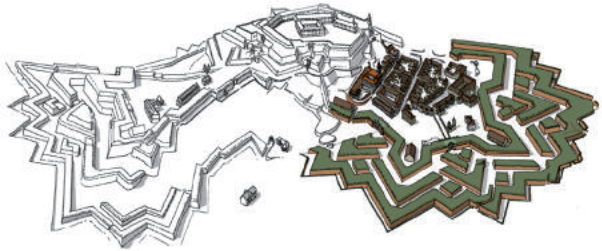




LOWER FORTRESS



Lower Fortress or Water Town (Wasserstadt) is a flatland part of Petrovaradin Fortress. During the 18th century, the Lower Fortress was shaped into a military - residential complex with numerous squares, buildings, convents, as well as massive bastions and gates that used to have a defence character. The settling of the nobility, officers', clerical and civic social layer imposed the need for the Lower Town to be regulated according to the principles of military-baroque architecture.

Within the area of the Lower Town there are two very important buildings of religious character. The first one is a monumental unit that consists of a Jesuit convent and *Roman Catholic Parish Church of Saint George*. The church was built in the Baroque style in the period from 1701 to 1734 by the Jesuits. There is also the *Serbian Orthodox Church of Saint Apostle Paul*, which was built in 1922 for the needs of holding the religious services for soldiers of Orthodox religious affiliation while it got its contemporary outlook after the great reconstruction carried out by the end of the 20th century.

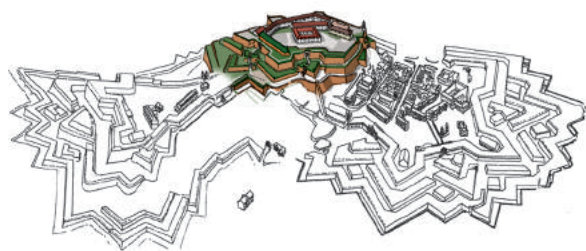
One of the most important structures at the Fortress, Belgrade Gate, is located at the Lower Town, on the road to Sremski Karlovci and Belgrade. It was built in 1753 in the Baroque - Classicist style. The gate represented the most important structure in the defence system of the Lower Fortress.

- 1 OLD WAR COMMAND POST (HEADQUARTERS)
- 2 MILITARY HOSPITAL
- 2 BUILDING OF THE FORTRESS COMMANDER
- 2 NEW WAR COMMAND POST, FORMER CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS
- 2 MILITARY HOSPITAL, FORMER FRANCISCAN CONVENT
- 2 GREAT BARRACKS
- 2 ISOLATED PAVILION
- 3 PHARMACY
- 4 SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH OF ST. PAUL
- 5 NEW GATE
- 6 WATER TRENCHES GATE
- 7 WATER TRENCHES

- 8 "FORTRESS" BARRACKS, FORMERLY KNOWN AS A PAVILION OF THE ENGINEERING OFFICERS
- 9 FORMER OFFICERS TAVERN "KOD SEDAM IZBORNIH KNEŽEVA" ("AT THE SEVEN ELECTED DUKES")
- 10 FORMER BARRACKS USED TO ACCOMMODATE FORTIFICATION CONSTRUCTION WORKERS
- 11 ST. GEORGE'S CONVENT AND PARISH CHURCH (FORMER JESUIT CONVENT AND CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE)
- 12 ST. CHARLES'S BASTION OR FOOD SUPPLIES BASTION
- 13 BAKERY BUILDING OR LOWER FOOD SUPPLIES WAREHOUSE
- 14 FORMER BISHOP'S RESIDENCE
- 15 CENTRAL PRISON OF THE SLAVONIAN-SREM HIGH COMMAND IN CASEMATES
- 16 BELGRADE GATE
- 17 THE OFFICERS PAVILION
- 18 LOWER FORTRESS ARSENAL
- 19 BAN JOSIP JELAČIĆ'S BIRTH HOUSE
- 20 BUILDING OF THE RIVER NAVAL FORCES BATTALION (THE SO-CALLED "ŠAJKAŠI")
- 21 MAIN "MALTARIN" TOLL POINT
- 22 MAGISTRATE
- 23 GUNPOWDER STORAGE



UPPER FORTRESS



Upper Fortress is the first part that was built at Petrovaradin Fortress. The building started at the end of the 17th century and lasted throughout the 18th century. It represents an encircled and fortified complex of bastions, ramparts, gates and barracks built at the highest level of Petrovaradin rock. With the ceremonial salons in the Officers' Pavilion and fortified rampart - Cavalier, it is an elite part of Petrovaradin Fortress.

The area of Upper Fortress accommodates the largest number of tourist attractions such as the *City Museum of Novi Sad* where the visitors can see several permanent exhibitions: "Novi Sad from the 18th to the 20th century", "Foreign Art Collection" and "Great War Contingency Well". Thanks to the guiding service of the Museum, the visitors can also visit the *Underground military galleries/tunnels* namely a four-storey communication-defence system that is more than 16km long and represents a unique attraction of Petrovaradin Fortress.

The Upper Town is dominated by the *Clock Tower*, which is interesting not only because of its appearance but also because of the fact that its large hand shows hours and the small one shows minutes. This attraction is also known by the name of "Drunken Clock" because the clock is slow during winter and in cold weather and fast during summer and in hot weather.

The Upper Fortress also accommodated the Novi Sad Astronomic Observatory with the Planetarium that is the only of that kind in Serbia along with the one in Belgrade. There is also an *Art Colony - Likovni krug (Fine Arts Circle)*, informally the largest art colony in the world because it has been gathering more than 200 artists for more than fifty years now.

As cultural-historical unit, with the above-mentioned cultural institutions, underground military galleries/tunnel, hospitality facilities, landscapes areas and Parade Square it is the most attractive part of Petrovaradin Fortress.

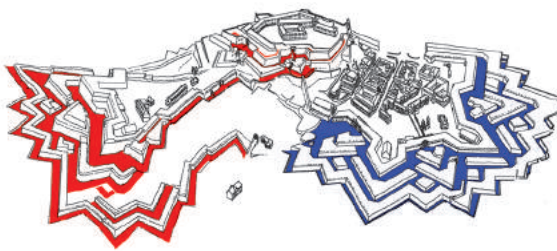
- 1 CITY MUSEUM OF NOVI SAD (ARSENAL, CANNON AND AMMUNITION STORAGE OR MAMULA'S BARRACKS)
- 2 PARADE SQUARE
- 3 OFFICERS' PAVILION
- 4 TERRACE
- 5 SIMPLE BARRACKS



- 6 ASSOCIATION OF ARTISTS "LIKOVNI KRUG" - LONG BARRACKS
- 7 UPPER FORTRESS FOOD SUPPLIES WAREHOUSE AND BAKERY
- 8 CLOCK TOWER
- 9 STAIRCASE TO THE UPPER FORTRESS
- 10 UPPER LUDWIG'S BASTION
- 11 LOWER LUDWIG'S BASTION AND LUDWIG'S GATE
- 12 SAINT JOSEPH'S BASTION
- 13 LEOPOLD'S GATE
- 14 GATE OF THE TSAR CHARLES VI
- 15 CONTINGENCY WAR WELL (ENTRANCE FROM THE CITY MUSEUM OF NOVI SAD)
- 16 SAINT INNOCENT'S BASTION
- 17 COURT GATE
- 18 CAVALIER
- 19 SAINT LEOPOLD'S BASTION
- 20 LEOPOLD'S GUNPOWDER STORAGE - ATELIER 61
- 21 MARIA THERESA'S BASTION
- 22 COUNTER-MINE SYSTEM OF THE UPPER FORTRESS (UNDERGROUND MILITARY TUNNELS) (TICKETS AVAILABLE IN THE CITY MUSEUM OF NOVI SAD)
- 23 MOLINAR'S GATE
- 24 THE CROSSROADS
- 25 PLANETARIUM



TRENCHES AND MINE FIELDS



Fortress trenches and mine fields

Water trenches

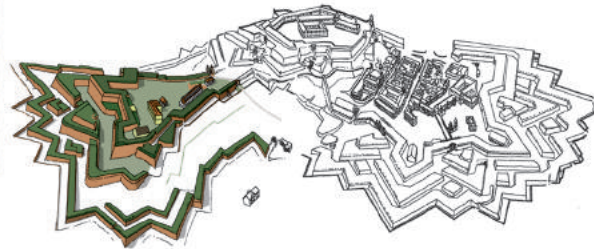
Fortress trenches and mine fields

The Upper Fortress and the Hornwerk are girded by multilayered, dry land, sharp angled and spacious trenches located between the bastions, ravelins and counterguards that descend gradually towards the foothill, spreading up to the outer covered trenches surrounding the entire fortification. The trenches served a dual purpose - during the peace times they were used for manoeuvring purposes, while during the war times they fulfilled a defensive role. Apart from the Antwerp Fortress, the Petrovaradin Fortress had the largest mine system in the world that was buried beneath the trenches and was designed to impose large scale damages to the enemy armies using the regulated explosions.

Water trenches

The trenches were formed during the first half of the 18th century as a protruding defensive installation for protection of the Lower Fortress, namely the Water Town. The trenches represented a complex system of sharp angled massive ramparts and canals with numerous fortification structures surrounding the Fortress towards the Danube that as multilayered defence system used the water level as natural obstacle.

HORNWERK



Hornwerk is one of the capital parts of Petrovaradin Fortress that makes a complex defence system of fortifications together with the Lower and Upper Town.

Considering that the largest threat to the southern borders of the Habsburg monarchy used to come from the south, namely from the Ottoman Empire, the builders of the Fortress decided by the beginning of the 18th century to embark the building of this large protruding complex - a military polygon in the shape of terrace scissors, namely double horns (*Horn - horn; Werk - work*).

Hornwerk is fenced with massive ramparts and ravelins and protected by the deepest land trenches at the Fortress, Tsar's Trench and underground military galleries/tunnels with the mine system.

- 1 COMMUNICATION AND KAMENICA GATE
- 2 MONUMENT TO THE PATRIOTS EXECUTED IN 1914
- 3 ONE-STOREY BARRACKS OR HORNWERK'S BARRACKS
- 4 ASSAULT GATE OF THE GREAT WATER TRENCH OR HORNWERK GATE
- 5 ST. CATHERINE'S RAVELIN
- 6 ST. ELIZABETH'S BASTION
- 7 ST. CHARLES'S BASTION
- 8 ST. EUGENE'S RAVELIN

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PETROVARADIN FORTRESS

An exceptional achievement of fortification architecture of the 18th century, which represents one of the most complex, largest and best preserved artillery bastion forts in Europe.

It was built as an original work of Austrian military engineers in compliance with the most current achievements of the European, in particular French fortification school of those times.

The building of the Fortress lasted, with interruptions, from 1692 to 1780.

This complex compound was developed simultaneously at three mutually connected height levels.

It comprises the Upper Fortress (Obere Festung), Two-horned bastion (Hornwerk), and Lower Fortress (Wasserstadt), while two external fortifications along the river, the Bridgehead (Brückschanze) on the left bank of the Danube and Island trench (Inselnschanze), do not exist any more today.

