOVI SAD MUSIC FESTIVITIES (NOMUS) is held every year in April. It is the festival with enviable, long-term tradition that became a member of EFA (European Festival Association) in 2012 together with most important festivals in our country.



AGRICULTURAL FAIR is the largest fair event in Serbia and one of the largest in Europe in the field of agriculture. In 2013 it was held for the jubilee 80th time. The fair is held in May every year.

STERIJINO POZORJE (STERIJA'S THEATRE FESTIVAL) is a traditional festival of national drama text, which was established in honour of a great Serbian comedigrapher Jovan Popović-Sterija. It is usually held by the end of May.

ZMAJEVE DEČJE IGRE (ZMAJ'S GAMES FOR CHILDREN) include multimedia programmes for children and young people that incorporate all forms of creative art for children, and children's creative work. It is held in the beginning of June.

CINEMA CITY is the international film festival with a rich film, musical and academic programmes. The festival is held in June at more than 20 sites in the city.

INTERFEST promotes wine culture and wine products from the territory of Serbia, Vojvodina and Novi Sad as a special wine region. More than 100 wine producers from around ten countries participate in it. The festival is held by the end of June.



EXIT is the largest and best known Novi Sad music festival that has been held traditionally in July since the year 2000. Starting from 2001, EXIT has been held at Petrovaradin Fortress, which adds to its attractiveness. Today, EXIT is a part of Novi Sad identity, but also the festival whose quality and exceptionality have been recognised in Europe since it has been awarded the Best European Festival prizes several times until now (2013, 2016).

THANK YOU
SERBIA





INFANT-International festival of alternative and new theatre is authentic and highly respected in other European countries, among artists and performing arts critic that follow up the latest trends in performing arts. The festival is held either by the end of June of beginning of July.

DAYS OF BRAZIL- Novi Sad samba carnival is the festival that has been held in Novi Sad by the end of August for several years consecutively.





INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF STREET MUSICIANS with the status of European festival is a cultural-entertaining event that has been held in Novi Sad for 10 years already. It is of international character and in the beginning of September it gathers a large number of top class street musicians and groups from Europe and all over the world.

JAZZ FESTIVAL is of international character and their specific characteristic is the presentation of original music. The festival gathers the most successful national jazz ensembles and most eminent names from the world jazz scene. It is held in November.



PLAY NOVI SAD CITY GAME ONLINE

www.novisad.travel





YOUTH FAIR

Fair of Youth Tourism (Youth Fair) is held every year in the first half of July, as a unique introduction to the largest Novi Sad music festival EXIT. It gathers the representatives of organisers of events, entertainment industry and tourism, tour operators, media, production companies, destinations of the West Balkans, and partners from Europe and the world. Specific characteristic of this fair is the fact that it is held during the largest entertainment festival in the region and that fair and concerts are held at the same time at the central city plateau. The aim of the fair is to position the Balkans as one of the most attractive destinations for the young in the world.

In addition to the fair programme, the event has also got a rich music programme with most popular bands from the Balkans. The event is organised jointly by Exit and Tourist organisation of the City of Novi Sad.



ACCOMMODATION

HOTELS

5* PRESIDENT

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467 690

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4* PLANETA INN

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Salaš 341 - Equestrian Centre for
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TONS is not responsible for changes of
data and information.



CONGRESS TOURISM

Novi Sad is a profiled destination of congress tourism with a long tradition. In addition to congress capacities that can satisfy contemporary demands in this field, Novi Sad offers the accommodation facilities of different categories, and offer of tourist, cultural, leisure, gastronomic and wine programme rich in contents.

Novi Sad disposes with the following congress capacities:

MASTER CENTRE Hajduk Veljkova 11; + 381 (0) 21 48 30 777; www.sajam.net

Disposes with a large and six smaller congress halls equipped with appropriate technical equipment, along with a multi-purpose entrance hall, exhibition space and restaurant.

SPORTS AND BUSINESS CENTRE VOJVODINA – SPENS Sutjeska 2; + 381 (0) 21 48 82 222; www.spens.rs

SPENS is the venue for sports and congress activities of international significance. It disposes with appropriate facilities with different capacities and updated equipment.

NAFTAGAS -NIS BUSINESS CENTRE Narodnog fronta 12; + 381 (0) 21 48 11 111; www.nis.rs

It disposes with a large and two smaller halls. A larger one has got an exceptional acoustics while all the halls are equipped with the latest technical equipment.

SERBIAN NATIONAL THEATRE Pozorišni trg 1; + 381 (0) 21 66 v21 411; www.snp.org.rs

There are three stages (halls) with appropriate technical equipment.

UNIVERSITY OF NOVI SAD dr Zorana Đinđića 1; + 381 (0) 21 63 50 622; www.uns.ac.rs

It disposes with a larger number of premises (halls) for congresses, seminars, lectures and appropriate equipment.

CULTURAL CENTRE OF NOVI SAD Katolička porta 5; +381 (0) 21 52 89 72 www.kcns.org.rs

There are two conference halls and appropriate equipment.

CEPTOR – Andrevlje (Banoštor); +381 (0) 21 48 02 400; www.ceptor-andrevlje.com

The facility is at Fruška Gora and it disposes with one larger and three smaller halls and appropriate equipment.

For more information visit: www.novisad.travel





ENTERTAINMENT AND NIGHTLIFE

Novi Sad is known after excellent nightlife and entertainment

Nightlife is organised seven days a week and it offers excellent time for everyone's taste. There are cafés, clubs, pubs, discotheques, gardens and terraces where Vojvodina tamburitza can be heard, as well as local pop and rock bands, DJs, and places with punk and metal music for those who prefer "harder" sound.

Tamburitza music can also be heard at Petrovaradin Fortress, in wine cellars in the city centre, at "čardas" along the banks of the Danube, and at "salaš" farmsteads. Diverse music programmes are cherished by clubs in Laze Telečkog Street in the car free zone. Those who like punk, rock and metal sound can go to the Chinese Quarter near Limanski Park.



SHOPPING

Commercial quarters are located in the city centre, in Jevrejska Street, along Bulevar Oslobođenja and at SPENS. In addition to several shopping malls in the old city core (Bazaar, Pariski Magazin, Lupus, and Apolo), the car free zone is filled with perfumeries and boutiques some of which sell even the famous European and world brands. In addition to these, Novi Sad also offers the shopping mall Mercator at Bulevar Oslobođenja, TC BIG near the Railway Station, and TC Rodić at the exit from the city towards the Belgrade-Subotica highway.

Fresh produce of local agricultural producers can be bought at green city markets, the most visited among which are Futoška, at Bulevar Oslobođenja, Limanska, near Mercator and Limanski Park, and Riblja (Fish) market that is near the city centre. Nevertheless, Najlon is the largest market that is located at Klisa, and that offers a wide range of diverse second hand goods, antiques, used cars, and furniture.

Hairdressers' salons, massage centres, as well as spa-wellness centres can be found within five and four star hotels, but hairdressers', manicure and beauticians' services can be also obtained in specialised private businesses that are located all around the city. Laundries are mainly located in shopping malls and at Bulevar Oslobođenja.

If you wish to take home some souvenirs as a memento from Novi Sad you can find them in souvenir shops in the city centre and in Mercator shopping mall. You can also find many wine shops with wines from Fruška Gora region.





NOVI SAD MARKETS IN THE CITY CENTRE

With the longest tradition in the city, Riblja Pijaca (Fish Market) has grown from the site that served exclusively for the supply of citizens with fish by the middle of the 19th century into a classical green market with a rich offer of fresh agricultural produce, chicken meat, fish and diverse consumers' goods. Today, Riblja Pijaca is the place where you can buy products with geographic origin from Novi Sad and its surroundings, but also the meeting point and place for presentation of tradition in food production, crafts products, wine, honey, etc. With a renovated and arranged Republic Square, Riblja Pijaca has become the venue of diverse events celebrating food and wine.

Futoška Pijaca (Futoška Market) is one of the most visited markets and best supplied with agricultural produce and diverse consumers' goods. The re-arranged Futoška Market fits with its new appearance into more and more urbanised surroundings and it rightly occupies the busiest site in Novi Sad.



Laze Telečkog Street

DINO PARK

The first and only Dino Park in this part of the Balkans started working in Novi Sad in April 2016. It covers the area of 1.7 ha at an attractive and easy to reach site within SPENS that provides for a large daily capacity of visitors. Dino Park offers a full day entertainment and education for all ages (families with small children, children from kindergartens, pupils of elementary and secondary schools, students and passionate adventure lovers). Permanent exhibition consists of 24 dinosaurs most of which are of multimedia type.

In addition, there is also the Dino Dig Site for visitors – a fenced space filled with sand where children will be able to dig up dinosaurs' fossils. There is also a playroom for children with an outdoor playground, 12D cinema, adrenaline park, theatre, shooting rink, restaurant and souvenir shop. The expert team and animators are responsible for education and entertainment.

Dino Park can also organise birthday parties and all other kinds of celebrations while numerous performances and music events will be particularly interesting.

Discover and experience Dino adventure!





Opening hours: every day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., namely 8 p.m. depending on the season.

The Management of Dino Park reserves the right to change the working hours and workdays in accordance with changes in programme contents during the year

Information, booking, and prices available at:
 “DINO PARK deci na dar” Foundation,
 Bulevar Oslobođenja 65a, Novi Sad
dinoparknovisad@gmail.com
www.facebook.com/DINOPARKNoviSad
www.dinoparknovisad.com





CHINESE QUARTER AND ALTERNATIVE CULTURAL MATRIX

Recently, the programmes and events belonging to a new cultural matrix compared to a traditional cultural production are emerging – those leaning towards the avant-garde and alternative. Their programme epicentre is the Students Cultural Centre while Chinese Quarter is their spatial epicentre. A new creative energy that is active within the space of the Chinese Quarter is a part of ideas and activities that nominated Novi Sad for the European Capital of Culture 2021.

The institutions such as the Fine Art Circle – Association of artists of Petrovaradin Fortress and Cultural centre CK13 stand out as alternative to a traditional cultural matrix. Fine Art Circle is the largest informal colony of artists in the world since it has been gathering more than 200 artists, mainly painters within the space of Petrovaradin Fortress for more than fifty years now. We should also mention the ITD Gallery or the Institute for Design Transfusion. Cultural centre CK13 is the centre of alternative and innovative programmes that corresponds with the audience of an avant-garde sensibility and different identities.





8. HAVTSÅDASKI ØSTRIPVIXENO



NOVI SAD FOR THE YOUNG

Novi Sad is the city that is an unavoidable point on the map of the most visited destinations for youth tourism. In addition to classical tourist contents for those who wish an active holiday and who are young in spirit and can take full day walking, running, cycling and similar activities, Novi Sad has got the following replies:



ŠTRAND



Novi Sad beach “Štrand“ is one of the most attractive sites in the city during the summer period. It stretches across the area of 7 hectares of green and almost as much sandy areas. Around 15,000 people visit “Štrand” a day during the summer months. In addition to bathing within the strictly marked areas, the visitors are also offered other recreational activities at the courts for basketball, beach volley, mini-golf, badminton, Frisbee throwing. There is also and artificial rock for sports climbing. Playgrounds, slides and climbing sets of different dimensions, swings, etc. are available to the youngest. The offer of this unique complex at the bank of the Danube is completed by numerous sports events such as the “Danube TID Regatta”, “Novi Sad Triathlon”, competitions in beach head tennis, beach volley, basketball, football, free-climbing, water skiing, etc. During the summer months concerts and other attractive events are organised at the main beach square.

More information available at: www.zelenilo.com

DANUBE RAFTING

If booked in advance, the following programmes are available to all those who love to navigate along the Danube or those who love recreational rowing:

Panoramic Sightseeing of Novi Sad from the Danube (navigation)

Sunset at the Novi Sad Gate (recreational rowing)

Bačka Palanka-Novı Sad (recreational rowing)

Down the Danube (recreational rowing)

Information and booking available at: Dunavski rafting, Mob: +381 (0)63 82 51 982 English and German; +381 (0)62 96 10 339; office@dunavskirafting.com www.dunavskirafting.org



FANATIC

Mountain Cycling Club “Fanatic”, which was founded in 1993, is the oldest and most successful club of this type in our country. The Club organises the Fruška Gora MTB Marathon, the largest mountain-cycling event in Serbia. You can rent a bike at rent-a-bike & rent-a-bike-trek site and schedule the ride. Information and booking available at: www.mtbfanatic.org



WALKING AROUND FRUŠKA GORA

The residents of Novi Sad have a long tradition of walking around Fruška Gora. If booked in advance these activities are also available to visitors of Novi Sad who are interested in them and physically fit via regular programmes of two mountaineering clubs.

The Mountaineering Skiing Society “Železničar” was founded in 1951. It offers several regular activities to its members and other persons interested in them. The programme called “Let’s Walk in Nature” was designed so that in addition to Fruška Gora the visitors can also visit monasteries, museums, and lakes with an organised guide service provided by experienced guides – members of the Society. MSS “Železničar” is the founder of traditional event of regional significance – Fruška Gora Marathon that gathers several thousands of participants. The Society has got its own mountaineers’ centre at Popovica. Information available at: www.psdzeleznicarns.org.rs

The Mountaineering Society “Vilina Vodica” was founded in 2003. It organises regular walks around Fruška Gora, as well as events that attract a large number of participants, such as Morning gatherings at St. George’s Days and Bukovac Marathon. Information available at: www.vilinavodica.org.rs





SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL HORSE RIDING

The fans of equestrian sport will find the activities they are fond of in the offers of the following clubs and organisations:

Equestrian Centre “Petras” (therapeutic, sports and recreational horse riding), Petrovaradinska tvrđava www.petras.org.rs

“Aktivna Fruška” Association (horse riding school and recreational horse riding at Fruška Gora terrains), Stari Ledinci, Jovana Dučića 1, aktivna.fruska@gmail.com <http://aktivnafruska.weebly.com>

Equestrian Centre for Rehabilitation, Recreation, Relaxation and Education “U sedlu”, Čencj Salaš 341, jelena.ivackovic@usedlu.org.rs www.usedlu.org.rs





NS BIKE

NS BIKE is the system that enables the residents of Novi Sad and the visitors to rent a bike at an affordable price.

Currently, the bicycles can be rented at ten sites: SPENS (Sports-Business Centre “Vojvodina”), main entrance of the “Štrand” beach, in front of the Railway station, near the Serbian National Theatre, in the Campus of the Novi Sad University, in Rumenačka Street, Jovana Dučića Street, Balzakova Street, at NIS building, in Petrovaradin at Reljkovićeva Street, etc.. The idea is for a user to rent a bike, transfer himself/herself to the desired destination and return the bike at the nearest station.

Before using the services of the NS BIKE system, the users need to register at site with the valid ID. The registration implies the making of a chip card, which is a single cost of unlimited duration.

Users' cards can be made at the bike renting station near SPENS, or in the Public Utility Company “Parking Servis“, in Filipa Višnjića Street 47 (from 08 a.m. to 04 p.m.). Information available at: www.nsbike.rs





Cvejin salaš in Begeč



OFFER OF NOVI SAD TOURIST AGENCIES

Novi Sad and its surroundings, as well as all the beauties of Vojvodina can be experienced through programmes included in the offers, or according to specific requests that can be fulfilled by the following tourist agencies from Novi Sad

AUTOTURIST

Mite Ružića 2

Phone: +381 (0)21 523-863, 451-156

autoturist@eunet.rs, www.autoturist-ns.com

BONVOYAGE

Kralja Aleksandra 14

Phone: +381 (0)21 6621-244, 6611-944

office@bonvoyage.co.rs, www.bonvoyage.co.rs

GO TRAVEL

Zmaj Jovina 22/9

Phone: +381 (0)21 525-234

info@gotravel.rs, www.gotravel.rs

KOMPAS

Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 15

Phone: +381 (0)21 522-528, fax: +381 (0)21 66-22-221

kompas@eunet.rs, www.kompasnovisad.com

MAGELAN CORPORATION

Zmaj Jovina 23

Phone: +381 (0)21 47-24-088, 66-24-823

office@magelan.rs, www.magelan.rs, www.visitserbia.org

MARKET TOURS

Bulevar Cara Lazara 55

Phone: +381 (0)21 468-409, 6367-612

market.tours.ns@gmail.com, www.markettoursns.com

PANACOMP ZEMLJA ČUDA

Bulevar Cara Lazara 96

Phone: +381 (0)21 466-075, 466-076

info@panacomp.net, office@panacomp.net,

www.panacomp.net

POKLONIK

Dunavska 13

Phone: +381 (0)21 6611-333, +381 (0)60 44-30-809

poklonik2011@gmail.com, www.poklonik.com

OLIMPIA

Stražilovska 15

Phone: +381 (0)21 6613-995

office@olimpia.rs, www.olimpia.rs

LASTA NOVI SAD

Sutjeska 2, office 24

Phone: +381 (0)21 66 10 324, 66 10 315, 66 10 331

lasta.novisad@lasta.rs, turizam.novisad@lasta.rs,

www.lastatravel.rs

PUTOKAZ 021

Vojvode Bojovića 10, office 3

Phone: +381 (0)21 301 34 57

office@putokaz.co, www.putokaz.co

PLACES YOU CAN VISIT YOURSELF USING LOCAL PUBLIC BUS TRANSPORT

Sremski Karlovci

Sremski Karlovci were mentioned in the records for the first time in 1308 as the Fortress named Karom. This small town is very important for the history of the Serbs because it was the seat of the Serbian Metropolitanate and the founding place of the Seminary, the second one in the Orthodox world, as well as the Grammar School of Sremski Karlovci, the first school of this type among the Serbs. It is known after monuments of culture and institutions that were founded mainly during the 18th and the 19th century: Patriarch's Residence – the monumental building from the 19th century, Grammar School of Sremski Karlovci – the oldest Serbian grammar school, Orthodox Cathedral – a Baroque temple dedicated to St. Nicholas, Chapel of Peace – erected at the site where Karlovci peace treaty was signed in 1699, Karlovci Theological School – the boarding school for students of the Seminary, Fountain “Four Lions” – erected to commemorate the completion of the first public water pipeline in Karlovci. The town has a long tradition of grapevine growing and wine production. Information and booking of the guide service at <http://www.karlovci.org.rs/>

You can reach Sremski Karlovci by local buses 61 and 62 that leave from the Inter-municipal bus station in Novi Sad, Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6. Information about the bus schedule at: <http://www.gspns.co.rs/red-voznje/prigradski>





Church of St. Nicholas

Monasteries of Fruška Gora

The monasteries of Beočin and Rakovac can be visited most easily by local buses that leave from Novi Sad.

According to the legend, the **Serbian Orthodox Monastery Rakovac** was built by Raka Milošević, a Great Chamberlain of Duke Jovan Branković. Its name appeared for the first time in 1545. It was restored by the end of the 17th century. The monastery church is dedicated to Saints Cosmas and Damian.

You can reach the monastery Rakovac by local bus no. 77 to Stari Rakovac. Information about the bus schedule at <http://www.gspns.co.rs/red-voznje/prigradski>

The first written records on the **Serbian Orthodox Monastery Beočin** date back to the 16th century. The present monastery church, dedicated to Christ's Ascension dates back to the 18th century. The iconostasis is of great value and it is the work of Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun, Janko Halkozović and Dimitrije Bačević. The park surrounding the monastery is the protected example of landscape and garden architecture.

You can reach the monastery Beočin by local bus no. 78 to Beočin Selo. Information about the bus schedule at <http://www.gspns.co.rs/red-voznje/prigradski>





The monasteries of Kuveždin

Čenej “salaš” farmsteads

“Salaš” farmsteads are houses with economic facilities scattered in the sea of Vojvodina flatland. Today they preserve the spirit of the past times, slow life style, homemade food, wine and horses running around the flatland. If you book in advance you can visit:

Salaš 137, Medjunarodni put 137; Closed on Mondays. www.salas137.rs

In the kingdom of silence, pleasant and relaxed atmosphere you will enjoy in horse riding and fiacre rides, as well as in rich offer of Vojvodina specialities.

Pajin salaš, Medjunarodni put 325; www.pajinsalas.com
Pajin salaš is known after good food (Mangulitsa ham hock, chicken pillows, etc.) and good tamburitza players (on weekends).



Brkin salaš, Medjunarodni put 312; www.brkinsalas.rs

Brkin salaš is the estate of the family Matić where you can feel the charms of the life at a “salaš” farmstead with good food and wine.

Mitin salaš, Vuka Kardžića 53; + 381 (0)21 714-712 www.novisad.travel

The following services are available to tourist: good food, wine, playroom with the facility for birthdays organising, riding lessons, visit to the museum and overnight stay.



Equestrian Centre for Rehabilitation, Recreation, Relaxation and Education “U sedlu” Salaš 341; www.usedlu.org.rs

The Equestrian Centre “U sedlu” offers the activities and therapies for children and adults with special needs with the assistance of horses, as well as team building and leadership programmes with the assistance of horses (certified EAHA member), organisation of events, and a tailor made concept. The estate itself is of a closed type.

“Salaš” farmsteads at Čenej can be visited by local bus number 35 to Čenej. The bus to Čenej leaves from the Inter-municipal bus station in Novi Sad, Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6. Information about the bus schedule at: <http://www.gspns.co.rs/red-voznje/prigradski>

Begeč, Kovilj and Ledinci

Cvejin salaš, a place that is known for its excellent, traditional cuisine is in **Begeč**. Booking in advance is mandatory. Cvejin salaš
*** Begeč, Nikole Tesle 2; www.cvejinsalas.com

In the vicinity, at Begečka jama there are also famous čardas “Kod Braše“ (Begečka jama 56) and “Čarda na jami“ (Begečka jama bb).





The bus to Begeč number 56 leaves from the Inter-municipal bus station in Novi Sad, Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6. Information about the bus schedule at: <http://www.gspns.co.rs/red-voznje/prigradski>

Kovilj is an old settlement in Bačka with two churches and a monastery. According to the legend, the Serbian Orthodox Monastery Kovilj with the church dedicated to St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel was founded by St. Sava. Its name was mentioned in the records for the first time in the 17th century. The monastery has had its current look since the middle of the 18th century. The iconostasis was painted by Aksentije Marodić, while wood carved pieces were made by Jovan Kistner.

The information and announcing of visits: Monastery Kovilj, Duška Vickova Street 51; Phone + 381 (0)21 298 8020, e-mail: kovilj@eunet.rs (group visits should be announced a day in advance).



Serbian Orthodox Church of Christ's Ascension (Upper Kovilj Church) was built in 1829. Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Thomas the Apostle (Lower Kovilj Church) was built in 1845 at the site of an older church

The information and announcing of visits: Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Thomas the Apostle (Lower Kovilj Church) at Laze Kostića Street 16; father Stevan Lukić – mobile phone + 381 (0) 64 800 4221. + 381 (0) 64 800 4221. It is possible to visit the church upon previous announcement (mandatory in case of group visits).



Upon previous announcement the tourists can also visit:
Winery “Do kraja sveta” (“At the End of the World”), Žarka Zrenjanina 13; www.dokrajasveta.com
Agricultural holding of Sava Graorac, Vojvodjanskih Brigada Street 57; +381 (0) 21 298 8558, www.koviljskarakijada.co.rs (mandatory announcement)

The bus to Kovilj no. 24 leaves from the Inter-municipal bus station in Novi Sad, Boulevard of Jaša Tomić 6. The information about the bus schedule at <http://www.gspns.co.rs/red-voznje/prigradski>

The estate of the family Miljević is in **Stari Ledinci**. The family is involved in wine growing and cattle breeding. They produce Burgundy and Traminer wines and homemade goat cheese. In addition to domestic cuisine they also offer to tourists the accommodation (in original home resembling facilities and in authentic rural tourist households) categorised with 3*. Make sure to book in advance. Information and booking: “Miljević” Wine Cellar***, Stari Ledinci, Sime Šolaje Street 41; www.podrum-miljevic.co.rs.

The Family Winery Antonijević is in Ledinci, Fruškogorska Street 1.



The bus for Stari Ledinci number 76 leaves from the Inter-municipal bus station in Novi Sad, Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6. Information about the bus schedule at: <http://www.gspns.co.rs/red-voznje/prigradski>



USEFUL INFORMATION

Climate

Climate is moderate continental and continental. The average annual temperature is **10.9°C**. Average annual precipitation makes **578 mm/m2**.

Population

According to the latest Census from 2011 Novi Sad has **335,701** inhabitants.

Electricity

220 V, 50 Hz

Time zone

GMT + 1

Country/city code

For Serbia **+381**

Novi Sad **(0)21**

International calls from Serbia **00** (Country code) (City/town code)

Currency

Dinar RSD

Transport

City Public Transport Company –

Novi Sad,

www.gspns.rs

Health care institutions

On-duty departments at hospitals and clinics work from 00.00 to 24.00 o'clock
Pharmacies are open from 08.00 a.m. to 08.00 p.m. and some pharmacies work during the night and on weekends.

Post offices and banks

ATM machines can be found at all important places in the city.

Foreign currencies can be changed in banks and exchange offices.

Important phones

Police

192

Fire fighters

193

Emergency service

194

Assistance at roads (AMSS)

1987

Clinical Centre

+381 (0)21 484 3 484

Institute at

Sremska Kamenica

+381 (0)21 4805 100

Railway station

+381 (0)21 443 200

Inter-municipal

bus station

+381 (0)21 444 021, 444 022

Public transport – information

+381 (0)21 527 399

Public telephone booths

Halo cards can be bought in post offices and in press and tobacco shops

Public toilettes are at the following addresses:

Near the City Hall (Kralja Aleksandra Street), in Dunavski (Danube) Park and at SPENS.

- 24 KOVILJ
- 35 ČENEJ
- 56 BEGEČ
- 76B STARI LEDINCI
- 77 STARI RAKOVAC
- 78 BEOČIN SELO

KOVILJ

24



IMPRESUM

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