



**FIRST DAY**  
**Old city core**

There is no better way to learn about the rhythm of a city than to visit its main square and that is why you should start your tour around Novi Sad from the Liberty Square. That is the place where important festivals and concerts are organised.

At the initiative of Svetozar Miletić, whose monument is located at the central part on the square, the construction of a monumental building of the Liberty Square – **City Hall** commenced according to the project of an architect György Molnar. The building used to be the venue where widely famous Novi Sad dance balls were organised.

In addition to the City Hall, the Liberty Square is dominated by the **Roman Catholic Parish Church of the Name of Mary** that was built in the period from 1893 to 1895 in Neo-gothic style. The church is also Molnar’s work and it is called the “cathedral” by many citizens of Novi Sad as a token of endearment.

Even the most impatient walkers will enjoy in the rest of the sightseeing tour through the core of Novi Sad that leads through Zmaj Jovina Street all up to the point where it “flows” into Dunavska Street. That is where one can see the **Palace of the Bačka Bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church** that was built in 1741. The Palace leans on the **Church of Saint George** decorated with iconostasis painted by one of the most famous painters in the history of Serbia – Paja Jovanović. Some of the oldest buildings in Novi Sad are lined along Dunavska Street: **At the White Lion’s**, the building built in the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the **City Library**. There is also the **Foreign Art Collection** as well as numerous shops, restaurants, cake shops, passages...

At the end of the street you will see the **Danube Park**, an oasis of greenery with many monuments one of which, namely the one dedicated to a poet and painter Djura Jakšić, as it is believed, grants wishes if you whisper them into it’s ear. Opposite the park there are the **Museum of Vojvodina** and **Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina**.



If you devote two or three hours more you can also sightsee a wider city core bordered with Zlatne Grede, Miletićeva, Grčkoškolska, Pašićeva streets and Marija Trandafil’s Square. That is where you will find the **Platoneum building**, the seat of the Novi Sad branch of the Serbian Academy of Science and Arts, as well as the **House at the Icon’s** or birth house of Marija Trandafil, the biggest benefactor among the Serbs. The nearby square was named after her since thanks to her donations the building of **Matica Srpska**, the oldest and most respectable Serbian cultural and scientific institution, was erected there. The **Church of Saint Nicholas**, the oldest Orthodox Church built in 1730, is also in the vicinity. The sons of Mileva Marić and Albert Einstein were baptised in it in 1913. At the end of Miletićeva Street there is the **Greek Catholic Church of Saint Apostles Peter and Paul**, one of rare buildings that were not destroyed in bombardment of Novi Sad in 1849.

Novi Sad is the city of museum and galleries. The representational gallery exhibitions of national significance are located in the city core, at the Gallery Square. Permanent exhibition of the **Gallery of Matica Srpska** provides the visitors with the insight into the Serbian creative work of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, **The Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection** keeps and exhibits the most important works of the Serbian and Yugoslav art made in the period between the two World Wars. **Gallery of Fine Arts - Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić** keeps and presents the works of contemporary Serbian fine art from the period after the World War II. During the evening hours we recommend you to enjoy in some of the opera and ballet performances of the **Serbian National Theatre** as well as in concerts of classical music in the **Novi Sad Synagogue**.

**Petrovaradin Fortress**

**Petrovaradin Fortress** – the Gibraltar on the Danube is the most attractive tourist zone of Novi Sad. It is one of the best preserved fortifications in Europe and at the same time an exceptional example of the European military architecture. The Fortress was built from 1692 to 1780; it spreads across 112 ha, and has 10 gates, 12,000 loopholes and room for 100 cannons. The Fortress is dominated by the **Clock Tower**, the symbol of Novi Sad, known



also as the “drunken clock”, whose big hand shows hours and small hand shows minutes. Nowadays, Petrovaradin Fortress is the space ennobled by art studios, **City Museum of Novi Sad, Gallery and Atelier 61, Planetarium**, restaurants and cafés. It is also the venue of one of the most significant music festivals in Europe – **EXIT**.

A baroque **Suburbium** is a part of Petrovaradin Fortress with **Roman Catholic Church of Saint George with a convent**, which has a special value and which was built from 1701 to 1714. Nearby you can see the **Belgrade gate** (18<sup>th</sup> century), birth house of the Austrian general and Croatian ban Josip Jelačić (1801-1859) and **Serbian Orthodox Church of Saint Paul** (1922).

We recommend you to stop and enjoy the view from the terrace of the upper plateau of the Fortress or one of the restaurants, or taste the specialities from the kitchen of the **“Leopold I”** hotel.

**SECOND DAY**  
**Novi Sad on the bank of the river**

During summer part of a year, in addition to visiting Petrovaradin Fortress and old city core, we also recommend the revealing of all the beauties of the City on the Grand River. The Danube is the main avenue of Novi Sad, which descends onto the river not only with its oldest streets and representational buildings but also with new city quarters, promenades, beaches, “čarda” taverns and weekend resorts.

There is also **Štrand**, the most beautiful beach on the Danube according to many, and definitely the most popular city beach for more than a century that is in summer the venue of various sports competitions, concerts, festivals...

Many citizens of Novi Sad have their weekend cottages at the nearby **Ribarsko Ostrvo and Kamenjar**, places with numerous “čarda” taverns and restaurants where from you can set off onto a relaxed journey along the Danube or navigate along its arms, river islands and marshes looking for herons, black-crowned night herons or other rare birds inhabiting this area.

**Sremska Kamenica** is on the left bank of the Danube and it leans



on the foothills of Fruška Gora. **Serbian Orthodox Church of the Holly Mother’s Birth** and **Zmaj’s Museum**, namely the house in which Jovan Jovanović Zmaj used to live for some time, are in its centre. **Kamenički Park** and **Marcibany-Karacsony Castle** that is located in it are special attractions.

**Events and nightlife**

More than 200 festivals are organised in Novi Sad every year and **EXIT** is the most famous among them. This music festival, which has been visited by spectators from more than 90 countries of the world since its establishment in 2000, has been twice proclaimed the European festival of the year. However, the City of Novi Sad that is going to be the **European Youth Capital in 2019** and **European Capital of Culture in 2021** has also got a number of other contents throughout the year.

Those who love classical music can enjoy in **Novi Sad Music Festivities (NOMUS)**. Since the year 2000 the **International Festival of Street Musicians** is organised every year by the end of summer and it brings to the city streets both affirmed and non-affirmed artists from the whole world.

Novi Sad has a long theatre tradition and **Sterijino Pozorje (Sterija’s Theatre Days)** and **International Festival of Alternative and New Theatre (INFANT)** are the festivals with the longest continuity. The youngest are not forgotten either since numerous interesting cultural and entertainment events are organised for them every year, the most famous among them being **Zmaj’s Games for Children**.

In Novi Sad you do not need to wait for a special occasion or event to have good time – every day you can enjoy in some of its numerous cafés, clubs, discotheques, taverns, beer houses, rafts... and after such a “warm-up” head to the heart of nightlife in Novi Sad – **Laze Telečkog Street** and adjust the rest of the evening to your mood and music taste, or go to some of the rafts at **Ribarac**.

Explore the night map of Novi Sad gradually and “firsthand” because it constantly changes and gets supplemented, season in season out.



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### Shopping and gastronomy

You can spend your free time in Novi Sad shopping in several big shopping malls – from “**Novi Bazaar**” and “**Pariski Magazin**” to “**Mercator**” and “**BIG**”. If, however, you prefer outdoor shopping, you will be thrilled by a mysterious network of small shops and souvenir shops that links Pašićeva, Zmaj Jovina and Dunavska streets.

When you get hungry from a long walk a demanding task will be put in front of you: to select an ideal place for lunch or dinner. Many songs have been written about local specialities with a good reason. If you intend to stick by a narrow city centre of Novi Sad and taste the best local specialities you will not make a mistake if you visit some of numerous restaurants and taste some of their delicacies.

Various international cuisines have been growingly present within the recent years. In addition to Italian cuisine, which has grown local in all the parts of the world, you can enjoy in excellent Chinese food, French cuisine, as well as in beautiful fish/Mediterranean restaurants, or restaurants specialised for vegans and vegetarian food lovers.

In addition to fireworks for palates, true hedonists can also find an unrepeatable ambience typical for this part of Europe in “čarda” taverns, unique catering facilities along the Danube or at some of numerous “salaš” farmsteads in the vicinity of Novi Sad.

### THIRD DAY Fruška Gora

Fruška Gora area is a set of exceptional attractiveness. Fruška Gora animal and plant wildlife, landscape, thermal springs – spas, and lakes represent the basis for tourism of specific interests (walking, cycling tourism, watching of rare plant and bird species, fishing, hunting), as well as for recreational and picnic programmes, schools



in nature, nautical, health-spa/wellness tourism, horse riding, sledding, collecting of medicinal herbs and mushrooms...

If you set off towards Fruška Gora taking the road that leads via Petrovaradin and Tekije you will encounter the ecumenical shrine dominated by the **Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Snow** (1881) that was built in the memory of the Petrovaradin battle (1716) and great victory of the Christian Army over the Turks. The next stop on that road is at **Sremski Karlovci**, a small baroque town that is very important for the history of the Serbs because it was the seat of the Serbian Metropolitanate and Patriarchy. It is the founding place of the **Theological School**, the second one in the Orthodox world, as well as the **Grammar School of Sremski Karlovci**, the first school of this type among the Serbs. The town is known after monuments of culture and institutions that were founded mainly during the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> century: **Patriarch's Residence, Grammar School of Sremski Karlovci, Orthodox Congregational Church, Chapel of Peace** - erected at the site where Karlovci peace treaty was signed in 1699, **Theological School Seminary** – boarding school for students of the Theological School, and **Fountain “Four Lions”** – erected to commemorate the completion of the first public water pipeline.

The town of Sremski Karlovci has a long tradition of grapevine growing and **Irig, Banoštor and Šid** are also well known wine centres at Fruška Gora. Did you know that Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius Probus planted the first grapevine at Fruška Gora in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century already? The Emperor obviously knew what he was doing because the soil and climate of the region are exceptionally favourable for high quality grape growing. Thanks to him the viticulture of this region is among the oldest in Europe and Fruška Gora wines have attracted people of delicate taste from the ancient times. Well known wine varieties of this region include Riesling, Frankovka, Merlot, Game, Vranac, Portuguiser, Augsburg ... as well as Bernmet, an authentic desert wine that is made exclusively of grape grown in the vineyards from the slopes of Fruška Gora, enriched with 24 to



26 aromatic herb varieties that was allegedly served at the famous ship “Titanic”.

### Picnic to an island mountain

Thus, if you do not lose yourself in tastes and smells of divine wines (and accompanying delicacies) served in beautiful wineries, you can spend a day walking along Fruška Gora. This mountain offers excellent conditions for picnic goers and walkers and although conquering of its fitness tracks does not require your top form all you need is one of experienced guides with you to show you all the beauties of Fruška Gora. Mountaineering programmes organised on a weekly basis take walking lovers to the picnic sites such as **Stražilovo, Glavica, Popovica, Iriški Venac, TV tower, Zmajevac, Brankovac, Andrevlje, Osovlje, Ležimir, Letenka and Testera**. In addition to picnic sites you can also visit some of the numerous lakes.

The mountain, which is only 539 meters high, is also know as the “**Serbian Athos**” or “**Serbian Holly Mountain**” because it accommodates **16 monasteries**: Krušedol, Grgeteg, Staro and Novo Hopovo, Vrdnik, Jazak, Velika Remeta, Mala Remeta, Beočin, Rakovac, Djipša, Privina Glava, Kuveždin, Petkovic, Bešenovo and Šišatovac.

If you get tired of walking you can resort to sanctuary and rest in **Vrdnik and Slankamen** spas, which offer not only the therapeutic programmes but also pleasant anti-stress packages. In summer you can also enjoy in healing waters of their outdoor pools.

Along with some of Fruška Gora wines, the best souvenir you can take from here is the Fruška Gora protected product – **lime honey**. Unlike all other similar products in the world it contains 60 percents of lime pollen grains. The area and climate within which the Fruška Gora lime trees grow contribute additionally to its fantastic taste.



### In a beautiful Vojvodina flatland...

If you set off along the old Subotica road, and drive for some ten kilometres of pleasant journey, you will come to **Čenej**, an old Bačka village, currently known as the settlement of “**salaš**” farmsteads, traditional Vojvodina estates that keep the spirit of the past times, homemade food and horses running across the flatland. This is where you can slow down the time at least for a moment and enjoy in the ambience typical for rural households in Vojvodina, in the shade of an orchard, with traditional food and good wines. You can visit “Salašarska bašta”/ “Salaš 137” (restaurant with accommodation 3”), (advance booking) “Pajin salaš” (restaurant), “Brkin salaš” (food and accommodation 4”), “Mitin salaš” (restaurant with accommodation 2”), Equestrian Centre for Rehabilitation, Recreation, Relaxation and Education “U sedlu”, Salaš 341, and Educational Camp of the School for Elementary and Secondary Education Milan Petrović. There are also the Auto Camp “Farma 47” and restaurant with accommodation “Bulać”.

Čenej has preserved the fame of Novi Sad as the former Yugoslav aviation centre since one of many airports that used to be located in this region has survived and continues to live there. “**Čenej**” **Airport** is the host to the Aero Club “Novi Sad” and it was the venue of the European Paragliding Cup.

### “On the Beautiful Blue Danube”

Did you know that Johann Strauss Junior started his career in Novi Sad? This is where he held his first big concert in 1847 and inspired by a beautiful city he even wrote o piece titled “Memory of Novi Sad”. However, according to the legend, his much better known work “**On the Beautiful Blue Danube**” was created a little bit farther, in **Futog** where he was a guest of a famous count Kotek. **The count Kotekt family** left a deep trace in the history of that village and thanks to their donations the **Roman Catholic Church of the Jesus Heart** was built there. The church holds the third biggest organs



in the region. The **Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Cosmas and Damian**, which was built in 1776, is also located in Futog.

In addition to a blue river and interesting history, Futog also offers a unique speciality that was widely written about during the Turkish times already – a legendary **Futog cabbage**. **Futoška kupusijada** is the event dedicated to it, a true holiday of this protected product of Vojvodina where the citizens of Futog broke the Guinness’s record in cooking the biggest cabbage meal in 2008 by making 6,556 “sarmas”.

You can taste the specialities with this authentic ingredient at **Gostiona Splav-Dunavac** and **Plavi Dunav**.

**Begeč** is the place in the vicinity of Futog that became famous for its **Begeč carrot**, the product with protected geographic origin.

Begeč leans on **Begečka Jama**, the monument of nature, a significant habitat of the nesting birds. There you can find fishing resorts, beach, weekend resort and catering facilities.

That is where you can have lunch or dinner at one of the “čarda” taverns such as “Čarda kod Braše”, “Čarda na jami” or feel the atmosphere of an authentic rural household of this region at “Cvejn salaš”. In addition to homemade dishes you also have a three-star accommodation at your disposal (with advance booking).

### Kovilj, Budisava and Kač

**Kovilj** is an old Bačka village located at the outskirts of Kovilj-Petrovaradin Marsh. The records mention it for the first time in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The place is known after two churches and the monastery - the **Serbian Orthodox Monastery Kovilj** with the church dedicated to St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel. According to the legend it was founded by St. Sava. There are also two Serbian Orthodox churches from the 19<sup>th</sup> century - **Serbian Orthodox**



**Church of Christ's Ascension** and **Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Thomas the Apostle**, as well the **birth house of Laza Kostić**, a famous Serbian writer, poet, and translator.

The village is located at the outskirts of Kovilj-Petrovaradin Marsh. It is a special nature reservation that spreads across the surface of 4,840 ha. A spacious marsh has been created on the old Danube arms. It is the habitat of rare bird species registered as the IBA area. **Arkanj** site is a famous fishing resort.

Storks are the most famous inhabitants of this area and you will see their nests on almost every lamppost in the village.

You can experience an authentic Bačka architecture and lifestyle in the youngest and the oldest village of Šajkaška region – **Budisava and Kač**.

**Budisava** is one of Novi Sad’s suburban settlements. The **Roman Catholic Church of Holly Mother**, which dominates its centre, was built in 1908 in Neo-gothic style, with the tower that is 45 meters high. In the vicinity there is the **Ethno House** made thanks to the efforts of Tibor Milanović. It holds the museum display showing the way in which the houses of most Budisava dwellers were arranged at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. In the yard there is the collection of agricultural tools that were used for land cultivation, old well and a series of photographs presenting the social life of people living there in the period between the two World Wars.

**Kač** is at the distance of 8 km from Novi Sad. **Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas** is in the centre of the settlement. It was built in the period from 1840 to 1844. At the entrance into the village (from the direction of Budisava) there is a newly founded **Monastery of the Serbian Orthodox Church dedicated to Christ's Ascension**. The fishing resort **Crni vir (Black Whirlpool)** was designed specifically for fishing lovers.

