



Novi Sad City Guide with tourist map

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TOURISM ORGANISATION
OF THE CITY OF NOVI SAD

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Novi Sad

European Capital of Culture 2022

European Youth Capital 2019

City Guide



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USEFUL WORDS
AND PHRASES



Good morning /
Good afternoon
Goodbye
Thank you
You're welcome
I would like to book
Lunch
Breakfast
Dinner
Bed & Breakfast
Half Board
Full board
Picnic
Transport
In the morning
At noon
In the afternoon
In the evening
Dish
Pork
Veal
Chicken
Meatless/no meat
Vegetables (potatoes,
peppers, zucchini, peas,
spinach, cauliflower)
Salad
Bread
Cakes
At what time?
How much is it?
Can I get the bill, please?



Dobro jutro /
Dobar dan
Doviđenja
Hvala
Molim
Hteo/htela bih da rezervišem
Ručak
Doručak
Večera
Noćenje sa doručkom
Polupansion
Pun pansion
Izlet
Prevoz
Ujutru
U podne
Posle podne
Uveče
Jelo
Svinjsko meso
Teleće meso
Pileće meso
Bez mesa
Povrće (krompir, paprika,
tikvice, grašak, spanać,
karfiol)
Salata
Hleb
Kolači
U koliko sati?
Koliko košta?
Molim vas račun



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

4

THE CITY OF NOVI SAD

95

RECREATION

8

HOW TO GET TO NOVI SAD

103

CITY OUTSKIRTS

12

NOVI SAD THROUGH
HISTORY

104

SREMSKI KARLOVCI

17

MAJOR SIGHTS

106

MONASTERIES OF
FRUŠKA GORA

61

MUSEUMS, GALLERIES AND
CULTURAL STATIONS

108

ČENEJ FARMSTEADS
(SALAŠI)

71

EVENTS AND FESTIVALS

110

BEGEČ, KOVILJ AND LEDINCI

81

LEISURE AND PLEASURE

114

USEFUL INFORMATION

87

GASTRONOMY

117

ACCOMMODATION

COMMUNITY

Each of the many of ethnic and religious communities in Novi Sad has been trying to make its temples and cultural institutions more beautiful and contemporary, thus enriching the concept of multi-ethnicity before it even entered into the public eye perspective. All communities of Novi Sad have sought to achieve the equality of cultures within various social and political systems, contributing in such a way to general, economic and cultural development of the city. Striking buildings, squares, temples, city parks, cultural and educational institutions are a vivid testimony to this. Material and non-material cultural heritage, created in the past centuries, stands as the basis of an interactive network of scientific and cultural institutions, which makes Novi Sad today an area where cultures and different identities actively meet. This is the city of museums, galleries, and events such as the EXIT music festival that has gained international rewards and undeniable recognisability.

EASE OF LIVING

The thing that most vigorously characterizes the past and present Novi Sad is a serious ease of daily life of its citizens, multilingual communication, and the joy of participating in different and the same sacred festivities. That is probably why people in Novi Sad celebrate two Christmases and two New Year's Eves so zealously.

Rhythms of relaxed communication effortlessly involve all curious people in unexpected, but pleasant conversations in the city's squares, in its streets or restaurants. Even the Clock Tower at Petrovaradin Fortress assures everyone wishing to go back to fulfilling their obligations, that hours, not minutes are the right measure of things.

PLACES TO EXPERIENCE

A cheerful murmur of chatting fans of all generations can be traditionally heard in many of the city's restaurants, cafes, and outdoor bars in the city centre. The need to experience a direct and unpretentious encounter overwhelms those who are open to reality. That's why Novi Sad is easy to love and hard to forget. And memories taken from it can be best understood as a light warmth provided by favourite and casual piece of clothing to which we often return.

Petrovaradin Fortress - the Gibraltar on the Danube, is the place that all the roads in Novi Sad lead to. It reminds us that Novi Sad has often been the site of conflicts between civilizations, cultures and political aspirations. The Austrian fortress, built to protect the southern edge of the powerful Habsburg Monarchy in the 18th century, is the most important tourist attraction in Novi Sad today.



THE CITY OF NOVI SAD A SMALL DROP IN THE UNIVERSE BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH

Thanks to architects, including the most renowned European ones, buildings and palaces in the classical, eclectic, secession, Bauhaus and modern styles have been erected in the city centre.

EASINESS AND CLOSENESS

When you leave the urban layers of Belgrade's reality and glamour of Budapest, and arrive to Novi Sad, you feel as if you have entered into attractive beats of easiness and closeness. A wide central boulevard in Novi Sad with its modernly conceived contours still radiates the recentness of the socialist era, while decisively leading into the web of multiethnic architectural milieu typical of Central Europe of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. The towers and domes of Protestant churches, Greek Catholic Church, the Synagogue, Roman Catholic and Orthodox temples define the core of the city that redeemed its freedom from the Empress Maria Theresa on February 1st, 1748, and began a new life under the name of Neoplantae (Novi Sad, Neusatz, Új-Vidég).

Thanks to architects, including the most renowned European ones, the buildings and palaces in the classical, eclectic, secessionist, Bauhaus and modern styles have been erected in the city centre.

The contemporary role of the Gibraltar on the Danube is reflected in the development of innovative and critical cultural production. For over fifty years, the former military facilities at the Fortress have been the home to the Fine Art Circle, the largest informal colony of artists in the world which gathers around two hundred artists, mostly painters.

PROGRAMMES AND EVENTS

In the last few years, and in addition to the traditional cultural production, there have been programmes and events created on the platform of a new cultural matrix centred around avantgarde and alternative. Along with recognisable and traditional cultural platform, a new, creative energy of youth groups and organisations has contributed to Novi Sad being proclaimed the European Capital of Culture 2022 and the European Youth Capital 2019.

SURROUNDINGS AND NATURE

The southern slopes of the Novi Sad area belong to the miraculous Fruška Gora. This eighty kilometres long mountain is the home to sixteen Orthodox monasteries, the same number of lakes, protected areas of the same named national park, ethno houses and numerous wineries. The content and diversity of Fruška Gora are an eternal inspiration that will bring you back again.

The northern region of Novi Sad is characterised by the Pannonian culture of life with “salaš” farmsteads as it’s most representational symbols. They are the islands in the sea of the Pannonian flatland that guard the spirit and the beat of the past times, horses running wild across the vast flatland and warmth of old brick furnaces resisting to the Carpathian snow and winds.

The old Baroque is still alive here today in the gastronomic richness and diversity, but also in the way in which food and enjoyment in it are celebrated. “Salaš” farmsteads, “čarda” fish taverns on the Danube, and wine trails on the edges of Novi Sad provide the visitors with the opportunity to experience the wealth of traditional food, wine and rural customs.

The Danube River is the impassable eternally powerful constant in Novi Sad’s identity that flows through the city as the main street, shaping not only the geography of the area, but also the way in which the citizens comprehend the world. This is the reason why Novi Sad is the city on the Danube, the city of rich European history, and home to unique tradition and Balkan hospitality.

Welcome!





HOW TO GET TO 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. You can purchase flight tickets through either your chosen travel company or any travel agent in Serbia. In Tourist Information Centres of the Tourist Organisation of the City of Novi Sad you can get the information about transfer from Novi Sad to “Nikola Tesla” Airport in Belgrade.

Novi Sad is one of the stops at the route of the international train Vienna-Budapest-Belgrade. The information about the departures from Novi Sad are available at: Železnice Srbije www.zeleznicesrbije.com.

The local bus station, located at Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6, offers frequent intercity departures, both locally and internationally. You can get information at www.gspns.cp.rs or gspns@gspns.rs.

Novi Sad can be reached by the Danube, although currently only via cruising tours. The Danube Bike Path, as part of the EuroVelo 6 bicycle route, runs through Serbia from Hungarian



Novi Sad - Budapest	305 km
Novi Sad - Vienna	545 km
Novi Sad - Prague	831 km
Novi Sad - Timișoara	146 km
Novi Sad - Sofia	483 km
Novi Sad - Thessaloniki	724 km
Novi Sad - Venice	758 km

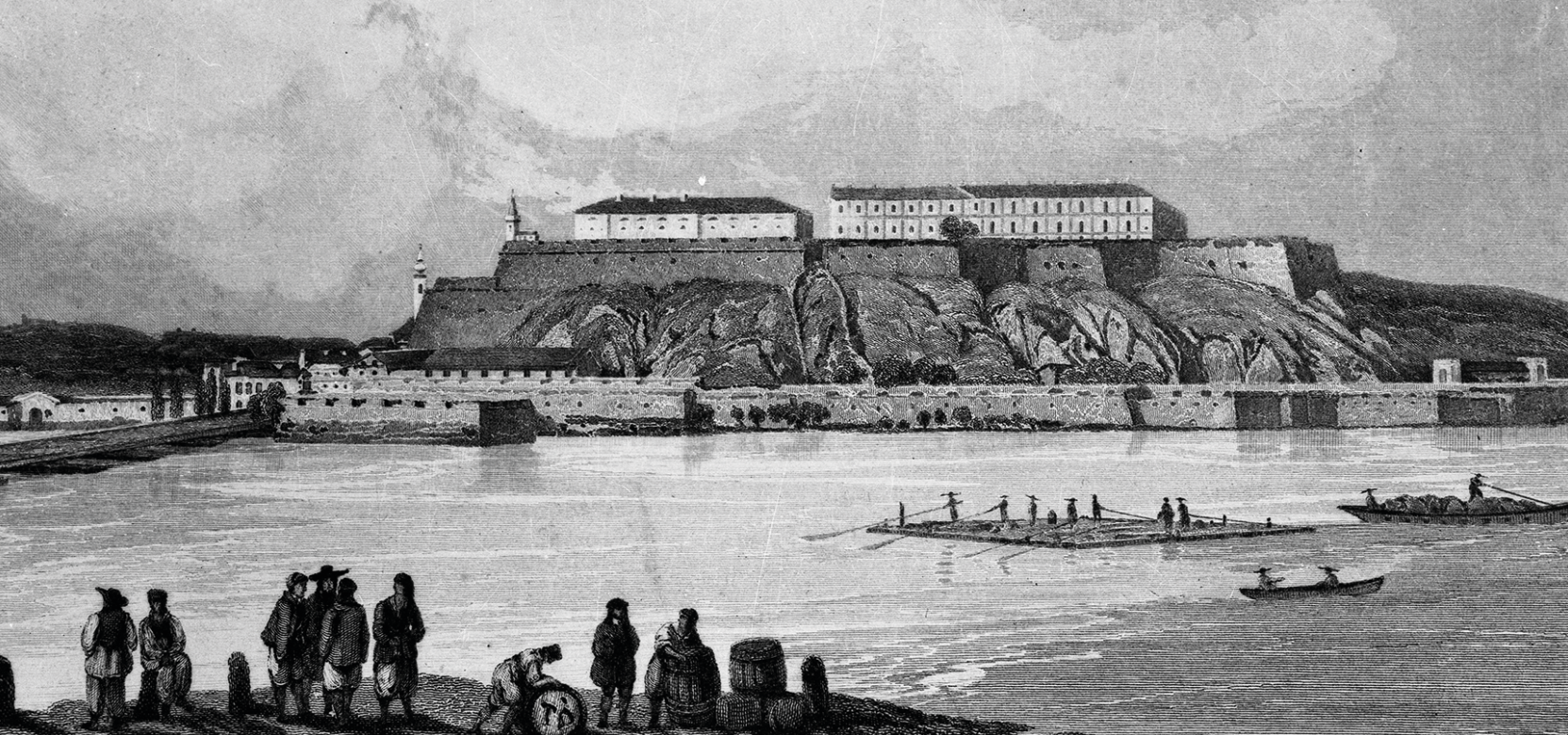
Novi Sad - Belgrade	75 km
Novi Sad - Ljubljana	516 km
Novi Sad - Zagreb	377 km
Novi Sad - Sarajevo	273 km
Novi Sad - Podgorica	498 km
Novi Sad - Skopje	526 km
Novi Sad - Dubrovnik	495 km

to Bulgarian borders, totaling 667 km in length. 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 that you leave your car in one of the public garages if you plan a longer stay. Most accommodation in Novi Sad have their own private parking space.

Most petrol stations are open around-the-clock.





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.

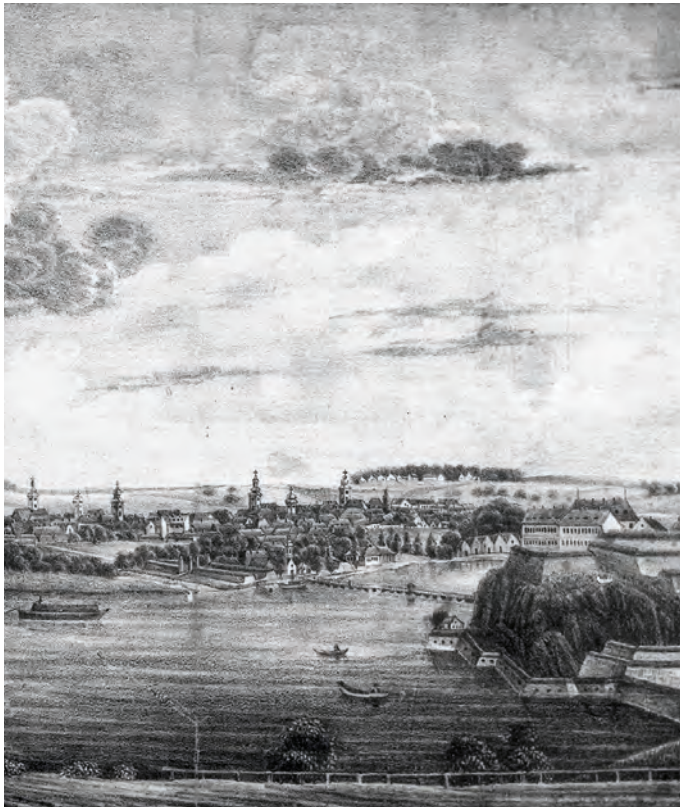
The history of contemporary Novi Sad cannot be separated from the history of Petrovaradin Fortress. The first fortress on Petrovaradin rock was built by the Romans, it was restored by the Hungarians and later taken over by the Turks during the domination

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 it became known as Petrovaradin Trench.

The building of Petrovaradin Fortress attracted a large number of soldiers, merchants and

craftsmen of different nations and religion to this area. 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 members of the Orthodox

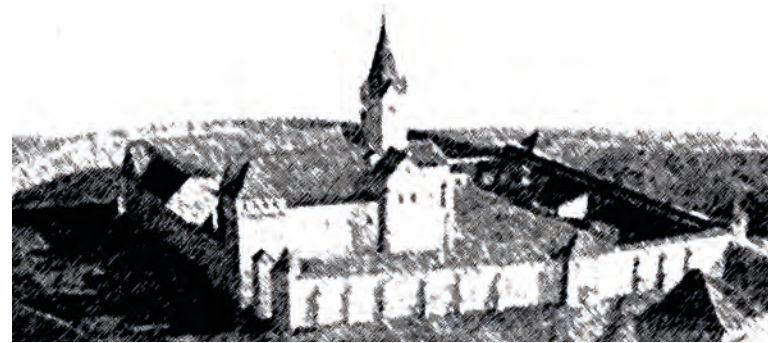


and Catholic community. The city was bombarded from Petrovaradin Fortress in the Revolution (1848-49) in 1849 and it was almost completely destroyed. The period of great restoration lasted during the second half of the 19th century when many representational buildings that make the central city core today were built.

After the end of the World War I the residents of Novi Sad and Vojvodina made 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 was 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.



Petrovaradin Fortress

The Fortress, in its present shape and form, was built from 1692 to 1780 based on the idea of marquis Sebastian Vauban (1633-1707). It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town (Suburbium). One of the most remarkable 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).

There has been a continuous settlement at the Petrovaradin rock since the Paleolithic age. The first larger fortifications were created with the arrival of the Romans who built the fortress (Cusum) which was a part of the fortified borders (Limes) along the Danube. The turning point in the history of the area came in 1235 AD when King Bela IV of Hungary brought a group of the Order of Cistercians from France. This order of monks built the monastery Belakut upon the remains of the Roman

fortress of Cusum.

The fortress was strengthened due to the threat of Turkish invasion. However it fell after a two-week siege in 1526. The Austrian Army captured Petrovaradin after 150 years of Turkish occupation during the Great Turkish War in 1687. The victory of the Austrian army signaled the end of the Turkish threat to central Europe.

The Austrians began to tear down the old fortress and build new fortifications according to contemporary standards. The construction of the four-level system of tunnels was completed in 1776 with the total length of 16 kilometers. During the following period, the fortress served as a military barracks and storage facility. Following World War I, Petrovaradin became a part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later known as Yugoslavia). Petrovaradin fortress today serves as a significant historical site and a legacy of both past and present that the locals are most proud of.

MAJOR SIGHTS





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 contained a bell that would warn the citizens in the event 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 five-metre tall statue, was completed in 1939 and represents the work of a Croatian sculptor Ivan Meštrović. 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 politics 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 (POPULARLY KNOWN AS "THE 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, representative 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 Tyrol. 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

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 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 150 years the building of the Hotel "Vojvodina" has always accommodated hotels the names of which have been changing over time. 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. 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 accommodated Laza Kostić, Marko Miljanov, Miloš Crnjanski and many other renowned persons. A passage that connects the hotel yard and Kralja Aleksandra Street was named after Lajos Zilahy, a famous Hungarian writer who died in 1974.



6

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. It 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) has 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 period of 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

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, Gyorgy Molnar being also one of its builders.. 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 supporting 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. To 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 congregational 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 Harminec, 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 witnesses the richness of a community that built the church.



11

Dunavska Street

Dunavska street (the Danube street) is one of the oldest streets in Novi Sad. Its current look is the result of restoration that started in the middle of the 19th century. Densely built one-storey buildings are hiding a network of passages accommodating shops, restaurants, cafes, etc. 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 at the beginning of the street. 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 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. The monument of the Serbian politician Jaša Tomić 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, the 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 park

Dunavski park (the Danube park) extends from Dunavska street after which it was named. By the beginning of the 19th century the area covered by the park 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 statue of 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

The Museum of Unification of Vojvodina to Serbia

The Austro-Turkish wars on the Balkan Peninsula triggered the mass movements of Serbs from Kosovo and Metohija, that is, of Old Serbia towards the north and west into the Austrian Empire, where they inhabited spaces in which their compatriots lived for a long time. In a call to fight the Turks, the Austrian Emperor Leopold I promised the Serbs his protection and special treatment. The struggle of the Serbs for privileges, ie. for their ethnicity and religion, eventually expanded on the request for political-territorial autonomy. The first patriarch and Duke were elected, and the territory was proclaimed the Serbian Duke's land (Vojvodovina) at the May Assembly in Sremski Karlovci (May 15, 1848). In the revolutionary events that engulfed the

Austrian Empire, the war broke out between Austrians and Hungarians. The Serbs stood aside of the Austrian emperor who, after the end of the war, rewarded them with a territory within the Habsburg Empire called the Dutchy of Serbia and the Tamiš Banat.

After more than two centuries of persistent wars, the Serbs in Vojvodina regions managed to gain freedom. At the Grand National Assembly in Novi Sad, on November 25, 1918, 757 deputies voted unanimously the secession of Bačka, Banat, Baranja from Hungary and the annexation of these areas to the Kingdom of Serbia, and later to the wider Yugoslav community. With this act, the dream that Serbs had long had about Vojvodina became reality.



16

Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina

The Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina maintains a museological research approach to preservation, exhibition and presentation of contemporary art works from the second half of the 20th and 21st century, linking local with the international art scene.

Museum collection consists of paintings, sculptures, objects and installations, prints and drawings, conceptual art, film, video and photography, intermedia and digital works, architecture, urban planning and design from Vojvodina, Serbia, as well as the works of foreign artists and art groups. In addition to this, the Museum collects, systematizes and preserves documentary-archival material on all protagonists and phenomena relevant to art history in Vojvodina.

MoCAV focuses on systemic

study and reevaluation of the history of art through numerous studies, problem-solving, retrospective and monographic projects, which promote important historical-artistic phenomena and personalities through new approaches and methods, while simultaneously and continuously working on educating the public. The task of the Museum is to point to insufficiently established approaches, marginal or alternative courses of art history, as well as to encourage contemporary production and practices by engaging their protagonists through thematic and solo exhibitions, actions, spoken-word programs, workshops, film screenings, music events etc.



17

Gymnasium "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 gymnasium 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 "P" "П" with the main facade consisting of three overhangs with domes. A neo-Renaissance building of the gymnasium has got three yards. The interior is adapted to the purpose of the building while the Ceremonial Hall is of outstanding 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 the Serbian people". On the wall at the beginning of Zlatne Grede Street there is the plaque informing us informing us that this is the house of a physician, poet, translator, renowned member of Matica Srpska and Serbian Royal Academy, Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (1833-1904).

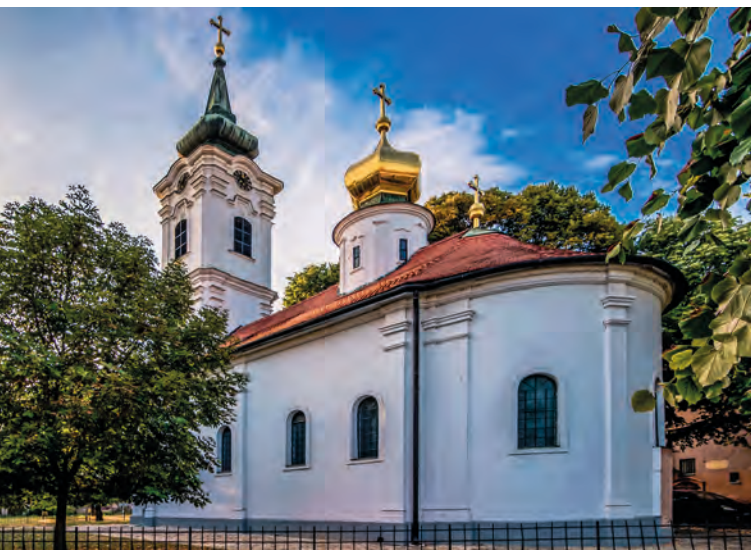


18

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 Bozيتovac, 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. 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 its founders, benefactors and donors, created by the leading Serbian painters of the 19th century.



19

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.



20

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 at 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.



21

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) dates 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.



22

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 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.



23

Újvidéki Színház (Novi Sad Theatre)

Újvidéki Színház (Novi Sad Theatre), is located in Jovana Subotića street. Novi Sad Theatre/ Újvidéki Színház started with its work 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.



24

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 its best form..



25

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.



26

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). However, he will remain remembered after the monumental complex in Novi Sad, 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 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. 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.



27

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.



28

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.



29

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 collection is that of Pavle Beljanski, which consists of the 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.



30

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.





31

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 work 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".



32

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 facilities 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. 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.





33

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. Visitors can visit the exhibition which represents part of the rich natural heritage of Vojvodina through the following study and memorial collections: geological-paleontological, mineralogical and petrological, botanical, entomological, ichthyological, 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.



34

City beach "Štrand"

Štrand is the most popular city beach that was opened for visitors in 1911. Nowadays it is the entire small town that stretches along 700 m long sandy beach. Novi Sad citizens enjoy having a have a small booth at Štrand and use the summer for socialising and good time with their friends. Štrand is favourite among the young population, as it offers a variety of entertainment facilities. It has an infrastructure that provides Štrand visitors with a pleasant and comfortable stay. 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.





35

Petrovaradin Fortress

Petrovaradin Fortress is the most significant attraction of Novi Sad. This „Gibraltar on the Danube“ is one of the best preserved fortifications in Europe and represents an exceptional example of military architecture. The fortress was built from 1692 to 1780; it covers the area of 112 ha, there are 10 gates, 12,000 loopholes and sites for 400 cannons. Today it is a venue for EXIT, one of the most famous music festivals in Europe.

Lower fortress is a flat part of the fortress. During the 18th century it was shaped into a military-residential complex with numerous squares, buildings, convent, as well as massive gates and bastions

that were used for defence. The lower town is arranged based on the principle of military-baroque architecture with several important historical buildings, for example a monumental complex built on a former Jesuit convent and Roman Catholic Parish Church of St. George, which was built in baroque style. There is also the Serbian Orthodox Church of Saint Paul as well as one of the most significant structures of the Fortress – the Belgrade Gate.

During their stroll, tourists can visit several main sights at the Upper Fortress or make themselves comfortable in one of the restaurants and cafes. The breathtaking vistas from the fortress are a unique mixture of a city skyline, the slopes of the national park and the river Danube.

36

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.



37

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.



38

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 in the middle of the 18th century. The diameter of the clock exceeds 2 meters. The clock faces are placed at all four cardinal points, hours are represented in Roman numbers. The big hand shows hours and small hand shows minutes so that the hours would be visible from further distances. 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. The Long Barracks is a two-storey building founded 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.





39

Atelier 61

Atelier 61 was founded in 1961 as the workshop for manufacture of artistic tapestries of large formats and it is a rare institution of this kind 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 its life, more than 800 tapestries were made in Atelier 61 in co-operation of nearly 200 artists. First weavers were women who learnt the craft from their mothers and grandmothers. Current weavers learned 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.



40

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).





41

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.



42

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 unique memento of the Christian Army victory. The church got its contemporary outlook in 1881 thanks to the efforts of the bishop and writer Ilija Okruglić 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).

MUSEUMS, GALLERIES AND CULTURAL STATIONS





City Museum of Novi Sad

CITY MUSEUM OF NOVI SAD

- 📍 Petrovaradinska tvrđava 4
- ☎ Phone: +381 (0)21 64 33 145
- ✉ muzejgrada.ns@gmail.com
- 🌐 www.museumns.rs
- 🕒 **Opening hours:** Tuesday – Sunday from 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
- ✉ pedagogska.sluzba@muzejvojvodine.org.rs
- 🌐 www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs
- 🕒 **Opening hours:** Tuesday - Friday from 09.00 a.m. to 07.00 p.m.,
Saturday - Sunday from 10.00 a.m. to 06.00 p.m.,
Summer working hours: Tuesday - Friday from 09.00 a.m. to 02.00 p.m. and 5.00 p.m. to 9.30 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.

THE MUSEUM OF THE UNIFICATION OF VOJVODINA TO SERBIA

- 📍 Dunavska 35
- ☎ Phone: +381 (0) 21 420 566, +381 (0) 21 525 059
- ✉ pedagogska.sluzba@muzejvojvodine.org.rs
- 🌐 www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs
- 🕒 **Opening hours:** 09.00 am - 07:00 pm
Weekends: 10:00 am - 06:00 pm
Closed on Mondays

The Museum of the Unification of Vojvodina to Serbia offers a permanent exhibition with a series of artifacts that testify to the great historical events and struggles of Serbs vying for their political and other rights over centuries. There are two units: the collection of historical artifacts and the collection of artistic objects, dating mostly from the end of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century, while the portraits are from the modern age.

INSTITUTE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION OF VOJVODINA PROVINCE

-  Radnička 20a
-  Phone: +381 (0)21 48 96 301, +381 (0)21 48 96 345
-  www.pzzp.rs
-  novi.sad@pzzp.rs
-  **Opening hours:** Monday - Saturday from 08.00 a.m. to 04.00 p.m.






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 (0)21 48 99 000, +381 (0)21 48 99 011
-  info@galerijamaticesrpske.rs
-  www.galerijamaticesrpske.rs
-  **Opening hours:** Tuesday - Thursday from 10.00 a.m. to 08.00 p.m.,
Friday from 10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m.,
Saturday - Sunday from 10.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m.






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
-  Phone: +381 (0)21 47 29 966
-  kontakt@pavle-beljanski.museum
-  www.pavle-beljanski.museum
-  **Opening hours:** Wednesday - Sunday from 10.00 a.m. to 06.00 p.m.,
Thursdays from 01.00 p.m. to 09.00 p.m.,
Thursday free entry for individual visits






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)21 520 223
-  glurm@mts.rs
-  www.galerijamamuzic.org.rs
-  **Opening hours:** Wednesday - Sunday from 09.00 a.m. to 05.00 p.m.
Free entrance






The collection consists of 933 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@mts.rs
-  www.atelje61.org.rs
-  **Opening hours:** Monday - Saturday from 08.00 a.m. to 03.00 p.m.

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.

MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART OF VOJVODINA

-  Dunavska 37
-  Phone: +381 (0)21 526 634
-  office@msuv.org
-  www.msuv.org
-  **Opening hours:** Tuesday - Sunday from 10.00 a.m. to 06.00 p.m.,
Friday from 01.00 p.m. to 09.00 p.m.
Free entrance

PLANETARIUM AND ASTRONOMIC OBSERVATORY

-  Petrovaradinska tvrđava 11
-  Phone: +381 (0)63 84 55 371, +381 (0)21 485 28 15
-  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.

Novi Sad will hold the title of the European Capital of Culture 2022. Cultural stations are part of the product of the strategy for decentralization of cultural spaces within the project Novi Sad 2022 - European capital of culture. Cultural stations have been rehabilitated for the purpose of extending the creative-cultural segment of the city.

Svilara is a new space of culture in a revitalised silk factory, one of the most important symbols of the city's industrial heritage. Located in the oldest part of Novi Sad, the building has a unique charm with interior dominated by the old sculpture, and represents a cutting-edge attraction for both locals and visitors.

- 📍 Đorđa Rajkovića 6b
- ☎ Phone: +381 (0)21 3830561
- 🕒 **Opening hours:** Monday to Friday 10.00 am – 18.00 pm
Closed at weekends

Edjseg is the old castle that was renovated in 2010 and opened its space as the first cultural station in town. The 'Castle for all' is its main concept, offering diverse cultural content for everyone, as well as the opportunities for creative souls who in some way wish to express their creative potential.

- 📍 Antona Čehova 4
- ☎ Phone: +381 (0)21 3830419
- 🕒 **Opening hours:** Monday to Sunday 02.00 to 10.00 pm





Cultural station "Svilara"

A woman with long dark hair is smiling and waving. She is wearing a large, elaborate costume made of many green feathers. On her head is a gold headpiece with intricate designs and small lights. She is also wearing a gold beaded necklace and a gold top. In the background, other people are visible, some taking photos with their phones.

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:

Novi Sad boasts a wide range of events and festivals. They are different in character and size, attracting diverse audiences on local, regional, national and international levels.



EXIT is a multiple award-winning international summer music festival. It is held in Novi Sad every year in July at the Petrovaradin Fortress that many consider one of the best festival sites on the planet. Exit is part of Novi Sad identity and it gathers more than 500 performers at more than 20 stages. Over the years, Exit has hosted some of the greatest music stars such as Pet Shop Boys, Billy Idol, Guns N' Roses, Iggy Pop, David Guetta and many others.

THE INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF CLASSICAL MUSIC - NOVI SAD MUSIC FESTIVITIES (NOMUS)



It 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



It is the largest fair event in Serbia and it gathers the most significant companies in agro industry, agricultural production, machinery, and the best in animal farming. It is held every year in May.

STERIJINO POZORJE (STERIJA'S THEATRE FESTIVAL)



It is a traditional festival of national drama text, which was established in the honour of a great Serbian comedigrapher Jovan Popović - Sterija. It is usually held at the end of May.

ZMAJEVE DEČJE IGRE (ZMAJ'S GAMES FOR CHILDREN)



The event includes 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.



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 or beginning of July.

JAZZ FESTIVAL



This is the festival of international character known for presenting 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.

FESTIVAL OF STREET MUSICIANS - "GRADIĆ FEST"



It gathers artists from all over the world, mainly musicians, but also dancers, theatre groups, performers, and acrobats and it represents a large outdoor artistic workshop where artists and audience participate equally. It is held in Petrovaradin every year in September.

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.

TAMBURICA FEST



It is the event with a unique concept and cultural mission of affirming tamburica music and tamburica as an instrument. It is held every year in June.

YOUTH FAIR



It is held every year in the first half of July. It gathers the representatives of organisers of events, entertainment industry and tourism and destinations of the West Balkans. In addition to the fair programme, the event has also got a rich music programme with most popular bands from the Balkans.

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 in June.

SERBIA FASHION WEEK



In addition to glamorous fashion shows of domestic and world designers, seminars and exhibitions, Serbia Fashion Week also organises the competition of Serbian fashion talents – Fashion Talent Design Competition. It is held in April and November.

NS WINTER FEST



Similar to the world's most attractive Christmas markets, NS Winter Fest fulfils the holiday atmosphere with its diverse programmes, from the fihorse-drawn carriage drive to a "singing Christmas tree".

NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION



Between two Christmases, and between Julian and Gregorian New Years, Novi Sad is the place of joy, happy moments, sharing and giving. During winter holiday festivities Novi Sad squares and streets turn into concert stages and halls, places of universal messages, love, happiness

and giving, places of the open hearts. Novi Sad's Winter Fest, music and dancing, happiness and giving, pleasure and mutuality, unconventionalism and openness, tolerance and accepting, creativity and new experiences, will place Novi Sad into your hearts forever.

During the New Year's Eve, afford yourself a unique experience enjoying in traditional New Year's Concert at the Liberty Square, in songs and dances, pure joy and relaxed atmosphere. This traditional event has become the meeting point of old friends scattered around the world and the place of new meetings that yield with new friendships or future loves.

ICY FOREST



This is skating rink with accompanying contents that is installed in Danube (Dunavski) Park during the New Year's and Christmas holidays. It consists of a central covered skating rink, skating track around the lake in park, small booths with winter delicacies and gifts and restaurants.



LEISURE AND PLEASURE



Laze Telečkog Street



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 2022.

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.



ENTERTAINMENT AND NIGHTLIFE

Novi Sad is known for its excellent nightlife and entertainment

Nightlife in Novi Sad is vibrant and goes on seven days a week, meeting 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 try out 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 and Promenada 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 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 flea market that is located at Klisa, and 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 mostly at five and four star hotels, but hairdressers', manicure and beauticians' are scattered across the whole 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.



FISHERMEN'S ISLAND

Ribarsko ostrvo (Fishermen's Island) is one of the favourite places of Novi Sad citizens for relaxation and rest. This oasis of greenery that leans on the huge Danube is a peninsula with the tourist settlement of the same name and numerous restaurants and čardas. During the summer months the heat is more easily survived with excellent wines and fish menu, and during winter many "čardas" and restaurants provide a warm sanctuary near the fireplace and with gastronomic treats prepared in traditional Vojvodinian way.





GASTRONOMY



In Novi Sad and its surroundings, people have always eaten well, and without any hurry. Multitude of restaurants will please the taste of visitors, even those with the most profound taste. You can opt for international cuisine, but also for dishes that are served as a Sunday lunch in homes, or at “slavas” (family saint days). Fruška Gora wines: Riesling, Neoplanta, Sémillon, Syrmium, Slankamenka, or Bermet are served with homemade dishes. The gastronomic offer of the “salaš” farmsteads and “čarda” restaurants on the Danube has always been well-known as the pleasure that is not to be missed.

“Salaš” farmsteads, “čarda” restaurants and wine trails at the outskirts of the urban area provide the possibility of gastronomic treat, often combined with traditional, cheerful rural festivities. In the atmosphere typical for Vojvodina rural households, in the orchard shade, with traditional food and good wines you can completely unwind and enjoy the slow passage of time.





Čarda - fish restaurants

KAFANA "TAKO JE SUĐENO"

Address: Ribnjak, Gornji put 15, Novi Sad

Phone: +381 (0)21 533 225

Opening hours: Tuesday-Friday from 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Saturday-Sunday from 10.00 a.m. to 01.00 a.m.

Closed on Mondays.

Music: "Tamburica" bands play on Fridays and Saturdays from 09.00 p.m.

ČARDA "AQUA DORIA"

Address: Kamenički put bb, Petrovaradin

Phone: +381 (0)21 64 30 949, +381 (0)63 688 296

Music: Tamburica players (from 09.00 p.m.)

ČARDA "KUĆERAK NA RIBARCU"

Address: Ribarsko ostrvo bb, Novi Sad

Phone: +381 (0)21 500 520, +381 (0)63 562 082

Opening hours: Friday and Saturday from 09.00 a.m. to midnight,

Monday-Thursday and on Sunday from 09.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Music: "Tamburica" bands play on Fridays and Saturdays.

BAR & RESTAURANT "PIKNIK"

Address: Ribarsko ostrvo bb, Novi Sad

Phone: +381 (0)69 17 45 645

Website: www.piknik.rs/kontakt.html

Opening hours: Monday-Thursday and on Sunday from 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Friday and Saturday from 10.00 a.m. to 01.00 a.m.

GUEST HOUSE "SPLAV-DUNAVAC"

Address: Dunavska 0, Futog

Phone: +381 (0)21 895 406, +381 (0)63 888 21 23, +381 (0)60 08 954 06

Website: www.splavdunavac.com

Opening hours: Monday-Friday from 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday from 10.00 a.m. to midnight

Music: Tamburica players

ČARDA "MAČAK"

Address: Kamenjar bb, Novi Sad

Phone: +381 (0)64 123 19 34

Website: www.cardamacaknadunavu.com

Opening hours: every day from 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

ČARDA "KOD BRAŠE"

Address: Begečka jama 56, Begeč

Phone: +381 (0)21 899 111

Opening hours: Monday-Friday from 07.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday from 07.00 a.m. to midnight

ETNO RESTAURANT "BATA PEŽO"

Address: Kamenjar V br. 21, Novi Sad

Phone: +381 (0)62 555 311

Opening hours: Monday-Friday from 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday from 10.00 a.m. to midnight

Music: Piano and guitar



National cuisine restaurants

"ALASKA BARKA"

Address: Ribarsko ostrvo 4, Novi Sad

Phone: +381 (0)21 466 979

"SOKAČE"

Address: Pavla Papa 11

Phone: +381 (0)21 66 22 007

"BALKAN EXPRESS 021"

Address: Kamenički put 1, Petrovaradin

Phone: +381 (0)21 450 444

"VELIKI"

Address: Nikole Pašića 24, Novi Sad

Phone: +381 (0)21 553 420

"PLAVA FRAJLA"

Address: Sutjeska 2, Spens, Novi Sad

Phone: +381 (0)21 66 13 675

"ŽAL ZA MLADOST"

Address: Somborska 49 (Futoški put 99A), Novi Sad

Phone: +381 (0)21 400 934

Wine bars and restaurants

“PROJECT 72 WINE&DELI”

Address: Kosovska 15a

Phone: +381 21 6572720

Website: www.wineanddeli.rs

„FISH&ЗЕЛЕНИШ“

Address: Skerlićeva 2

Phone: +381 21 452002

Website: www.fishizelenis.com

„BARRIQUE“

Address: Negoševa 12

Phone: +381 21 3006869

Website: www.barriquegastropub.rs

„ZAK“

Address: Narodnih heroja 3

Phone: +381 21 447565

Website: hotelpupin.rs/sr/restorani/zak/

„BOUQUET WINE HOUSE“

Address: Dunavska 25

Phone: +381 66 8888021

„WINE THERAPY“

Address: Beogradski kej 31

Phone: +381 21 420204



RECREATION





Novi Sad offers many opportunities for recreation. For example, for easy walking, cycling, roller skating or jogging, the full length of the quay is there for you. Feel free to go over the Liberty Bridge to the Kamenički Park (though you have to push the bike over the bridge for safety reasons). When you are in the park, you can make a break at one of the benches and enjoy the view of the city from a slightly different perspective.

If you are ready for a little more challenging training, those two hundred steps on the Fortress are a proper polygon for that, and if you are even more ambitious, you can check the Skate Park in Liman Park, or Bukovac, where the Bike Park is available to fans of somewhat more extreme recreational activities. If you are more inclined to flatland cycling, you can rent a bicycle and venture outside the city using the Danube bicycle route (Eurovelo 6) in the directions of Hungary or Croatia. The Danube breeze and the riverbank landscape will further enrich the ride with some new experiences. And all this you can experience from the water as well, rafting or paddling in a kayak in a pleasant spring or summer sun.



Cycling

Fruška Gora MTB Marathon is the largest mountain biking event in Serbia that was held in 2017 for the twenty fifth time. This event is held at the end of April or in the beginning of May. More recently the Autumn Fruška Gora MTB Marathon has also been organised.

You can cross the Danube over three bridges, but you can also use the two ferries in the vicinity of Novi Sad: Futog-Beočin and Begeč-Banoštor. They link the Bačka bank of the Danube (Futog and Begeč) with its Srem bank (Beočin and Banoštor). In Futog, the ferry docks near the fish restaurant ("čarda") "Plavi Dunav" (Ribarska bb). In Begeč, the ferry docks near the fish restaurant "Kod Braše" (Begečka jama bb).

You can rent and service your bike in the following shops:
Fanatic, Železnička 56 / Dalamatinska 1, prodaja@fanatic.rs, fanatic.rs
Planet bike, Novosadskog Sajma 23 / Bulevar Oslobođenja 131, planetbike.rs
Invicta bike, Somborski bulevar 25a, info@invictabike.rs, invictabike.rs
NS bike, Filipa Višnjića 47, pitanja@parkingns.rs, pitanja@parkingns.rs,
nsbike.rs

If you wish to stay in a camp whilst cycling through Novi Sad, we recommend:

Auto kamp Farma 47 (16.4 km from Novi Sad)
Međunarodni put bb, Čenej, booking.novisad@gmail.com
booking.novisad@gmail.com, www.agrotourism-novisad.com



Hiking at 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 through the programmes of two mountaineering clubs.

The Mountaineering club "Železničar" was founded in 1951. It offers several regular activities to its members and as well as to anyone interested in walking with them. The programme called "Let's Walk in Nature" was designed to include monasteries, museums, and lakes with an organised guide service provided by experienced guides – members of the club. MSS "Železničar" is the founder of traditional event of regional

significance – Fruška Gora Marathon that gathers several thousands of participants. The club has got its own mountaineers' centre at Popovica.

Information available at:
www.psdzeleznicarns.org.rs

The Mountaineering club "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



Horse riding

The fans of equestrian sport will find all the necessary information by making a direct inquiry to the following clubs:

Equestrian Centre "Petras" (therapeutic, sports and recreational horse riding), Petrovaradin fortress www.petras.org.rs

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



Rent-a-bike

NS BIKE offers both the locals and visitors to rent a bike at an affordable price.

Currently, the bicycles can be rented at thirteen 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 Reljkovićeve Street, etc.. When you transfer yourself to the desired destination, you can drop off the bike at any

designated NS BIKE 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



CITY OUTSKIRTS

Cvejín salaš in Begeč

Some truly amazing places are just a stone's throw from Novi Sad. You can easily and conveniently reach them by public transport within one hour maximum.

Sremski Karlovci

Sremski Karlovci were mentioned in the records for the first time in 1308 as the Fortress named Karom. This small town is of vital importance 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. It is known rich cultural heritage. 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 www.karlovci.org.rs

You can reach Sremski Karlovci by local buses 61 and 62 that leave from the Main bus station in Novi Sad, Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6. For bus timetable go to: www.gspns.co.rs/red-voznje/prigradski



Monasteries of Fruška Gora

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. For bus timetable go to: 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. For bus timetable go to: www.gspns.co.rs/red-voznje/prigradski





Salaš 137

Čenej farmsteads (salaši)

“Salaš” farmsteads are ethno restaurants in rural areas of Vojvodina, that also offer accommodation for tourists. Today they preserve the spirit of the past times, slow life style, homemade food, wine and horses running around the flatland. Our recommendation is to book your place in advance.

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

In the tranquil, pleasant and relaxed atmosphere you can enjoy horse riding, horse-drawn carriage drives, as well as in rich offer of Vojvodina specialities.

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



Pajin salaš

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

Brkin salaš is the estate of the family Matić where you can feel the charms of 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 EAHAE member), organisation of events, and a tailor made concept. The estate itself is of a closed type.

Kamp “Farma 47”, Međunarodni put bb, Čenej; Phone: +381 (0)21 6772 057;

“Salaš” farmsteads at Čenej can be visited by local bus number 35 to Čenej. The bus to Čenej leaves from the Main bus station in Novi Sad, Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6. For bus timetable go to: 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 Main bus station in Novi Sad, Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6. For bus timetable go to: 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 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 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).





Kovilj - Arkanj

With previous announcement, 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 57; +381 (0)21 298 8558, www.mangulice.com (mandatory announcement)

The bus to Kovilj number 24 leaves from the Main bus station in Novi Sad, Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6. For bus timetable go to: 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 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 41; www.podrum-miljevic.co.rs.

The Family Winery Antonijević is in Ledinci, Fruškogorska 1.



Winery "Miljević"

The bus for Stari Ledinci number 76 leaves from the Main bus station in Novi Sad, Bulevar Jaše Tomića 6. For bus timetable go to: www.gspns.co.rs/red-voznje/prigradski

Restoran "Vidikovac", Samarski put bb, Ledinci; www.vidikovac.rs



Winery "Miljević"

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

Railway station
+381 (0)21 443 200

The main bus station
+381 (0)21 444 021,
+381 (0) 444 022

Public transport – information
+381 (0)21 527 399

Healthcare institutions

Emergency centres are available 24/7

Pharmacies are open from 08.00 a.m. to 08.00 p.m. and some are open 24/7.

Post offices and banks

ATM machines can be found across 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

Public telephone booths

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

Public toilet

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



ACCOMMODATION



HOTELS

5* PARK

Novosadskog sajma 35
Phone: +381 (0)21 488 88 88,
website: www.hotelparkns.com
e-mail: info@hotelparkns.com, prodaja@hotelparkns.com,
marketing@hotelparkns.com

5* PREZIDENT

Futoška 109
Phone: +381 (0)21 48 77 444,
website: www.prezidenthotel.com
e-mail: reservations@prezidenthotel.com,
marketing@prezidenthotel.com

4* HOTEL ALEKSANDAR (G)

Bulevar Cara Lazara 79
Phone: +381 (0)21 480 44 00,
website: www.aleksandar-hotel.com
e-mail: repcija@aleksandar-hotel.com

4* HOTEL AMI

Bulevar oslobođenja 30
Phone: +381 (0)21 302 09 40
website: www.amihotel.rs
e-mail: reservations@amihotel.rs

4* CENTAR (G)

Uspenska 1
Phone: +381 (0)21 47 76 333
website: www.hotel-centar.rs
e-mail: office@hotel-centar.rs, repcija@hotel-centar.rs

4* DASH HOTEL (G)

Vršacka 11
Phone: +381 (0)21 403 155,
+381 (0)61 61 61 61
website: www.dash-star.com
e-mail: office@dashstarhotel.com,
office@dash-star.com

4* GARSON LUX (G)

Teodora Pavlovića 30
Phone: +381 21 46 77 10
website: www.garsonlux.rs
e-mail: office@garsonlux.rs

4* LEOPOLD I

Petrovaradinska tvrđava
Phone: +381 (0)21 488 78 78,
website: www.leopoldns.com
e-mail: office@leopoldns.com

4* HOTEL NOVI SAD DOO

Bulevar Jaše Tomića 1
Phone: +381 (0)21 442 511
website: www.hotelnovisad.co.rs
e-mail: hupns@neobee.net

4* PLANETA INN

Jevrejska 36
Phone: +381 (0)21 421 021
website: www.planetainn.com
e-mail: marketingplanetainnhotel@gmail.com

4* HOTEL PUPIN

Narodnih heroja 3
Telefon: +381 (0)21 215 60 00
website: www.hotelpupin.rs
e-mail: info@hotelpupin.rs

4* HOTEL SHERATON

Polgar Andraša 1
Phone: +381 21 48 78 000
website: www.marriott.com
e-mail: info@sheratonnovisad.com

4* SOLE MIO

Sentandrejski put 165
Phone: +381 (0)21 641 41 17,
website: www.hotelsolemio.rs
e-mail: office@hotelsolemio.rs

TOURIST RESORT RIBARSKO OSTRVO 4*

Ribarsko ostrvo 4
Phone: +381 (0)21 466 978,
website: www.ribarskoostvrvo.rs
e-mail: repcija@ribarskoostvrvo.rs, a@ribarskoostvrvo.rs

3* AURORA

Beogradski kej 49
Phone: +381 (0)21 487 14 00, +381 (0)62 80 33 518
website: www.hotelaurora.rs
e-mail: office@hotelaurora.rs

3* BOUTIQUE HOTEL ARTA (G)

Heroja Pinkija 12
Phone: +381 (0)21 68 04 500, +381 (0)21 68 04 525,
website: www.boutiquehotelarta.rs
e-mail: office@boutiquehotelarta.rs

3* DUGA

Ćirila i Metodija 11b
Phone: +381 (0)21 467 000
website: www.hotelduga.com
e-mail: dugahotel@gmail.com

3* FONTANA

Nikole Pašića 27
Phone: +381 (0)21 66 21 779, +381 (0)62 345 040
website: www.restoranfontana.com
e-mail: info@hotelfontana.rs

3* NORCEV

Iriški Venac, Partizanski put bb
Phone: +381 (0)21 48 00 222
website: www.norcev.rs
e-mail: office@norcev.rs

3* PUTNIK

Ilije Ognjanovića 24
Phone: +381 (0)21 66 15 555
website: www.hotelputnik.rs
e-mail: info@hotelputnik.rs, repcija@hotelputnik.rs

3* MEDITERANEO (G)

Ilije Ognjenovića 10
Phone: +381 21 42 71 35
website: www.hotelmediteraneo.rs
e-mail: mediteraneo@sbb.rs

3* SAJAM

Hajduk Veljkova 11
Phone: +381 (0)21 420 267
website: www.hotelsajam.co.rs
e-mail: htpsajam@eunet.rs

3* STARI KROVOVI

Novosadski put 115
Phone: +381 (0)21 402 882, +381 (0)21 63 94 793
website: www.hotel-starikrovovi.com
e-mail: hotelstarikrovovi@eunet.rs

3* VELIKI (G)

Nikole Pašića 24
Phone: +381 (0)21 472 38 40
website: www.veliki.rs
e-mail: info@veliki.rs

3* VOJVODINA

Trg Slobode 2
Phone: +381 (0)21 66 22 122
website: www.hotelvojvodina.rs
e-mail: vojvodina.hotel@gmail.com,
repcija@hotelvojvodina.rs

3* ZENIT (G)

Zmaj Jovina 8
Phone: +381 (0)21 66 21 444, +381 (0)21 66 21 327
website: www.hotelzenit.rs
e-mail: office@hotelzenit.rs, info@hotelzenit.rs

3* HOTEL 11TICA (G)

Matice srpske 11a
Phone: +381 21 38 30 767, +381 69 38 90 07 67
website: www.hotel11tica.rs
e-mail: hotel11tica@gmail.com

2* HOTEL GARDEN (G)

Primorska 50
Phone: +381 64 137 137 1
website: www.hotelgarden.rs
e-mail: office@hotelgarden.rs

2* RIMSKI (G)

Jovana Cvijića 26
Phone: +381 (0)21 443 237, +381 (0)21 443 231
website: www.hotelrimski.com
e-mail: rimski@sezampro.rs, rimski@eunet.rs

2* VIGOR (G)

Jožef Atila 2
Phone: +381 (0)21 689 44 44,
website: www.hotelvigor.com
e-mail: office@hotelvigor.com

1* SVETI GEORGIJE

Okrugičeva 1, Petrovaradin
Phone: +381 (0)21 432 332
website: www.svetigeorgije.co.rs
e-mail: info@svetigeorgije.co.rs

(G) –garni hotel

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