

State border

1 Information Centre of the National Park "Fruška Gora"

Tourist offer of the National Park "Fruška Gora" (The natural heritage exhibition

and educational path: One day educational tours: Bird watching: Fauna:

Wildlife reserve (Vorovo); World of insects; Multi-day tours)

Strict nature reserve (marshy forests on the sandbank Mačak, Papratski do)

Hunting ground Vorovo (Erdevik) www.npfruskagora.co.rs/pages/lov

www.vojvodinasume.rs/lovstvo/lovista-detaljnije/koviljski-rit-kovilj

Other hunting grounds: www.vojvodinasume.rs/lovstvo/

Hunting grounds Morović and Karadjordjevo www.vumorovic.mod.gov.rs

sta-detaljnije/kucine-sid

www.npfruskagora.co.rs/pages/izletnicki%20program

⚠ Special nature reserves

Monuments of nature

Spas: Vrdnik, Slankamen

Hunting ground Kućine (Višnjićevo)

Hunting ground Koviljski rit

₩ Hunting grounds

A Picnic areas

Viewpoint

Grgurevac Cave

Nature parks

Border crossing Sports airport Veliki Radinci

\* Serbian Orthodox monasteries

**Churches\*** (as monuments of culture of great significance)

of properties of great significance.

Serbian Orthodox churches: According to a folk tradition, the church of Saint Nicholas in Stari Slankamen was constructed by Vuk Grgurević (Zmaj Ognjeni Vuk). However, the oldest written

trace about the church dates back to 1501. The Cathedral Church of Saint Nicholas in Sremski Karlovci was constructed in the 17th century. The frescos and iconostasis were painted by Teodor Dimitrijević-Kračun and Jakov Orfelin while the historical compositions at both sides of the altar were depicted by Paja Jovanović.

The Patriarch's Palace in Sremski Karlovci was constructed at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century at the site where the building of the old Metropolitanate dating back to the 18th century was located. The new building was designed by Vladimir Nikolić. The Church of Saint Archangel Gabriel in Molovin was constructed in 1801.

The Serbian Orthodox churches as monuments of great cultural significance include the Church of Saints Cosmas and Damian in Futog, Church of Saint Apostle Thomas in Kovilj, Church of Virgin Mary's Nativity in Sremska Kamenica, rch of Our Lord's Ascension in Bukovac, Church of Transfiguration in Beočin, The cursives and red colour symbols were used to mark of the immobile cultural properties of exceptional significance, while the black colour was used for marking

significance include the Church of Sacred Heart and Rectory in Futog, Church of Saint Juraj and Rectory in Petrovaradin, Church of Saint Mary of the Snow at Tekije, Church of Discovery of the Holy Cross in Sremska Kamenica. Church of the Holy

1 The Roman Catholic churches as monuments of culture of great cultural Trinity in Sremski Karlovci, Church of Saint Michael in Novi Slankamen, Church of Saint Michael in Erdevik, Church of the Holy Trinity in Kukujevci, Church of Saint Mary in Morović, Church of Saint John of Nepomuk in Gibarac, Church of Saint Katherine in Sot, Church of Saint Joseph in Čerević, Church of Saint Peter in Indjija, and the Church of Ascension of the Holly Cross in Ruma.

## **a** Spatial-cultural historical entities

he city core of Sremski Karlovci represents a baroque spatial cultural-historical entity that was constructed during the period from the middle of the 18th century up to the beginning of the 20th century.

The Petrovaradin Fortress with its suburb; Marcibany-Karacsony Palace in Sremska Kamenica; The urban entity in Irig

# Places of significance

The place where the Karlovci Peace Treaty was concluded in 1699. The place where Austria, Venice and Poland, on the one side, and the Turkey on the other side (Russia only signed a truce with Turkey) ended one of wars during the Second Siege of

The site of battle at Slankamen that took place in 1691 was commemorated by a monument erected in 1892. The Austrian and the Turkish armies fought a battle at that place. The Turkish side suffered a massive defeat. The site of the battle at Petrovaradin that took place in 1716 is located at the Vezirac

hill in the vicinity of Tekije (Petrovaradin). The battle was marked by the victory of

Houses of important individuals

(Petrovaradin Fortress)

The house of a poet, and physician Jovan Jovanović Zmaj (1833-1904) in Sremska Kamenica. The house of a writer, poet, philosopher, politician, and lawyer Laza Kostić (1841-1910) in Kovilj. The house of a writer, poet, and folklorist Milica Stojadinović Srpkinja (1828-1878) in Vrdnik. The National Heritage Museum in Čerević. The birth house of an educator Djordje Natošević (1821-1887) in Stari Slankamen. The house where the Serbian minstrel and poet Filip Višnjić (1767-1834) lived, in Višnjićevo

Memorial complex dedicated to Serbian soldiers from the Great War – Ruma

Monuments from the period of the National Liberation War (1941-1945)

The monument "Freedom" dedicated to the soldiers of the National Liberation

The monument to the fallen soldiers of the National Liberation War and victims

The monuments to the National Liberation War in settlements of Begeč, Futog,

Veternik, Rakovac, Sremska Kamenica, Beočin, Čortanovci, Beška, Novi Karlovci,

Adaševci Gibarac Erdevik Morović Privina Glava Grgurevci Pavlovci Bešenovački

Prnjavor, Ležimir, Mandjelos, Jazak, Vrdnik, Irig, Velika and Mala Remeta.

The monument to the residents of Beška that were executed by a firing squad

The monument to the soldiers from the World War I in Kovilj

The monument to the soldiers from the World War I in Neštin

of fascism and Monument to the Naval Regiment in Neštin

The monument to the National Liberation War-Jabuka

The Memorial Complex "Srem Front" - Adaševci,

War and victims of fascism at Iriški Venac

The Memorial Complex Rohali Bases at Divoš

The Fortress Morović represents a fortification that was constructed by the Ban Ivan Morović at the end of the 14th century to act as a defence point of the southern Hungary from the Turks.

#### "Salaš" farmsteads "Dobro prase" Ranch \*\* Ledinci www.rancdobroprase.rs

Cveia's salaš- Begeč www.cvejinsalas.com The household of Sava Graorac – Kovilj www.mangulice.com Salaš Stojšić – Beška www.salassi Banstolka – a weekend houses settlement at Banstol www.banstolka.rs Perkov's Salaš- Neradin www.salasi.info/sr/salas/perkovsalas Blanuša's Paradise- Banoštor; Guest House, Ležimir Rural tourist household "Fruška gora Guesthouse"\*\*\*- Irig,

## Ethno houses

Ethno house Maradik www.armidatours.co.rs/etno-kuca Ethno house "Mother Angelina" - Grgurevci www.etnokucam Ethno house "Ilkićev Kućerak" in Srem- Vrdnik Ethno restaurant "Sremska kuća", Mandjeloski Put – Ruma Ethno Settlement "Vrdnička kula" www.etnoselo-vk.rs Eco-ethno club "Čerević" www.seoskiturizam-dunay-fruskagora.com Women's Association "Maikina Radionica" - Banostor Ethno house "Kućerak u Sremu"- Krušedol; Ethno Household "Gagijevo sedlo" - Morović www.gagijevosedlo.rs

Camp, leisure resort and youth camp Children's Resort Testera- Čerević

Vila President- Sremski Karlovci www.vilaprezident.com Hotel Dunav \*\*- Sremski Karlovci www.hoteldunav.co.rs Hotel Norcev \*\*\*- Iriški Venac www.norcev.rs/o-hotelu

CePTOR- Andrevlie www.ceptor-andrevlie.com Hotel Borkovac, Ruma www.borkovac.org Hotel Fruške terme\*\*\*\*- Vrdnik www.frusketerme.com

## Wine cellars and wine houses

## "Čardas" (fish restaurants)

Čarda at Jama- Begeč, "Kod Braše"- Begeč www.cardakodbrase.com Raft Dunavac- Futog www.splavdunavac.net Plavi Dunav- Futog, Mika Alas – Stari Slankamen www.indjija-tourism.com Sidro – Beška www.indjija-tourism.com Zlatna laguna- Stari Slankamen www.indjija-tourism.com

Boat Restaurant Kapetan – Stari Slankamen www.indiiia-tourism.com

#### Čarda Ferry Jole – Banoštor, Koruška- Koruška Recreational horse riding

Ranč Dobro prase \*\* Ledinci www.rancdobroprase.rs Equestrian Club Petras Petrovaradin www.petras.org.rs Platan Ranch Vrdnik www.rancplatan.com Horse Riding School Čerević, Gagijevo sedlo Morović www.gagijevosedlo.rs

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Tourist Organisation of Ruma Municipality (Mali Radinci, Bačka Palanka, Čelarevo) www.toobap.rs Tourist Organisation of Backa Palanka Municipality(Neštin, Kukujevci, Ljuba, Morović, Molovin, Privina Glava, Sot) www.tourismsid.rs

Berkasovo, Bingula, Bikić Do, Vašica, Višnjićevo, Gibarac, Ilinci, Erdevik, Jamena, Tourist Organisation of Šid Municipality (Šid, Adaševci, Batrovci, Bačinci, Slankamenački Vinogradi, Stari Slankamen) www.indjija-tourism.com Jarkovci, Krčedin, Ljukovo, Maradik, Novi Karlovci, Novi Slankamen Tourist Organisation of Indjija Municipality (Indija, Beška, Čortanovci, (STEMSKI KATIOVCI, STRAZIIOVO): www.kariovci.org.rs

> Tourist Organisation of the Municipality of Sremski Karlovci Banoštor, Sviloš, Grabovo, Susek, Lug) : www.kcobeocin.rs Municipality (Beočin, Rakovac, Beočin Grad, Brazilija, Čerević, Centre for Culture, Sport and Tourism of the Beocin

> > Velika Remeta, Šatrinci, Dobrodol) : www.turorgirig.org.rs

Neradin, Rivica, Mala Remeta, Krušedol, Prnjavor, Krušedol Selo, Tourist Organisation of Irig Municipality (Irig, Vrdnik, Jazak, Rumenka, Stepanovićevo, Kać, Cenej, Pejićevi salaši) www.novisad.travel kamenica, bukovac, Ledinci, budisava, kovilj, Futog, Veternik, Begec, Kisac,

Tourist Organisation of the City of Novi Sad (Novi Sad, Petrovaradin, Sremska

For additional information on offer of the towns and inhabited places in the territory of Frukka para see.

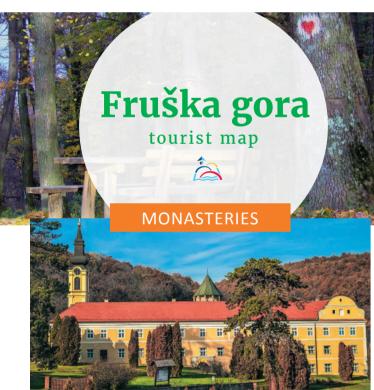
TTEOETZEE GI-8S'SSI8C IP- Каталогизација у публикацији

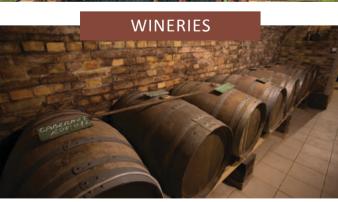
Novi Sad, 2019. T-TZ-8ZST8-98-8Z6 N**8SI** Printed by: Futura **Pnotographs:** Dragan Kurucić ranslated by: Lingua Novi Sad Design, preparation for printing and corrections on the map: Graphic Solutions

Design, map: Mirjana Isakov providing the list of monuments from the National Liberation War. we would like to express our grafitude to Miroslav Krstonošić for Text and sources: Gordana Stojaković For the publisher: Branislav Kneževid Publisher: Tourist Organisation of the City of Novi Sad

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# Monasteries of Fruška Gora

The complex of preserved Serbian, Orthodox monasteries makes the most valuable monument treasure of Fruška Gora. The first written date on Orthodox monasteries at Fruška Gora dates back to 1455 and it was found in the letter of Despot Djuradj Branković (around 1375-1456), the last Serbian ruler before the fall of the Serbian Despotship under the Turks in 1459, written to the Pope Calisto III. In his letter, the Serbian Despot Branković referred to the right granted by the previous Pope. Nicholas V. to erect Orthodox monasteries "In regno Hungarie", which was realised in practice in the centuries that followed. Folk tradition places the building of monasteries at Fruška Gora in the period of several centuries before the evidence found in historical records. The history of monasteries of Fruška Gora can be largely connected with the endowment efforts of the noble family Branković, namely Despot Stefan Branković, his wife, Princess Angelina Branković and their sons Djordje and Jovan, who became Despots later on. Among them, Despot Djordje Branković (1461-1516) (who later became the Belgrade-Srem Metropolitan Maksim) and his mother, Princess Angelina Branković (?-1520) should be attributed the greatest merits for endowment heritage they left behind.

During the centuries, the monasteries of Fruška Gora have greatly suffered in the periods of great temptations brought about by wars. The first such period was the Turkish rule over Srem (1526-1699). The cataclysmic destruction of monasteries in 1716 was the consequence of rage of the defeated Turkish army in the battle at Petrovaradin. The period of great restoration of monasteries that has been partly maintained up to recent days has begun in the third decade of the 18th century. The part of that spirit is encarved in iconostasis, frescos and icons that were painted by the most renowned contemporary painters and graphists of that time such as Hristofor Džefarović. Zaharije and Jakov Orfelin, Stefan Tenecki, Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun, Dimitrije Bačević, and Janko Halkozović. The following big destruction that the monasteries suffered happened during the World War II when ustashas (armed formation of the Independent State of Croatia) destroyed, damaged, and pillaged most monasteries at Fruška Gora.

Monastery Krušedol was built in the period from 1509 to 1516. Its

founders were Despot Djordje

Branković, his mother Angelina

Branković and Wallachian Prince

Basarab. The monastery church

Annunciation. The paintings

dating back to the period of

monastery construction can

is dedicated to the Holy Mother's



be still seen on the pillars supporting the church dome. The monastery was destroyed by the beginning of the 18th century so that baroque paintings date back to the period of restoration middle of the 18th century). and they were painted by Jov Vasilijević with the assistance of a group of local painters and Stefan Tenecki. The church altar is a monumental composition composed of icons made in the period from the 16th to 18th century. The throne icons (middle of the 18th century), and bishops throne (second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century) are attributed to Joy Vasilijević and Dimitrije Bačević. Krušedol was the mausoleum of the Brankovićis from Srem. During the destruction of the monastery in 1716, the Turks

important figures of the Serbian history were buried in Krušedol: patriarchs Arsenije III Čarnojević (1706). and Arsenije IV Jovanović (1748), Duke Stefan Šupljikac (1848), Princess Ljubica Obrenović (1843), and King Milan Obrenović (1901). Sretenje Church (Church of Purification of the Virgin Mary) near the



Branković. The monastery nunnery (female monastery) by the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. By the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the Turks is still visible in the church. According to folk tradition, monastery Velika Remeta was built by the Serbian King

destroyed their relics. Many

monastery Krušedol was built in





the period from 1512 to 1516, as the endowment of Angelina church is dedicated to St. John Chrysostom. With the help of the Russian grand prince Vassily Angelina Branković founded a destroyed the entire complex. A part of the wall painting from the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century Dragutin Nemanjić (1276-1316), although the first written data on the monastery date back to the middle of the 16th century. The monastery church is dedicated to Saint Demetrius. The remains of church murals from the 16<sup>th</sup> century are visible only in fragments. The fresco of Saint Demetrius dating back to 1568 was preserved on the outer church wall. The iconostasis and wall paintings that can be seen in the church today are the work of a painter Dragan Marunić. A six-storey monastery bell tower is the highest among Fruška Gora bell towers.





It is traditionally believed that monastery **Grgeteg** was built by the Despot Zmaj Ognjeni Vuk (Vuk Grgurević around 1438-1485), and the first written records of the monastery date back to the 16th century. The monastery church is dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The records say that the monastery was deserted before the First Great Migration of the Serbs (1690). It was restored by the beginning of the 18th century. There are two preserved icons from the iconostasis painted in .774 by one of the most significant Serbian baroque ainters Jakov Orfelin. The second restoration

of the monastery was completed in 1901 according to the plans of an architect Hermann Bollé. A new iconostasis was painted by the famous Serbian painter Uroš Predić by the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Ilarion Ruvarac (1832-1905), the founder of contemporary Serbian historical thought, lived and worked in the monastery as its archimandrite.



According to folk tradition, monastery Novo Hopoyo is the endowment of the Metropolitan Maksim (Branković) although the historical records mention it in 1546 for the first time. The inscription above the church entrance states that Lacko and Marko Jović from Gornii (Serbian) Kovin (vicinity of Budapest) were also

the benefactors of the monastery and that it was built in 1576. The monastery church is dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The monastery was devastated by the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. The restoration started by the beginning of the 18th century The iconostasis was painted in 1776 by Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun. During the World War II, the monastery was pillaged and mined. The iconostasis of the monastery church as we see it today is the work of nuns from the monastery Žiča. A part of the monastery dormitory houses the memorial dedicated to the Serbian educator Dositej Obradović (1739-1811) who came there to become a monk. It is traditionally believed that monastery Staro Hopovo was built by



Despot Djordje Branković by the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> and beginning of the 16th century, although the historical records mention t for the first time in 1546. The monastery church is dedicated to Saint Pantaleimon (or Pantaleon) A new church was built in 1752 on the foundations of an older one. The monastery was damaged

during the World War II and only some icons were preserved. An intensive renovation of the monastery has recently been in progress.



According to folk tradition, monastery Rakovac was built by the commander Raka Milošević, chamberlain of Despot Jovan Branković. First written records of the monastery date back to 1545. The monastery church is dedicated to Saints Cosmas and Damian. The Turks lestroved the monastery y the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, but it was soon

First written data about

restored. The monastery was destroyed during the Second World War. A new iconostasis was painted by Branka Janković-Knežević and Ljubomir Vujaklija (1987-8). The church walls reveal the fragments of murals from the 16th and 17th century. The monastery was known as cultural and manuscript copying centre where the transcripts of the Dušan's Code and Rakovac "Srbljak" Manuscript.



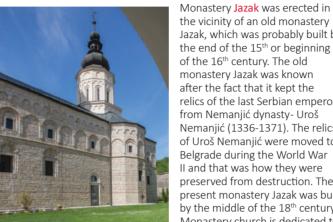


back to the 16th century. Monastery church is dedicated to Christ's Ascension. History records the data that the monks from Rača on the Drina came to the monastery by the end of the 17th century The works on construction of a new church started and completed at the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The iconostasis is of great value and it is the work of Dimitrije Bačević, Janko Halkozović and Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun and was portraved in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. In 1875, a poet Jovan Grčić Milenko died and was buried in the monastery. During the World War II, the monastery was pillaged

by ustashas, including a part of icons from the iconostasis. The great monastery park that is these days protected as a monument of nature was designed by the French gardeners century and a half ago.



Monastery Vrdnik or Vrdnik Ravanica is mentioned in writter records during the 1560. The monastery church is dedicated to Christ's Ascension. The monks from the monastery Ravanica (near Ćuprija) came into the monastery as refugees by the end of the 17th century and they brought with them the relics of the Serbian Duke Lazar who was killed in the battle at Kosovo in 1389. Monastery church of Vrdnik Ravanica, which still exists today, was built in the period from 1801 to 1811. An impressive iconostasis was painted by a painter Dimitrije Avramović (middle of the 19th century). The port of the monastery hosts the bust of a poet Milica Stojadinović Srpkinja (1828-1878).



Jazak, which was probably built by the end of the 15th or beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The old monastery Jazak was known after the fact that it kept the relics of the last Serbian emperor from Nemanjić dynasty- Uroš Nemanjić (1336-1371). The relics of Uroš Nemanjić were moved to Belgrade during the World War II and that was how they were preserved from destruction. The present monastery Jazak was built by the middle of the 18th century. Monastery church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. Iconostasis dates back to the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and it was painted by Dimitrije Bačević. The icon of Holy Mother's throne is the work of Teodor Dimitrijević Kračun, the archpriest's throne was painted by Grigorije Davidović Opšić, and the throne of emperor Uroš by Andrey Schaltist.

Monastery Mala Remeta is

mentioned in the historical

records during the periods of 16th

and 17th century. It is known that

it was the refuge of the monks

It is traditionally believed that

ounded by the Serbian King

Dragutin Nemanjić (1276-1316)

although the historical records

the first time. Monastery church

is dedicated to Holy Archangels.

The monastery was completely

destroyed during the World War

I. Parts of iconostases that were

painted by Stevan Aleksić by the

are kept in the Gallery of Churc

Art in Sremska Mitrovica. The

renovation of the monastery

Bešenovo started in 2013.

Monastery **Šišatovac** was

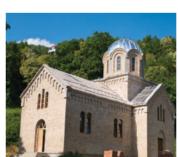
beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century

mention it in the 16th century for

monastery <mark>Bešenovo</mark> was



from the monastery Rača (at the river Drina) who fled there by the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The present monastery church is dedicated to the Shroud of the Holy Mother and it was built in the first half of the 18th century. Its benefactor was Stanko Milinković, who lived in the nearby village of Šuljam. The church iconostasis was painted by Janko Halkozović in the middle of the 18th century. Wall paintings are the works of Kosta Vandjelović and they date back to the beginning of the 20th century.







founded in the 16th century by the monks who fled from the monastery Žiča (in the vicinity of Kraljevo). The monastery church is dedicated to the Nativity of the Holy Mother of God. The importance of the monastery was emphasised by the fact that the relics of Despot Stevan Štijanović (unknown- after 1540) were kept in it. During the World War II, the monastery was mined. A writer Lukijan Mušicki (1777-1837) was one of the head monks of the monastery. The renovation of the complex started in 1970.



decorated with a wooden cross of monumental dimensions. During the World War II, the monastery was pillaged and damaged. The part of an original frescos dating back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century was preserved. The monastery has recently been renovated. According to folk tradition. monastery Kuveždin is the endowment of Despot Stefar Štiljanović (?- after 1540), and it was mentioned in historica records in 1566 for the first time. Monastery church is dedicated to Saint Sava. The monastery was seriously damaged in the World War II. A paroque chapel at the monks' cemetery from the 18th century

It is traditionally believed that

when the church was painted.

that it used to have a baroque

iconostasis in 1735, which was

Monastery church, which is

was preserved. The restoration of the monastery complex has been in progress since 1973.

It is traditionally believed that monastery Divša (Djipša) is the endowment of Despot Jovan Branković, whose death at the very beginning of the 16th century marked the end of dynasty of Srem Brankovićs. First historical data about the monastery date back to the 16th century. The



monastery church is dedicated to Saint Nicholas. The monastery was severely damaged during the World War II. Some parts of iconostasis that have been painted by Teodor Stefanović Gologlavac are preserved until today and they are kept in the Gallery of Church Art in Sremska Mitrovica. A new iconostasis is the work of iconographic workshop Minić.



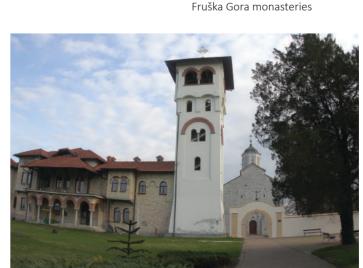


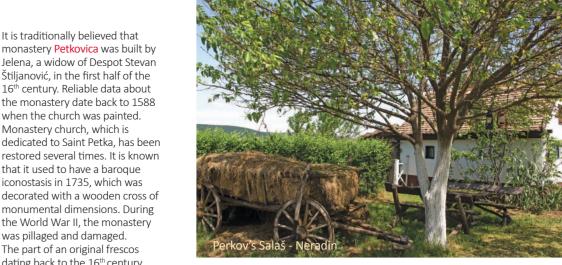


monastery Privina Glava is the oldest monastery of Fruška Gora since it is linked with Priba, or Priva the Serbian landowner from the 12th century. Monastery church is dedicated to the Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel. Traditionally the church restoration in the 15th century is linked with the family Branković from Srem, and the first written records of the monastery date back to 1566-1567. During the Austrian-Turkish wars (the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century), the monastery suffered serious damage. The building of a new church was completed in 1760 thanks to donations of rich citizens. The wall paintings were made by Kuzman Kolarić, and icons on iconostasis, as claimed by some sources, were painted by Andrey Schaltist. The monastery was pillaged during the World War II.

According to folk tradition,







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