

RED ROUTE

- 1 City Hall**
It was built in 1894, in Neo-Renaissance style according to the project by György Molnar. The exterior decoration (allegorical figures) is the work of Julius Anika.
- 2 Monument of Svetozar Miletić**
It is dedicated to the most significant Serbian politician in Vojvodina in the 19th century is the work of the sculptor Ivan Meštrović from 1939.
- 3 Hotel “Vojvodina”**
The oldest hotel in Novi Sad that was built in 1854. The Hungarian writer Lajos Zilahy (1891-1974) lived in it for some time during his exile.
- 4 Roman Catholic Parish Church of “The Name of Mary”**
It was built in Neo-Gothic style according to the project by György Molnar in the period from 1893 to 1895. The church tower is 73 meters high, which makes it the highest sacral building in the city.
- 5 Cultural Centre of Novi Sad (CCNS)**
With the tradition that is more than a half century long it represents one of the most significant cultural institutions of interdisciplinary character in the city.
- 6 Building of the Roman Catholic Parish Office (Plebanija)**
It was built in 1808 in a baroque-classicist style according to the project by Georg Efinger.
- 7 Laze Telečkog Street**
Recently it has become the brand of Novi Sad when we talk about its night life. The street where everyone will find a corner according to his or her measure, with a relaxed atmosphere and excellent entertainment.
- 8 Grčkoškolska (Greek School) Street**
The street was named after the Greek school that was founded in 1770. The house on the corner of Grčkoškolska and Pašičeva Street – “At the Icons” is the birth house of Marija Trandafil (1816-1883), the greatest benefactress among the Serbs.
- 9 Serbian Orthodox Church of St. George (Congregational church)**
This is the most important and the largest Orthodox church in Novi Sad that was built in the period from 1734 to 1740 and restored in 1853 according to the idea of Budapest architect Gustav Saiba.
- 10 Grammar School “Jovan Jovanović Zmaj”**
A neo-Renaissance building of the Serbian Orthodox Grammar School, currently the Grammar School Jovan Jovanović Zmaj was built in 1900 in the spirit of eclecticism. The works were carried out according to the design by Vladimir Nikolić and financed by Miloš Bajić.

- 11 Matica Srpska**
Matica Srpska is the oldest and most respectable scientific institution among the Serbs. It was founded in 1826 in Pest, and moved to Novi Sad in 1864.
- 12 Serbian Orthodox Church of Relocation of the Relics of St. Nicholas**
The oldest Orthodox church in Novi Sad was built in 1730. The sons of Mileva and Albert Einstein were baptised in it in 1913.
- 13 Serbian Orthodox Church of Three Holy Hierarchs (locally known as Almaška)**
It was built in classicist style in the period from 1797 to 1808 at the site of an older church. Arsenije Teodorović painted the iconostasis and paintings at the nave arch while the Ukrainian painter Andrei Schaltist painted the altar space.
- 14 Slovak Evangelical Church A.V.**
It was built in 1886 in classicist style.
- 15 Greek Catholic Church of Saint Apostles Peter and Paul**
The church was built in 1820 in classicist-baroque style. Arsenije Teodorović and Ivan Ivanić made a highly valuable iconostasis.
- 16 Újvidéki Színház (Novi Sad Theatre)**
It was founded in 1974 with the aim to preserve the culture of Vojvodina Hungarians.
- 17 The Church of Assumption of the Holy Mother of God – The Assumption Church**
A one-nave baroque building dating back to 1776. It represents the best the Serbian painting by the end of the 18th century.
- 18 Reform Christian Church**
It was built in 1865 in neo-Gothic style with the elements of classicism.
- 19 Novi Sad Synagogue**
Along with the buildings of the former Jewish School and Jewish Community Centre, it represents a unique complex that was built in 1909 in the Hungarian Secession style, designed by Lipot Baumhorn.
- 20 Serbian National Theatre**
It was founded in 1861 as the first professional theatre among the Serbs. There are three ensembles: Ballet, Opera, and Drama.



FORTRESS ROUTE

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 (Brückszchanze) on the left bank of the Danube and Island trench (Inselsschanze), do not exist any more today.

- 1 Serbian Orthodox Church of Saint Apostle Paul**
Serbian Orthodox church of Saint Apostle Paul was built in 1922 within the Army Hospital.
- 2 Birth house of Ban Josip Jelačić**
This is the birth house of the Croatian Ban Josip Jelačić (1801-1858) that is located in Beogradska Street.
- 3 Belgrade Gate**
This gate was built in 1753. It is 20 meters long and has two-tracks and two pedestrian crossings.
- 4 Roman Catholic Church of Saint George**
It was built in the period from 1701 to 1714 in Neo-Renaissance style. In the church cellar there is the crypt in which the members of high nobility who were killed in the battles with the Turks starting from 1696 were buried.
- 5 Clock Tower**
With the diameter of more than two meters it dominates the Upper Town. The clock faces are set at all sides of the world and big hands show hours and small hands show minutes.
- 6 Fortress terrace**
Officers' pavilion, a baroque style building, was built from the beginning of 1718. Its impressive interior is made up of style decorated halls and salons that served for accommodation of nobility and organising of ceremonial officers' balls. Today, they are turned into restaurants offering a view of the entire city.
- 7 Planetarium**
Novi Sad astronomical observatory at Petrovaradin Fortress represents the facility that enables the observing and processing of the obtained data and photographs.
- 8 Underground military galleries**
A four-storey communication-defence system that is 16 km long is a unique attraction of Petrovaradin Fortress. They are available to visitors, with professional guide service of the City Museum of Novi Sad.
- 9 City Museum of Novi Sad**
It is accommodated at the upper plateau of Petrovaradin Fortress. Permanent exhibition consists of Petrovaradin Fortress in the past, from prehistoric age to the World War I, as well as the exhibition of civic life of Novi Sad from the 18th to 20th century.
- 10 Art Circle Association**
The members are the artists whose studios are open for visitors. This is the largest permanent art colony in the world that is open all year round.
- 11 Leopold's Gate**
It is the main arched gate at the Upper Fortress with the coat of arms of the Austrian Empire above which there is the motto of the Habsburg Monarchy “VIRIBUS UNITIS” (With joined forces). It was named after Leopold I, the Austrian Emperor (1657-1705).
- 12 Atelier 61**
This is a unique institution for production of art tapestries. It was founded in 1961 and ever since then it can be classified as one of few European institutions that cherish the art of tapestry.

TOURIST INFO

Info Center 1
Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 9
+381 21 421 811
Monday to Friday
07.30 a.m. to 03.30 p.m.
e-mail: tons@novisad.travel

Info Center 2
Jevrejska 10
+381 21 66 17 343
+381 21 66 17 344
Monday to Friday
07.30 a.m. to 05 p.m.
Saturday
09 a.m. to 02 p.m.
e-mail: tons@novisad.travel
www.novisad.travel



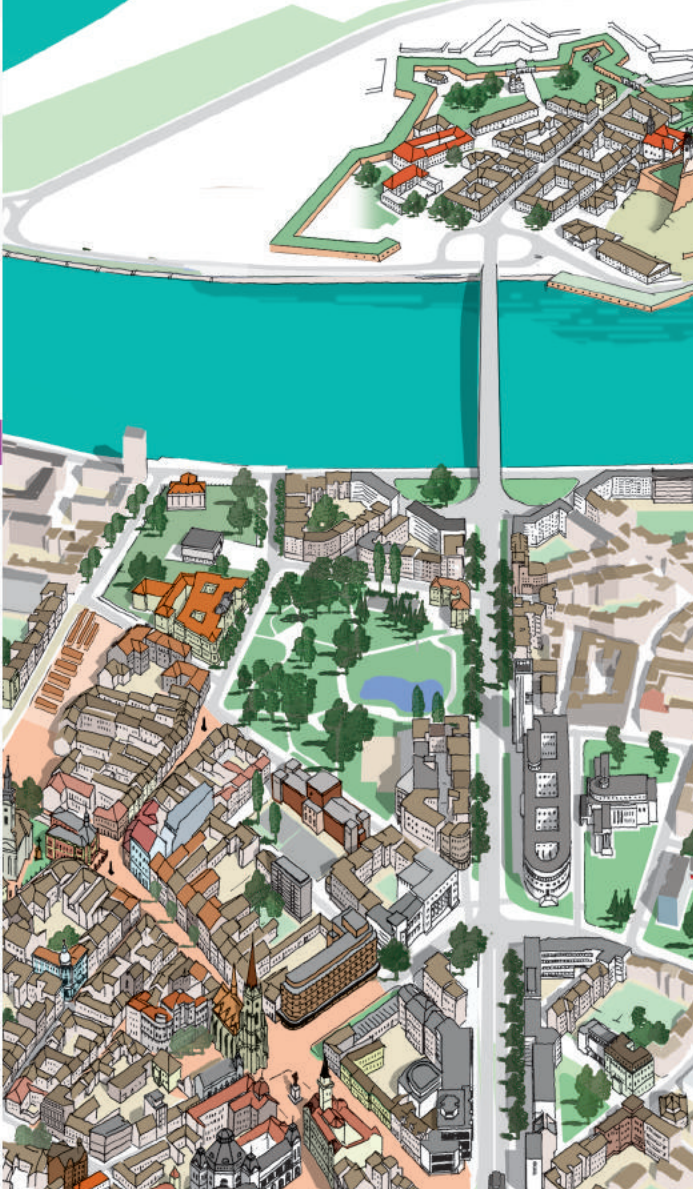
BLUE ROUTE

- 1 Zmaj Jovina Street**
This is the main street in the car-free zone. It stretches from the Liberty Square to the Orthodox Bishop's Palace. Stores and shops have always been in this street and the oldest building is the one at the number 28 called “At the White Lion's” dating back to 1720.
- 2 Monument of Jovan Jovanović Zmaj**
Dedicated to a famous poet and physician and located in front of the Orthodox Bishop's Palace in the street with the same name.
- 3 Orthodox Bishop's Palace**
The palace was designed by Vladimir Nikolić and built in 1901 in Serbian-Byzantine style. The external decoration is the work of Julius Anika.
- 4 “At the White Lion's”**
It has a great cultural-historical significance. This baroque house was built in 1720.
- 5 Dunavska (Danube) Street**
This is one of the oldest streets in the car-free zone that connects the bank of the Danube and Zmaj Jovina Street. It starts with the oldest house in the city called “At the White Lion's” and City Library. A large number of passages hide shops, souvenir shops, cake shops and restaurants.
- 6 City Library**
The building of the current City Library used to accommodate the printing press that was founded in 1870. It is one of the largest libraries in the country today, with the fund holding more than 50,000 books.
- 7 Foreign Art Collection**
It contains a part of the legacy of Dr Branko Ilić made up of works of art from France, Germany, Italy, and Austria created in the period from the 16th to 20th century, as well as style furniture and applied art pieces.
- 8 Youth Theatre**
It was founded in 1932 as the first puppet theatre in Serbia. Currently, two stages are functioning: Children's stage and Drama stage.
- 9 Dunavski (Danube) Park**
The erecting of the Danube Park started by the end of the 20th century on a marshy terrain. The Park is currently the monument of nature and protected property where one can find the busts of poets Branko Radičević, Miroslav Antić and a poet and painter Djura Jakšić, figure of the Nymph with a horn of abundance and monument of Sergey Radoniesky. This is where numerous concerts, performances, etc. are held throughout the year.

- 10 Museum of Vojvodina**
This is the largest museum institution in Vojvodina with the tradition that is more than 150 years long. Permanent exhibition consists of archaeological, ethnological and historical collections, as well as the presentation of an old city street. The museum keeps traces of culture of all ethnic groups form the territory of Vojvodina from Palaeolithic age to the 20th century.
- 11 The Museum of 1918 Unification of Vojvodina to Serbia**
opened on the occasion of marking the centenary of the end of the Great War and the unification of Vojvodina to the Kingdom of Serbia. The permanent exhibition boasts a series of artifacts that authentically testify to the great historical events.
- 12 Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina**
Permanent exhibition consists of works of art and historical presentation of trends in art of Vojvodina in the second half of the 20th century. The artistic fund contains a large number of paintings, sculptures, graphics, and drawings of both national and works of well-known authors from abroad.
- 13 Riblja pijaca (Green Market)**
It is the oldest market in the city where fresh fish used to be sold in the beginning. In time it has grown into a classical green market with a rich offer of diverse agricultural produce and mixed commodities.
- 14 Statue of the King Petar I Karađorđević**
Raised on the occasion of marking the centenary of the unification of Vojvodina to Serbia.
- 15 Banovina building**
The seat of the Government and Parliament of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. This recognisable architectural unit was built in the period from 1936 to 1939 and designed by Dragiša Brašovan.
- 16 Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection**
This is the collection of Serbian painting from the first half of the 20th century that was endowed to the city by Pavle Beljanski, a Yugoslav diplomat and collector. The collection holds a large number of paintings, sculptures and tapestries.
- 17 “Matica Srpska” Gallery**
This is the richest gallery of Serbian art of a recent age. According to the significance we can single out the collections of the Serbian paintings, graphics and drawings from the 18th and 19th century.
- 18 Gallery of Fine Arts - Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić**
It keeps and exhibits the works of contemporary Yugoslav artists that were created in the first decades after the World War II.

TOURISM ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY OF NOVI SAD

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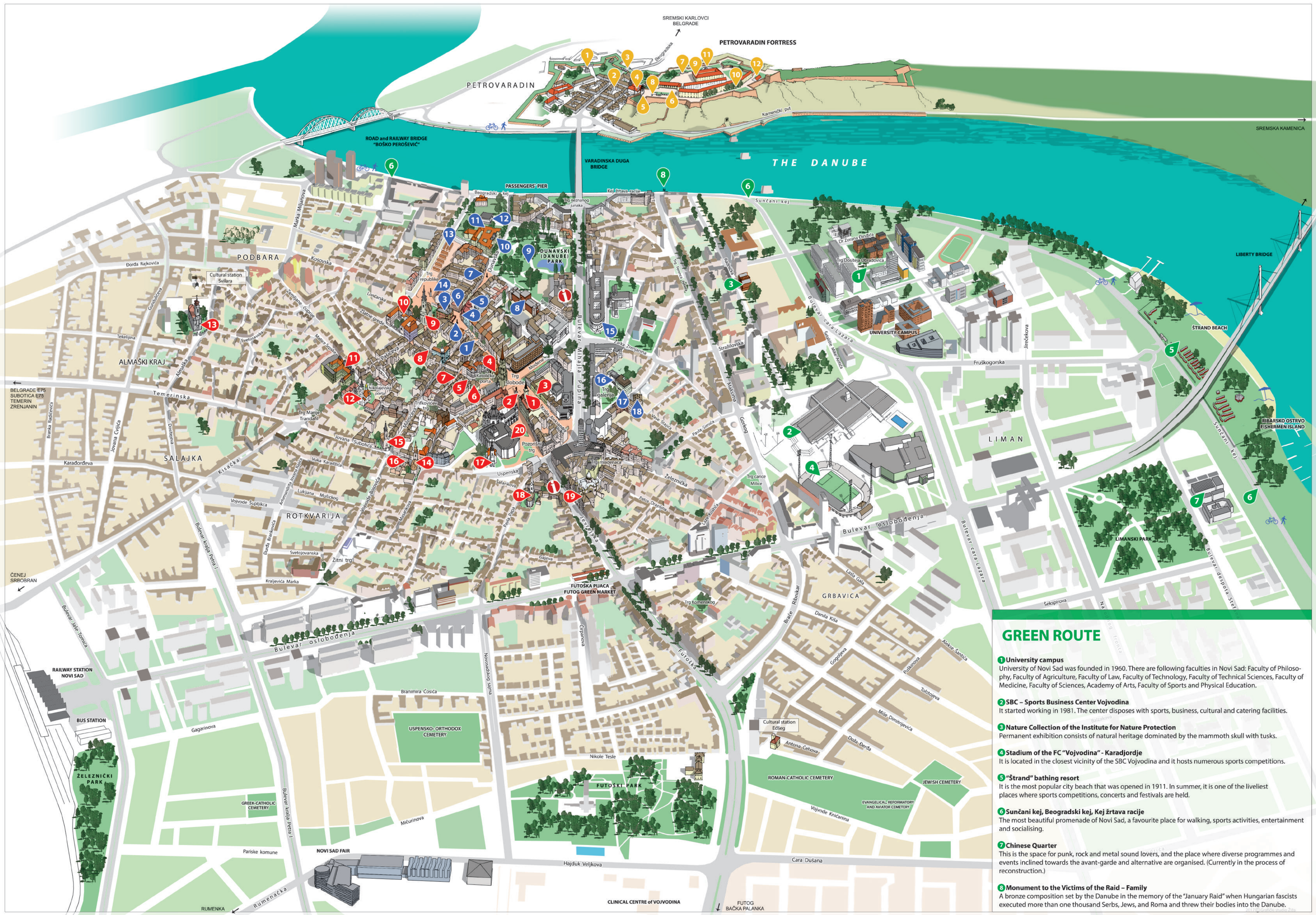
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Text: Gordana Stojaković, Ivana Bojić-Labudović, Sima Jokic

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GREEN ROUTE

- 1 University campus**
University of Novi Sad was founded in 1960. There are following faculties in Novi Sad: Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Technology, Faculty of Technical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Sciences, Academy of Arts, Faculty of Sports and Physical Education.
- 2 SBC – Sports Business Center Vojvodina**
It started working in 1981. The center disposes with sports, business, cultural and catering facilities.
- 3 Nature Collection of the Institute for Nature Protection**
Permanent exhibition consists of natural heritage dominated by the mammoth skull with tusks.
- 4 Stadium of the FC "Vojvodina" - Karadjordje**
It is located in the closest vicinity of the SBC Vojvodina and it hosts numerous sports competitions.
- 5 "Strand" bathing resort**
It is the most popular city beach that was opened in 1911. In summer, it is one of the liveliest places where sports competitions, concerts and festivals are held.
- 6 Sunčani kej, Beogradski kej, Kej žrtava racije**
The most beautiful promenade of Novi Sad, a favourite place for walking, sports activities, entertainment and socialising.
- 7 Chinese Quarter**
This is the space for punk, rock and metal sound lovers, and the place where diverse programmes and events inclined towards the avant-garde and alternative are organised. (Currently in the process of reconstruction.)
- 8 Monument to the Victims of the Raid – Family**
A bronze composition set by the Danube in the memory of the "January Raid" when Hungarian fascists executed more than one thousand Serbs, Jews, and Roma and threw their bodies into the Danube.