

NOVI SAD

GUIDE TO
CULTURE
AND TOURISM



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**Don't try to
understand it,
feel it.**



**NOVI
SAD**

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AND TOURISM**

NOVI SAD – THE TIMELINE

The territory of today's Srem is within the Roman Empire. The Romans built the fortress Cusum on the Petrovaradin rock.

10th year after Christ

Petrovaradin was conquered by the Ottoman Turks. The fortress with the settlement that surrounds it became the centre of the Srem Sanjak nahia (nāhiyah).

16th century

13th century

A Cistercian monastery was built. During the reign of the Hungarian king Bela IV, a fortified Cistercian monastery was built in the area where a contemporary Petrovaradin Fortress is located. Its church was dedicated to the Beatifical Virgin Mary.

1683 - 1699

The Great Viennese War or the War of the Holy League. The war between the Ottoman Empire and several European powers began with the Second Siege of Vienna, and ended with the defeat of the Ottoman Turks in several battles. One of them - the Battle of Srankamen (1691) is connected with the Fruška Gora area.

Karlovci Peace Treaty.

The peace treaty was signed between the Austrian Empire and its allies on the one hand, and the Ottoman Empire on the other, with the mediation of the Netherlands and England. According to the provisions of the peace treaty, the border in Srem was placed to the south of Petrovaradin. At the site where the negotiations took place, a building with four opposite doors was originally erected so that all delegations would have equal status and importance. The place was marked with a chapel in 1710. The Chapel of Our Lady of Peace got its modern look at the beginning of the 19th century. It was renovated several times during the 19th, 20th and 21st century

1699

Elibertation.

The rich inhabitants of the Petrovaradin Trench bought the status of a free royal city from the Austrian Empress and Hungarian Queen Maria Theresa for the sum of 80,000 Rhine forints in silver. The proclamation of the Petrovaradin Trench as an independent entity with privileges that would initiate the economic and cultural development of the town meant a change in the name of the town to Neoplanta - Neusatz, Újvidék, which the Serbs, making the majority at that time, translated as - Novi Sad.

February 1st, 1748

1716

The battle of Petrovaradin. The battle between the Austrian and Turkish armies ended with the victory of the Austrians. The victorious army was commanded by Eugene of Savoy. The monument dedicated to the victory of the Christian army, which included Serb border guards, was built in 1902 on a hill called Vezirac, because it was believed that the tent of the Turkish commander, the defeated Damad Ali Pasha, was put up there.

1848 - 1849

The Rebellion. During the revolutionary 1848/1849, when the Serbian community, having declared the Serbian Vojvodina, sided with Austria, Novi Sad was bombed from the Petrovaradin Fortress in 1849. One third of houses were destroyed then, and the population was halved.

Novi Sad and the entire area of Vojvodina were within the Habsburg Monarchy.

After the end of the World War I, Novi Sad was within the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (since 1929, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia). In 1929, the city became the seat of the Danube Banovina of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

1918 - 1941

1941 - 1944

Occupation.
During the World War II, the area of Bačka was occupied by Horthy's Hungary and Srem by the puppet Independent State of Croatia.

Novi Sad Raid.

The Hungarian occupation authorities organized and carried out the massacre of the civilian population of Novi Sad. According to the data published in the "Short History of Novi Sad", 1246 people were killed, mostly Jews and Serbs.

January 21st to 23rd, 1942

October 23rd, 1944

The Day of liberation in the World War II. On that day, the units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia entered Novi Sad, followed by those of the Red Army.

As an important economic, cultural, political, and university centre Novi Sad was developing within the socialist Yugoslavia. As the capital of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina it was the flywheel of overall development, the place where the education, work of public administration bodies, and judiciary were operating in the languages of nations and nationalities of Vojvodina, which was also followed by the media scene (newspapers, publishing, and television). This accomplishment is still implemented today.

1944 -1992

Novi Sad has been an administrative, political, and cultural centre of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which is an integral part of the Republic of Serbia.

Since 2006

1992 - 2006

Novi Sad was a cultural, economic and administrative centre within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and in the period from 2003 to 2006 of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. During NATO bombardment of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in spring 1999, the city and its surroundings suffered significant destruction that included three bridges across the Danube that made its recognisable appearance.

2019

Novi Sad has been an administrative, political, and cultural centre of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which is an integral part of the Republic of Serbia.

Novi Sad is a European Capital of Culture. It is a project of joint efforts of all interested stakeholders in the field of revitalization of cultural heritage, redesigning of the city's cultural identity through the development of intersectoral and intercultural dialogue, decentralisation of culture and inclusion of the citizens in all processes related to that.

2022





**THE CITY IN THE
FLATLAND STARING
AT THE SKY**





Novi Sad is a port built on the promises provided by the meeting of the mighty Danube, the endless greenery of the flatland and the blue sky. It is a seemingly peaceful and truly unobtrusive city. Its history is an exciting and often tragic story. The origin of modern Novi Sad, or Neoplanta, Újvidek, and Neusatz as it was called in Latin, Hungarian and German, is connected with the construction of a powerful Austrian fortress from the 18th century, which even today immediately captures the eye and easily occupies the imagination of every traveller.

As early as in the 19th century, the French Slavist Louis Leger characterized Novi Sad as Brussels of a small world whose Paris was Belgrade, drawing a parallel with the exile of Victor Hugo, who had to leave Paris and go to Brussels as a Republican. Political refugees also came to Novi Sad, and the most famous among them were the first Serbian socialists. For the historian and publicist Danilo Medaković, the city was the Ratzen (Serbian) Paris, for Svetozar Miletić, the most important Serbian politician in the Habsburg Monarchy, it was Serbian Athens, while for the Austrian Chancellor Alexander Bach, whose rule was known as Bach's absolutism, it was the head of the political hydra of Yugoslavism.

In the 19th century, a town in the southern periphery of the Habsburg Monarchy, and in the 20th century, the city in the north of the Balkans, Novi Sad has always been the centre where the intellectual elite of different religions and nations was a part of enlightened Central Europe, and then a bridge on which different ideas and identities fruitfully met. Today, just as in the past, Novi Sad - the European Capital of Culture 2022 - is the one that inherits the unique alchemy of many urbanities and aesthetics, the one that is only seemingly silent, while at the same time it invites you to a close encounter that cannot disappoint you.

Novi Sad is a wonderful city, where, if you approach it openly, you will immediately understand that you belong to it.





PETROVARADIN FORTRESS – CULTURAL CONTENTS WITHIN A FORMER MILITARY FORTIFICATION



Petrovaradin Fortress is one of the most important preserved European fortifications. In addition to being a symbol of Novi Sad, it is a witness to a tradition that strongly relies on European culture, but also the most attractive tourist zone of Novi Sad.

Petrovaradin Fortress, the “Gibraltar on the Danube”, was built by the Austrians in the period from 1692 to 1780 according to the system of Sébastien de Vauban. It is a masterpiece of military architecture built in such a way as to surprise the conquerors at almost every spot. Today, it is a place where every part can offer surprising spaces and contents to new conquerors - tourists and visitors.

The streams of visitors usually stop at the Upper Fortress, dominated by the following buildings: Long and Simple Barracks, Gunpowder Depot (Arsenal or Mamula’s Barracks), Officer’s Pavilion with a terrace and the Clock Tower. Almost all the visitors, especially those who come to the Petrovaradin Fortress for the first time, come to the Tower with a clock which is its landmark. The peculiarity of the clock mechanism attracts attention, both with a diameter measuring a little less than three meters and with an unexpected solution where the large hand shows hours and the small one shows minutes. The area in front of the Clock Tower is one of the most famous lookouts from which you can see the towers of the churches and the dome of the Synagogue on the Bačka side of the city. Fans of the scenes that bring strong feelings, especially those painted in romantic tones, go for a walk to the Bastion of the Empress Maria Theresa, from where they can see the Fruška Gora hills and the Danube. Sometimes, in the hours of the first twilight, the view of Novi Sad and its surroundings has an enchanting effect on the observer.

There is also a significant number of visitors who decide to learn more about the history of the Petrovaradin Fortress, about Petrovaradin and Novi Sad through the permanent exhibitions of the City Museum of Novi Sad.

The central building of the City Museum of Novi Sad is located in the former Mamula’s Barracks. The Museum exhibits document the origin and development of the Fortress as well as the centuries-old way of life and work of the inhabitants in the once different urban spaces that used to surround the Fortress. Visitors can choose to visit the exhibition space on the ground floor, which talks about the history of the Petrovaradin Fortress, and the Contingency War Well from the 18th century, or the exhibition about the civic life of Novi Sad residents from the 18th to the 20th century they can find on the first floor. Out of 16 km of underground military tunnels (galleries) in total that were built as a system of defensive corridors below the surface, one kilometre was prepared for organized and announced visits. Accompanied by a guide one can visit the dungeons, galleries, corridors and spaces for accommodation of soldiers and thus understand the architecture of the 18th century fortifications. A walk through the underground military tunnels requires the full attention of visitors, but in return, they are left with a permanent fascination with what they see, which calls for a return.





Recommendations: The City Museum of Novi Sad includes: Foreign Art Collection (Novi Sad), “Jovan Jovanović Zmaj” Memorial Collection (Sremska Kamenica) and the Native Collection of Sremski Karlovci (Sremski Karlovci). The central building of the City Museum of Novi Sad, as well as the Foreign Art Collection, exhibit luxury items for everyday use, furniture and paintings that the rich residents of Novi Sad bought in Austria, Hungary, Italy and Germany. One should not miss the opportunity to see the

collection of watches from the 18th and 19th centuries in the Foreign Art Collection, which is the legacy of Dr Branko Ilić (Dunavska 29). The most valuable among the exhibits is the clock with a porcelain vase from the 18th century from the French Sevres Workshop, an extraordinary example of art from the time of Louis XVI. There is also the clock with Apollo and Selena, the clock with the Shepherdess and the clock on an alabaster pedestal, all from the 19th century.

The Long Barracks is the building that attracts the visitors' attention primarily because of its large dimensions, and because of the contents that are partly designated to tourists. The exclusive Hotel Leopold I showing a luxurious interior in almost each detail in such a natural way, not only evokes the splendour and pomp of the Habsburgs who built the Fortress, but also often makes guests feel imperial.

A unique cultural institution that serves to the honour of Novi Sad begins where the Hotel ends. It is the Institution for manufacture of tapestries, "Atelier 61", one of the few institutions in the world that preserves the tradition of weaving. Its peculiarity is in the fact that large-format tapestries are made here according to the designs of famous artists. During more than half a century, the tapestries from "Atelier 61" have received high recognitions at the national and international level and thus contributed to the workshop to be on the map of cultural institutions of great importance. The Gallery of Tapestries "Boško Petrović", named after the founder of the institution, makes a part of the Institution for manufacture of tapestries "Atelier 61".

"Atelier 61" was created at the time when the Petrovaradin Fortress, as a top-class military facility, was transforming itself into a space of many alternative contents thanks to the initiative of artists who took over parts of former military workshops, warehouses, officer's apartments and even parts of underground communication tunnels. This is how another authentic institution was formed, which gathers around 200 artists: painters, sculptors, designers, photographers, composers and architects. It is the Association of Artists of the Petrovaradin Fortress "Likovni krug" ("Fine Art Circle"), the largest informal colony of artists in the world. Their presence gave a special character to the modern look of the former military fortification, since a large number of studios with constant formal and informal exhibitions of paintings, photographs and sculptures gave a new creative platform for various valorisations, including tourism. Due to accessibility of the studios on the ground floor of the Long Barracks they are traditionally in the focus of visitors.

There are also spaces that the artists who use them have adapted to the tourist demand (they offer certain contents during the tourists' visits), thus enabling a new view of the historical and everyday life of the Petrovaradin Fortress. One of them is the Archery Club NS 2002, where archery activities take place in the summer months in the miraculous space of earthen trenches surrounded by the mighty walls of the never conquered Petrovaradin Fortress. The space, also known to many as the "Elizabeth's Bastion", is adapted to modern visitors who, in addition to the exercise field, are also offered one for enjoyment and entertainment. In the studio of the art photographer Dragan Kurucić, accumulated stories about soldiers (who lived in its scattered womb under the arms and with horses for a month), about mined traps for attackers, about communication routes leading to the womb of the earth through four parallel levels are spreading and gathering along several corridors.... As long as your eye reaches, and your memory perceives, everything is full of materialized history, and some of tradition, of Austrian, Hungarian, and Serbian origin.





Recommendations: The visit to the Institution for manufacture of tapestries, "Atelier 61", should be announced in advance. That is where you can see the weaving process and a part of already made large size tapestries.

An appointment made several days in advance is required for the visit to the Archery Club NS 2002 and Studio Kurucić. The studios of some artists who are the members of the Fine Art Circle are occasionally open to visitors. If there is no notice posted on the

door, you must ask for the permission from the artist, the owner of the studio, to enter his or her workspace. It often happens to be an inspiring experience. The ITD Gallery has fixed opening hours and welcomes the visitors.

Visits to the Petrovaradin Fortress are regularly offered by Novi Sad tourist agencies.

The Supplement to the Guide contains contact details for all the listed recommendations.

There is also another building at the Upper Fortress that is a favourite destination of visitors. It is the Officers' Pavilion with a terrace. This one-story building, built in 1718, was a venue for balls and ceremonial festivities, some of which included the receptions on the occasion of the arrival of the Austrian emperors Joseph II, Franz I and Francis Joseph. Today, on the ground floor there are exclusive restaurants that use a spacious terrace with one of the most beautiful views of the city.

Recommendation: Next to the Officers' Pavilion at the Petrovaradin Fortress there is a Planetarium, which is one of two in Serbia, along with the one in Belgrade. The Novi Sad Astronomical Observatory was recently renovated and is located near the Academy. The Planetarium is open for public visits and you can obtain the information about the opening hours from the Astronomical Society of Novi Sad. Contact details can be found in the Supplement to this Guide.

The Baroque Suburbium was built in parallel with the completion of the works on the mighty fortification. The Roman Catholic Church of St. George, a monumental, Baroque temple from the beginning of the 18th century can be singled out there for its significance. Many art historians believe that the complex of the former Jesuit temple, today the Parish Church of St. George with the convent, is the most valuable sacral Baroque building in Vojvodina. The splendour of the church interior is fascinating. The five altars are dominated by the main one, dedicated to St. George above which there is a monumental painting of the patron. The importance of the temple is evidenced by the fact that it was visited by the Emperor Francis Joseph I and regent Aleksandar. The Church of St. George treasures the painting of Our Lady of the Snow from Tekije, a gift from the famous military leader Eugene of Savoy, the winner of the battles against the Ottomans near Senta in 1697, Petrovaradin in 1716 and Belgrade in 1717. Below the Baroque temple there is a crypt where members of the nobility, clergy, important persons and high ranking officers were buried during the 18th and in the first half of the 19th century. Among them is Joseph de Stuart, a member of the Scottish Stuart dynasty. The church is occasionally open for visits.

Judging by the exterior, the houses in the Suburbium of the Petrovaradin Fortress resemble to cookies covered with colourful fondant. This is confirmed by groups of tourists who click their cameras while they walk a short distance from Trg vladike Nikolaja (Bishop Nikolaj's Square) to the stairway leading to the Upper Town of the Petrovaradin Fortress.





ABOUT THE BUILDINGS OF NOVI SAD AND THEIR BUILDERS



The architecture of the city is a platform for communication between a man, community and space. The manner in which we are going to experience the city largely depends on the image or perception we create about it, in essence on its architecture. History, cultural and economic development and much about the population of Novi Sad can be learned through private and public, profane and religious buildings, streets, squares and the milieu they form together.

Experience of the Tourist Info Center shows that there are groups of foreign tourists who like to explore architectural heritage. The following article therefore aims to inform, encourage and direct, both trip organizers, and visitors of Novi Sad, towards new destination content, possible tourist routes which will tell stories about the buildings and builders of Novi Sad.

The information that follows is given on the basis of the following papers: Mitrović, Vladimir et.al. "Graditelji Novog Sada - druga polovina XIX veka – prva polovina XX veka ("Builders of Novi Sad - second half of the 19th century - first half of the 20th century") www.graditeljins.wordpress.com/graditelji-info/ accessed in June 2020; Stančić, Donka (2017) Novi Sad od kuće do kuće 2 (Novi Sad from House to House 2). Novi Sad: Studio Bečkerek. It is the matter of valuable treasures of data about Novi Sad given through the story of builders and building industry, which makes them the representatives of the most affirmative brochures about the city and the emotional souvenirs we take out into the world.



HERE
CITY



FROM ELIBERTATION TO THE REBELLION

Following the chronology of constructional development of Novi Sad, beginning with the Elibertation (1748), we can state that the original urban matrix was lost. Valuable buildings of Baroque and Classicism disappeared during one of the greatest sufferings of the city in the Rebellion in 1849, when only 808 buildings out of the existing 2,812 remained standing after the bombardment with cannons from the Petrovaradin Fortress. Within the fund of the built structures that remained and kept their original appearance in its entirety or in part, several buildings should be mentioned. The House called "Kod belog lava" ("At the White Lion's"), built around 1720, is considered to be the oldest building on the Bačka side of the modern city. It is located on the corner of Zmaj Jovina and Dunavska Street. The building has not been preserved in its original form, because the floor has been renovated in a Baroque-Classicist manner. On the other side of Zmaj Jovina Street, at the place where it transcends into Pašićeva, there is the Raletić's house from 1751. The building represents the Baroque style of building. The building of the Roman Catholic Parish Office - Plebanija was built in 1808 and did not perish in the Rebellion. Unlike the above-mentioned houses whose designers remained unknown, we know that the Catholic Parish Office was designed by Georg Efinger. The name of the designer and the year of construction still stand above the front door of the building, which still serves as the office of the Catholic parish and pastor's apartment. Art historians believe that this building in the Catholic churchyard is one of the most valuable examples of architecture from the transition period from Baroque to Classicism in Novi Sad.

In the central city zone, there are examples of private and public buildings built in the 19th century on the foundations from the 18th century. The attention of visitors is attracted by the building in Đure Jakšića Street, which partly leans against the yard of the St. Nicholas Church. The building known as Visarion's Hospital was built in 1741, thanks to the Bishop of Bačka Visarion Pavlović, as a hospital and a shelter for poor people for the needs of the Serbian community in Novi Sad. The floor was added in 1847. The building was not destroyed in the Rebellion, and art historians consider it a representative of Baroque building. Today it accommodates the Academy of Arts in Novi Sad.

Rarity: The house "At the White Lion's" on the left side of the former carriage passage holds the remains of a winch well, which testifies to an important fact of everyday life in the 18th and 19th centuries - water supply. It is also a reminder of the times when water from the Danube was freely used for drinking, cooking and washing.



TWO CITY CORES: URBAN SPACE AROUND THE CHURCH OF THE NAME OF MARY AND BISHOP'S PALACE

At the turn of the 17th and 18th century, the centre of the town was at the end of the contemporary Zmaj Jovina Street, where the old Bishop's Palace was built in 1741. During the first half of the 18th century already, the centre moved along today's Zmaj Jovina Street until it stopped at the nowadays Trg slobode (Liberty Square).

The characteristic recognisability of the modern city centre – Liberty Square - was decisively determined by the most important works of the “Baumeister” (builder) György Molnár - the City Hall and the Roman Catholic Church of the Name of Mary. The City Hall was built in 1894 in the Neo-Renaissance style, and the Church of the Name of Mary in 1895 in the Neo-Gothic style. The Catholic Church yard behind the temple is defined by several important buildings. In addition to the Parish Office, there is the “Vatican” Palace from 1930, which was designed by Daka Popović in the manner of historicism and post-secession and the building of the Catholic Church Parish Office from 1939, designed by Pavle Cocek, which now accommodates the Cultural Centre of Novi Sad.

Adjacent to the Church of the Name of Mary, and partly in the Catholic Church yard, there is the residential and business Palace “Gvozdeni čovek” (“Iron Man”) that part of the professional public sees as a symbol of building tradition of Novi Sad from the beginning of the 20th century. The Palace of the designer Károly Kovács was built in the period from 1908 to 1909 in the Secession style. Its name is defined by the warrior's armour from the past times placed in a niche under the dome of the building.

The area of the Liberty Square, in addition to the monumental works of György Molnár, is defined by several other buildings. The former Vojvođanska banka owns two palaces, the first one, which leans on Njegoševa Street, was built according to the project of Lipót Baumhorn in 1907 for the needs of the Savings Bank of the Novi Sad Catholic Community in the Secession style and another, the neighbouring one, was built in 1893 as the Grand Hotel “Meyer” of an unknown designer in the Neo-Baroque style. The building of the Hotel “Vojvodina”, which was originally built as Hotel “Jelisaveta” in 1854 in the Classicist style stands opposite to these buildings surrounding the Liberty Square. The designer remained unknown in this case as well.

Architectural opus of Vladimir Nikolić, who is considered by many as one of the greatest Serbian architects at the turn of the 19th and 20th century, gave a recognizable appearance to the ending of Zmaj Jovina Street. The proof for this claim is the Bishop's Palace, the seat of the bishop of the Bačka Bishopric of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The Palace was built in 1901, and the peculiarity of this palace is the appearance of the facade with the intertwining elements of different styles, along with the ochre and red colour of the facade formwork that makes this striking building one of the most authentic faces of the city. The building of the Serbian Orthodox Grammar School,





currently the Grammar School “Jovan Jovanović Zmaj”, built in 1900 according to the project of Vladimir Nikolić, is located right next to the Bishop’s Palace and next to the magnificent building of the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. George (Congregational Church). The last renovation of the Congregational Church was completed in 1905 according to the project of the Pest architect Mihajlo Harminac, so it can be said that at the beginning of the 20th century the centre of spiritual and educational life of the Novi Sad Serbian community shone with harmonious beauty that we still witness today. Here we should also mention the representative

buildings that are spatially determined by Pašičeva Street. These are the Platoneum, currently the seat of the Branch of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Novi Sad, and Matica Srpska, the most important institution of science and culture among the Serbs. Platoneum, the endowment of Bishop Platon Atanacković, which was built in the middle and renovated at the end of the 19th century, is a rare representative of Romanticism in Novi Sad. The Matica Srpska building was built in 1912 according to the project of Momčilo Tapavica in the style of Historicism.

Recommendation: Do not miss to notice a plaque on the building of the former Grand Hotel “Mayer” informing the readers that an important historical event took place there on November 25th, 1918. The Great National Assembly of the Serbs, Bunjevci and other Slavs of Banat, Bačka and Baranja made the decision on that day to join the Kingdom of Serbia. Women, who were then given active and passive voting right for the first time, also contributed. Seven women were elected among the delegates of the Great National Assembly.

Almaški kraj, a spatial, cultural and historical unit of great

importance consisting of streets or parts of streets: Aleksandra Tišme, Almaška, Baranjska, Đorđa Jovanovića, Zemljane ćuprije, Zlatne grede, Lončarska, Matice Srpske, Milana Vidakovića, Milana Rakića, Nikole Pašića, Petra Kočića, Pečka, Save Vukovića, Svetosavska, Skerlićeva, Sterijina, Tekelijina, Marija Trandafil’s Square and Hadžić Svetića Street is located behind the seat of Matica Srpska. This valuable ambient of somewhat disturbed appearance at some places, treasures the experience of living in family houses that are surrounded by gardens.

ABOUT SOME BUILDERS OF NOVI SAD

Architecture from the period of great renovation dating back to the second half of the 19th century contributes to the dominant impression of the city. That is when the time of the builders of Novi Sad began. Their works still define the representative face of the city.

The entire central zone of Novi Sad is a kind of exhibition space, a collage of architectural styles and realized ideas of foreign and domestic architects-builders that attract the attention of visitors. The series selected here begins with the work of the Pest architect Lipót Baumhorn, a well-known designer of many synagogues throughout Europe. His Novi Sad opus ranks him among the most prestigious representatives of the Hungarian Secession style in our country. Baumhorn's most famous work is the Synagogue Complex with the buildings of the Jewish Community Office and the Jewish School, which were built in 1909. The Novi Sad Synagogue is one of the largest in this part of Europe. In addition to the above-mentioned building of the former Vojvođanska, and currently OTP Bank, Baumhorn also designed the striking Menrat's Palace from 1908 and a two-storey residential building at Marija Trandafil's Square, known as the Tomin Palace from 1908.

The work of the Viennese architect Franz Voruda will introduce elements of new building styles typical for the then European conditions into the urban matrix of Novi Sad at the turn of the 19th and 20th century. The building of the Central Credit Bureau, a key financial institution of the Serbian people founded at the end of the 19th century, was built in 1895 in the Neo-Baroque style according to his project. This luxurious building on the corner of the contemporary Grčkoškolska and Miletićeva Street attracts the attention of visitors both because of the impression it leaves on the observer and because of the figure of Mercury, the work of a sculptor Đorđe Jovanović, placed on the dome of the building. The same architect is the author of the project of the Neo-Baroque palace of Matilda Schoman from 1903, which now houses the Foreign Art Collection of the Museum of the City of Novi Sad in Dunavska Street.

David Daka Popović is recorded in the history and culture of Novi Sad as a builder, the first Ban of the Danube Banovina in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, a senator, public and cultural worker. His architectural achievements, in addition to the "Vatican" building, include a part of the complex partly leaning on Riblja pijaca (Fish Market), which belonged to the Command of the First Army District of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes/Yugoslavia, built in 1925 in the style of Modernism and a three-storey building on the contemporary Trifković Square built in 1923 in late Secession style.

The expert circles see the architect Đorđe Tabaković as the greatest name of Modernism in Novi Sad. His rich opus includes projects of many buildings, among which a special place belongs to Tanurdžić's Palace completed in 1936, within the complex of which the same author designed the Hotel "Rex" (built in 1941). The Centre named after the King Aleksandar I the Unifier, known today as "Sokolski Dom" and the address of the Youth Theatre is the work of the same author from 1936. Dom Novosadske trgovačke omladine





(Centre of the Novi Sad Youth Involved in the Commercial Activities) from 1932 at the Boulevard of Mihajlo Pupin and Centre of the humanitarian organisation “Kora hleba i dečje obdanište” (“Bread Crust and Kindergarten”) from 1933 in Sonja Marinković Street are Tabaković’s designs as well as other private and commercial buildings, among which we should mention Klein’s Palace from 1933 in Kralja Aleksandra Street.

Dragiša Brašovan, for many one of the greatest names in Serbian architecture between the two World Wars, left a significant mark within the urban matrix of Novi Sad. His works include the building of Radnička Komora (Worker’s Community Centre), built in 1931 and

extended in 1940 in the Art Deco style, the Banovina complex built in 1939 in the same manner and the recognizable building of the Main Post Office built in 1962.

The Banovina complex impresses all the observers with its monumentality and white marble facade. The design defined two units - the Ban’s Palace and Ban’s Castle. The first was the seat of the administration, and the second the venue where the sessions of representatives of the authorities of the Danube Banovina of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia were held. Today, the Banovina complex is the seat of the Government and the Assembly of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

Recommendation: In the entrance hall of the Menrat’s Palace in Kralja Aleksandra Street, there is an exhibition that shows the construction of the palace and its surroundings at the beginning of the 20th century. The exhibition contains several panels –

photographs depicting both the history of the building itself, and memory of the appearance of the city centre from the beginning of the 20th century. The recorded images of the Armenian Church destroyed in 1963 make the curiosity of the exhibition.

ABOUT THE BUILDINGS THAT ACCOMMODATE THE EXHIBITIONS OF THE NOVI SAD MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

The attention of visitors is attracted in particular by those buildings that are today the addresses of Novi Sad's museums and galleries. The complex, which houses the Museum of Vojvodina, Museum of Unification in 1918 and the Archives of Vojvodina, was built in 1900 as a Court Palace with a prison. The designer was Gyla Wagner and he designed the complex in the manner of Historicism. In the same, Dunavska (Danube) Street at number 37, there are contemporary exhibits of the Museum of Vojvodina - "Vojvodina in the 20th century" and the one of the Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina. Both institutions are in a building that was purposely built in 1970 according to the project of Ivo Vitić for the needs of the then Museum of the Revolution. The design was elaborated in the style that art historians consider the Post-war Modernism, and it was also applied in the design and construction of the Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection. The Collection building, built in 1961, was designed by Ivo Kurtović. It is the only building at the Gallery Square that has been purposely designed for gallery needs. The other two gallery buildings at the Gallery Square have different histories. The Fine Art Gallery – Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić is located in the villa of Đorđe Radulović, which was designed by Filip Šmit and built in 1923. The building is an example of formal Eclecticism, which combines different styles, in this case Historicism with Secession. The Matica Srpska Gallery is located in the building of the former Produktna berza (Commodity Stock Exchange), built in 1926 according to the design of Lazar Dunderški. The renovation for the needs of gallery standards was carried out by Ivan Zdravković in the 1950s.

Another building that was purposely designed for the needs of an institution important for the tourist offer of the city deserves our attention. It is a building of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province in Radnička Street, built in 1994 according to the project of Natko Marinčić and Ljiljana Milin in the Post-Modernism style. The project was awarded the prestigious Borba's Award for Architecture that same year.

Recommendations: The sculptures at the Gallery Square certainly attract the attention of visitors. In front of the Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection, there is a sculpture by Mihajlo Tomić representing the painter Nadežda Petrović, the most important representative of Serbian Impressionism, who in 1915, as a volunteer nurse treating the wounded and typhus sufferers in Valjevo Hospital, lost the battle with that dangerous disease. In front of the Matica Srpska Gallery there are the sculptures "Painter Milan Konjović", the work of a sculptor Jovan Soldatović and "Ženski akt" ("Female Nude"), by a sculptor Radmila Graovac. In front of the Fine Art Gallery – Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić there is the sculpture "Dvoje" ("The Two") by a sculptor Jovan Soldatović.

Don't miss to notice the stone stelae from the Roman period and the Archaeobotanical Garden in front of the Museum of Vojvodina, where wild peas, single-grain and two-grain wheat, wild strawberry, wild hops and other plants used in human nutrition from prehistory to the Middle Ages are grown.



ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF NOVI SAD ON THE SREM SIDE OF THE CITY AND IN FUTOG

The architectural heritage of Petrovaradin, Sremska Kamenica and nearby Futog also belongs to the urban unit of Novi Sad. In the times behind us, these urban centres were often more important than the settlements on the Bačka side of the Danube, where the modern centre of Novi Sad is located today.

The urban matrix of the Suburbium (Gradić) of the Petrovaradin Fortress is of great architectural significance as a district of Baroque architecture. Almost every building in the Suburbium has an interesting story, whether it is related to an important event or famous persons. The significant buildings that are lined along the Belgrade and surrounding streets include: Belgrade Gate, Old War Headquarters, Main Arsenal, Officers' Pavilion, Birth House of Ban Josip Jelačić, Magistrate, Building of Šajkaški (Border Guardian's) Battalion, Main Bridge Toll Station, Roman Catholic Church of St. George with the Palace of the Srem Diocese, etc. A part of Okrugičeva and Preradovićeve streets is protected as spatial, cultural and historical unit of high significance. It is a legacy of great ambient value.

Several buildings of interest for tourism are located in the central zone of Sremska Kamenica. In addition to the Serbian Orthodox Church of the Holy Mother's Nativity from 1758 and the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Sepulchre from 1811, the Marcibany-Karacsony Castle, built in several turns by the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, has also got an architectural value. The Memorial Collection "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj", accommodated in the house where the doctor and poet spent the last years of his life, makes another important part of cultural heritage.

The Serbian Orthodox Church of the Saints Cosmas and Damian is located in the old part of Futog. It was built in 1776 in the Baroque style. At the beginning of a new part of Futog, a striking building of the Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus rises, built on the site of an older temple dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The new church was built in the pseudo-Gothic style by the count family of Kotek at the beginning of the 20th century. Next to the church there is the Parish Office. In the immediate vicinity of the Roman Catholic Church there is the Baroque Hadik Castle, built in 1777 by the Austrian field marshal and chairman of the Vienna Royal War Council, Count Andreas Hadik. At the beginning of the 19th century, it passed into the possession of the Kotek count family. Today, this elegant building houses the Secondary School of Agriculture.





Recommendation: We recommend to your attention the attractions of Futog, not only because of the monumentality of the churches, but also because of the legends about the famous visitors who were guests of Hadik's Castle. There are stories that Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife Sofia Kotek visited it at the time when it was owned by Counts Kotek, just before the Sarajevo assassination, and that it was there that Johann Strauss Jr. composed "On the Beautiful Blue Danube".

The Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has magnificent stained glass windows and powerful organs. The relics of St. Eugene, a martyr from early Christian times, are kept in the Church, in a glass sarcophagus. His body rested in the Roman catacombs and Pope Pius VI donated it to the Church of the Holy Trinity in 1777. For a group tour of the Roman Catholic Church of

the Sacred Heart of Jesus in Futog, an announcement is required, and information on the address and contact phone number can be found at the website of the Subotica Diocese.

The iconostasis of the Serbian Orthodox Church of the Saints Cosmas and Damian is the work of one of the most important Serbian painters of the 18th and 19th centuries, Arsenije Teodorović. The wall paintings are the work of Janko Halkozović, who relied on the experiences of Byzantine and Italian Renaissance painting. The temple also has a valuable collection of icons by the Novi Sad painter Pavle Simić, whose painterly expression is associated with Nazarene painting. Serbian Orthodox churches are mostly open. For organized group visits, the head/elder of the church should be contacted, and you will get the contact via the website of the Bačka Bishopric (Office of the Bačka Bishop).

CULTURAL CORE: DUNAVSKA (DANUBE) STREET 35-37 – FROM PRE-HISTORIC TIMES TO CONTEMPORARY ART OF THE 20TH AND 21ST CENTURY

At the end of Dunavska (Danube) Street, there is a dense line of museums: the Museum of Vojvodina, Museum of Unification in 1918 and Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina. They keep the evidence of the continuity of human traces, myths, history and culture that originated in Vojvodina from prehistoric to modern times. Here we recognize ourselves as those who have grown on the heritage of cultures that have been developing in the area of Vojvodina, and that belong to the heritage of Europe.



MUSEUM OF VOJVODINA AND MUSEUM OF UNIFICATION IN 1918

The creation of the Museum of Vojvodina is connected with one of the goals of Matica Srpska to preserve the “antiquities and landmarks” of people’s lives. On that track, the Serbian National Collection or the Museum was founded in 1847. It was followed by the founding of the Matica Srpska Museum in 1933, and Vojvodina Museum in 1947, from which the City Museum of Novi Sad, Museum of the Socialist Revolution of Vojvodina (Historical Museum), Theatre Museum of Vojvodina, Agricultural Museum, Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province and institutions related to the protection of monumental heritage in Novi Sad and Vojvodina emerged in the period that followed. Finally, in 1992, with the integration of the Vojvodina and History Museums of Vojvodina, the Museum of Vojvodina was created.

Over 400,000 artefacts are stored and exhibited in the depots and permanent exhibition of the Museum of Vojvodina, which consists of three thematic units - archaeology, history and ethnology. It is the matter of cultural treasure of exceptional value that has been created in the territory of Vojvodina from prehistoric to modern times. The permanent exhibition consists of exhibits selected by modern museological means on the basis of rareness, artistic and historical values in such a manner to present the duration of many emerging and disappearing cultures in the layers of prehistory and history.

The visitors gladly stay in the ethnological part of the Museum of Vojvodina, which presents the multi-ethnic life of Vojvodina through the richness of folk costumes that make its most luxurious part along with the headwear of young women. There are also items for everyday use with fascinating woven articles, in particular carpets. The exhibition also presents folk architecture and the part of everyday life that refers to kitchen equipment, utensils, bread preparation manner, as well as agricultural activities. The Department of Recent History, where museum exhibits from the history of Vojvodina of the 20th century are exhibited is currently located in the neighbouring building designed for the exhibits of the Museum of the Revolution of Vojvodina.

The Museum of Vojvodina also includes the following annexes: Medical Museum Collection - Pasteur Institute (Novi Sad), Museum Complex Kulpin (Kulpin) and Ethno Park “Brvnara” (“Log Cabin”) (Bački Jarak).





Recommendations: The archaeological collection of the Museum of Vojvodina presents material traces of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Copper, Bronze and Iron Age cultures. The exhibited artefacts from the archaeological sites Starčevo (older Neolithic), Gomolava (multi-layered settlement of prehistoric and historical cultures), Kalakača and Feudvar (Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages) are of special significance. The ancient period is presented with artefacts that represent the time of the Roman conquest of these territories and everyday life in the Province of Pannonia. The gilded parade late-Roman helmets stand out among them and show the beauty and value of the collection, which proves the fact that former Sirmium, today's Sremska Mitrovica, was one of the four centres of the Roman Empire.

Make sure to visit the Kulpin Museum Complex, the annex of the Museum of Vojvodina. Kulpin is located at the distance of

only twenty kilometres from Novi Sad. It is the settlement that is mentioned under the same name in Serbian sources in the first half of the 15th century as the property of Đurađ Branković. In the 18th century, the family Stratimirović built a Small and a Grand Palace with auxiliary buildings, a park that surrounds them, and later the Orthodox Church dedicated to Christ's Ascension, in which some family members were buried. Since 1880s, the Stratimirović estate in Kulpin belonged to the Dunđerski family that is responsible for its current appearance. The Grand Palace was reconstructed according to the plans of Momčilo Tapavica. The visitors can visit the exhibitions of agricultural machinery and tools, as well as the history of agriculture located in the auxiliary buildings and the exhibition of period furniture in the Grand Palace. Announcements are required, and you will find the contact details in the Supplement to this Guide.

MUSEUM OF UNIFICATION IN 1918

The day of the unification of Vojvodina with the Kingdom of Serbia is celebrated in Novi Sad on November 25th. On that day, in 1918, the Great National Assembly of the Serbs, Bunjevci and other Slavs in Banat, Bačka and Baranja decided to join the Kingdom of Serbia. Representatives of Srem made the same decision the day before. On the occasion of the centenary of the event, the Museum of Unification in 1918 was arranged and opened for visits as a part of the Museum of Vojvodina. The visitors were offered to follow up that historical and political event through six connected units, starting from the Great Migration of the Serbs to the liberation in World War I and unification with the Kingdom of Serbia.



MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART OF VOJVODINA

The Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina is a lively place that gathers and encourages artists of different poetics and forms of expression to jointly interpret and affirm contemporary artistic trends and practices. At the same time, through exhibition practice, this institution initiates a dialogue and educates general public about contemporary art of the second half of the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century. The works of domestic and foreign artists and art groups, be it the matter of paintings, graphics, objects and installations, sculptures, film, video, photography, architecture, urbanism, design, conceptual art, intermedia and digital works, are studied, valorised and exposed to the judgement of the public. The methods of presentation follow the modern possibilities of presenting works of art, so that in addition to exhibitions, they include actions, verbal and music programmes, film screenings, workshops, etc.



The significance of the Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina for valorisation and affirmation of contemporary artistic trends at the domestic level is vital and strong. Openness for co-operation with similar institutions at the regional and international level brings new models of work through which the achievements of domestic art production are assessed and those works and artists who have stepped towards a new, authentic and experimental expression are affirmed.





TRG GALERIJA (GALLERY SQUARE) – FROM ICONS TO CONTEMPORARY ART OF THE SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA

Shielded from the hastiness of the Novi Sad's boulevard named after the Serbian scientist Mihajlo Pupin, there is a not so large square, which can be found in all tourist itineraries. The reason lies in three galleries with exhibits that exceed national significance in many segments. Most important among them, the Matica Srpska Gallery continues the tradition of the Museum founded in 1847 under the auspices of Matica Srpska. The collection of paintings, sculptures, tapestries and drawings that a diplomat Pavle Beljanski bequeathed to the Serbian people in 1957 based on the Deed of Gift makes the foundation of the exhibition collection of the Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection. The Fine Art Gallery – Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić was created from the private collection of one of the most important patrons of our culture. The spatial connection of the galleries has produced the co-operation in terms of programme, educational and event activities.



GALLERY OF MATICA SRPSKA

It is necessary to set aside the time to visit the Gallery of Matica Srpska because you will encounter the exhibits representing Serbian national art from the 16th to the 21st century. Whichever segment of this valuable exhibition you choose for the first and each subsequent tour it will bring you an encounter with the extraordinary achievements of Serbian art, and authentic particles of European art of the appropriate age.

The visitors who stay in Novi Sad for a short time and do not intend to visit the monasteries of Fruška Gora can start the tour from the oldest works in the Gallery's collection - icons from the 16th and 17th century. The icon depicting the Annunciation stands out for its beauty among the icons that belong to the heritage of the post-Byzantine tradition. There is also an iconostasis in the High Baroque style of the Metropolitan-Patriarchal Chapel on the choir of the Congregational Church in Sremski Karlovci and copies of the wall paintings of the Krušedol Monastery as the most representative examples of national art of recent times.

You can visit the Gallery's exhibitions moving along the path of the Serbian painting of the early, high and late Baroque, followed by Neo-Classicism, Biedermeier, Romanticism, Historicism, Realism, Symbolism, Modernism ... The works by Jakov Orfelin, Stefan Tenecki, Teodor Kračun, Arsenije Teodorović, Konstantin Danilo, Novak Radonić, Katarina Ivanović, Stevan Todorović, Đura Jakšić, Pavle Simić, Paja Jovanović, Uroš Predić and others will offer you the images of glorified events from the Serbian history as well as an insight into the public and family life of the bourgeoisie that started adopting the ideas of the Enlightenment in the 18th century.

Whether you choose a part of the exhibition or cross the entire offered path through the permanent exhibition, it will be the journey into the centre of an effort thanks to which the intellectual and artistic elite of a small nation won its own place within the European art of the modern age.

Recommendation: We could offer a handful of extraordinary recommendations about what must be seen in the Gallery of Matica Srpska. It will be important for many to look at the paintings of Đura Jakšić who they primarily recognize as a poet, or those by Paja Jovanović that are already famous from the textbooks. For others, it will be crucial to look at the portraits of famous personalities of the 18th and 19th century that they study or have studied about at literature and history classes. There are also those who will explore the achievements of Serbian painting through styles and epochs ... However, do not miss to look at the paintings of Katarina Ivanović (1811-1882), the first educated Serbian painter and the first woman member of the Serbian Academic Society.





THE PAVLE BELJANSKI MEMORIAL COLLECTION

Representative works exhibited in the Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection provide an excellent view of Serbian modern art of the 20th century. The works by Nadežda Petrović and other modernists who were creating at the beginning of the 20th century, all the way to those of Milan Konjović and Ljubica Cuca Sokić, the painters whom we still remember directly, will be in front of you in a magnificent series. In addition to paintings, sculptures, drawings and tapestries bequeathed to the Serbian people by a diplomat and collector Pavle Beljanski, the Memorial Collection has two other integral parts - the Memorial of Pavle Beljanski and the Memorial of Artists.

Nadežda Petrović, Stojan Aralica, Jovan Bijelić, Vlaho Bukovac, Marko Čelebonović, Nedeljko Gvozdenović, Kosta Hakman, Ignjat Job, Milan Konjović, Liza Križanić, Vidosava Kovačević, Petar Lubarda, Kosta Miličević, Peđa Milosavljević, Milo Milunović, Zora Petrović, Ljubica Cuca Sokić, Risto Stijović, Sava Šumanović, Sreten Stojanović are some of the artists whose works are kept and exhibited in the Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection.

The Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection is among the leading institutions for the study of contemporary Serbian art, but it is also open to traditional and new possibilities of communication with the audience.

Recommendation: Since its first public exhibition at the World Expo in Paris in 1882, the painting “La Grande Iza” by Vlah Bukovac has been attracting the visitors’ attention. In Paris, the success that Bukovac experienced was so great that he became a sought-after painter overnight, and his work “La Grande Iza” was massively reproduced and sold in the form of a postcard. Pavle Beljanski bought the painting in 1929 at an auction in Paris. Today it is the central exhibit of the Pavle Beljanski Memorial.





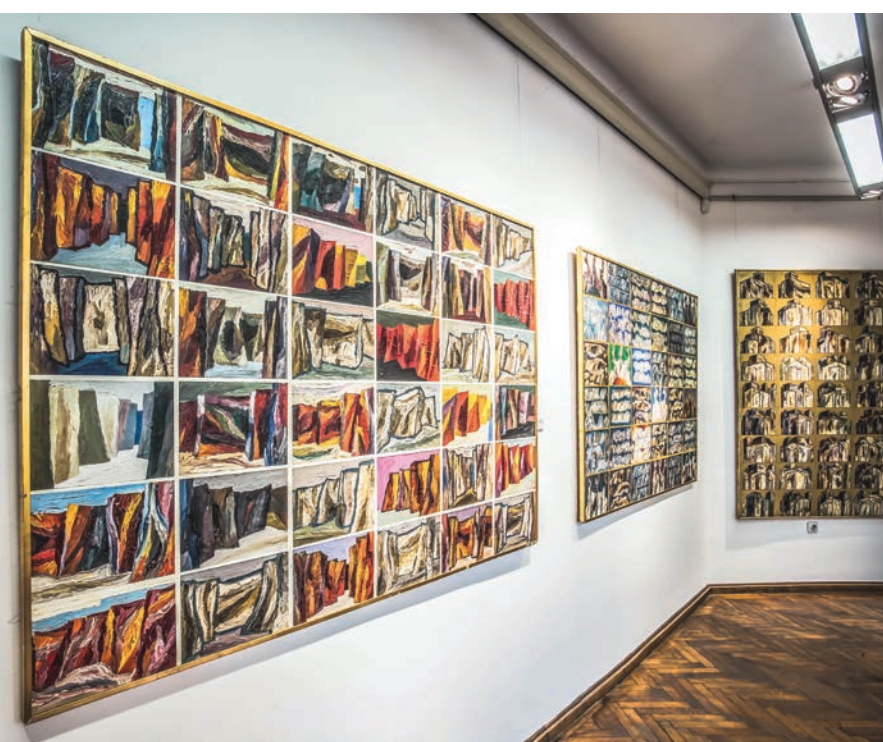
THE FINE ART GALLERY – ENDOWMENT COLLECTION OF RAJKO MAMUZIĆ

The basic fund of the Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić consists of works by artists who created and defined the art scene of the Socialist Yugoslavia by the middle of the 20th century. Some of them are: Miodrag Mića Popović, Jovan Soldatović, Petar Omčikus, Mladen Srbinović, Stojan Čelić, Ksenija Divjak, Ljubica Cuca Sokić, Lazar Vujaklija, Matija Vuković, Milorad Bata Mihajlović, Mario Maskareli, Miloš Bajić, Kosara Bokšan, Edo Murtić, Danica Antić, Boško Petrović, and others.

The entire generation of artists who reached the zenith of their creative work during the 1950s and 1960s is presented here in a way not only to enable the comprehension of an artistically fruitful period in the turbulent history of Yugoslavia, but also to contextualize the notion of socialist society that managed to yield artistically such a strong production.

Located on the Gallery Square, together with “Matica Srpska” Gallery and “Pavle Beljanski” Memorial Collection, it forms a unique artistic unity, showcasing all epochs of Serbian painting to visitors. The experience is completed by events during summer nights, which these three galleries organize every year.

Recommendation: Zadar Group was formed by painters Mića Popović, Kosara Bokšan, Ljubinka Jovanović, Petar Omčikus, Vera Božičković, Bata Mihajlović and Mileta Andrejević. In Zadar they established a commune within which they were searching for free artistic expression liberated from the pressures of enforced aesthetics. Their names will later be written down in the painting heritage of Europe and it is up to us to recognize and keep their works, a part of which is located in the Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić.



INSTITUTIONS OF CULTURE, CULTURAL CENTRES AND STATIONS

Dositej Obradović is to be paid the merit for the movement of the Serbian people, concentrated at the periphery of the Habsburg Monarchy, towards the “western orientation”. As Veljko Petrović noticed, a general national revival and joining the enlightened Europe from the 18th century was possible only on that basis. While other peoples in the south of the Habsburg Monarchy were pointing their views at Vienna, Pest and Pozsony, the Serbian people were left only with the possibility to establish their own cultural, educational and political centre on their march towards European enlightenment. History has shown that it became Novi Sad - Serbian Athens.

The seat of Matica Srpska, the most important scientific, cultural and educational institution among the Serbs, was moved to Novi Sad, the seat of numerous national efforts for general emancipation in the 19th century. It was also the place where the first theatre among the Serbs was established and where the aspiration of many generations of women to accomplish political rights was fulfilled. It will remain noted that women as political entities with active and passive voting rights contributed to the decision of the Great National Assembly of the Serbs, Bunjevci and other Slavs of Banat, Bačka and Baranja to join the Kingdom of Serbia in Novi Sad in 1918.



1918
ПРИСАЈЕДИЊЕЊЕ
ВОЈВОДИНЕ
СРБИЈИ
ОД СНА
ДО
ЈАВЕ
2018



1918
ПРИСАЈЕДИЊЕЊЕ
ВОЈВОДИНЕ
СРБИЈИ
ОД СНА
ДО
ЈАВЕ
2018



МУЗЕЈ
ПРИСАЈЕДИЊЕЊЕ 1918.



MATICA SRPSKA

Novi Sad is a milieu in which Matica Srpska has been lasting and developing as the oldest scientific, cultural, educational and literary institution whose impact in the field of progress, and often the survival of the Serbian people, is invaluable. The institution was founded in Pest, in 1826, and it moved to Novi Sad - Serbian Athens in 1864. "Letopis Matice srpske" ("Chronicle of Matica Srpska"), the oldest literary magazine in the world, has been published continuously since 1824 under its umbrella. It was the intention to keep alive the only Serbian magazine, which was then called "Serbski letopis" that motivated Serbian merchants from Pest and one writer to invest 40 forints each, and, following the example of the Hungarian Scientific Society founded in 1825, initiate a process that would lead to the founding of the Matica Srpska. During the decades that followed, the goals of Matica Srpska were supported by the representatives of the ruling houses of Petrović and Obrenović, the civil and intellectual elite, as well as merchants, craftsmen and representatives of other classes. Thanks to this unique nationwide effort and wealth of funds, Matica Srpska was the richest institution of its kind in Hungary, and was able to meet the set goals - to develop literature in the Serbian language and other scientific disciplines and to enable the creation of Serbian intellectual elite according to the appropriate European cultural pattern.

Today, Matica Srpska is an institution under whose auspices dozens of scientific, developmental and literary projects are being realized, which, together with the Matica Srpska Library, testify to the vitality of our crucial cultural institution.

Recommendation: Matica Srpska has a special programme intended for primary and secondary school pupils, which includes a visit to the seat of Matica Srpska. Visits should be announced two weeks in advance via e-mail: protokol@maticasrpska.org.rs or by phone: +381 (0)21 527 622.





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11

THEATRES IN NOVI SAD

Novi Sad community inherits the experience of living with (and for) the oldest professional theatre among the Serbs - the Serbian National Theatre, founded in 1861. Since 1947 there has been the Opera, and since 1950 the Ballet of the Serbian National Theatre. Novi Sad is a city of theatres, and the Serbian National Theatre is the birthplace and continuity of Sterijino Pozorje (Sterija's Theatre Days), the most important regional competition review of theatre plays based on texts by domestic authors performed by theatres from the country and abroad and those based on texts by foreign authors.

The Youth Theatre was founded in 1932 as the first puppet theatre in Serbia, and in 1991, with the founding of the Drama, it achieved a new artistic dimension. In the hall of the building, the former Sokolski Dom, which it shares with the Youth Theatre, there is the bookstore Mala Velika Knjiga which owns the phototype edition of Miroslav's Gospel, the oldest and most important monument of Serbian culture from 1180, inscribed in the Memory of the World - UNESCO World Heritage List.

Újvidéki Színház (Novi Sad Theatre) was founded in 1974 with the aim of nurturing the Hungarian word and culture through drama art. Today, Újvidéki Színház is the most exciting theatre in terms of production, whose performances have won numerous awards both nationally and regionally. The Theatre is the initiator of the Festival of Linguistic Minorities of the World - Synergy. The youngest theatre in Novi Sad is Novosadski novi teatar (Novi Sad New Theatre), which has performances for children and drama plays in its repertoire.

Recommendation: Theatre production is a part of the tourist offer of Novi Sad because organized groups of students and seniors are traditionally interested in the repertoires of Novi Sad theatres, especially the Serbian National Theatre. Opera and Ballet of the Serbian National Theatre are part of the tourist offer that is increasingly accepted by foreign tourists. The translation into Serbian for plays from the regular repertoire is broadcast on the stage portal of Újvidéki Színház and the programme is thus open to a wide audience.





CULTURAL CENTRES AND CULTURAL STATIONS

The Cultural Centre of Novi Sad and the Novi Sad Children's Cultural Centre present programmes that affirm cultural heritage, creativity and art education for a versatile approach to culture. Recently, the programmes and events have been grouping within the new cultural matrix in relation to traditional cultural production - towards the avant-garde and alternative. Their programme epicentre is in the Students' Cultural Centre, and the spatial one in Creative District, as well as at the Boat Theatre in summer. The new creative energy is more and more clearly distributed outside the traditional city spaces for cultural contents, and so the Cultural Centre "Prostor" ("Space"), and cultural stations Svilara, Mlin and Edšeg affirm the newly constituted identity of Novi Sad - the European Capital of Culture 2022.



Recommendation: You can find out about the programmes of the above-mentioned institutions, which can complete the contents of stay of organized groups or individuals, via website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad and the institutions themselves.



INTERTWINING

Interoperability in relation to the traditional cultural matrix is represented by the Association of Artists of the Petrovaradin Fortress "Likovni krug" ("Fine Art Circle"), the Association of Artists of Vojvodina and the Youth Centre CK13. "Likovni krug" is the largest informal colony of artists in the world, because it has gathered over 200 artists, mostly painters, in the area of the Petrovaradin Fortress for more than fifty years. The exhibition space of the Gallery of the Association of Fine Artists of Vojvodina is intended for the presentation of contemporary art works. Through exhibitions and other activities, members of the Association participate in creating the cultural offer of Novi Sad. Youth Centre CK13 is the seat of alternative and innovative programmes that correspond with the audience of avant-garde sensibility and different identities.





NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION OF THE PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE FOR NATURE PROTECTION

The exhibits of the Natural History Collection exhibited in several study collections testify to the richness of natural heritage of Vojvodina. There are the exhibits that belong to geological-paleontological, mineralogical and petrological collection, as well as botanical, entomological, ichthyologic, herpetological, and ornithological and theriological collection. The exhibit that attracts the most of visitors' attention is the skull with the tusks of the fleece mammoth (*Mammuthus primigenius*). It is one of the last species of mammoths known as the "woollen" mammoth, which disappeared 7,000 years ago, presumably due to global warming.

We recommend the visitors interested in or involved in bird watching programmes to take a look at the ornithological collection, which is one of the most valuable here. The most valuable exhibits of the ornithological collection include great and small bustard (*Otis tarda*/*Otis tetrax*), pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*), small-beaked emperor snipe (*Numenius tenuirostris*), blue-billed duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*) and black vulture (*Aepis*).

The Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province also has an arboretum in the garden art style, which consists of autochthonous trees from Fruška Gora, where sessile oak, linden, beech and hornbeam can be seen.

Visits are possible on weekdays. You can get more information on the website of the Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina Province, which you will find in the Supplement to this Guide.

Pre oko milion godina...
...od, koji traje i
...znatna klimatska
...pracenog širenjem
...postao je simbol ledenog doba.
...bogate travnatom vegetacijom.
...izumrli vratama kao što su
...pećinaki medved ...
...je iz gornjeg pleistocena pre
...amuta.

Od mnogih...
...lutale prostrane...
...vreme kada i preci...
...mlađeg paleolitika...
...pristoričkih ljudi bio je...
...za izgradnju koliba, igloa,
...ishranu.
Pre 25 000 godina populacija...
...čime predstavlja i poslednji st...
...ledenodobnim uslovima života.



**THE DOMES AND BELL
TOWERS OF THE NOVI SAD
TEMPLES -THE AGREEMENT
ON COMMUNION**



Building the economic, cultural and social life of the city, the communities of Novi Sad of various religious denominations also built their own temples, striking witnesses of prosperity over the centuries. This is evidenced not only by the architecture, but also by the richly decorated interior of the churches and the Synagogue in Novi Sad, which, along with their positioning along the main tourist routes, inevitably attract the attention of visitors.

In the very centre of the city, on the Bačka side, there are two churches dedicated to the Holy Mother - the Roman Catholic Church of the Name of Mary and the Serbian Orthodox Church of the Assumption. The generations that founded and built Novi Sad agreed with the intention of praying for the Holy Mother's protection in two centrally positioned churches.

The entire central city space is fortified and united by temple spaces in which prayers for spiritual and every other prosperity have preserved this city and its inhabitants for centuries. They include the Synagogue, Christian Reformed Church, Slovak Evangelical Church A.V., Greek Catholic Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul and Serbian Orthodox Churches - Serbian Orthodox Church of St. George (Congregational Church), Serbian Orthodox Church of Three Holy Hierarchs (locally known as Almaška) and Serbian Orthodox Church of Relocation of the Relics of St. Nicholas - Saint Nicholas' Church. Along the tourist routes in Petrovaradin there are the Roman Catholic Churches - Roman Catholic Church St. George, Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, Roman Catholic Church of Saint Roch, the Episcopal Sanctuary of the St. Mary of Tekije and the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul, the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Mother's Shroud (formerly the Old Catholic Church of St. Anthony of Padua) and the Church of St. Petka. In the centre of Sremska Kamenica there are the Serbian Orthodox Church of the Holy Mother's Nativity and the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

Novi Sad is at the top of the list of desirable destinations for school excursions in the Republic of Serbia. Among the reasons is the fact that multi-confessionalism is materialized in the city centre itself in such a way that Protestant temples, Synagogue, Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches can be caught in the eyes of observers at the same time. It is therefore not surprising that Novi Sad is among the first cities in the region to offer residents and visitors a "Map of Religious Communities in Novi Sad" (Ecumenical Humanitarian Organisation, 2003), from which you can read the history of the city, its rise and capacity for tolerance. The domes and bell towers of Novi Sad's temples are part of the portrait of the city that is remembered for a long time, and for many it is a reason to come to it again.





Recommendations: The Jewish community of Novi Sad is, for now, the only one that has established the rules for sightseeing and enabled organized visits to the Synagogue. You can get more information on the website of the Jewish Community of Novi Sad, which you will find in the Supplement to this Guide.

Visits to Christian temples are exclusively the responsibility of religious communities. For organized group visits to Serbian Orthodox churches on the Bačka side, you should announce yourself to the priest/elder of the church you want to visit, and you will get contact through the Office of the Bačka Bishop, and on the Srem side (Petrovaradin and Sremska Kamenica) at the website of the Srem Bishopric. Serbian Orthodox churches are usually open, so individual visits are possible as long as they do not disrupt the

prayer and ritual activities in the temples. For organized group visits to Roman Catholic churches on the Bačka side, you should look at the website of the Subotica Diocese where the contacts for the churches you are interested in visiting are given, and on the Srem side you should also look at the website of the Srijem Diocese.

Visiting temples implies clear rules regarding dress code and behaviour that you need to get familiar with in detail. It involves preparation (what to see, what are the meanings of iconostases, wall paintings, altars, etc. because they are connected with the liturgy, etc.), and the most effective way is to provide expert interpretation that you can arrange through travel agencies. You can find the programme offer on the website of Novi Sad travel agencies.

NOVI SAD THROUGH CORRIDORS OF LITERATURE



EVROPSKI KUTAK
Mesto učenja, zabave i razvoja dječaka i djevojčice

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ТОПОЛЬ КОЛЫБИ

Tourism is one of the promoters of the part of cultural heritage of Novi Sad that was written by our famous writers and poets with their works and lives. The generations of schoolchildren from Serbia and the surrounding region make a pilgrimage to Novi Sad reciting the immortal verses of Jovan Jovanović Zmaj. Novi Sad is the Zmaj's City. In its centre there is the Zmaj's Monument, in Sremska Kamenica the house that is today the Zmaj's Museum, and in Futog, in the yard of the Orthodox Church there is the grave of his daughter Smiljka. The International Centre of Children's Literature "Zmajevе dečje igre" ("Zmaj's Games for Children") has been lasting in the Zmaj's Wing for more than six decades. The same pilgrimage streams were inspired by the works of Laza Kostić and Đura Jakšić, but they had to find satisfaction in the view of Laza Kostić's birth house and the nearby church in Kovilj and the paintings of Đura Jakšić in the Matica Srpska Gallery.

The traces that Laza Kostić left to the Novi Sad residents with his life are multiple and deep. Recently, the focus has been on the fact that, thanks to Laza Kostić's translations, Shakespeare entered the literary and theatrical life of the Serbian cultural space through Novi Sad. In Novi Sad, in April 1864, the 300th anniversary of William Shakespeare's birth was celebrated with the performance of a part of his historical drama "Richard III", and a year later the play "Romeo and Juliet" was performed on the stage of the Serbian National Theatre, both translated by Kostić. Thanks to Laza Kostić, Novi Sad, like few other cities in Europe at that time, was inscribed on the map of those who, a century and a half ago, understood the work of the great Shakespeare.

Not all early tourist flows could be bordered with areas that were directly or symbolically connected with famous people of our literary heritage. Rare are those who move through the corridors of literature of the 18th and 19th century following the footsteps of Zaharije Orfelin, Đura Daničić, Milovan Vidaković, Jovan Hadžić (Miloš Svetić), Ilija Ognjanović, Tihomir Ostojić, Ilija Okrugić, Jovan Hranilović, Đorđe Rajković, Jovan Subotić, Kosta Trifković, and others. Due to that fact, but also due to the knowledge that there were more writers and poets in Novi Sad in the second half of the 19th century in relation to the number of inhabitants than at any other time, a research called "Panorama of Novi Sad poets of the second half of the 19th century" was launched in the early seventies of the 20th century. The poets Jovan Živojinović, Aca Popović Zub, Emil Čakra, Damjan Pavlović and others who stood out at that time, are still waiting for their contribution to the "atmosphere of full blossom" of Novi Sad's literary life to be inscribed in its spaces as well. Only thanks to the writer Sava Damjanov, a wandering poet, translator and clerk, swordsman and traveller who visited Troy, Đorđe Marković Koder, as the most mystical phenomenon of Novi Sad culture in the 19th century, lives again in the corridors of Novi Sad literature.

However, there are visitors of Novi Sad who still follow the traces that Jakov Jaša Ignjatović engraved in the Pannonian Sea. It seems as if his shadow is still looking for a safe harbour, just like the one of the Flying Dutchman. A would-be Hungarian and an outspoken traitor, one of the most precise and most intelligent biographers of Serbian civic population in Hungary, the one who started the age of Realism in Serbian literature,



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has an eternal house for his earthly remains in Novi Sad. The contemporaries compared his work with that of the Hungarian writer Mór Jókai, whose arrival in Novi Sad in 1861 to Tekelija's celebration in the delegation of the Hungarian Academy was witnessed by Ignjatović in his "Memoirs". In the space behind the Almaška Church, there is a street dedicated to Jaša Ignjatović today, and in Pašičeva Street you can still see a plaque bearing the name of Mór Jókai left from another, and yet again Novi Sad time. In the vicinity there is a memorial placed in the passage of the Hotel "Vojvodina", which reminds of the Novi Sad refugee days of Lajos Zilahy who passed away here.

Novi Sad inherits a legacy in verse and prose that can be felt in a special way only in the environment in which it was created. Thus, the verses of Mika Antić hover over the Petrovaradin Fortress, Novi Sad, Vojvodina and the entire universe, defending them with beauty and goodness from any evil stronger than any fortress. Fehér Ferenc stands by him equally under the sky of Vojvodina.

In "Ženske studije i istraživanja" ("Women's Studies and Research"), a new reading of literature written by women began in Novi Sad in the 1990s. Part of the programme implied connecting of the work with the life destiny and the spaces in which the authors lived and worked. That was when, thanks to women in politics, sixty female names from the world of literature, art, science, and social activism entered the life of Novi Sad, through the names of streets, squares and a new reading of the city through the tourist map entitled "Novi Sad iz ženskog ugla" ("Novi Sad from a Women's Perspective"). Since then, we know more frequently that the first Yugoslav novel in Hungarian, "Beskrajni zid" ("Infinite Wall"), was written in 1933 by Börcsök Erzsébet, or about the work of Alexandra Serdyukova, which consists of about three hundred poems, forty essays and three books, of which "Savremenost i hrišćanstvo" ("Modernity and Christianity") from 1936 was immediately banned. Here we should add new facts about Viktorija Jugović-Risaković, a writer who was, along with Jovan Hranilović, the editor-in-chief of the Magazine for Entertainment, Teaching and Economy "Fruškogorac" (1906-1907), and poets Jaroslava Jaroši and Jelena Solonar. Also, Novi Sad stands as a powerful context in the story of Milica Stojadinović Srpkinja and Milica Mičić Dimovski connected with the novel "Poslednji zanosi MSS" ("The Last Fascinations of MSS"). The same can be said for Anica Savić Rebac and Darinka Zličić, who collected and published the collected works of Anica Savić Rebac and Silvija Dražić for the research published in the book "Stvarni i imaginarni svetovi Judite Šalgo" ("Real and Imaginary Worlds of Salgo Judit").

During the 2000s, the visitors started coming to the Tourist Information Centre of the City of Novi Sad with the intention of exploring the spaces where Aleksandar Tišma's novels were written or seeing Bem Street from the book "Rani jadi" ("Early Sorrows") by Danilo Kiš. Carrying a German translation of Tišma's novels as a kind of tourist guide, they wanted to experience the spaces in which the writer Tišma lived and created, but also sensually notice the scenery in which the characters from his novels acted. From then until today, the space of the Tourist Information Centre of the City of Novi Sad has often been a laboratory for deciphering or even creating literary corridors of Novi Sad. A



readily available knowledge about Novi Sad, the city of literary creators, was offered by the “Jedinstveni književni turistički vodič kroz Novi Sad” (“Unique Literary Tourist Guide Through Novi Sad”) (Group of authors, Book Mark, 2017).

In addition to the fresh approach to literature written by women, the Novi Sad community is a space where the efforts of those authors who equally appreciate music and verse have become visible. Thanks to this new evaluation of poetic forms, poets-singers-songwriters Milan Mladenović and Vlada Divljan received their memorials in the centre of Novi Sad. Members of the same circle include “Laboratorija zvuka” as well as “Pekinška patka” and Novi Sad musician and composer, Mitar Subotić Suba, who received the UNESCO award for the promotion of culture in 1988 for his work “The Dreambird” and “In The Mooncage”. Novi Sad paid him a tribute by placing a memorial plaque in Limanski Park. The Festival Poezika (Umetnost pevanog stiha) (Festival of Poetry (The Art of Sung Verse), as a space for the affirmation of young artists through the connection of different art forms is on a similar track.

The emergence of new forms of interpretation of poetry has a strong echo in Novi Sad through the affirmation of slam poetry. In several traditional and alternative spaces of Novi Sad, the International Novi Sad Literary Festival takes place every year, at which the Branko’s Reward for Young Poets and the Award for the Best Slammer of Serbia are awarded.

Among the events that focus on literature, the most important Novi Sad names include Brankovo kolo, the most prestigious cultural event that preserves the memory of Branko Radičević, and takes place in Novi Sad, Sremski Karlovci and Stražilovo, the International Regional Conference “Book Talk”, where Novi Sad residents and their guests can see the most prominent names of the regional literary and publishing scene and the Literary Meetings “Milici u pohode” in honour of Milica Stojadinović Srkinja.

Recommendations: The tourist offer of Novi Sad also includes the tours that nurture knowledge about Novi Sad poets and actors. You can see the information about them on the website of travel agencies that organize these tourist tours and programmes.

The Calendar of events of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad contains the data on the above-mentioned events.

The Memorial Collection “Jovan Jovanović Zmaj” in Sremska Kamenica is the only adequate space dedicated to a Novi Sad writer. It is located in the house where Zmaj spent the last years of his life, and it is thematically arranged so that the exhibition represents all stages of his life and work. The announcement is obligatory and you will find the contact details via the website of the City Museum of Novi Sad.





**SCULPTURES BY JOVAN
SOLDATOVIĆ (1920-2005) ARE
PART OF CULTURAL IDENTITY
OF NOVI SAD**



The residents of Novi Sad are privileged with the opportunity to immerse themselves on daily and consistent basis in beauty provided by images of city landmarks such as Petrovaradin Fortress and architecture of the city core. The long-lasting connection between the residents of Novi Sad and their city is spawned from living in a harmonious environment. The sculptures by Jovan Soldatović spread across the city have contributed to this process through profiling of identity of Novi Sad, as well as the perception of the city shared by its residents.

As Bela Duranci noticed the sculpture is a mark that connects a man with its environment. The sculptures with which we daily cohabitate in open venues of Novi Sad and that live within us are following recognizable pieces of art by Soldatović: Monument to victims of the Novi Sad Raid “Family” at Kej žrtava racije, “Playful horses” at Novi Sad Fair, “Đura Jakšić” in Dunavski (Danube) the Park, “Deer Fight” at Petrovaradin Fortress, “Painter Milan Konjović” in front of the Gallery of Matica Srpska, “The two” in front of the Fine Art Gallery – Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić, the bust of Sava Tekelija in front of Matica Srpska, group of sculptures around the Institute in Sremska Kamenica and the sculpture “Branko Radičević” at a nearby Stražilovo.

Each of the sculptures made by Soldatović represent a landmark and a message, as well as the essence in bronze with which the artist captured a man and its unwavering pursuance towards freedom and aspiration towards the heaven- symbol of search for beauty and kindness. In “Notation of a Man” as Soldatović called one of the cycles of works in bronze, he was an authentic voice in defence of human dignity.

The work of Jovan Soldatović is grandiose and testifies about the excellence of the author who is righteously placed among the most significant artists of the socialist Yugoslavia. This is the reason why he was frequently taken as a representative of art cuture of the socialist Yugoslavia. Soldatović’s sculpture “The Two” is put at the display in front of the building of the United Nations in New York, “The human figure carrying a dead child (Hiroshima)” in the Museum of Contemporary Arts of Hiroshima, while the “Swans” are exhibited at the Outdoor Museum of Sculptures in Middelheim. The precious nature of works by Jovan Soldatović is evidenced by numerous rewards, medals and enunciation among 20 most deserving citizens of Novi Sad of the 20th century.

Recommendation: The sculptures by Jovan Soldatović are found in the Fine Art Gallery – Endowment Collection of Rajko Mamuzić. The Gallery of Matica Srpska houses a series of Soldatović’s serigraphy “The Sparks” as well as the five sculptures including the one called “The Two” from the cycle “Notation of a Man”.

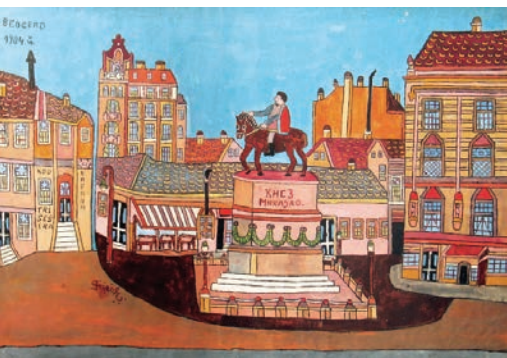
The Native Museum in Čerević in Jovana Grčića Milenka Street no. 4, houses the Legacy of Jovan Soldatović comprised of twelve pieces of art that the sculptor donated to his birth place. The Museum also houses the legacy of a painter Milenko Šerban and written legacy of a poet Jovan Grčić Milenko.





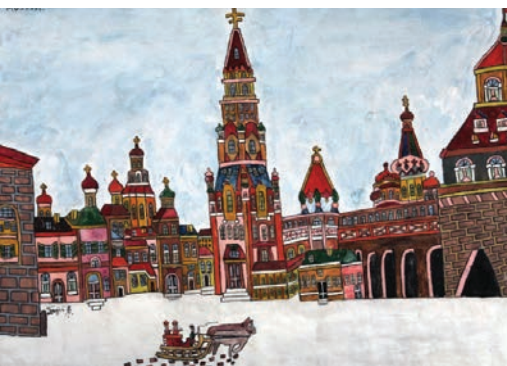
EMERIK FEJEŠ (1904-1969)– POSTCARDS AS SUPREME ART FORM

The unusual fate of self-taught painter, unique in our culture, cannot be classified into any of the possible models of biographical scenarios within the European cultural space. He came in Novi Sad in his forties, which coincided with his decision to start painting. His decision was almost of archetype nature, deprived of any personal role model and practiced style. Emerik Feješ decided to depict urban motives on paper using matches or corn silk - the cities that he for the most part never visited on his own. He used the black and white postcards as templates. The urban landscapes of Novi Sad, London, Paris, Venice, Worms, Belgrade, Moscow, Mont-Saint-Michel, Mostar... are represented through space of increscent perspective in which are flawlessly inserted series of houses, squares, churches and streets. Emerik Feješ died in Novi Sad and he was buried at the Roman Catholic cemetery in Futoška Street. The major part of his paintings is stored in the Museum of Naive and Marginal Arts in Jagodina.



EMERIK FEJEŠ

Belgrade, around 1967, tempera on paper
40 x 60 cm, Museum of Naive and Marginal Arts
(MNMU)



EMERIK FEJEŠ

Moscow, around 1962, tempera on paper
41.5 x 59 cm, MNMU



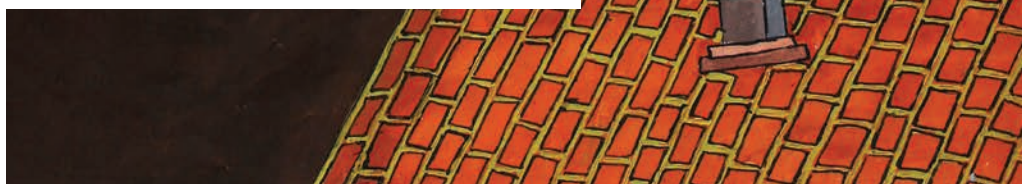
EMERIK FEJEŠ

Venice, around 1966, tempera on paper
42 x 59.4 cm, MNMU



EMERIK FEJEŠ

Novi Sad - Municipal Administration Office, around
1967, tempera on paper 71.8 x 43 cm, MNMU



NOVI SAD FROM FEMALE PERSPECTIVE

Emma uton Donnington



Novi Sad was among the first European cities to boast with the tourist map entitled Novi Sad from the Female Perspective (Stojaković, Female studies and research, Novi Sad 1999) that presented the history of the city through biographies of certain number of women that left the mark in its cultural, political and economic history. “The Female Names of Novi Sad - Guide for Fans of Alternative Routes” (Stojaković/Kresoja, Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad 2014) was published thanks to the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad. The above-mentioned edition contains short biographies of twenty eight renowned women, information about houses in which they lived, streets bearing female names and resting-places of renowned female residents of Novi Sad. The publication also contains a map that can be used to tour the city core in accordance with a pre-scheduled sequence.

The biography of Marija Trandafil (1816-1883), the biggest donor among the Serbs who donated and left to Novi Sad the legacy estimated at 1,400,000 HUF in 1913, stands as a true testimony that the history of city depicted through biographies of renowned women is equally worthy as the one written in history books. Nowadays, it is impossible to walk through the Novi Sad city centre without your gaze wandering off to a house or building that used to be a part of her biography. Marija Trandafil owned the houses in Zmaj Jovina Street no. 8, 16 and 17, Pašičeva 11, Dunavska 16 and Miletićeva 17 that she left as a legacy to her own people apart from the donations expressed in land and money. The seat of Matica Srpska and Library of Matica Srpska is housed in the eye-catching building that was constructed for purposes of “Legacy of Marija Trandafil for Serbian Orthodox Orphans”. The Armenian Church in Novi Sad (that is unfortunately no longer there) was restored and furnished from grounds up with her generous donation since it was devastated during the Rebellion in 1849.

Recommendation: “Female Names of Novi Sad – Guide for Fans of Alternative Tours“ can be downloaded from the website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad and depending on your interest and time that you wish to spend in Novi Sad, you can make your own plan of exploring alternative history of the city. The website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad is enclosed in the Supplement to this Guide (choose an option “Info” followed by “Publications”).

Magyarok, Kossuth Lajos-utca
Kossuth Lajos-Gasse



NOVI SAD FROM JEWISH PERSPECTIVE



The co-operation between the Jewish Community Office of Novi Sad and Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad has contributed to introducing activities that affirm Jewish heritage, history, tradition in a public space of the city in a manner that makes it more accessible to foreign visitors and residents. The publication “Novi Sad – the View of the Jewish Cultural Heritage“ (Jewish Community Office Novi Sad 2012) and opening of the Synagogue with expert interpretation and promotional tours entitled “Novi Sad from the Jewish Perspective” are parts of the plan that has been fully accepted.

The journey through the past of Novi Sad Jewish community usually starts in Jevrejska Street that used to be the part of former Jewish Quarter formed during the mid-18th century. The street followed the growth and development of the city, as well as its sufferings out of which the particularly devastating one was the bombardment with cannons from Petrovaradin Fortress during the Rebellion in 1849. The Jevrejska Street was restored during the 19th century and as such was filled with large and small shops, craft shops, doctor’s offices, manufacturing businesses and family houses of renowned Jews from Novi Sad. Nowadays, the street is a busy city thoroughfare dominated by the Novi Sad Synagogue.

The largest number of visitors interested in Jewish heritage visits the Synagogue as the foundation of spiritual, social and cultural life of Jewish community of Novi Sad. The Novi Sad Synagogue together with the buildings of the Jewish School and Jewish Community Office is a spatial cultural-historic unit built in 1909 according to the ideas of architect from Pest, Lipot Baumhorn. The entire complex was constructed in the Secession style. The visitors will be able to hear expert interpretation on history and culture of the Jewish community in Novi Sad as well as construction works on the Synagogue, the fifth in history of Novi Sad, about the Holocaust- genocide destruction of the Jews during the World War II, as well as about the activities of members of the Jewish community nowadays.

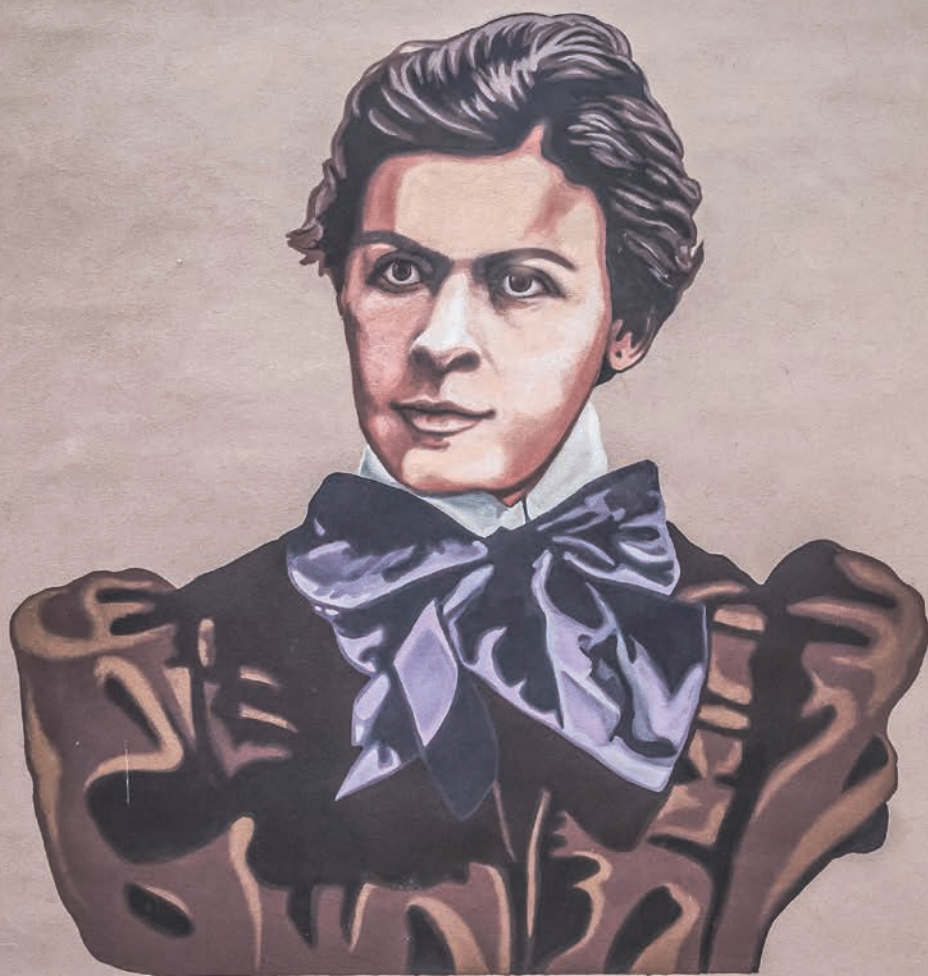
Among the visitors to the Synagogue there are those who use their time to tour the Jewish cemetery in Doža Đerđa Street. The Jewish cemetery is a place of special piety and remembrance of Holocaust victims. The remembrance character of the cemetery is emphasised by the monument to the Holocaust victims as a place where the residents of Novi Sad can pay homage to their murdered fellow citizens at the International Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Recommendations: The tour of the Synagogue that encompasses the basic data on tradition, culture and history of the Jews from Novi Sad, has to be previously announced to the Jewish Community Office Novi Sad. You can get more information at the website of the Jewish Community Office Novi Sad.

The Novi Sad heritage is filled with material and non-material contributions to the cultural and social development of the city that was permanently extended by residents of Jewish nationality. The list ranges from secession opus of Lipot Baumhorn, across to the institutions such as Kora hleba (Bread Crust) and children’s kindergarten, Jewish Cultural centre, and Residence for seniors and orphans all the way up to the legacy of renowned individuals among which are Aleksandar Tišma, Danilo Kiš, Jelena Kon, Pavle Pap, Pavle Šosberger and others, whereas the tale of history and culture of Jews from Novi Sad spreads across the entire of Novi Sad. This particular story can be organised through sightseeing tours of Novi Sad by Novi Sad travel agencies and tourist guides at your request.



FOLLOWING THE TRAIL OF THE EINSTEIN FAMILY



Милева Марић - Ајнштајн

The fact that, as it is believed, one of the most renowned scientists of the world, Albert Einstein, visited Novi Sad on two occasions was sufficient to spark the interest in many foreign visitors to follow his trail through Novi Sad. The interest was also sparked by numerous publications that dealt with private life of the renowned scientist and in particular with the period when he shared his daily life and joy of scientific discoveries with his first wife born in Novi Sad Mileva Marić who was also very talented in mathematics.

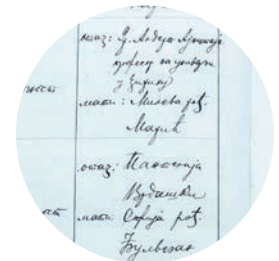
The literary interpretations and epistolary documented privacies of marriage life of the family Einstein transverse in many directions while often placing in focus the fate of Mileva Marić Einstein, their sons Hans Albert and Eduard Einstein, as well as mysteriously lost daughter Lieserl. It should also be mentioned that many visitors were influenced by the works that dealt with Mileva Marić Einstein as a scientist, theoretician or for renewed valuation of her contribution to science. In this context, the independently created tourist tours related to the family Einstein in Novi Sad (that are dominant even nowadays) had different starting points, expectations and outcomes.

The house in Kisačka 20 that was built in 1907 by Miloš Marić, the father of Mileva Marić Einstein, is what can be seen in Novi Sad in regards to the Einstein family. The ownership over the part of this house was transferred to Hans Albert and Eduard Einstein after her death.

The plate notifying that the married couple Einstein spent their time during their visits to the Marić family in 1905 and 1907 was placed on the Marić's house at the centenary of birth of Mileva Marić Einstein. It can be said with certainty that the first visit of the Einstein family to the Marić family should be tied to a "salaš" farmstead owned by the Marić family in Kač. A new info plate was placed there in 2017. The plaque has a following inscription:

"This house was built in 1907 by
Miloš Marić (1846-1922)
officer of the Šajkaš Battalion
The following people spent part of their lives in this house:
Mileva Marić Einstein (1875-1948)
Serbian scientist and the first wife of Albert Einstein
Miloš Marić mlađi (Junior) (1885-1944)
professor at the Faculty of Medicine and Veterinary Science in Saratovo"

Another event connects the Einstein family with Novi Sad. The event in question is the baptism of their children in the nearby Nikolajevska Church. According to the chroniclers of Novi Sad, in September of 1913, Mileva Marić Einstein was persuaded by her father and brother to baptize her children Hans Albert and Eduard in accordance with the Orthodox tradition during her stay in their family house. The ceremony was carried out by a priest Teodor Milić, while the godfather was doctor Lazar Marković.





Albert Einstein in Novi Sad - that is such an important news for foreigners that it surpasses the appeal of numerous other city attractions up to the extent that a mere walk along the part of the city in which the former Marić's family house is located carries with it a specific appeal. The fact that Albert Einstein used to visit this place is sufficient for foreign tourists to continuously

include Kisačka 20 on their agenda regardless of what the city chronicles and info plate contain. The domestic trends in tourism, particularly the ones inspired by the researches of Female studies place in their focus the fate of a scientist Mileva Marić Einstein. Both trends start and finish in front of the house in Kisačka 20.

NOVI SAD AS THE CITY OF MUSIC



According to the historian Živko Marković, Novi Sad was ahead of its time during the first half of the 19th century already when it comes to cultural life events, including the musical ones. The first School of Music (1838) and the First Novi Sad Singing Society (1860) were founded by the pedagogue, composer and choir leader Aleksandar Morfidis - Nisis. The modern music life of the city is founded on this tradition and is nowadays embodied in music schools, the Department of Music of the Academy of Arts Novi Sad, Opera of the Serbian National Theatre, Vojvodina Symphony Orchestra and many others. I would hereby like to take this opportunity and mention the Novi Sad Brass Orchestra as a remainder of successful co-operation that we established at the time when we were called the Tourist Info Centre of Novi Sad for the purpose of promoting Novi Sad music culture.

The Music Youth of Novi Sad plays an unavoidable role in music life of the city throughout all four seasons of the year as well as its tourist offer through its concert activity and music festivals that it organizes: Christmas – New Year’s Eve concerts (December and January), Novi Sad Music Festivities (April) and Novi Sad Music Summer (July and August). The most renowned domestic and foreign musicians and ensembles have performed in our city through mediation of the Music Youth of Novi Sad. Novi Sad is the city of music thanks to this organisation not just from the aspect of contents of music programmes and performers but also from the aspect of spatial distribution of music events. The programmes of the Music Youth of Novi Sad often enable for the City Hall, museums, galleries, churches, parks, gardens, and even the most famous city bathing area to be transformed into concert podiums. The Music Youth of Novi Sad has been awarded the October Prize of the City of Novi Sad in 2016 for its contribution in the field of culture.

Recommendations: The programme of the Music Youth of Novi Sad can be viewed at the website of this organisation that is enclosed in the Supplement to this Guide. The programmes of the Music Youth of Novi Sad, Opera of the Serbian National Theatre, Vojvodina Symphony Orchestra and other orchestras and individuals in the field of music art can be viewed at the website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad if you choose the option “Events”.





ON NOVI SAD FESTIVALS AS PART OF CULTURAL TOURISM OFFER



The substantial tourist offer cannot be imagined without the festivals and different events which is why many cities use the attractive festival programmes to fight for audiences at a regional level and beyond. The most successful are the ones that have managed to develop in a manner that does not involve the city of their birth just as tourist infrastructure and superstructure but equally as a context in which they gain authenticity as well as the ability to build up new, affirmative value.

Novi Sad is the city in which the EXIT Festival was born and matured, overgrowing regional frames and becoming planetary popular. The Festival was awarded with handful awards during its two decade long existence, some of which include “The Best European Festival” at the European Festival Awards in 2013 and 2017, “The Best European Festival 2016” at the competition within “The Best European Destinations” and many others. It can be said that the EXIT Festival has overgrown the frames of a city and region in which it was created as well as that it has spread throughout the region the programme and activist plan of co-operation and understanding among the young people from the region through the Sea Dance Festival in Budva Montenegro, Sea Starfestival in Umag Croatia, No Sleep Festival in Belgrade, as well as the Revolution Festival in Timisoara Romania.

EXIT is an event that marked the growing up of several generations of Novi Sad residents. The majority of Novi Sad residents view the age of modern tourism in Novi Sad as the one measured up to EXIT and after it. The month of July is reserved for EXIT Festival when EXIT is lived and worked, when it can be heard from open windows, viewed from numerous stages as well as experienced in the streets, cafes, and hostels where the foreign based part of the EXIT tribe resides.

Recommendation: EXIT Festival takes place at Petrovaradin Fortress every year in July. The information about the programme, performers, schedule, spatial distribution of the programme, ticket sales, lodging for visitors and many other useful information can be viewed at the website of the EXIT Festival enclosed in the Supplement to this Guide.

Sterijino pozorje (Sterija’s Theatre Days) as the most important regional competitive review of theatre shows performed based on the scripts of domestic authors by theatres from the country and abroad as well as those performed based on the scripts written by foreign authors and performed by domestic theatres, is one of the most visited Novi Sad festivals. The event preserves the memory of Serbian literary artist Jovan Sterija Popović as a founder of Serbian drama. The programme of this theatre event that is traditionally performed in the period from April to May is made of two selections: the selection of national drama and theatre where the theatre shows apply for Sterija Award and selection titled Krugovi (Circles) crowned by the Honorary Circle Award. Pozorje mladih (Theatre Festival of the Young) takes place during Sterijino pozorje as a special programme that gathers students of higher theatre schools for performing arts from the entire region. The theatre audiences from the country and region that consistently fill up the theatre venues are a testimony of importance and vitality of Sterijino pozorje.





The International Festival of Alternative and New Theatre (INFANT) is a review of modern theatre expression and interpretation as well as the new performing art achievements that takes place during the period from June to July. It gathers alternative troupes, amateur and student academic theatres. The awards that are presented to the best participants are the most tangible definition of the festival's programme orientation. They include: the Award for the most original exploration into one of the segments of theatrical language, Award for a particular expressivity in the border area between theatrical and other arts or creative fields in the widest sense and the Award for most successful experiment, namely performance as a whole.



Interfest, the oldest international festival of affirmation of wine culture in Serbia regularly attracts numerous audiences from the country and region. It was created as a part of the platform for the development of domestic viticulture and wine production, with the purpose of gathering wine makers, wine enthusiasts, tourist economy and experts for grapevine growing and wine production. Nowadays, it is one of the key events in the calendar of events of Novi Sad that takes place every June. Interfest imposed itself as traditionally important segment of tourist offer of the city through affirmation of wine culture during a three-day programme, while the central one takes place at the Liberty Square.



The International Centre of Children's Literature "Zmajeve dečje igre" ("Zmaj's Games for Children") is the most important, oldest and biggest festival of literature and other forms of arts intended for children and young people in south-eastern Europe. It is dedicated to a renowned poet Jovan Jovanović Zmaj. The part of the festival that takes place in June entails numerous programmes of artistic creativity of children as well as those intended for children and expert projects related to it. The Zmaj's Wing gathers artists, creators, professional public, and audiences from 3 to 93 years of age, institutions of culture, and the representatives of interested organisations so as to jointly create a unique alchemy that builds up nobility and creativity in young people at different venues across the city.



The ambiental Novi tvrđava teatar (New Fortress Theatre) has been organized under this name in Villa Stanković in Čortanovci every year in July since 2014. The festival is conceived under the idea of the director and literary artist, Vida Ognjenović with the desire to show that theatre art is the one that depicts truthful reality, stripping it down to its very core. The festival is of competitive character and as such is home to performances that marked the theatre life in the country and the surrounding countries. The festival is supported by the Serbian National Theatre and Students' Cultural Centre.

"Tamburica Fest" is an international festival of "tamburitza" music, with orchestras from the country and the world performing in the competitive section, while in the exhibition section, prominent musicians will be reinterpreting familiar melodies accompanied by "tamburitza" bands. During festive days Novi Sad becomes an open-



air stage where the numerous fans of “tamburitza” can enjoy its music, but also different additional content – from the exhibition of folklore orchestras to the “tamburitza” promenade.

The Festival of Street Artists is one of the warmest and the most accepted events in Novi Sad. The numerous creative entities join up at the end of summer in a Baroque Suburbium of Petrovaradin Fortress and bestow us with the cult Festival of Street Artists - Gradić Fest. The Baroque architecture as a pompous stage fences several stages at which the cutting edge professionals and novices - musicians, dancers, performers, acrobats and theatre troupes alternate during the three days of festival. The ambience performances of video and film projections, installations, music shows, performances, workshops and lectures are parts of the programme content that is performed by artists from around the world. The audiences that attentively follow and with their love warm up this festival make the magic being created at that moment.

The Novi Sad Jazz Festival is organized by the Cultural Centre of Novi Sad. The audiences can hear the performers from Europe, the USA and other parts of the world during the festival that takes place at the end of November in the Serbian National Theatre. The programme of the Festival is made of several segments: Main Programme, Introductory and Accompanying Programme, House Band, Berklee Workshops and Jazz Marathon.

The programme of events entitled the Kaleidoscope of Culture organised by the “Novi Sad- European Capital of Culture” Foundation is aimed at creating a synergy of different types of art and different stakeholders - from artists through institutions of culture, non-government organisations, up to visitors as well as to surpass with its ultimate result the usual perception of culture at several levels, including its spatial distribution.



KORZO

A photograph of an orchestra performing on a stage under a large red tent. A conductor is visible on the right, and a large white sign with the word 'KORZO' is suspended from the ceiling. The scene is lit with red stage lights. The orchestra members are seated in rows, playing various instruments including violins, violas, and cellos. A grand piano is positioned on the right side of the stage. The conductor is standing and facing the orchestra. The tent's metal structure is visible in the background, and several stage lights are hanging from the ceiling.

CULTURE OF REMEMBRANCE





In the life of many cities there are dates of remembrance that sometimes serve as a reminder and sometimes celebrate the feeling of pride, but always as a part of collective and personal identity. The remembrance supersedes tradition, which is why it is very important to nurture it because in it we find the foundation for getting in touch with the future. For the sake of future in public life of Novi Sad there are days for remembrance that are part of the experience of many generations of its residents.

One of such remembrance days dating back the furthest in historic knowledge is the Day of the City of Novi Sad. It is a memory of the date when the Empress Maria Theresa the First signed the Charter on February 1st, 1748 granting the Petrovaradin Šanac the privileges of a free royal city and a new name that was given by the Empress herself – Neoplantae. The name was also given in German and Hungarian languages - Neusatz, Újvidék, while the Serbs that represented the vast majority of its residents at that time translated the name into Novi Sad. The event itself had the elements of a purchase agreement because what was considered as military-economic settlement was transformed into a free royal city for 80,000 Rhine forints. The final sum of the act of Elibertation surpassed the amount of 95,000 forints in 1752 following the costs related to affairs that superseded the act itself along with the accompanying interests. The privileges meant that the free royal city had the nobility status (coat of arms, flag, territory, revenues and taxes), while the benefit of it extended to all of its legitimate residents. The coat of arms that was prescribed by the Elibertation charter had three silver towers on a blue shield with the Danube flowing beneath, while Noah's dove with a twig stood above the middle tower, which under the heraldic interpretation marked the time of peace and durability.

The Day of the City is celebrated on February 1st each year with a series of events while the central one is a Solemn academy where meritorious citizens are awarded the prestigious February Award.

The event known as Unification in 1918 commemorates the crowning of a struggle and efforts of numerous generations of the Serbs from Habsburg Monarchy for unification with their homeland of Serbia. The Serbian National Committee with the seat in Novi Sad took over the administration over Banat, Bačka and Baranja that was occupied by the Army of Kingdom of Serbia following the end of the World War I. The Great National Assembly of the Serbs, Bunjevci and other Slavs was summoned on November 25th, 1918 when it was decided to unify these parts with the Kingdom of Serbia. The voting rights for this Assembly were given to the Serbs, Bunjevci and other Slavs, males and females with at least 20 years of age. It will remain recorded in history that seven women were elected at that time, which was the first occasion for them to actively and fully take part in the event of such political and historical importance.

Every November 25th is the occasion to organize special events in Novi Sad in order to commemorate this event, while the Museum of Unification in 1918 with its exhibition is the testimony of a fact that it was the matter of historic event which superseded the frames of a city. The exhibition makes the event and context in which it took place





more approachable to contemporary visitors. The November Charter that is awarded for extraordinary achievements in economic and social life of the city is a part of commemoration of this historic event.

The Novi Sad Raid, or the Raid is a tragic event in history of Novi Sad whose consequences are felt until today. The event took place during the period from January 21st to 23rd, 1942 when the Hungarian occupation authorities organized and carried out the massacre of civilian population of Novi Sad. According to the data published by a historian Đorđe Srbulović in his "Brief History of Novi Sad" a total of 1,246 persons were killed most of which were the Jews and Serbs. One can rarely find an older resident of Novi Sad who has not lost a relative or a friend or who has not been affected by this tragedy in some manner - by mere awareness or personal testimony. The tragedy is a trauma on the face of the city that found its reflection in literary opus of our most renowned writers. I will take this opportunity to mention just a few of them: books by Erih Koš "Novi Sad Massacre", Aleksandar Tišma's "The Book about Blam" and memories of Danilo Kiš that this literary artist mentioned in a documentary film about his life as an experience he went through when he was 7 years old.

The monument to the victims of the Raid "The Family" that was made by a sculptor Jovan Soldatović in the very centre of the city tells the story of this event until today. The plates with the names of victims, as well as those with the information about the Novi Sad Raid are placed around the figures that symbolize the entire families that were massacred. The commemoration to the victims and message of peace are sent each year from this site.

The traditional event entitled "Frozen Silence- Remembrance of the Victims of the Novi Sad Raid" takes place in January when homage is paid to the fallen residents of Novi Sad and awareness about this event is spread to young generations through a series of programmes. The International Holocaust Remembrance Day takes place every year on January 27th when wreaths are placed on the Monument of the Holocaust Victims at the Jewish cemetery in Novi Sad. It is an occasion for remembrance of all the innocent victims and an opportunity to send a message that such crimes should never happen to anybody else.

The Day of Liberation of Novi Sad in the World War II is ceremoniously and proudly celebrated on each October 23rd. On that day in 1944, the units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia entered Novi Sad, followed by units of the Red Army. The tribute to the liberators, known and unknown fighters that won the victory in a struggle against fascism and brought about half a century of peace and prosperity in a socialist country is paid in Novi Sad every year on October 23rd. The delegations led by the highest ranking representatives of the City of Novi Sad and associations of citizens express symbolically their commitment to anti-fascist tradition by placing wreaths at the Memorial Cemetery of the fighters of the People's Liberation War from 1941 to 1945 and the Monument to Novi Sad Partisan Division every year on that day. On the occasion of the Day of Liberation the October Award is presented to the most deserving individuals and groups of citizens for their work in the fields of economic and social development of the city within the celebration of this important date.

БОРБЕН
ЗЛАЧИБ-ЦИГА
НАРОДНИ ХЕРОС
1920-1942

FESTIVITIES



lesnina
XXXL

There is a custom among the Serbs that has preserved itself since the time of Christianization as a holy and unbroken tradition. It is “slava”, or the saint patron’s day. In Vojvodina, the families celebrating saint patron’s day are called “svečari”. This is a family tradition that is connected with a festive table as well as gathering of family and friends, while the background and importance of this festivity are much deeper. Namely, it is a family ritual celebrating of the saint patron. The festive table plays a ritual and cohesion role. The family saint patron’s day, as a phenomenon that dates back among the Serbs to thousand years in the past, has been placed on the Representative list of intangible cultural heritage by UNESCO.

Just as the saint patron is connected with the family so is the saint patron of the city connected with the Congregational Church and the saint it is dedicated to. The saint patron’s day of the City of Novi Sad is Đurđić that is celebrated every year on November 16th as a memory of transfer of the relics of Saint George and restoration of the temple housing his body. The City Hall is usually on that occasion the venue for cutting of a ceremonial cake and blessing of traditional “slavsko žito” (sweet wheat) in front of representatives of all confessions after which they extend their wishes of prosperity to all the citizens of the city for the years to come.

Tekije is the site located on the southern outskirts of Petrovaradin, as a place housing the Bishop’s Sanctuary of Our Lady of the Snow. The contemporary temple represents a Roman Catholic Church from 1881 erected on the terrain that used to house the mosque, which was built at the site of the former Catholic temple. The alternation of places of worships of different religions at the same place is a consequence of turbulent history and struggle for this part of land between the Austrian Kingdom and Ottoman Empire during the period encompassing the 16th, 17th and 18th century. The construction of the temple dedicated to Our Lady of the Snow that holds the crescent under the cross located on the top of the dome is connected with the victory of the Christian Army against the Ottomans during the Petrovaradin battle that took place in 1716. The battle was waged on August 5th - on the day dedicated to Our Lady of the Snow. The commander of the Christian Army, Eugene of Savoy, was convinced that the victory was won thanks to the grace of Virgin Mary that empowered the victorious army because of which he continued to carry the picture of Virgin Mary holding Christ in her arms during his war temptations. The story goes that the snow fell on the day of the battle, which brought with it the advantage to the Christians. The historic facts, lectures and theological tradition are nowadays evident through the story about the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Snow at Tekije and celebrations of Velike and Male Tekije (Big and Small Tekije).

Velike Tekije take place every year from August 4th to 5th on the memorial day of Our Lady of the Snow when large number of pilgrims gather to celebrate Our Lady of the Snow, namely the Lady of Tekije with services and processions . Male Tekije take place every year on July 25th and 26th on the day dedicated to Saint Joachim and Anne, when believers from the country and abroad gather in large numbers. The event is marked with services and processions along the Way of the Cross and adoration in front of altar sacrament.





Novi Sad is already recognized in regional frames as a commune that celebrates two Christmases, Easters and New Year's Eves with equal cordiality. It has to do with honouring of two calendars, namely the Gregorian one that has been in the official use in Serbia for hundred years now and the Julian one that is honoured by the Serbian Orthodox Church. The matter of prolonging festivities and

Recommendation: Novi Sad has already positioned itself in regional frames as a popular destination for celebration of New Year's Eve. The programmes of different contents and intensity taking place across different parts of the city are launched already in December and they end in January the following year. The two-month long festivities have both private and public significance and adequate sensibility. Christmas is celebrated by Catholics and Protestants on December 25th, while the residents of Orthodox confession celebrate it on January 7th. However, for all of them this

celebrations is not difficult since the gap between these calendars is not wide and the majority of Orthodox population is not willing to abandon the already established traditions. The celebration of two New Year's Eves is particularly popular, which is why they are attentively prepared in a manner that all benevolent people are invited to a traditional socializing.

is a festivity dedicated to family and churches that become central venues in the city.

The celebrations of New Year's Eve have a public character - the first one is celebrated on December 31st, while the second one is celebrated on January 13th and as such are parts of tourist offer of Novi Sad when many people decide to start their New Year outside, in the city streets due to attractive programmes and contents. The information about New Year's Eve events can be found at the website of Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad.

**KOLO, CZARDAS,
WALTZ, WEAVING AND
DESOLATION**



Kolo, the Serbian traditional folk dance, has found its place on the “UNESCO’s” Representative list of intangible cultural heritage of humanity. This collective dance strips away the boundaries between young and old people, men and women, while at the same time not recognizing any social detachment or privilege. Everybody is invited and free to enter into the chain formed by dancers as well as to step out of it when they please. Kolo is played nowadays on all occasions connected with joy and celebration.

Rarely anyone could resist the temptations of Czardas. It is played in male-female pair in a briskly, dashing, joyful manner during celebrations and national holidays. Czardas is a dance of irresistible rhythm and melody that nowadays brings joy to audiences across the world since numerous world renowned composers could not resist the charms of it. Some of those composers are Franz Liszt, Johann Strauss senior, Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, Johannes Brahms and others.

Waltz is the dance for all times and all meridians. Novi Sad is no exception. Waltz is a part of traditional family education in many Novi Sad families as well as a traditional dance of newlyweds during a wedding celebration.

Recommendations: The residents can choose to learn how to play kolo, Czardas and other national dances in numerous cultural artistic associations that nurture traditional dances, songs and customs of people from Vojvodina. Among the most renowned ones are: Academic Cultural-Artistic Society “Sonja Marinković”, Cultural-Artistic Society “Svetozar Marković”, Folklore Association “Veliko kolo”, Folklore Ensemble “Vila”, Students’ Cultural-Artistic Society “Železničar”, Centre of National Art and General Education of Hungarians in Vojvodina, Slovak Cultural-Artistic Society “Pavel Jozef Šafarik”, Folklore Group “Maayan” that nurtures the Jewish folklore, as well as folklore groups that nurture Ukrainian and Ruthenian folklore and others. The concerts of these societies take place from time to time, while visitors of Novi Sad can ask about the possibility to book tickets as part of tourist arrangements organized by selected travel agencies.

The visitors of Novi Sad are free to choose a school of folklore and learning of folk dances as well as taking part in national customs organized for a particular occasion as contents of their stay in the city.

The authentic creative energy of people from Vojvodina, particularly the Serbs, Šokci and Romanians, as well as Slovaks and Hungarians is depicted through the wealth and beauty of female handmade articles. This phenomenon, foremost through handicraft of Serbian women gained planetary glory and recognition at the world exhibitions by the end of the 19th century and very beginning of the 20th century. The complete female and children clothing programme (dresses, hats, women scarves and underwear) as well as bed sheets, furniture coated with Serbian national handicraft, rugs and curtains are some of the domestic handicraft products that won over the European market at the



end of the 19th century when they were exhibited by a woman from Novi Sad called Savka Subotić at the “World Exhibition in Budapest“ in 1885. The international market was won over by the Serbian rugs of that time.

The mass process of rug manufacture, other woven products (the Serbian linen), needlework and knitting, as well as the national project of building up resources of domestic industry took place at end of 19th century in Vojvodina that used to be a part of Habsburg Monarchy at that time. The weaving schools and workshops, family manufactures among which were the ones managed by women started to open up at that time.

The multi-centennial tradition of weaving and knitting has survived up to the present day. It is nurtured in a family circle or collectives such as Atelier 61 (where large scale tapestries are manufactured according to the templates made by renowned artists), co-operatives and associations of women for manufacturing of domestic handicraft products that often organise schools of weaving. The articles made using the old technique of filching (wool rolling) where clothes, hats, bags and decorative pieces are made from unthreaded wool, soap and warm water can be found in these collectives.

Recommendation: If you make previous announcement, you can visit the Institution for Manufacture of Tapestries “Atelier 61” a centre of tapestry art with the Weaving School.

The folk art of weaving and needlework of people from Vojvodina is presented at the Ethnological Exhibition of the Museum of Vojvodina. It shows the process of knitting from yarn to a finished product, tools that were used in this process including the loom from Stapar where extremely appreciated Serbian rugs were manufactured. The examples of national costumes from Vojvodina, displays of house interior decoration and customs will complement the representation about the way of life and folk art created in Vojvodina during the 19th and 20th century.

The central urban core is filled with stores that sell hand made (woven, knitted and sewn) clothes, bags, hats, scarves and others. The Dunavska Street is home to the Studio “Kreativa plus“ (clothes made from Serbian linen), Hand Made Craft “Blue“ and Ethno Shop and Gallery “Our Heritage“. The Square of the Republic is home to Inclusive spot – the souvenir shop of the School for Elementary and Secondary Education “Milan Petrović“ with a Boarding School. Kosovska Street is home to “NeoNit“, a shop of handicraft products of the Association for nurturing of unique and old crafts. It can happen for the shops to change their location but they are all properly marked and often in a manner that a part of handicraft products is exhibited along the tourist routes.





OLD CRAFTS AND MODERN DEMAND



ДОМАТА СЪВАРИЛА

ДОМАТА СЪВАРИЛА

Ваша гора е гора на нас

СЪВЛИ

The testimonies about the beginning of creation of modern Novi Sad and records show that in the 18th century the craftsmen such as blacksmiths, barrel makers, rope makers, carpenters, masons, “čurčijas” (craftsmen for clothes made of fur and leather), “opančari” (traditional peasant shoe makers), boot makers, slipper makers made a significant part of the population. There are also records that wound healers, tailors, caldron makers, carpenters, locksmiths and bakers were the first to establish their co-operatives. The above-mentioned records clearly show that a major portion of craft services was connected with the building of Petrovaradin Fortress as well as with ever growing needs of the population on the Bačka side of the Danube.

The craftsmen class developed during the peaceful periods and as such contributed to the general development of the city. The new crafts appeared: shoe makers, tailors and “abadžijas” (tailors that make clothes out of duffel called aba), barbers, soap makers, cookie makers, wheelers, hat makers, quilt makers, silversmiths, glass makers and others. The manufacture manner of the production lead to organisation of production co-operative of craftsmen at the end of 19th century in order for them to “work harder and sell for better price” as well as resist the challenges brought about by the development of production forces. The technological development and mass production that were about to follow brought about disappearing of many crafts, while the remaining family craft shops were pushed at the margin of economic activity.

Tourism inspired family manufactures with long tradition, as well as opened up possibilities for sale of craft products and survival of various family manufactures. The city souvenir shops are places where you can find “liciderska srca” - cookies made of dough and honey in the form of a heart decorated with a small mirror. They are edible gifts made after the recipes of old master cookie makers and they were ornamented with motives of Vojvodina. The products made by candy makers such as silk candy, caramels, jelly candies, curved and straight Christmas candy canes and lollipops of different shapes are nowadays a part of frequent city festivities. The ceramic souvenirs are made by numerous family manufactures in Vojvodina. It is a handicraft product made of clay, authentic crumb of Vojvodina soil formed in a manner that represents life and gentleness of flat land residents. The numerous family manufactures or associations of women manufacture honey, jam, preserved fruit and compote (stewed fruit) after family recipes and pack them in jars offering them afterwards as a sweet remainder of a city in which they were made. The visitors are offered cookies in special packages reduced down to the size of a souvenir such as “kitnikez” (Quince cheese), Gugelhupf, strudel and others. The crafts and folk tradition that has materialized itself through the souvenir manufacture over the last decades can often be classified into applied arts. This can be said for products made of straw that are designed and made by women from several villages in the north of Bačka in the vicinity of Subotica that have already gained planetary renown as Slamarke from Tavankut.





Recommendations: There are craft workshops of long lasting tradition that have overcome numerous temptations and remained open for business up to today. Ivković Studio and Bookbinding Shop, a family business the beginnings of which date back to 1789 is located in Dunavska Street. Nowadays, this renowned house extended its activity to manufacturing of luxurious items made of leather, restoration of books, manufacture of artistic binding, and manufacture of modernly designed leather haberdashery. The passage of Dunavska Street is home to a Workshop for sharpening of all types of blades "Hošek anno 1895". Zmaj Jovina Street is the home to The Manual Co. (founded in 1985), the workshop for manufacture and sale of items made of leather which is processed using the old craft techniques. The Manual Co. shops are designed in the manner of shops from the beginning of the 20th century and as such they resemble to small museum exhibitions - galleries of

Manual Forgotten Arts Museum.

The wide selection of souvenirs and gifts that shall remind you of Novi Sad can be found in souvenir shops that are positioned along the tourist routes. The assortment of souvenirs and addresses of souvenir shops can be viewed on the website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad (choose the option "Sightseeing", followed by "Shopping").

The manufacturers of souvenirs that sell their own commodities can be personally met at events of festive-gastronomic type that are frequent in the calendar of city events. The festivities often take place in the centre of the city. The selection of souvenirs and products from Vojvodina flatland is at its best at the events before the New Year's Eve. The calendar of events can be viewed at the website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad (choose the option "Events").

**IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD
- SREMSKI KARLOVCI AND
FRUŠKA GORA MONASTERIES**

Sremski Karlovci used to be one of the seats of political, spiritual and cultural life of the Serbs in the Habsburg Monarchy. That fact is nowadays witnessed by concentration of buildings within the city core that were the home to the key institutions of Serbian culture and spirituality: Serbian Orthodox Church of Saint Nicholas with Patriarch's Palace, Palace of the Treasury (nowadays Seminary of Saint Arsenije), Theological Seminary, Stephaneum, Grammar School (founded in 1791, as the oldest of its kind among the Serbs) and the Magistrate. Among the monuments of culture there are also the Roman Catholic Church of Holy Trinity with the Parish Office, Serbian Orthodox Church of Saint Peter and Paul (Lower Church) and Presentation of Virgin Mary (Upper Church) as well as the Chapel of Peace.

Sremski Karlovci is a place that is often listed in tourist itineraries as a starting point of those journeys that focus on the Serbian heritage in Vojvodina. The above-mentioned journeys include the visit to Fruška Gora monasteries: Krušedol, Grgeteg, Staro and Novo Hopovo, Vrdnik, Jazak, Velika Remeta, Mala Remeta, Beočin, Rakovac, Đipša, Privina Glava, Kuveždin, Petkovića, Bešenovo and Šišatovac.

The first written recorded data about Orthodox monasteries dates back to 1455 and is included in the letter of Serbian despot Đurađ Branković intended to Pope Calixtus III where he called upon the right given by previous pope Nicholas V to "In regno Hungarie" erect the Orthodox monasteries, which was fulfilled in the upcoming centuries. The folk tradition places the construction of Fruška Gora monasteries couple of centuries prior to this historic document. It is certain that the construction works on many monasteries can be connected with the foundership of the Srem Brankovićis, the Serbian noblemen and ruling family from the 15th and beginning of the 16th century.

Fruška Gore monasteries were destroyed more than once during the centuries of Ottoman rule over Srem (1526-1699), followed by Petrovaradin battle in 1716. The period of great restoration of monasteries that partly got preserved until today began in the third decade of the 18th century. The part of that spirit was inscribed in iconostases, icons and paintings that were made by the most renowned Serbian graphic artists and painters: Hristofor Žefarović, Zaharije Orfelin, Stefan Tenecki, Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun, Dimitrije Bačević, Janko Halkozović... Many architectural values, furniture, iconostases, books and valuable inventory items were destroyed following the destruction and plunder of Fruška Gora monasteries carried out by Ustasas during the World War II.

The Fruška Gora area offers the following forms of tourism apart from cultural tourism: visits to monasteries, events, ethno houses, museums, gastro and wine tours as well as the offer that extends to tourism of special interest: walking, fishing, rare plant species watching, cycle tourism, recreational and picnic programmes and schools in nature.





Recommendation: The Tourism Organisation of Sremski Karlovci is the place where you can get all information concerning the tour of monuments and visits to museums and galleries (Treasury in the Patriarch's Palace, Native Collection in Sremski Karlovci, Chapel of the Lady of Peace, Museum of Beekeeping and others), wine cellars and Stražilovo.

The map of Fruška Gora with spatial distribution of monasteries and other natural and man-made values can be downloaded from

the website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad (choose the option "Info" followed by "Publications").

The sightseeing tour of Sremski Karlovci, Fruška Gora monasteries and other values of Fruška Gora is included in the regular offer of travel agencies, which is why it is recommended that you look at the offers of agencies before you venture out on your own.

**THIS IS A PLACE WHERE
PEOPLE EAT WELL -
PRIVATE AND PUBLIC IN
CULTURE OF NUTRITION**



Vojvodina land has always yielded rich fruits, while the people that inhabit it contributed to spreading and embracing the unique manners in which foodstuffs are selected and grown as well as the manner in which typical Vojvodina dishes are prepared. It is not only the gastronomy that is of heterogeneous origin a part of peculiar Vojvodina culture of eating, but it is rather the relationship to food, tradition and customs cherished regarding that.

The most dominant part of Vojvodina cultural heritage connected with eating is enjoyment in table with a rich display of food and unselfish need to share this joy with relatives and friends of all religions and nations particularly during the holiday season. The festive feasts of people from Vojvodina are always abundant and filled with joy. Their abundance and plentitude has not been defeated even by the planetary obsession towards the cult of a body free of excess kilograms.

One of the potential menus connected with the time of feasts was made immortal by the authentic poet of Vojvodina, a singer-song writer Đorđe Balašević in his song "Al se nekad dobro jelo" ("How truly well we used to eat before"). The menu included dishes made of meat such as "stew, pork chops, "sarma" (sour cabbage leaves filled with meat and rice), chicken breasts instead of bread, fine schnitzel and a chicken thigh each, turkey on a sour cabbage and where there is turkey there has to be a piglet as well, fresh pork cracklings, ham, horse radish and galantine, followed by tomato sauce, boiled potatoes and warm bread slices without forgetting the Portuguiser wine, cream puffs, cakes of various kinds and noodles with poppy seed". However, this is not all that can be found on Vojvodina menu. The Sunday lunch can rarely be imagined without the triad of soup, sauce, meat, followed by Grenadier March dish and other dishes made of dough, followed by strudel with poppy seed, walnuts or jam, "salčići" (rolls with lard), "gurabije" (Grandma's cookies), only to make it possible for people to enjoy in sweets a little bit, while winter is reserved for making of sausages, "hurka", Headcheese, bacon and other gastronomic delicacies used to overcome the blizzard in Vojvodina with greater ease. The above-mentioned delicacies are often combined with brandies made of fruits, wines from Fruška Gora and beer for all occasions.

The occasions for gathering around a rich menu offer that is coupled with the reason for joy and celebration do not happen only in private but also in public venues. One of those is located within the wider city core and is called "Kulturna Salajka i Salajački doručak", as an event that was conceived based on tradition of a former part of the city with partially preserved social organisation of space that is typical for farmers' settlements. The event is filled with multitude of musical, folklore, gastronomic and programmes dealing with history and tradition of Salajka residents. The new programmes such as "Čalabrc Fest" at Podbara organized by the Cultural Station Svilara as well as "Novi Sad Strudel Fest", "Food Planet", "Tastes of Vojvodina", "International Bean Festival" and others are part of tourist offer.

The majority of events of this type take place at the outskirts of the city. The events are connected with celebrating good fruit picking, promotion of local produce and preparation of food for winter. The following events are traditionally organised in the surroundings



of Novi Sad: "Futoška kupusijada" (Futog Cabbage Festival), "Koviljska rakijada" (Kovilj Brandy Fest), "Čvarak fest" (Pork Crackling Festival in Kać), "Kobasicijada" (Sausage Festival in Turija) and "Pihtijada" (Galantine Festival in Rumenka). "Futoška kupusijada" is certainly the most important event. It was organised with the aim to promote and valorise the autochthonous and protected cabbage variety that is grown in Futog. The event is reserved for promoting economic and tourist potentials of Futog, while the visitors are traditionally attracted by competition in cooking of dishes made of cabbage and cultural entertaining programme. "Čvarak fest", "Kobasicijada" and "Pihtijada" are organized according to the similar model.

"Koviljska rakijada" or "Parastos dudu" ("Memorial Service to Mulberry") has an interesting story. The roads in Vojvodina were edged with mulberries for more than two centuries. The mulberry is a noble tree without which it would be impossible to imagine the silkworms breeding and the work of many silk manufactures from that period. At the same time, mulberry was used for homemade brandy brewing. The mulberries from Vojvodina have survived sporadically until today, which is why the "Parastos dudu" - "Koviljska rakijada" takes place in Kovilj to honour the mulberry brandy. The event testifies about the tradition of making other excellent fruit based brandies in Vojvodina (pear, apple, apricot and quince brandy). Vojvodina also has a long standing tradition in beer brewing, but the event Novi Sad Oktoberfest that celebrates beer and food that goes best with it started only recently with the occurrence of private breweries or craft beers.

Recommendations: The traditional Vojvodina menus are nurtured by many restaurants in the city. However, it is in farm houses classified as agricultural households where you can get food grown just opposite the table at which the lady of the house serves you dishes prepared after family recipe. The foodstuffs that are not produced at this farm house are supplied from other neighbouring agricultural households. The list of restaurants and farm houses classified as agricultural households can be seen at the website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad (choose an option "Sightseeing", followed by "Gastronomy" and "Salaš farmstead"). The calendar of events can also be found at the same website and there you can find information about all of the above-mentioned events.

The city is home to venues that preserve the traditional menus, which are growingly disappearing from everyday life. One of them is the "Domino" tavern. It is a well-known spot, which is often the place of choice for those who do not demand modern interior and pompous exterior but rather good gastronomic offer of traditional dishes from Vojvodina. The part of exterior of the tavern around the doors and windows is decorated with ceramic motives from rich Hungarian national tradition. The menu includes: galantine, pork cracklings, liverwurst, blood sausage, as well as sausage, bacon and kulen made of Mangulica pig meat, followed by tripes, stew made of mutton, mutton with cabbage, calf head in tripes, sweetbread, beans, white kidneys and, naturally, fish prepared after different recipes. The major part of this menu is presented as an advertisement in front of the entrance to "Domino" tavern.

The fans of tradition and history, and beer in particular, can find that the visit to Čelarevo, a village nearby Novi Sad is an interesting choice. The Čelarevo brewery has a Visitors Centre and Museum dedicated to history of the brewery and its founder Lazar Dunderski. The museum is open for group visits on Saturday and Sunday (reservations are necessary at info@carlsberg.rs).



WINE CULTURE



2006

Château
LA COURON

2006

2004

2003

2003

2006

2005

2006

Bela Hamvaš concluded in his book entitled “The Wine Philosophy” that there are wine nations for whom he claimed to be geniuses who lived in the golden time of humanity thanks to wine. The wine nations according to Hamvaš grew up in idyllic landscapes of vineyards spread across the place where a newcomer could wish to live, as well as a place where he or she would not notice his or her own death if it happened at such a place. Fruška Gora is precisely such an idyllic mountain spreading even to the southern outskirts of Novi Sad. The Fruška Gora vineyards whose origin dates back to the time of Roman reign over these parts, play the role of abutment between the Mediterranean tradition such as the remains of Roman fortifications and cities inscribed in the present history trails that are part of European ancient times.

Nowadays, the vineyards cut through the slopes of Fruška gore, while family wineries or those that can satisfy the large scale demand become an unavoidable part of tourist offer of Novi Sad area. The renowned Fruška Gora wine centres are: Sremski Karlovci, Irig, Erdevik, Mala Remeta, Neštin, Slankamen, Ledinci, Rakovac, Čerević, Banoštor, Šid, Brkić Do, and Slankamenački vinogradi. The famous wines from Fruška Gora are: Riesling, Neoplanta, Semillion, Sirmium, Slankamen, Bermet, Frankovka, Merlot, Gamay, Portugieser, Ausbruch...

The advantage of Fruška Gora wine experience is a consequence of geographical, cultural and multi-ethnic individuality of each wine centre. The spatial distribution of the above-mentioned centres and complexity of offer are not pure coincidences but rather the rule - the synergy of services, contents of stay and different business activities at the same place. Almost every winemaking household has a specially prepared venue for greeting of visitors, wine tasting and additional contents of accommodation. The offer extends to those based on wine manufacturing, which represent a rounded up tourist product that entails restaurant services, accommodation, sightseeing and other amenities. The offers of Fruška Gora wineries are parts of the complex, innovative and above all authentic tourist product of Novi Sad that are also a part of guaranteed (or upon inquiry) tourist tours of Novi Sad travel agencies.

Recommendations: The offer of wineries can be viewed at the website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad (choose the option “Sightseeing” followed by “Food and wine” and “Wineries”). You will be able to get all useful information about wineries, wines and contents of accommodation being offered. In order to present the “Fruška gora” wine region more completely, in 2021 the Tourism Organization of the City of Novi Sad created and presented five wine trails to the public. These are: “Novi Sad Wine Route”, “Wines of the Ornate Srem”, “Sremski Karlovci – The Wine Galaxy”, “Vineyards embraced by the Danube, overlooking the Tisza”, “Following the Trail of the Noble Family Odeskalki” and “Wine Stories from Irig”.

If you do not have your own mode of transport and if you wish to indulge yourselves to wonders of wine tasting, the safest way is for you to choose one of the offered programmes of Novi Sad travel agencies. You can also arrange the tour that you create on your own based on offer of wineries that the travel agency can organize.





**THE MAGIC WORD
“ČARDA” (CHARDA)**



ЧАРДА
КУЋЕРАК НА РИБАРЦИЈ

“Čarda” is a magic word and a place that gathers local people, guests and all accidental travellers. The starting basis may lay in the magic of the word čarda/csárda whose etymology (as written by Sava Babić in the book “The Hungarian Civilization“) explains that it had entered into Hungarian language through Serbian (“čardak”), while the word itself entered into Serbian language from Persian through Turkish language. The journey of this word that signifies a tavern in the wasteland through languages and civilizations ended with materialization and institutionalization in the Pannonian flatland along its powerful rivers. Nowadays, čarda signifies the house next to the river where you can eat good food (fish prepared in every way) along with other gastronomic enjoyments, tamburica players, cither or cymbal that will restore your life enthusiasm at least for a short while. It is often the place where you can cure sorrow over unfortunate love, as well as a place where the family can come and have their Sunday lunch or celebrate various kinds of anniversaries. Whenever it happens, the most potent experience can be achieved when you come with a group of friends or when you join a group of previously unknown people. Čarda is a group activity.

You will not make a mistake whichever čarda you choose. You can find čardas in a wider city centre, at Ribarsko ostrvo and Kamenjar, where they were always considered as the focal point. We should not forget to mention čardas located in Futog and Begeč, as well as the one in Kovilj. Each of these čardas has its own faithful audience including those who occasionally come to Novi Sad. The ornate image of Novi Sad owns its gratitude to a good reputation of čardas from Novi Sad that is mostly spread through direct contact.

Čardas are the institutions that serve excellent fish soup made of catfish and carp, as well as portions of catfish, carp, perch and sturgeon served with adequate wines that mostly come from Fruška Gora area. The Danube as a powerful river alongside which people based their existence and lives is another thing that binds all of the above-mentioned elements.

Recommendation: The website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad contains many data about čardas of Novi Sad area (choose the option “Sightseeing”, followed by “Food and wine” and “Čardas”).





**ENCOUNTERING THE
CULTURE OF HEALTHY
LIVING- FARM HOUSES AND
ETHNO HOUSE IN BUDISAVA**



No matter where you embark on a journey from Novi Sad, whether it is towards Futog and Begeč, or towards Kovilj or Fruška Gora you will find everywhere the examples of secluded worlds formed at family households that are made of a house, infield and often a substantial piece of land and sometimes even a piece of forest. The places in question are “salaš” farmsteads - places under the sun that preserve the remembrance of a life in flatland of the past times, if not in any other manner than through a story and family photographs.

“Salaš” farmsteads are places where visitors can catch their breath, as if the ground on which they are walking and lying across (along the way petting the owner’s cats and dogs) slows them down in a certain manner. The hens, geese and an occasional turkey or horses have their place at a “salaš” farmstead. The lunch is served here in a festive manner and fresh from the oven - soup, sauce, meat and everything else is served in an adequate manner and eaten slowly, as it is proper for festive occasions. The noon arrives as a sound of the bell of a village church that is brought about by wind, while dawns and nights are recognized by work in the garden, fields and around the farm animals.

The “salaš” farmsteads are dots in the universe where it is possible to reclaim the broken flow of vital energy as you walk barefoot across the yard grass. The above-mentioned claim should be complemented by enjoyment in which you can indulge yourselves in a guest house or even perhaps on a couch placed in a long covered lobby. There are “salaš” farmsteads that have preserved the aesthetics of former estates they grew on, but in the meantime they got fully adjusted to the needs of modern demands. No matter what your choice may be, it will be the tailor made one to fit your needs.

The Novi Sad tourist area is recognizable after its offer of “salaš” farmsteads positioned in peripheral parts of the city landscape. The “salaš” farmsteads at Čenej, Ledinci village households, the traditional gastronomic enjoyments along the Eurovelo route in Kovilj and Begeč are nowadays the unique tourist products that overcome the segment of additional contents of Novi Sad tourist product.



Recommendations: You can find useful information about “salaš” farmsteads at the website of the Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad (choose an option “Sightseeing“, followed by “Food and wine“ and “Salaš” farmsteads“).

If you wish to inform yourselves about the history behind the origin of Vojvodina settlement the visit to Ethno House in Budisava could be a good choice. Budisava (Hungarian Tiszakálmánfalva, German Waldneudorf) is an administrative part of the city of Novi Sad. The settlement was founded in 1884, while the most numerous residents of this settlement up to the dissolution of Austro-Hungarian Empire (1918) were the Hungarians and the Germans. The Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Virgin Mary built in Neo-Gothic style in 1908 dominates over the centre of Budisava. The Ethno House founded thanks to a great devotion of Tibor Milanović is located in the vicinity of the Church (the first street to the right). The estate (house and infield) that was previously used by a sacristan and his family is currently housing the everyday life items that illustrate entirely the life of the residents of Budisava during the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. The yard is reserved for collection of farm tools that were used to cultivate the land, as well as for the old well and series of photographs that depict the social life of inhabitants during the period between the two world wars. It is necessary to previously announce your visit at an E-mail: budiszava.petefi@gmail.com



Supplement

Museums

Muzej Grada Novog Sada (City Museum of Novi Sad), phone: +381 (0)21 643 3145,
website address: www.museumns.rs

Zbirka strane umetnosti (Foreign Art Collection), Dunavska 29, phone: +381 (0)21 451 239

Spomen zbirka "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj" (Memorial Collection "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj"), Sremska Kamenica,
phone: +381 (0)21 462 810

Zavičajna zbirka Sremski Karlovci (Native Collection Sremski Karlovci), Patrijarha Rajačića 16,
phone: +381 (0)21 881 637

Muzej Vojvodine (Museum of Vojvodina, Dunavska 35-37, website address: www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs
Dunavska 35: +381 (0)21 420-566, Dunavska 37: +381 (0)21 526 555

Muzej prisajedinjenja 1918 (Museum of Unification 1918), Dunavska 35, phone: +381 (0)21 420 566

Medicinska muzejska zbirka – Pasterov zavod (Medical Museum Collection - Pasteur Institute),
Hajduk Veljkova 1, phone: +381 (0)21 525 059

Muzejski kompleks Kulpin – Poljoprivredni muzej (Museum Complex Kulpin - Agricultural Museum), Kulpin,
Trg oslobođenja 7, phone: +381 (0)21 2286 456

Muzej savremene umetnosti Vojvodine (Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina), Dunavska 37,
phone: +381 21 526 634, website address: www.msuv.org

Prirodnjačka zbirka Pokrajinskog zavoda za zaštitu prirode (Institute for Nature Conservation of Vojvodina
Province), Radnička 20a, phone: +381 (0)21 4896 301,
website address: www.pzpzp.rs/rs/sr/prirodnjacka-zbirka-i-izlozba.html

Zavičajni muzej Čerevića (Native Museum of Čerević), ulica Jovana Grčića Milenka 4, phone: +381 (0)21 297 6021

Muzej naivne i marginalne umetnosti u Jagodini (Emerik Feješ) (Museum of Naive and Marginal Art in Jagodina
(Emerik Fejes), website address: www.mnmu.rs/fejes-emerik.htm

Galleries

Galerija Matice srpske (Gallery of Matica Srpska), Trg galerija 1, phone: +381 (0)21 48 99 013,
website address: www.galerijamaticesrpske.rs

Spomen-zbirka Pavla Beljanskog (The Pavle Beljanski Memorial Collection), Trg galerija 2,
phone: +381 (0)21 472-99-66, website address: www.pavle-beljanski.museum

Galerija likovne umetnosti poklon-zbirka Rajka Mamuzića (The Fine Art Gallery - Rajko Mamuzić Gift
Collection), Vase Stajić 1, phone: +381 (0)21 520 223, website address: www.rmamuzic.rs

Galerija Saveza udruženja likovnih umetnika Vojvodine (Gallery of the Association of Fine Artists of Vojvodina),
Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 9, phone: +381 (0)21 524 991, website address: www.suluv.org

Cultural institutions

Matica Srpska, Matice srpske 1, phone: +381 (0)21 527-622, website address: www.maticasrpska.org.rs

Kulturni centar Novog Sada (KCNS) (Cultural Centre of Novi Sad (CCNS), Katolička porta 5,
phone: +381 (0)21 528 972 (9 a.m. - 4 p.m.), website address: www.kcns.org.rs

Mali likovni salon KCNS (Small Fine Art Salon of the CCNS), Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 9,
phone: +381 (0)21 525 120.

Ustanova za izradu tapiserija „Atelje 61” (Institution for Tapestry Manufacture “Atelier 61”), Tvrdava 9, phone:
+381 (0)21 643 15 19, website address: www.atelje61.org.rs

Muzička omladina Novog Sada (Music Youth of Novi Sad), Katolička porta 2/II, phone: +381 (0)21 452 344, website address: www.muzickaomladina.org

Fondacija „Novi Sad 2022 – Evropska prestonica kulture” (Foundation “Novi Sad 2022 – European Capital of Culture”), Trg slobode 3, website address: www.novisad2022.rs

Kulturna stanica Svilara (Cultural Station Svilara), Đorđa Rajkovića 6b, phone: +381 (0)21 383 05 61

Kulturna stanica Edšeg (Cultural Station Edšeg), Antona Čehova 4, phone: +381 (0)21 383 04 19

Kulturna stanica Mlin (Cultural Station Mlin), Radnička 20, phone: +381 (0)21 521 447

Studentski kulturni centar (Students’ Cultural Centre), Dr Ilije Đuričića 3, phone: +381 (0)21 6350 744, website address: www.skcms.org

Dečiji kulturni centar (Children’s Cultural Centre), Ive Lole Ribara 6, website address: www.dkcms.rs

Omladinski centar CK13 (Youth Centre CK13), Vojvode Bojovića 13, phone: +381 (0)21 4737 601, website address: www.ck13.org

Udruženje umetnika Petrovaradinske tvrđave – Likovni krug (Association of Artists of Petrovaradin Fortress - Fine Art Circle), Petrovaradinska tvrđava, e-mail: likovnikrug@eunet.rs

Astronomsko društvo „Novi Sad” (Astronomical Society “Novi Sad”), Petrovaradinska tvrđava 11, phone: +381 (0)21 485 28 15, website address: www.adnos.org

Kulturni centar „Prostor” (Cultural Centre “Prostor”), Beogradska 11, Petrovaradin, website address: www.prostor.is

Theatres

Srpsko narodno pozorište (Serbian National Theatre), Pozorišni trg 1, phone: + 381 (0)21 6621 411, website address: www.snp.org.rs

Pozorište mladih (Youth Theatre), Ignjata Pavlasa 4, phone: + 381 (0)21 525 884, website address: www.pozoristemladih.co.rs

Újvidéki Színház (Novi Sad Theatre), Jovana Subotića 3-5, phone: +381 (0) 21 525 552, website address: www.uvszinhaz.com/hu www.uvszinhaz.com/sh

Novosadski novi teatar (Novi Sad New Theatre), Ćirila i Metodija 1, website address: www.novosadskinoviteatar.com

Festivals as a part of cultural tourism offer

EXIT Festival, website address: www.exitfest.org

Sterijino pozorje (Sterija’s Theatre Days), website address: www.pozorje.org.rs

Međunarodni centar književnosti za decu Zmajeve dečje igre (International Centre of Children’s Literature Zmaj’s Games for Children), website address: www.zmajevedecjeigre.org.rs

Novi Tvrđava teatar (New Tvrđava Theatre), website address: www.tvrdjavateatar.com

Festival uličnih svirača (Festival of Street Artists), website address: www.ulicnisviraci.com

Cinema City IFF, website address: www.cinematicity.org

Internacionalni festival alternativnog i novog teatra (INFANT) (International Festival of Alternative and New Theatre), website address: www.infant.rs

InterFest, website address: www.interfest.interfest.org.rs

Novi Sad Jazz Festival, website address: www.novisadjazzfestival.rs

Religious communities whose temples are visited by organised groups of tourists

Information Service of Bačka Bishopric of the Serbian Orthodox Church,
website address: www.eparhijabacka.info

Srem Bishopric of the Serbian Orthodox Church, website address: www.eparhija-sremska.rs

Subotica Bishopric, website address: www.suboticka-biskupija.info

Srijem Bishopric, website address: www.srijembiskupija.rs

Jewish Community Office Novi Sad, + 381 (0)21 423 882 (only on weekdays from 8 am to 2 pm),
website address: www.jons.rs

Cultural-artistic societies and folklore groups

AKUD "Sonja Marinković" (Academic Cultural and Artistic Society "Sonja Marinković"), Dr Vladimira Perića
Valtera 3, e-mail: akudsm@gmail.com

KUD "Svetozar Marković" (Cultural and Artistic Society "Svetozar Marković"), Šumadijska 6a,
e-mail: kudmarkovicns@gmail.com

Vajdasági Magyar Népművészeti és Közművelődési Központ (Centre of Folk Art and General Education of
Hungarians in Vojvodina), Vojvode Knićanina 1a, e-mail: vmnkk.office@gmail.com

Slovačko kulturno-umetničko društvo "Pavel Jozef Šafarik" (Slovak Cultural and Artistic Society "Pavel Jozef
Šafarik"), Vuka Karadžića 2/A, e-mail: safarikns@gmail.com

Folklorni ansambl „Vila“, SKUD „Železničar“ (Folklore Ensemble "Vila", Students' Cultural and Artistic Society
"Železničar"), Jovana Cvijića 7, e-mail: ansambl.vila@gmail.com

Folklorna grupa „Maayan“, Jevrejska opština Novi Sad (Folklore Group "Mayan", Jewish Community Office
Novi Sad), e-mail: maayanns@gmail.com

Folklorno udruženje „Veliko kolo“ (Folklore Association "Veliko kolo"), Veternik, Svetozara Miletića 57, website
address: www.velikokolo.org

Folklorna grupa Kulturnog centra „Mladost Futog“ (Folklore Group of the Cultural Centre "Mladost Futog"),
Futog, Cara Lazara 42, phone: + 381 (0)21 895 395

Folklorna grupa Rusinskog kulturnog centra (Folklore Group of the Ruthenian Cultural Centre), Jovana
Subotića 8-10, e-mail: rkcns@eunet.rs

Folklorna grupa Ukrajinskog kulturnog centra „Kobzar“ (Folklore Group of the Ukrainian Cultural Centre
"Kobzar"), Jevrejska 33 (passage).

Included in the tourist offer

ITD Gallery, Petrovaradinska tvrđava, website address: www.design-radosevic.com/galerija-itd

Kurucić Studio, Petrovaradinska tvrđava, website address: www.dragankurucic.com/e/atelje/

SŠtreličarski klub NS 2002 (Archery Club NS 2002), Hornwerk 22, Petrovaradinska tvrđava,
website address: www.ns2002.org.rs

Ivković Studio and Bookbinding Shop, Dunavska 10, website address: www.ivkovic1789.com

The Manual Co. Zmaj Jovina 18, website address: www.themanager.co.com/pages/prodavnice

Inkluzivno mesto – suvenirnica Škole za osnovno i srednje obrazovanje „Milan Petrović“ sa domom
učenika (Inclusive Spot – Souvenir Shop of the School for Elementary and Secondary Education "Milan
Petrović" with a Boarding School), Trg Republike 4

Koshtana, Dunavska 4, website address: www.koshtana.com

Ethno Shop and Gallery "Our Heritage", Dunavska 6

“Domino“ Tavern, Stevana Mokranjca 7, phone: + 381 (0)21 632 14 96

Koviljska rakijada (Kovilj Rakija Festival), Household of Sava Graorac, Vojvođanskih brigada 57, Kovilj, phone: +381 (0) 21 298 85 58, website address: www.mangulicakovilj.rs

Ethno House in Budisava, Cara Dušana 110, Budisava, phone: +381 (0)21 719 235 (9-14h),
e-mail: budiszava.petefi@gmail.com

Tourism Organisation of Sremski Karlovci, Patrijarha Rajačića 1, Sremski Karlovci, phone: +381 (0)21 882 127,
e-mail: info@karlovci.org.rs website address: www.karlovci.org.rs

Carlsberg Serbia – Beer Museum, Proleterska ulica Čelarevo,
website address: www.carlsbergsrbija.rs/ko-smo-mi/muzej-piva/

Novi Sad travel agencies and tourist guide services

Tourist guide services may be obtained via tourist agencies (through a package) or via the Association of Tourist Guides of Novi Sad. The list of tourist guides, languages they speak, fields they are specialised in, prices and contact information may be found at the following website address: www.utvns.org
Novi Sad and its surroundings, as well as all the beauties of Vojvodina may be experienced through the programmes offered by, or those that can be organised according to tourists' requests by the following Novi Sad travel agencies

ASTRA TOURS Petra Drapšina 55, phone: +381 (0)21 6350 960, +381 065 5350 960,
e-mail: office@astratours.rs, website address: hunting@astratours.rs www.astratours.rs

AUTOTURIST Mite Ružića 2, phone: +381 (0)21 523 863, +381 (0)21 451 156,
e-mail: autoturist.ns@gmail.com, website address: www.autoturist-ns.com

BONVOYAGE Narodnog fronta 10, phone: +381 (0)21 6621 244,
e-mail: office@bonvoyage.co.rs, website address: www.bonvoyage.rs

GO2 TRAVELING – LOVE SERBIA Stražilovska 35, phone: +381 (0)62 800 1568 ,
e-mail: office@loveserbia.rs, website address: www.loveserbia.rs

ELNOS TOURS Maksima Gorkog 10, phone: +381 (0)21 528 244, e-mail: elnostours@elnostours.rs,
website address: www.elnostours.rs

MAGELAN TRAVEL Nikole Pašića 7, phone: +381 (0)21 420 680, +381 065 624 35 26,
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