



LEGEND

River

Channel

Stream

River island (sandbank)

Swamp

Port Authority (Novi Sad)

Piers for tourist ships (Novi Sad)

Ferryboat on the Danube

Beach

Forest

Orchards, vineyards

Information Centre of the National Park "Fruska Gora"
www.npfuskagora.co.rs/pages/turizam
Tourist offer of the National Park "Fruska Gora" (The natural heritage exhibition and educational path; One day educational tours; Bird watching; Fauna; Wildlife reserve (Vorovo); World of insects; Multi-day tours)
www.npfuskagora.co.rs/pages/ziletnicki%20program

Special nature reserves

Nature parks

Monuments of nature

Strict nature reserve (marshy forests on the sandbank Mačak, Papratski do)

Spas: Vrdnik, Slankamen

Hunting grounds

Hunting ground Vorovo (Erdevik) www.npfuskagora.co.rs/pages/lov

Hunting grounds Morović and Karadjordjevo www.vumorovic.mod.gov.rs

Hunting ground Kućine (Višnjicevo)

Hunting ground Koviljski rit www.vojvodinasume.rs/lovstvo/lovista-detaljnije/koviljski-rit-kovilj

Other hunting grounds: www.vojvodinasume.rs/lovstvo/

Picnic areas

Viewpoint

Grgurevac Cave

Profile of geological layers - upper Tertiary and whole Quaternary (Monastery Grgeteg)

Settlement

Main road

Regional road

Local road

Petrol station

Bicycle path EuroVelo 6

Railroad

Bridge

Road direction (on the map edges)

State border

Border crossing

Sports airport Veliki Radinci

Serbian Orthodox monasteries

Churches* (as monuments of culture of great significance)

Serbian Orthodox churches:

According to a folk tradition, the church of *Saint Nicholas in Stari Slankamen* was constructed by Vuk Grgurević (Zmaj Ognjeni Vuk). However, the oldest written trace about the church dates back to 1501.
The Cathedral Church of Saint Nicholas in Sremski Karlovci was constructed in the 17th century. The frescos and iconostasis were painted by Teodor Dimitrijević-Kračun and Jakov Orfelin while the historical compositions at both sides of the altar were depicted by Paja Jovanović.
The Patriarch's Palace in Sremski Karlovci was constructed at the end of the 19th century at the site where the building of the old Metropolitanate dating back to the 18th century was located. The new building was designed by Vladimir Nikolić.
The Church of Saint Archangel Gabriel in Molovin was constructed in 1801.
The Serbian Orthodox churches as monuments of great cultural significance include the Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Futog, Church of Saint Apostle Thomas in Kovilj, Church of Virgin Mary's Nativity in Sremska Kamenica, Church of Our Lord's Ascension in Bukovac, Church of Transfiguration in Beočin, * The curishes and red colour symbols were used to mark of the immobile cultural properties of exceptional significance, while the black colour was used for marking of properties of great significance.

Church of Saint Sava in Čerević, Church of Saint George in Banoštor, Church of Saint Archangel Gabriel in Susek, Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Neštin, Church of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary in Sviloš, Church of Saint Archangels Michael and Gabriel in Grabovo, Church of Saint Nicholas in Čortanovci, Church of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary in Beška, Church of Saint Nicholas in Krčedin, Church of Saint Sava in Maradić, Church of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary in Indija, Church of the Virgin Mary's Ascension in Irig, Church of the Saint Theodore Tyron in Irig, Church of Saint Nicholas in Jazak, Church of John the Baptist in Vrdnik, Church of Saint Nicholas in Jazak, Church of Saint Nicholas in Neradin, Church of Our Lord's Ascension in Ruma, Church of the Holy Spirit in Ruma, Church of Saint Nicholas in Ruma, Church of Saint Nicholas in Mali Radinci, Church of Transfiguration in Šatrinici, Church of Saint Nicholas in Voganj, Church of Saint Nicholas in Stejanovci, Church of Saint Archangel Gabriel in Veliki Radinci, Church of Saint Nicholas in Šuljam, Church of Saint Archistrateg Michael in Grgurević, Church of Saint George in Mandjelos, Church of Saint George in Ležimir, Church of Saint George in Divoš, Church of Saint Nicholas in Erdevik, Church of Saint Dimitrios in Ljuba, Church of Saint Nicholas in Bačinci, Church of Saints Peter and Paul in Berkasovo, Church of Saint Nicholas in Sid, and the Church of Virgin Mary in Morović.

The Roman Catholic churches as monuments of culture of great cultural significance include the Church of Sacred Heart and Rectory in Futog, Church of Saint Juraj and Rectory in Petrovaradin, Church of Saint Mary of the Snow at Tekije, Church of Discovery of the Holy Cross in Sremska Kamenica, Church of the Holy Trinity in Sremski Karlovci, Church of Saint Michael in Novi Slankamen, Church of Saint Michael in Erdevik, Church of the Holy Trinity in Kukujevci, Church of Saint Mary in Morović, Church of Saint John of Nepomuk in Gibarac, Church of Saint Katherine in Sot, Church of Saint Joseph in Čerević, Church of Saint Peter in Indija, and the Church of Ascension of the Holy Cross in Ruma.

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

Places of significance
The place where the Karlovci Peace Treaty was concluded in 1699. The place where Austria, Venice and Poland, on the one side, and the Turkey on the other side (Russia) only signed a truce with Turkey) ended one of wars during the Second Siege of Vienna (1683).
The site of battle at Slankamen that took place in 1691 was commemorated by a monument erected in 1892. The Austrian and the Turkish armies fought a battle at that place. The Turkish side suffered a massive defeat.
The site of the battle at Petrovaradin that took place in 1716 is located at the Vezirac hill in the vicinity of Tekije (Petrovaradin). The battle was marked by the victory of

the Austrian Army led by the Eugene of Savoy over the Turkish Army led by Damad Ali pasha.
The site of the breach of Srem Front is commemorated by the Memorial Complex "Srem Front" in Adoševci. The battle in question happens to be one of the most important battles in a series of final actions for liberation of Yugoslavia from the fascist occupation that took place in April of 1945. The Memorial Complex "Srem Front" holds the names of 15,000 fallen soldiers of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, the Red Army and the Bulgarian Army. The Complex designed by Jovan Soldatović was constructed in 1988. The burial ground of the poet Branko Radičević (1824-1853) at Stražilovo
The monument to the plague called the "Statues" was erected at the border between Irig and Ruma areas after the great plague that devastated the villages at the Irig side in 1795, but did not spread to the Ruma municipal area.

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

Monuments of the World War I
Memorial complex dedicated to Serbian soldiers from the Great War – Ruma
The monument to the soldiers from the World War I in Kovilj
The monument to the residents of Beška that were executed by a firing squad (Petrovaradin Fortress)
The monument to the soldiers from the World War I in Neštin

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

Houses of important individuals
The house of a poet, and physician Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (1833-1904) in Sremska Kamenica. The house of a writer, poet, philosopher, politician, and lawyer Laza Kostić (1841-1910) in Kovilj. The house of a writer, poet, and folklorist Milica Stojadinović Srpinja (1828-1878) in Vrdnik. The National Heritage Museum in Čerević. The birth house of an educator Djordje Natošević (1821-1887) in Stari Slankamen. The house where the Serbian minstrel and poet Filip Višnjić (1767-1834) lived, in Višnjicevo

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

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

"Salaš" farmsteads
"Dobro prase" Ranch ** Ledinci www.rancdobroprase.rs
Cveja's salaš- Begeč www.cvejinsalas.com
The household of Sava Graorac – Kovilj www.mangulice.com
Salaš Stojišić – Beška www.salasstojic.com
Banstolka – a weekend houses settlement at Banstol www.banstolka.rs
Perkov's Salaš- Neradin www.salas.info/sr/salas/perkovsalas
Blanuša's Paradise- Banoštor; Guest House, Ležimir
Rural tourist household "Fruska Gora Guesthouse"****- Irig, fruska.gora.guest.house@gmail.com

Ethno houses
Ethno house Maradić www.armidatours.co.rs/etno-kuca
Ethno house "Mother Angelina"- Grgurevci www.etnokucamajkaangelina.com
Ethno house "Ilkićeva Kućerak" in Srem- Vrdnik
Ethno restaurant "Sremska kuća", Mandjeloski Put – Ruma
Ethno Settlement "Vrdnička kuća" www.etnoselo-vk.rs
Eco-ethno club "Čerević" www.seoskiturizam-dunav-fruskagora.com
Women's Association "Majkina Radionica"- Banoštor
Ethno house "Kućerak u Sremu"- Krušedol;
Ethno Household "Gagijevo sedlo"- Morović www.gagijevo.sedlo.rs

Camp, leisure resort and youth camp
Children's Resort Testera- Čerević

www.vojvodinaonline.com/smetaj/decije-odmaraliste-testera-cerevic
Camping FARMA 47, Čenej www.agrotourism-novisad.com
Youth Camp "Letenka", Provincial Institute for Sport and Sport Medicine www.pzsport.rs/letenka
Auto Camp "Fruska gora", Stražilovo www.campingfruskagora.com

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

Hotel and apartment accommodation in the territory of the NP "Fruska Gora"
Ethno complex "Vrdnička kuća" www.etnoselo-vk.rs
Hotel Premier Aqua *****- Vrdnik www.hotelpremieraqua.com
Hotel Termal – Vrdnik www.termal-vrdnik.com
Premier President Hotel *****- Sremski Karlovci www.premierprezidenthotel.com
Vila President- Sremski Karlovci www.vilaprezident.com
Hotel Dunav ***- Sremski Karlovci www.hoteldunav.co.rs
Hotel Norcey ***- Iriški Venac www.norcey.rs/o-hotelu
CePTOR- Andrevlje www.ceptor-andrevlje.com
Hotel Borkovac, Ruma www.borkovac.org
Hotel Fruske terme****- Vrdnik www.frusketerme.com

Wine cellars and wine houses
"Čardas" (fish restaurants)
Čarda at Jama- Begeč, "Kod Braše"- Begeč www.cardakodbrase.com
Raft Dunavac- Futog www.splavdunavac.net
Plavi Dunav- Futog
Mika Alas – Stari Slankamen www.indijja-tourism.com
Zlatna laguna- Stari Slankamen www.indijja-tourism.com
Boat Restaurant Kapetan – Stari Slankamen www.indijja-tourism.com
Čarda Ferry Jole – Banoštor, Koruška- Koruška

Recreational horse riding
Ranić Dobro prase ** Ledinci www.rancdobroprase.rs
Equestrian Club Petras Petrovaradin www.petras.org.rs
Platan Ranch Vrdnik www.platanclan.com
Horse Riding School Čerević,
Gagijevo sedlo Morović www.gagijevo.sedlo.rs

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

Monastery Krušedol was built in the period from 1509 to 1516. Its

This detail from the 'Descent into Hell' fresco shows a group of figures, including Christ and the Apostles, seated in a boat. The figures are depicted in a traditional, somewhat stiff manner, with a focus on their faces and gestures. The background is a deep red, and the figures are dressed in dark, patterned robes. The overall composition is dense and detailed, with a focus on the central figures.


Sretenje Church (Church of Purification of the Virgin Mary) near the monastery Krusodol was built in the period from 1512 to 1516, as the endowment of Angelina Branković. The monastery church is dedicated to St. John Chrysostom. With the help of the Russian grand prince Vassily, Angelina Branković founded a nunnery (female monastery) by the beginning of the 16th century. By the beginning of

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

It is traditionally believed that monastery **Staro Hopovo** was built by Despot Djordje Branković

during the World War II and only some icons were preserved. An intensive renovation of the monastery has recently been in progress.

restored. The monastery was destroyed during the Second World War. A new iconostasis was painted by Branka Janković-Knežević and Ljubomir Vukotić (1987-8). The church walls reveal the fragments of murals from the 16th and 17th century. The monastery was known as cultural and manuscript copying centre where the transcripts of the Dušan's Code and Rakovac "Srbijak" Manuscript.



The works on construction of a new church started and completed at the beginning of the 18th century. The iconostasis is of great value and it is the work of Dimitrije Bačević, Janko Halkozović and Teodor Dimitrijević Kracu. He was portrayed in the second half of the 18th century. In 1875, a poet Jovan Grčić Milenko died and was buried in the monastery. During

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

Monastery **Šišatovac** was founded in the 16th century by the monks who fled from the monastery Žiča (in the vicinity of Krležovo). The monastery church is dedicated to the Nativity of the Holy Mother of God. The importance of the Monastery was emphasised by the fact that the relics of Despot Stevan Štibanović (unknown- after 1540) were kept in it. During the World War II, the monastery was mined. A writer Lukijan Mušički (1877-1937) was one of the head monks of the monastery. The renovation of the complex started in 1970.

monastery church is dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The monastery was severely damaged during the World War II. Some parts of iconostasis that have been painted by Teodor Stefanović Gologlavac are preserved until today and they are kept in the Gallery of Church Art in Sremska Mitrovica. A new iconostasis is the work of iconographic workshop Minić.

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

Reference/sources:

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

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

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

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

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

Three photographs are displayed in a row. The leftmost photo shows the interior of a church with ornate wooden carvings and a woman in a black dress standing near a table. The middle photo shows the exterior of a church with a tall, dark steeple and a large flock of sheep gathered in front. The rightmost photo shows the exterior of a church with a large, light-colored stone wall and a large flock of sheep gathered in front.

A photograph of the interior of the Church of the Holy Spirit in Nefesli. The focal point is the highly ornate iconostasis, which is covered in numerous religious icons. At the top center of the iconostasis is a large, dark wooden cross. The icons are arranged in several rows, depicting various saints and biblical scenes. The background of the iconostasis is painted in a light blue color, with a large, arched window at the top. The ceiling is also painted in a light blue color, with a small, circular medallion in the center. In the foreground, there is a wooden altar with a yellow cloth featuring a black cross. To the left of the altar is a wooden stand with a white cloth. To the right of the altar is a wooden stand with a red cloth. The floor is made of light-colored stone tiles. The overall atmosphere is one of a well-preserved, traditional Eastern Orthodox church.

Iconostasis in the Church in Neštin