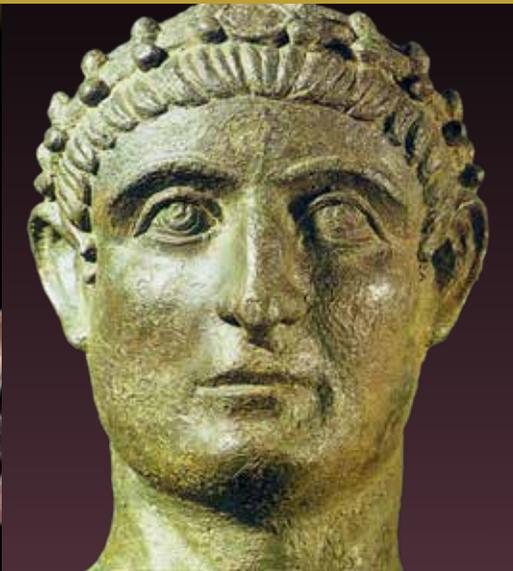




THE CULTURAL TREASURES OF SERBIA

NATIONAL TOURISM ORGANISATION of SERBIA



PREHISTORY ON SERBIA'S LAND

THE CULTURAL TREASURES of SERBIA



MAP OF SERBIA

LEGEND

- International Border
- Border
- Settlement Signs
- City **NIŠ**
- County Center **Bela Crkva**
- Rivers and Lakes
- Highway
- Highway
- Regional Road
- Airport
- Archeological Site



Cover photo: Dupljaja chariot, Middle Bronze Age

INTRODUCTION. RISOVAČA CAVE.



Risovača cave, Paleolithic period

PREHISTORY ON SERBIA'S LAND

More than forty thousand years ago, humans inhabited the basins of the big rivers and the fertile lowlands of Serbia. During this period, the land became the home for the first civilizations and the oldest cultural centre in Europe. The Danube River, on whose banks primordial settlers found safety, and whose flow – the oldest European artery – connected those settlers' communities, played a crucial role. To the Danube basin's communities of fishermen and land-tillers, the river was life itself; a quick way of communication and transportation; the first trading road and provided the direction in which culture flowed. Ancient myths of the origin of the world are connected with the Danube; the first monumental art in Europe (the fishlike deities of Lepenski Vir) were created there, and a metropolis of the Stone Age (Vinča) - the most glittering culture of European prehistory was developed here.

RISOVAČA CAVE

Risovača Cave, near Arandelovac, 74 km to the south of Belgrade, preserves the oldest traces of life of the prehistoric people who inhabited the soil of Serbia during the Palaeolithic period. In the cave, numerous fossil remnants of prehistoric animals, traces of the use of fire, as well as tools made of roughly chiseled stone and bones were discovered. Those objects are exhibited at the Museum in Arandelovac and in the cave itself, which has been transformed into a subterranean museum of the Palaeolithic period - the only museum of that kind in the country.

Tourism Organisation of Arandelovac Municipality
 Phone: +381 34 724 097, 725 575
www.bukovickabanja.rs

The National Museum of Arandelovac
 Phone: +381 34 712 415, 702 415
www.nmar.rs

LEPENSKI VIR



Lepenski Vir settlement, 6000 B.C.



Lepenski Vir sculpture, 6000 B.C.

LEPENSKI VIR

Lepenski Vir, is a settlement dating from the Middle Stone Age, which contains an unusual and a very advanced prehistoric culture which is located in the Đerdap Gorge, on the Danube River, 130 km from Belgrade.

Lepenski Vir is the oldest habitat on these territories. There are over 100 trapezoid remains of the houses in the area of around 3,000 m², all of which have been carefully arranged. Lepenski Vir also produced the very first examples of monumental sculpture in Europe, dating from 6000. B.C., amongst which, the most famous ones are “fishlike” human heads.

Due to a rise in the level of the Danube, the locality has been more recently dislocated to a higher level – 17 meters above the old one. Numerous objects made of bone decorated with ornaments and decorative ceramics can be seen at the Museum of Lepenski Vir in the Đerdap Gorge.

Tourism Organisation of Majdanpek Municipality
Phone: +381 30 590 184
www.toom.rs

Lepenski Vir – Archeological Site
Phone: +381 62 216 559
E-Mail: office@lepenski-vir.org
www.lepenski-vir.rs

VINČA



Vinča's pottery, 5500 – 4000 B.C.

VINČA

On the Danube's right bank, 14 km down the river from Belgrade, there is what is often referred to as the “cradle of the first Europe” – the prehistoric settlement of Vinča. The Vinča culture, which spread throughout the Balkans between 5500 and 4000 BC, was named after this settlement.

Vinča is not only important as it represents the most sumptuous Neolithic culture on these territories but it is also the highest reach of prehistory in Europe. As an urban environment, with regularly arranged streets and buildings, the settlement had a large number of craftsmen and traders which gave way to a rich, artistic legacy of production and as such, Vinča alters our very comprehension of prehistory.

Vinča people had knowledge of mining; they mastered the production of copper and used it for making axes and ornaments; they produced richly decorated ceramics and unusual figurines of female deities and they used linear script, which is considered to be one of the oldest known scripts.

A portion of the enormously rich Vinča culture is exhibited at the Museum in Vinča today, as well as at the National Museum in Belgrade.

Belgrade Tourism
Organisation
Phone:
+381 11 2635 622, 2635 343
www.tob.rs

The Belgrade
City Museum
Phone:
+381 11 2630 825,
2638 744
www.mgb.org.rs



Lady of Vinča, 5500 – 4000 B.C.



Pločnik settlement, 5500 B.C.

PLOČNIK

On the way to Djavalja varoš, within reach of Prokuplje in the south of Serbia, there is Pločnik, an archeological site from the times of the Vinča culture. It is the locality where the remains of a settlement dating around 5500 BC have been preserved. Pločnik used to be a center for processing copper and one of the first sites of the early metallurgy of the Stone Age. Today, a prehistorical village has been built on the locality, representing a very authentic reconstruction of the original settlement. For that reason, Pločnik represents a sort of tourist attraction of the Toplica River region.

Tourism and Sports Centre Prokuplje
Phone : +381 27 329 919

National Museum of Toplice
Phone: +381 27 321 694
www.muzejtoplice.org.rs

DUPLJAJA

Near the village of Dupljaja in the vicinity of Bela Crkva, 95 km from Belgrade and 35 km from Vršac, there are remains of a prehistoric settlement originating from the Middle Bronze Age. On this locality, two carts made of terracotta, designed for a prehistoric cult, were discovered. On the carts, human figures with the bird's beak are symbolically represented. The carts from Dupljaja are kept at the National Museum in Belgrade, and the collection of stone findings – at the City Museum of Vršac.

Tourism Organisation of Bela Crkva
Phone: +381 13 851 777

City Museum – Vršac
Phone: +381 13 838 053
www.muzejvrsac.org.rs

STARČEVO

At Starčevo, in the immediate vicinity of Pančevo, 20 km from Belgrade, are the remains of the oldest culture of the Early Stone Age to be found in the Balkans, tracing the beginning of agriculture and the first permanent settlements in the fifth millennium B.C., which are well preserved. The settlement on the Danube River's bank was founded on oval-shaped sod houses. It is here that ceramic pots painted with red and black ornaments, together with figurines made of baked soil, can be seen at the Museum of Vojvodina.

Tourism Organisation of Odžaci
Phone: +381 25 5742 212,
5742 308
www.turizamodzaci.rs

Museum of Vojvodina
Phone: +381 21 420 566,
526 555
www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs

ŽIDOVAR

In the third century B.C. the Celts arrived in the Serbian Danube basin, bringing with them the potter's wheel and a new type of fortified settlement. One such settlement was discovered in the vicinity of Vršac, on the locality of Židovar. Apart from the remains of architecture, a hoard of silver ornamentation and other objects made of silver has also been discovered in Židovar and today can be seen at the Museum in Vršac.

Tourism Organisation of Vršac
Phone: +381 13 832 999, 832 430
www.vrsacturizam.rs

City Museum – Vršac
Phone: +381 13 838 053, 832 902
www.to.vrsac.com

ASSOCIATION OF TOUR OPERATORS IN SERBIA

**YUTA - National association of travel agencies
of Serbia**
www.yuta.rs/sr/receptiva/clanice-odbora-receptiva.asp

Red hair goddess
Starčevo culture
6300-5300 B.C.

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THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN SERBIA

THE CULTURAL TREASURES of SERBIA



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Rearrangement of life scene in Viminacium, II century A.D.

INTRODUCTION

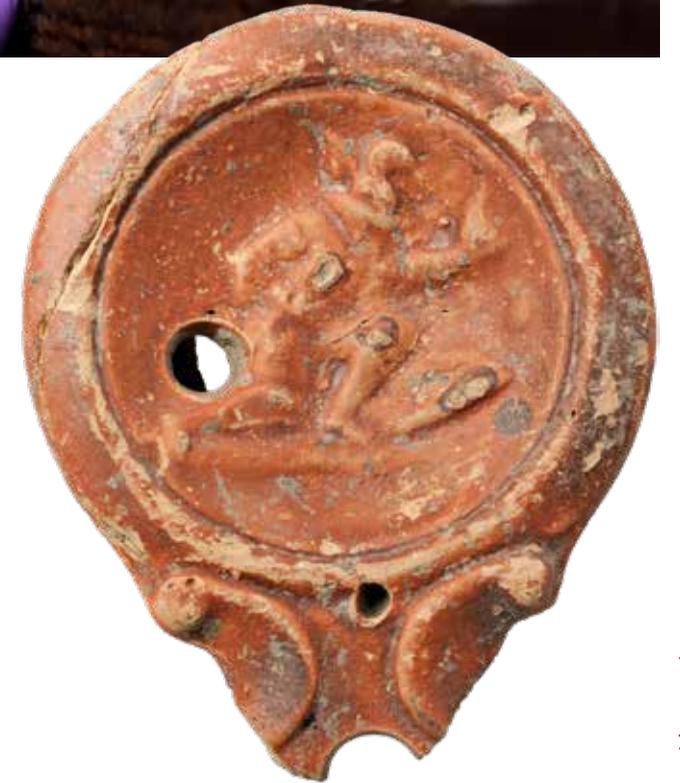


SERBIA IN THE ERA OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

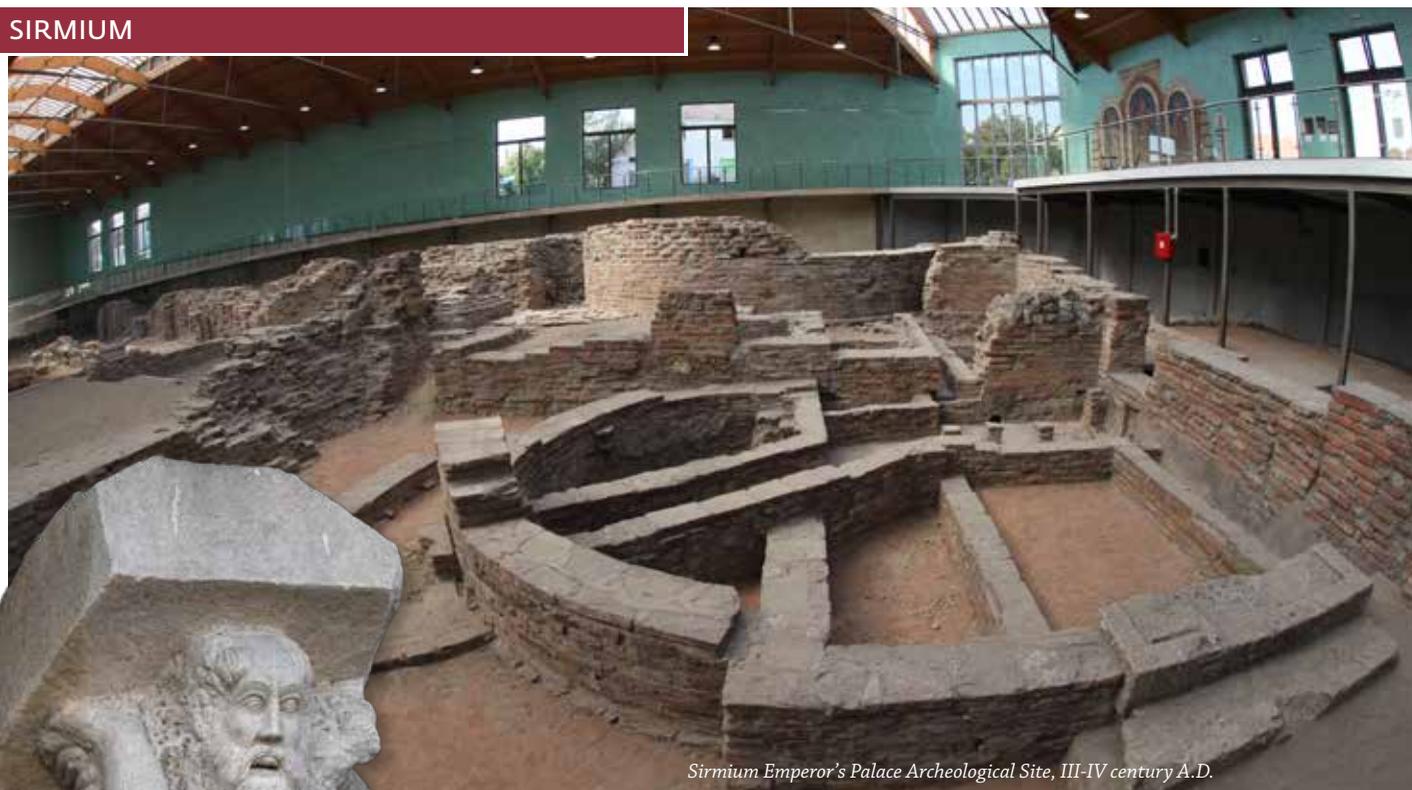
The territory of today's Serbia, an intersection of ancient roads and a bridge connecting the cultures of the West and the East, was a significant frontier zone of the Roman Empire in late ancient times.

At the beginning of this era, the big Roman Empire established its Balkan frontier – Limes on the Danube. Tens of fortified military camps were raised along this line of defence, while the hinterland was intersected by a network of roads connecting distant parts of the empire. Where the roads intersected, big and rich cities – the capitals of the provinces and cultural centres – emerged.

The rich diversity of monuments dating from the Roman past, as well as the fact that 16 Roman emperors were born on the Serbian soil and lived there, are a testimony to the great rise of this territory. Visitors can follow the paths of the Roman emperors, visit the empire's cities and palaces and discover Serbia's unique Roman legacy which is a part of the world's cultural heritage.



Roman lantern, II – III century A.D.



Sirmium Emperor's Palace Archeological Site, III-IV century A.D.

*The Sun watch,
II century A.D.*

SIRMIUM

Sremska Mitrovica, town 75km from Belgrade, lies on the foundations of an ancient Roman town – Sirmium. Having been established at the intersection of the river and overland roads, the settlement of Sirmium developed into one of the biggest metropolises of that time.

As early as in I century A.D., Sirmium was one of the main centres of the Roman army, only to later become a big and rich trade city, the capital city of the province of Pannonia and, ultimately, one of the empire's residences. Emperors Decius, Probus and Maximinus were born there and Theodosius was crowned emperor there.

The settlement was belted by defensive walls and there was a port on the river Sava. In III and IV centuries, Sirmium was a luxurious town, with a square in the centre of the town, wide streets, public bathing establishments and palaces richly decorated with mosaics.

Today, the remains of the emperor's palace, the Christian basilica, the aqueduct, the granary, the racecourse and the colonnades can be seen in the town centre of Sremska Mitrovica, while frescoes and mosaics are exhibited at the Museum of Srem in Mitrovica.

*Tourism Organisation of
the Town of Sremska Mitrovica
Phone: +381 22 618 275
www.tosmomi.rs*

*Sirmium Emperor's Palace Archeological Site
Phone: +381 22 621 568, 618 817
www.carskapalata.rs*



Exhibition of ancient roman tombs, II - IV century A.D.

SINGIDUNUM

The Roman past of Belgrade began in I century B.C., when Singidunum – a Celtic fortified settlement – was conquered. Singidunum was a city greatly significant for the defence of the Danube Limes which had been built on the foundations of a military camp that had been raised at the estuary of the Sava and the Danube rivers and at the intersections of the roads connecting the provinces of Moesia, Pannonia and Dalmatia.

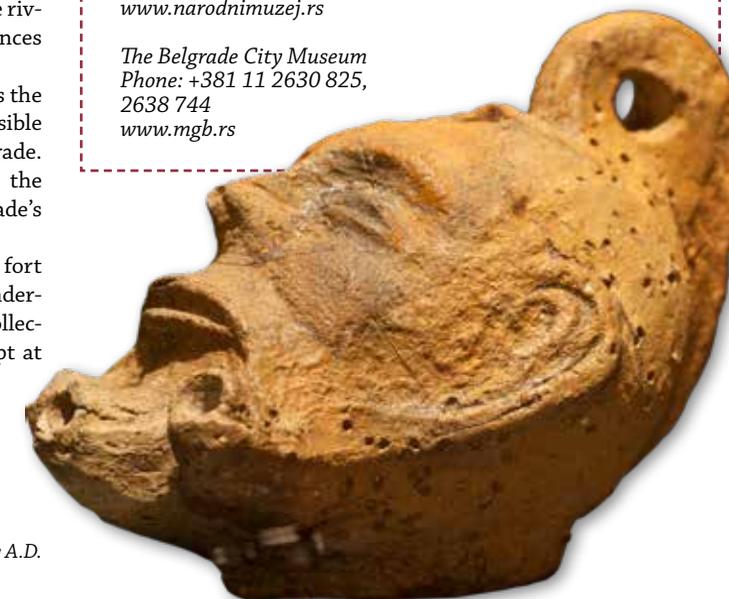
Singidunum was given the status of a free Roman city and was the permanent residence of Flavius' IV legion. It is almost impossible not to find a trace of the Roman era in the old city of Belgrade. Kalemegdan preserves the remains of the Roman castrum, the aqueduct, a cistern and a graveyard, while underneath Belgrade's pavements, priceless archeological treasures lie.

At the Roman Hall of Belgrade City Library, parts of a Roman fort can be seen; a collection of gravestones are exhibited in the underground tunnels of Barutana (Engl. Powder-works), and a collection of ornaments including dishes and pieces of art are kept at the National Museum and the Museum of Belgrade City.

*Tourism Organisation of Belgrade
Phone: +381 11 2635 622, 2635 343
www.tob.rs*

*National Museum in Belgrade
Phone: +381 60 807 5020
www.narodnimuzej.rs*

*The Belgrade City Museum
Phone: +381 11 2630 825,
2638 744
www.mgb.rs*



Ancient Roman lantern, II- III century A.D.



Mausoleum in Viminacium, III century A.D.



Fresco painting Viminacium, detail, IV century A.D.

VIMINACIUM

Not far away from Požarevac, city 82km from Belgrade, there are remains of the Roman Viminacium, one of the first military camps on the river Danube, which was transformed into an important city for the duration of II century A.D.

During the boom days, Viminacium was one of the major Roman cities in the Balkans. There was almost no Roman emperor who did not visit the city. It was the main military centre towards the eastern border of the empire, a trade centre, a city where money was minted and was the capital city of Upper Moesia province.

The very well preserved remains of a spacious amphitheatre, public baths, the aqueduct and necropolises are all the testimonies of how glorious the Roman Viminacium used to be in its heyday. The ornamentation and cookware found in tombs are in part, exhibited at the Museum of Požarevac, and partly, at Belgrade National Museum.

Today, Viminacium is a scientific-research centre which is being turned into an archeological park and a unique tourist attraction with an authentic Roman ambience where tourists can also join the excavation teams by prior arrangement.

Tourism Organisation of Požarevac
Phone: +381 12 542 277, 544 155
www.turistickaorganizacijagradapozarevca.rs

Viminacium – a Roman city and stronghold
Phone: +381 62 232 209
www.viminacium.org.rs



Tabula Traiana, detail, I century A.D.

EMPEROR TRAJAN'S ĐERDAP FEAT

During his invasions of Dačani (between 101 and 106), Emperor Trajan performed a series of incredible architectural feats in the space of Djerdap. He built the Via Traiana road to Dacia, today's Romania. The traces of that road are visible today, too, as well as the letters carved in stone, Tabula Traiana (Trajan's Memorial Plaque), telling of the cutting-through of the road straight through the rocky coast.

The emperor's letters preserved near the fortification of Dijana which safeguarded the canal, testify about the second feat Trajan performed, namely his construction of a canal to ensure safer sailing.

The construction of Trajan's Bridge on the River Danube in the vicinity of today's Kladovo, 260km from Belgrade, was considered to be an architectural feat performed by famous Apollodor the Damascene. Being the biggest one of that time, with 50 pillars and a length of 1 kilometer, the bridge brought glory to Emperor Trajan, and helped him to conquer the new province. Even today, the remains of the 1900-year old pillars of Trajan's Bridge, next to which there is the fortress of Pontes, are still visible.



Presentation of Trajan's bridge,
Copy of Trajan's column in Rome, detail, 113.A.D.

Tourism Organisation of Kladovo Municipality
Phone: +381 19 801 690, 801 773
www.tookladovo.rs

National Museum – Archeological Museum of Đerdap
Phone: +381 19 803 900
www.narodnimuzej.rs

FELIX ROMULIANA

Felix Romuliana, IV century A.D.



FELIX ROMULIANA

In Gamzigrad, not far away from Zaječar, a town 250km to the east of Belgrade, there are the ruins of Felix Romuliana emperor's residence, which Emperor Galerius built in his native place at the beginning of the IV century. The city was belted by strong walls and a large number of towers, while, within the confines of the big walls, the emperor's palace, a big temple and other public edifices and ancillary buildings appeared.

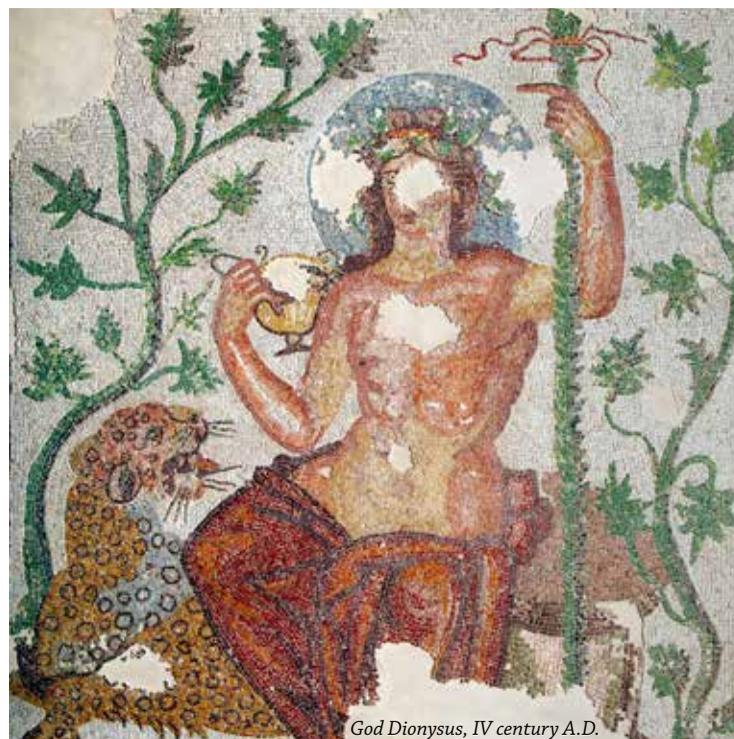
Romuliana is the most attractive monument of ancient times preserved in Serbia. Even today, the residence exudes imperial dignity. The extraordinary mosaics, frescoes and valuable sculptures account for the climax of the art of that time.

The two most beautiful mosaics depicting Labyrinth and Dionysus were relocated to the National Museum in Zaječar. At the same place, sculptures are exhibited, too, including the emperor's portrait made of porphyry.

Romuliana is listed as the UNESCO world cultural heritage.

Centre for Culture and Tourism Zaječar
Phone: +381 19 421 521

National Museum Zaječar
Phone: +381 19 422 930
www.muzejzajecar.org



God Dionysus, IV century A.D.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EDICT OF MILAN

In Niš – the city where Constantine the Great was born – in 2013, Serbia celebrated 17 centuries of the reaching of the Edict of Milan (313), by which Constantine opened a new era in history. The Edict stopped the exodus of the Christians, and Christianity was allowed as a religion, which enabled it to make accelerated progress.



Emperor Constantine, coin, IV century A.D.

NAISUS

In Ancient Niš, the main roads leading from the Western to the Eastern Roman Empire met. Therefore, in III century, the city became a significant trade centre, in addition to being an important producer of silver and armaments.

The times of the most imposing splendour in Naisus were those under the rule of Constantine the Great, who was born in Naisus, and, while ruling as the emperor, he would frequently visit his native town, making it more beautiful by building many public edifices.

The remains of ancient Naisus lie deep under the Fortress of Niš and alongside the banks of the Nišava River.

The gravestones are exhibited inside the fortress and the bronze portrait of Emperor Constantine is kept at the National Museum in Belgrade, and ornaments including bronze statuettes, dishes, money and one bronze female head, maybe originating from a performance of Empress Theodora, are kept at the National Museum of Niš.

NAISUS. MEDIANA.



Medusa mosaic, Mediana, IV century A.D.

MEDIANA

In the suburbs of ancient Niš, 5 km towards Niška Banja, there are the very well preserved remains of the beautiful emperor's residence built by Constantine. Inside the spacious complex of Mediana, the emperor's villa once dominated, surrounded by an open colonnade, summer residences, thermal baths and other numerous edifices. In the full splendour of imperial luxury, the halls are decorated with mosaics on the floor mosaics, impressive frescoes and marble statues.

The Medusa mosaic and several sculptures have been relocated to the National Museum of Niš, and the rest can be seen on the site of Mediana.

Tourism Organisation of Niš
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www.visitnis.com

National Museum of Niš
Phone: +381 18 248 189,
+381 513 430

IUSTINIANA PRIMA. ULPIANA. TIMACUM MINUS.



Justiniana Prima VI century A.D.

IUSTINIANA PRIMA

Not far away from Leskovac, a town 276 km to the south of Belgrade, there is a Roman city dating from the VI century A.D. Justiniana Prima (Empress's City) - which Emperor Justinian built in his homeland as the administrative and ecclesiastical centre of the province of Illyricum.

From the viewpoint of urbanism, Justiniana Prima is a city with a clear plan, patterned after the metropolises of the late-ancient world. The remains of the acropolis, a spacious circular square, streets with portcullises (heavy iron gates), an Episcopal (Bishop's) church and multi-storey houses act as testimony of the then imperial splendour and the Christian spirit of the city. Justiniana Prima's power was shortlived. The city was leveled to the ground by the Slovenes and the Avars as early as in 631 A.D.

The digging out on the site brought to surface a large number of objects which are mostly kept at the National Museum of Leskovac, and partly, at the National Museum in Belgrade.

Tourism Organisation of the Municipality of Lebane
Phone: +381 16 847 160

ULPIANA

The remains of this Roman city are located near Gračanica* 8 km from Priština. Situated where the agrarian and mining zones meet, Ulpiana quickly developed during the rule of Emperor Trajan, after whom it was named. The archeological findings are kept at the Museum of Kosovo in Priština.

**Currently, on the basis of the UN 1244 Resolution reached by the UN Security Council, Kosovo and Metohija is under UNMIK administration.*

Tourism Organisation of Gračanica
Phone: +386 49 44 09 76



TIMACUM MINUS

In the vicinity of Knjaževac, there are the remains of an old Roman fort - Timacum Minus. A part of the archeological findings have been relocated to the Niš Collection of Stone Monuments and Fragments, whereas the dishes, various ornaments and bronze statues are exhibited in the Homeland Museum of Knjaževac.

Tourism Organisation of the Municipality of Knjaževac
Phone: +381 19 735 230
The Homeland Museum of Knjaževac
Phone: +381 19 731 407

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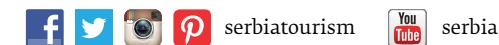
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MONASTERIES OF SERBIA

THE CULTURAL TREASURES of SERBIA



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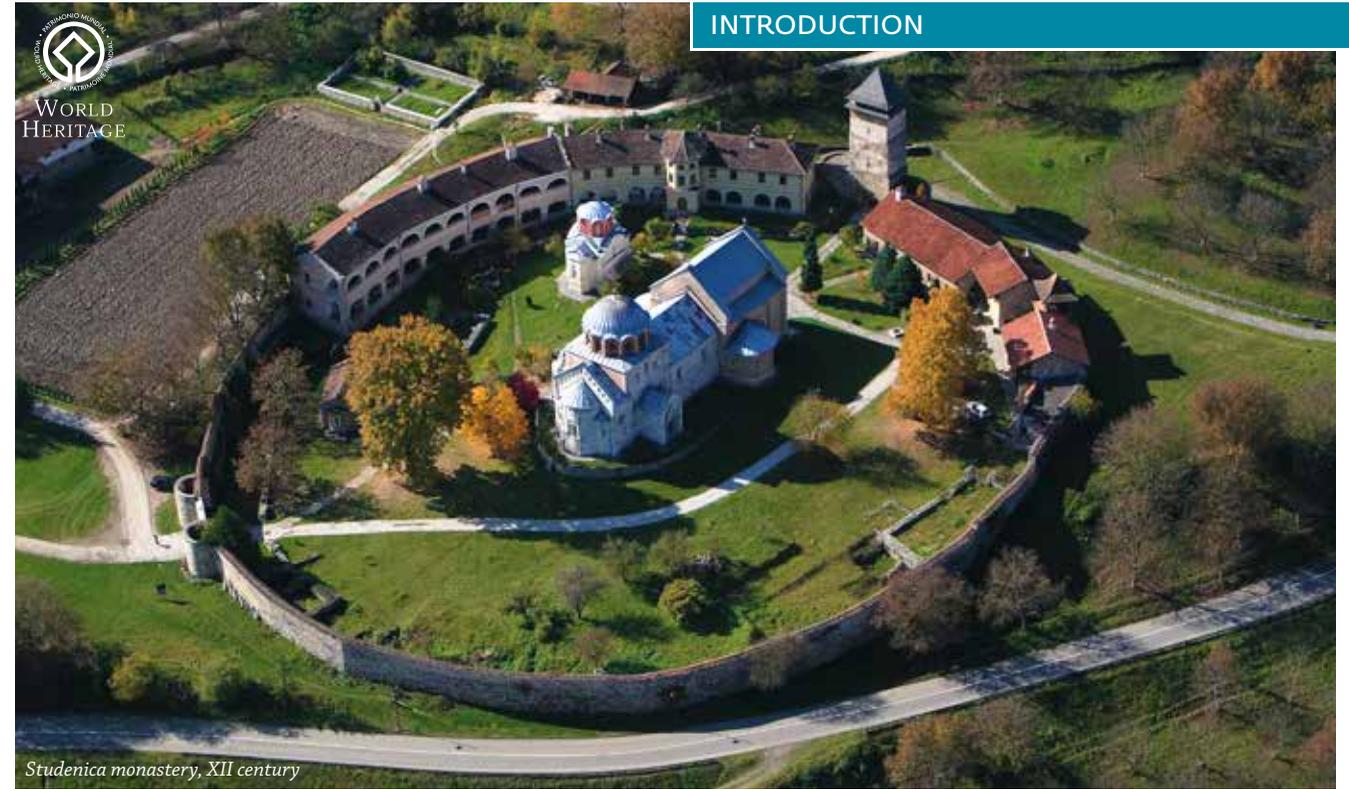
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Cover photo: Žiča monastery, XIII century

INTRODUCTION



Studenica monastery, XII century



Dečani monastery, XIV century

SERBIAN MONASTERIES

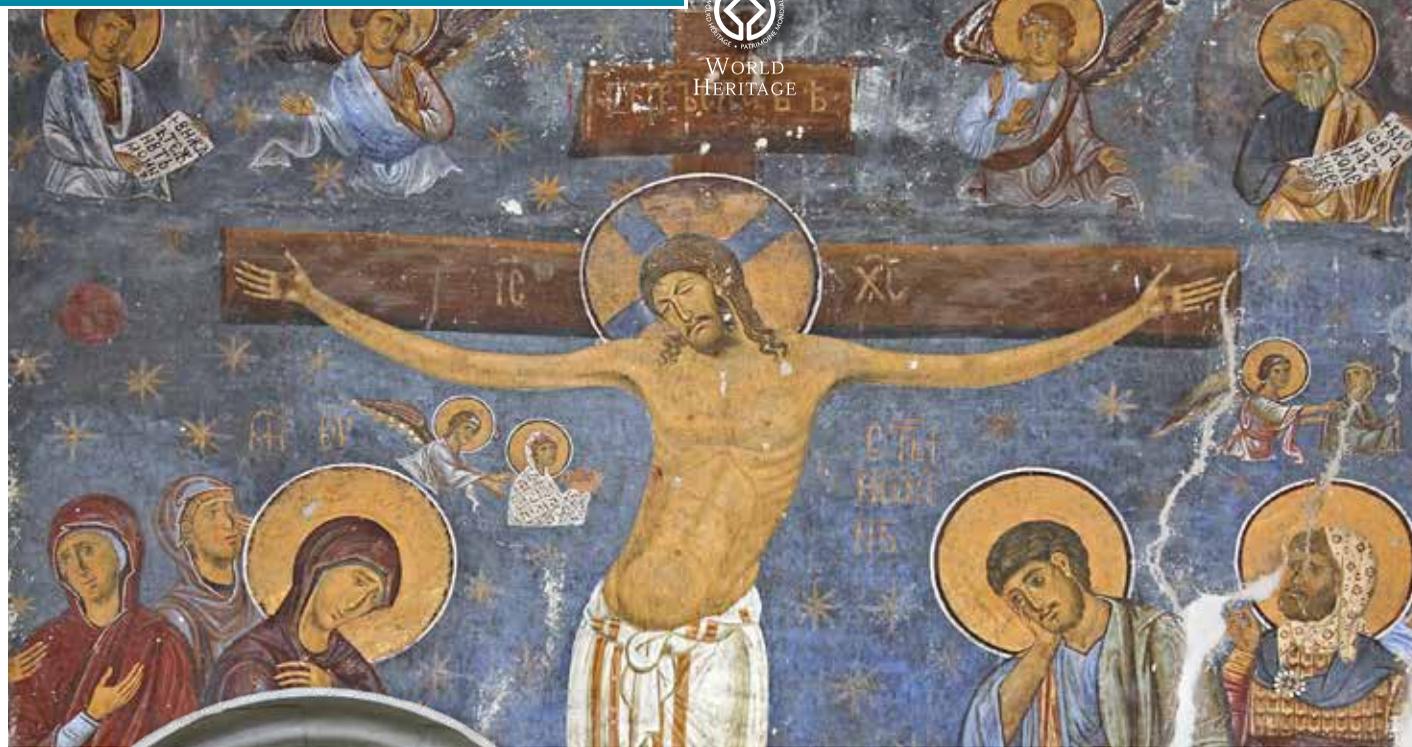
The building of Serbia's numerous monasteries, which are often surrounded by serenity and green forests, is also closely connected with the establishment of the Serbian state, founded on a tradition of monastic life and spirituality. For the most part, the Serbian monasteries were built in the Middle Ages, when the overall European culture was being developed under the aegis of the church, so the monasteries transformed themselves from places of praying and pilgrimage into important national anchorages and hotbeds for education and culture.

As master-pieces of medieval art and architecture, our monasteries represent a valuable part of the European cultural heritage. Today, there are more than two hundred monasteries in Serbia; 54 of which have been declared cultural monuments, while importantly, Stari Ras (Old Ras) with Sopoćani, Studenica and medieval Serbian monasteries in Kosovo and Metohija – namely Dečani, Gračanica, Pečka patrijaršija (Patriarchate of Peć) and Bogorodica Ljeviška (Our Lady of Ljeviš) are listed as UNESCO world cultural heritage sites. Taking into consideration the significant number of the Serbian monasteries and their variety of styles, we hereby present certain possible routes you can follow to pay a visit to these extraordinary cultural monuments.

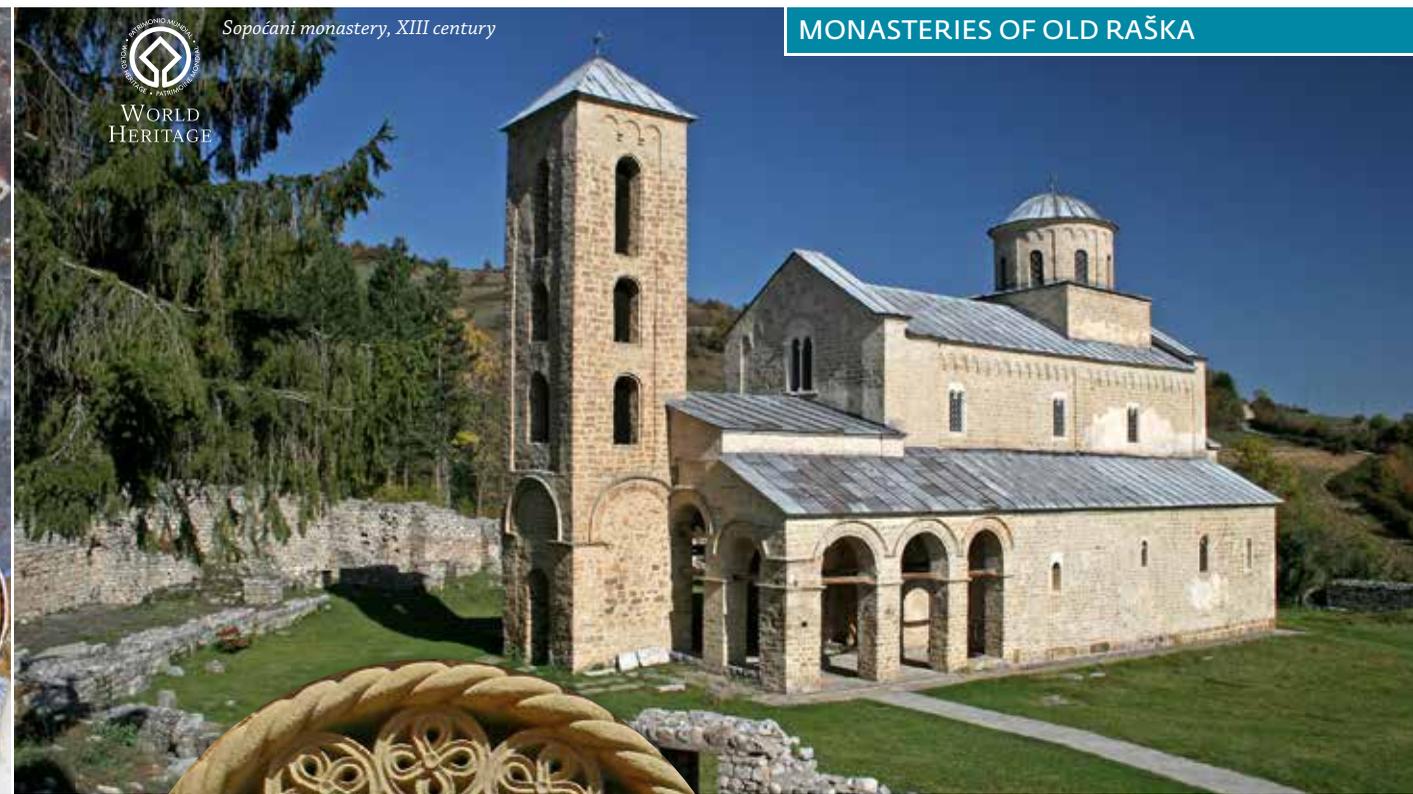
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Studnica monastery, frescoe painting, XIII century



Sopoćani monastery, XIII century



MONASTERIES OF OLD RAŠKA

In the Ibar River's valley, on the stretch lying between Kraljevo and Novi Pazar, there is a group of monasteries built at the end of XII century and in XIII century, at a time when the juvenile Serbian state whose capital city was Ras, was being established. The monasteries were being built by the first sovereigns of the Nemanjić dynasty, thus establishing a tradition of legacy bequeathing, which was later cherished for centuries.

These monumental edifices are the bearers of the original style merging Romanesque and Byzantine art influences. Đurđevi stupovi monastery is strengthened by powerful Romanesque towers, whereas the decorative façade and sculpture of Studnica can be compared with the most beautiful cathedrals of the Adriatic coastal area and Italy. Žiča, the centre of the first independent Archbishopric and the coronation church of the Serbian kings, had the biggest political and ideological significance.

The temples of Raška have drawn the world's attention by the beautiful frescoes they are decorated with. The monumental White Angel in Mileševa is the recognized symbol of internal beauty, whereas Dormition of the Holy Mother of God in Sopoćani has been declared the most beautiful fresco of the Middle Ages.

Studnica monastery, XII century

Žiča monastery, XIII century

TRANSROMANICA
The Romanesque Routes of European Heritage

If you visit the monasteries of Old Raška, you will find yourself on the European "Transromanica" route, linking and promoting the European Romanesque heritage. Because of their great contribution to the European cultural heritage, the Serbian monuments are inevitably a 'must-see' opportunity on this important European Council's cultural route.

Studnica Monastery
www.manastirstudenica.rs

Žiča Monastery
www.zica.org.rs

Tourism Organisation of Kraljevo
Phone: +381 36 316 000, 311 192
www.jutok.org.rs

Gradac Monastery
www.manastirgradac.rs

Tourism and Sports Organisation of Raška
Phone: +381 36 738 670
www.raska-turizam.rs

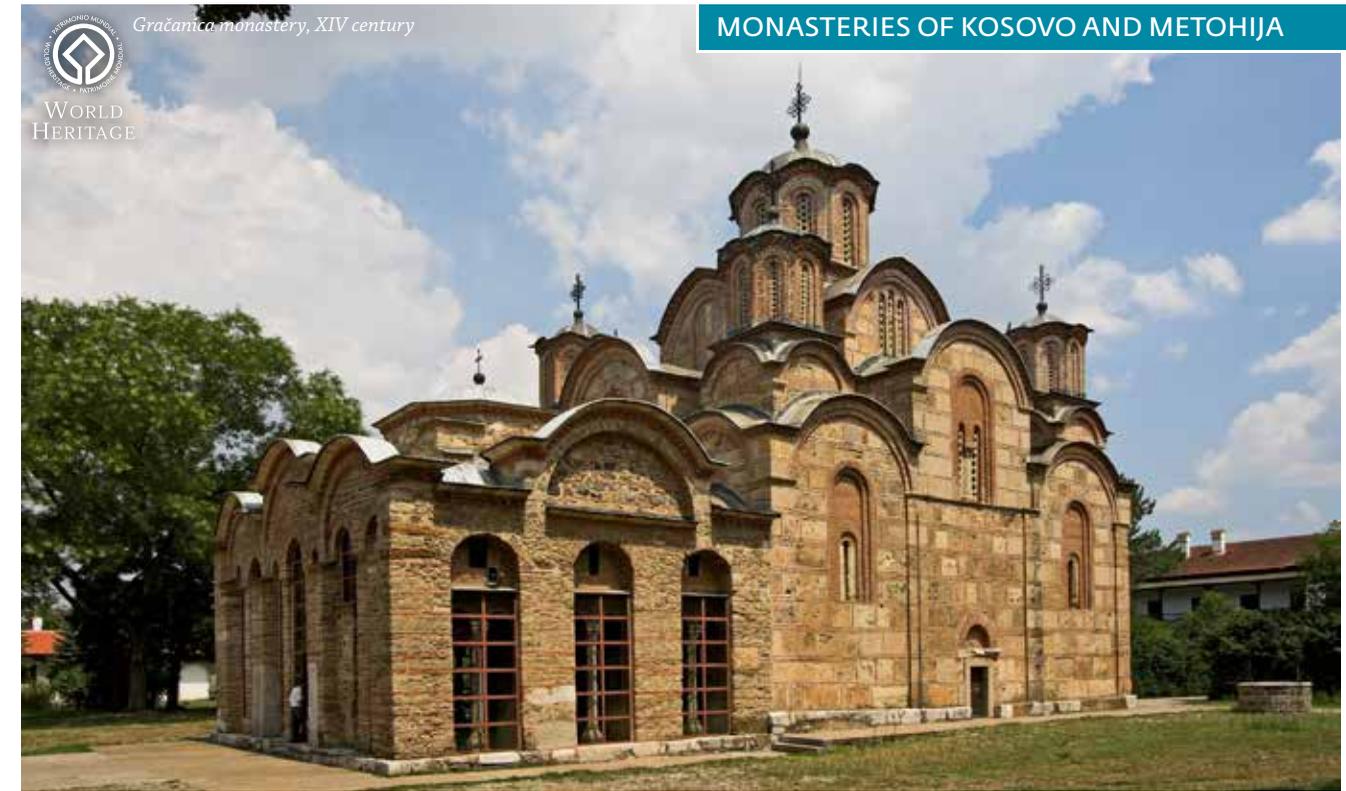
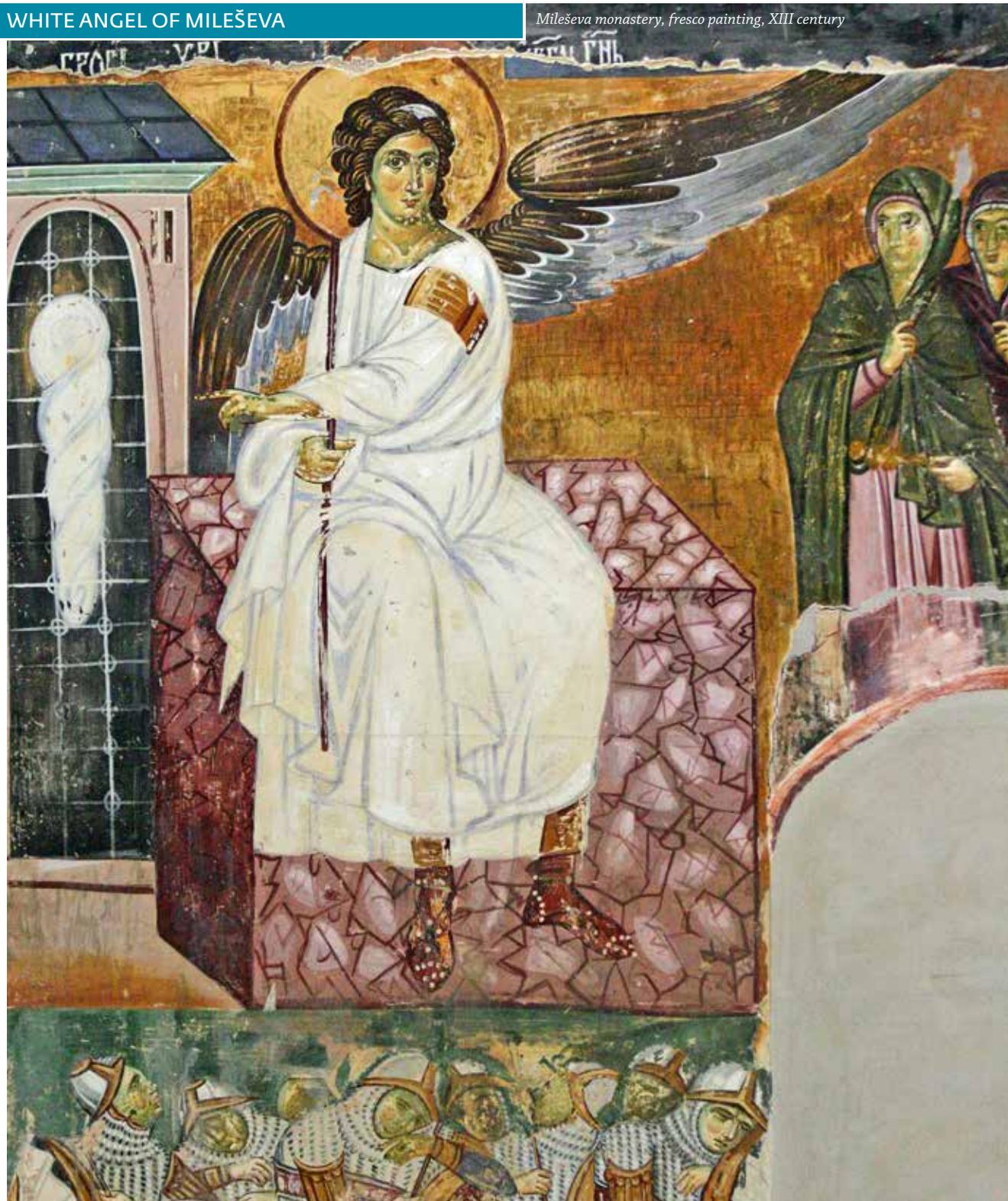
Sopoćani Monastery
Phone: +381 20 515 00 55

Đurđevi Stupovi Monastery
www.kosovo.net

Tourism Organisation of Novi Pazar
Phone: +381 20 338 030
www.tonp.rs

Mileševa Monastery
Tourism Organisation of Prijepolje
Phone: +381 33 710 140
www.turizamrijepolje.co.rs





MONASTERIES OF KOSOVO AND METOHİJA*

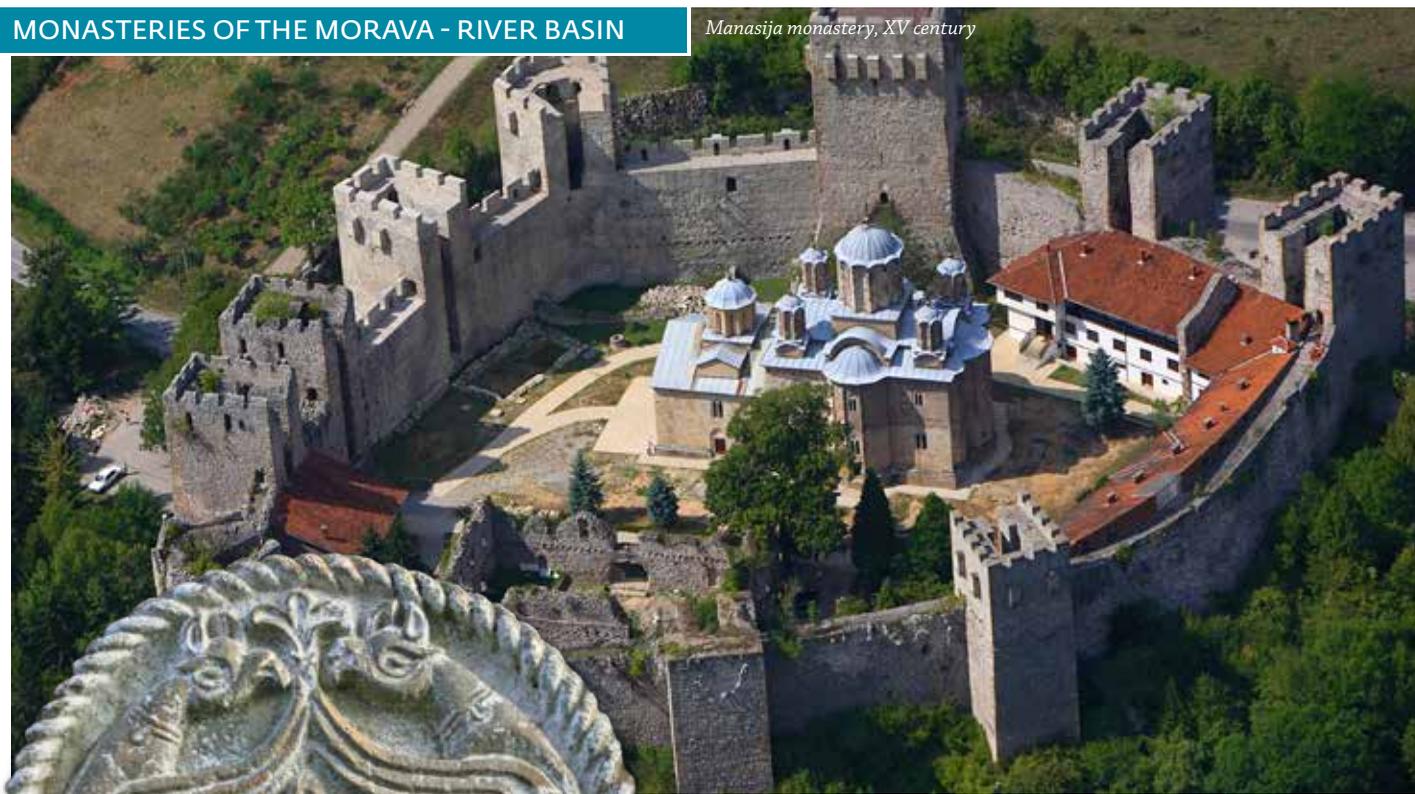
On the territory of Kosovo and Metohija, Serbian southern province, there are numerous medieval monasteries to be found. The majority of them were built in XIV century, when this territory was at the core of the medieval Serbia - with its residence in Prizren. It was in Kosovo where the Serbian state achieved its biggest rise; it was there that its culture transformed when it was faced with imperial Byzantium. King Milutin raised more than 40 churches, which were being built by the most skillful of Byzantine builders. The masterpiece of that style is the symmetrical monastery of Gračanica - which is decorated with stone and brick. The extraordinary frescoes in Bogorodica Ljeviška and the other royal legacies all but lag behind the most beautiful Constantinople works of those times. Pečka patrijaršija was the spiritual centre of the state as well as a place where the glory of the Serbian state culminated, once Dušan was crowned Tsar. The monasteries of Kosovo used to be significant educational and cultural centres too. In these buildings books were translated and transcribed, and schools and big libraries were established. In the Dečani monastery, famous icons were painted and learned people and numerous imperial artists once gathered.

*Currently, on the basis of the UN 1244 Resolution reached by the UN Security Council, Kosovo and Metohija is under UNMK administration.



Gračanica monastery, fresco painting, XIV century

Manasija monastery, XV century



Ravanica monastery, XIV century

Ravanica Monastery
Phone: +381 35 434 596

Manasija Monastery
Phone: +381 35 611 290
Tourism Organisation of Despotovac
Phone: +381 35 612 788

Lazarica Monastery
www.lazarica.rs
Tourism Organisation of Kruševac
Phone: +381 37 445 180

MONASTERIES OF THE MORAVA - RIVER BASIN

Faced with the invasion of the Turks penetrating the Balkans in the last decades of XIV century and the first half of XV century, Serbia relocated its state centre to the north of the country in the valley of the Morava River. Apart from the chaotic political circumstances, numerous monasteries were erected and the culture unusually thrived in the state ruled by Prince Lazar and his son Despot Stefan as a result.

The monasteries of Ravanica and Manasija are belted by strong walls strengthened with the high towers which were used for repelling the attacks of the Turks. Inside the monasteries' walls, learned people, writers and artists from conquered countries found their refuge. In Manasija, Resavska prepisivačka škola (the Resava Manuscript School) worked hard; it was here that Despot Stefan himself wrote his "Slovo ljubve", one of the most beautiful poems of Serbian medieval poetry.

The Morava River Basin churches – Lazarica, Ravanica, Ljubostinja and Kalenić are charming for their beautiful multi-colour façades, which are richly decorated with carved rosettes and interweaving bands.

The elegant and sophisticated style of these fresco paintings bear testament to the great creative power of the last era of the Serbian medieval state.



MONASTERIES OF THE OVČAR-KABLAR GORGE

In the picturesque gorge of the West Morava, on the precipitous slopes of Ovčar and the Kablar mountains, there is a unique community of monasteries known collectively as the Serbian Holy Mountain.

The monasteries were being erected in XIV and XV centuries, in the turbulent times when the Turkish Empire put the Serbian territory under their control. Retreating from the Turkish conquerors, Serbian monks found a shelter in the impassable gorge. In this small space, about ten monasteries were erected and for centuries, they were the places where the orthodox spirituality and national awareness of the Serbs were preserved.

The monasteries of Blagoveštenje, Vavedenje, Vaznesenje, Ilinje, once almost impossible to reach, are, today, connected with each other by an artery; however, it is still only possible to reach the monastery of Jovanje by boat or ferry via the river.

Blagoveštenje monastery, XVII century

Tourism Organisation of Čačak
Phone: +381 32 342 360
www.turizamcacak.org.rs



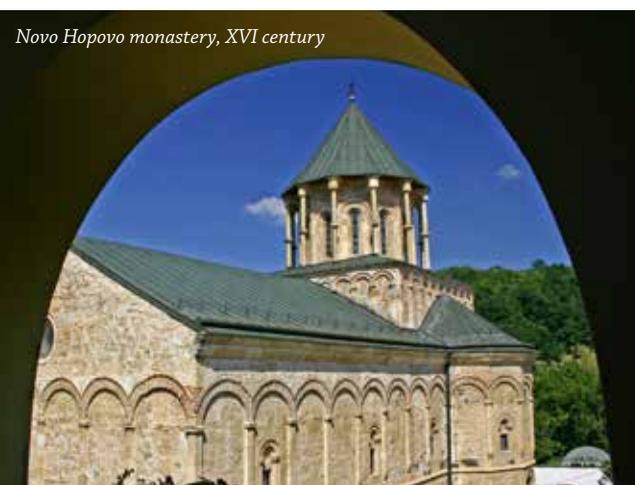


MONASTERIES OF FRUŠKA GORA

Fruška Gora in Vojvodina, the Serbian northern province, is by far known for its beautiful nature and grape varieties used for producing the best quality wine; however, above all, it is known for its monasteries.

The seventeen monasteries in Fruška gora were erected in late Middle Ages, when, under the Turks' pressure, the focus of the Serbian spiritual and cultural life was shifted northwards, to the neighbouring Austria-Hungary Empire; after the great movement of the Serbs in 1690, Karlovačka mitropolija (Metropolitanate of Karlovci) and the political centre for exiled Serbs was established there. They were being erected by the Branković despot family, reviving the memory of the golden times of the epoch of the Nemanjić family. In the monasteries of Krušedol, Vrdnik or Novo Hopovo, there is a visible trace of the great cultural and artistic renaissance of the Serbs having emerged here having been in touch with Western European culture.

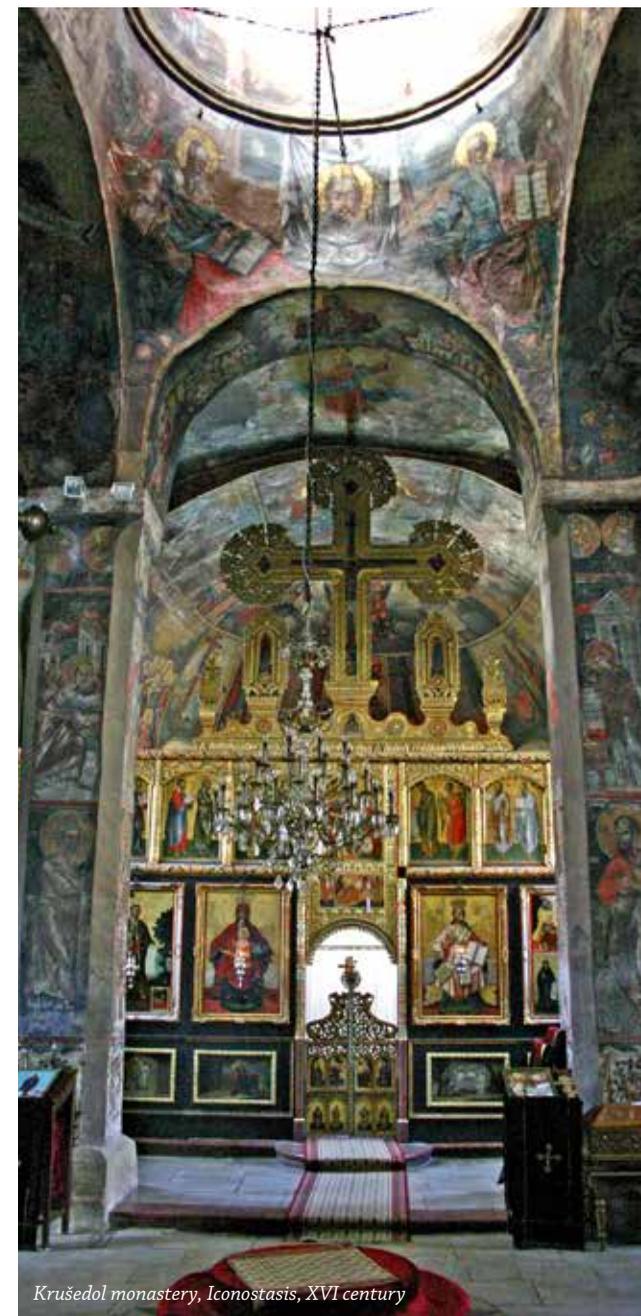
Fruška Gora is a place where the Serbian baroque style was conceived; where the first printing works and the inceptions of graphic arts with the Serbs appeared. The monasteries were the places of culture and literacy. Dositej Obradović, Lukijan Mušicki, Laza Kostić, Đura Jakšić and other writers spent time there.



Novo Hopovo monastery, XVI century

Tourism Organisation of the Municipality of Irig
Phone: +381 22 465 633
www.turorgirig.org.rs

Tourism Organisation of Vojvodina
Phone: +381 21 452 910, 472 508
www.vojvodinaonline.com



Krušedol monastery, Iconostasis, XVI century

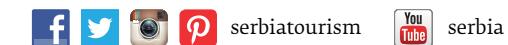
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www.yuta.rs/sr/receptiva/clanice-odbora-receptiva.asp



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www.serbia.travel



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COBISS.SR-ID 272667916



THE CULTURAL TREASURES of SERBIA

MONASTERIES OF SERBIA



FORTRESSES IN SERBIA

THE CULTURAL TREASURES of SERBIA



- International Border
- Settlement Signs
- City **NIŠ**
- County Center **Bela Crkva**
- Rivers and Lakes
- Highway
- Highway
- Regional Road
- Airport
- Fortress



Cover photo: Golubac fortress, XIV century



FORTRESSES IN SERBIA

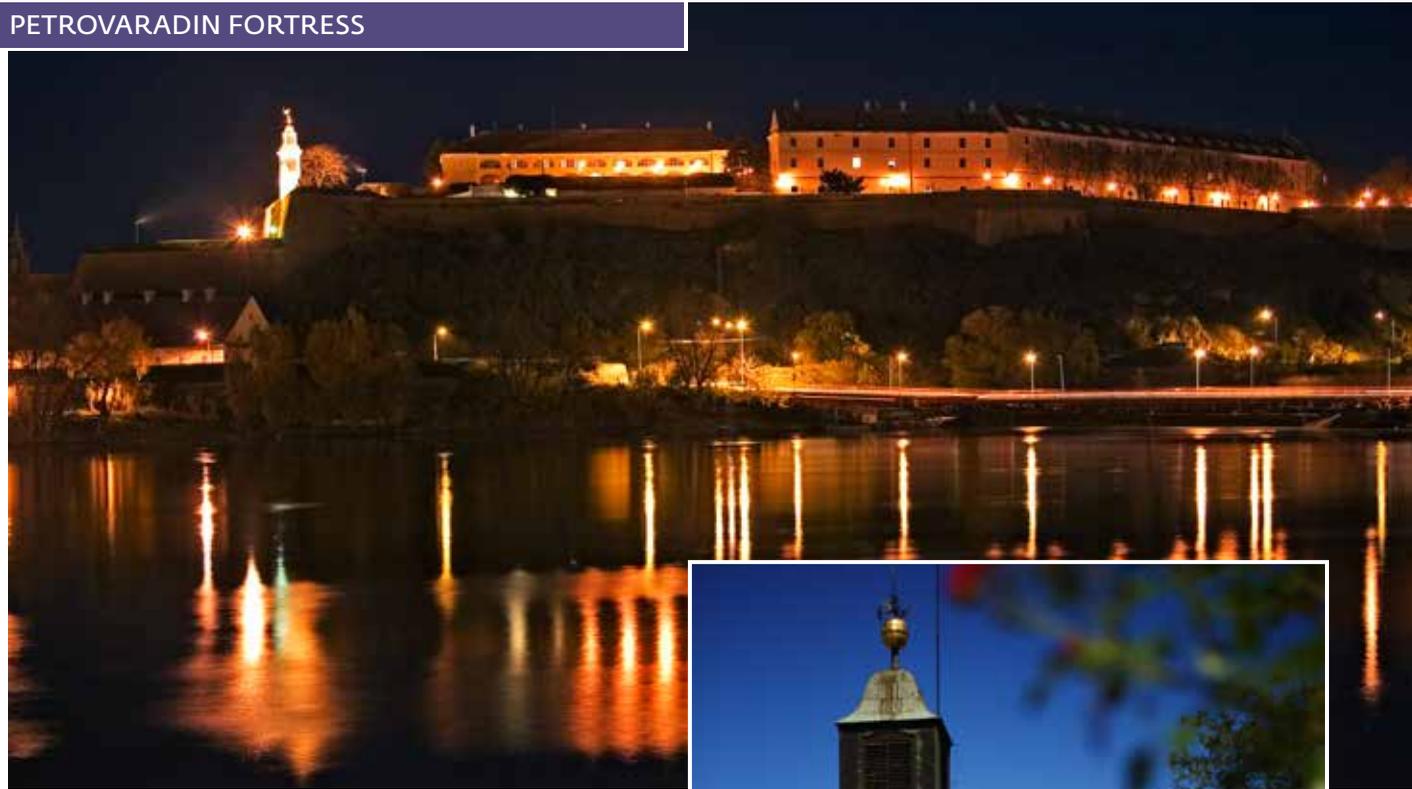
In Serbia, there are the remains of nearly forty fortified medieval cities and fortresses. They were built at strategically important geographical points alongside rivers, key roads or on the defence border lines. They were raised to be impossible to conquer; however, their ruins tell the story of the invasion and the appearance and disappearance of the cultures they once defended. New masters renewed, strengthened and adapted them to the development of the warring technique and changed their original forms. Some fortresses were only military outposts while others protected manor-houses and their squire's estates and some fortresses were intended for defending the monasteries. Many fortresses were the heralds of contemporary cities. Their tower and defensive-wall systems encompassed the whole settlements – houses, shops, public buildings and churches. As the significant monuments of the European military architecture, today, Serbia's fortresses are part of the rich cultural heritage and an inevitable 'must-see' tourist destination in their own right.

BAČ

The fortress in Bač is the most significant and the best-preserved medieval fortress in Vojvodina. It was erected around the mid-XIV century on a small island of the Mostonga River, which has since run dry today. Bač is a type of a "water city", structured so as to defend the low-land marshy environment surrounding the city. On all sides, the city was surrounded by the river and approached by maneuverable bridges. The main tower in the courtyard is one of the most beautiful examples of late-medieval donjons in this part of Europe. The city was burnt and deserted at the beginning of XVIII century. Today, the fortress is open for visitors, and hosts European Heritage Days, exhibitions and folklore concerts.

Tourism Organisation of Bač Municipality
Phone: +381 21 772 222

PETROVARADIN FORTRESS



PETROVARADIN FORTRESS

The Petrovaradin Fortress, also known as 'Gibraltar on the Danube' is located on a rocky hill opposite today's Novi Sad city centre. Because of its dominant geographical position, many people, namely the Celts, the Romans, the Avars, the Byzantines, the Hungarians, the Turks, and, ultimately, the Austrians, who built the fortress we know today in XVIII century, badly wanted to conquer it for centuries.

Petrovaradin is a very well-preserved and is the second largest fortress to be found in Europe. It is considered to be one of the best achievements of the European military architecture of XVIII century. Its strong and thick defending walls are made of brick and were built for the purpose of fighting with powerful fire-arms and encompass the upper and the lower garrison city coming out onto the Danube banks.

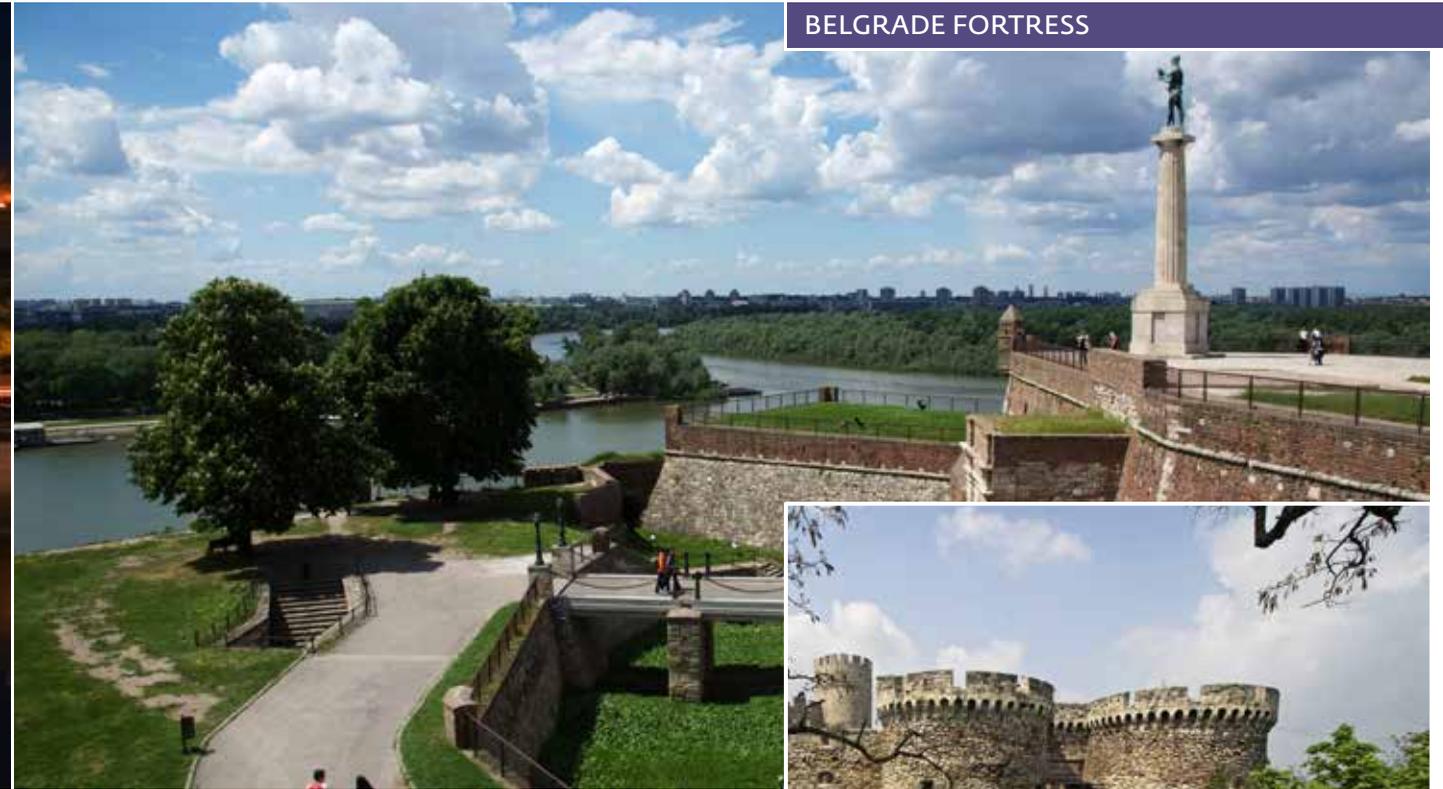
The underground of the fortress consists of a tangle of the underground tunnels, galleries and corridors, while the army barracks once intended for the accommodation of officers and soldiers with an arsenal, a number of workshops and other buildings whose

once defensive role has since been replaced with cultural and tourist attractions, including many art galleries and are surrounded by the thick walls.

The Observatory and Historical Archive have found their place inside the fortress. The gunboat has been transformed into the Museum of the City of Novi Sad, and in one of the barracks there is a hotel, while numerous studios have since opened in the cellars. The baroque tower with a big clock on the Ludvig bastion is the fortress's recognizable tourist attraction and affords the visitor with a magnificent view of the Danube and Novi Sad.

Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad
Phone: +381 21 6617 343, 421 811
www.turizamns.rs

BELGRADE FORTRESS



BELGRADE FORTRESS

Belgrade Fortress acts as the centre of what today's Belgrade now stands upon. The fact that Belgrade is a city for which the largest number of battles ever – 115 such battles were fought - testifies to the significance of the place where it was built.

At the confluence of the river Sava with the river Danube, the ancient Celtic settlement of Singidunum was first raised, only to be followed by a significant Roman fort. Later the city was ruled by the Byzantines and the Hungarians; for a while, the city belonged to Serbian King Dragutin, and for centuries, the Turks and the Austrians fought for it. Belgrade thrived at the beginning of XV century, when it was renewed by Despot Stefan Lazarević, who transformed it into a big city hosting Serbia's new residence.

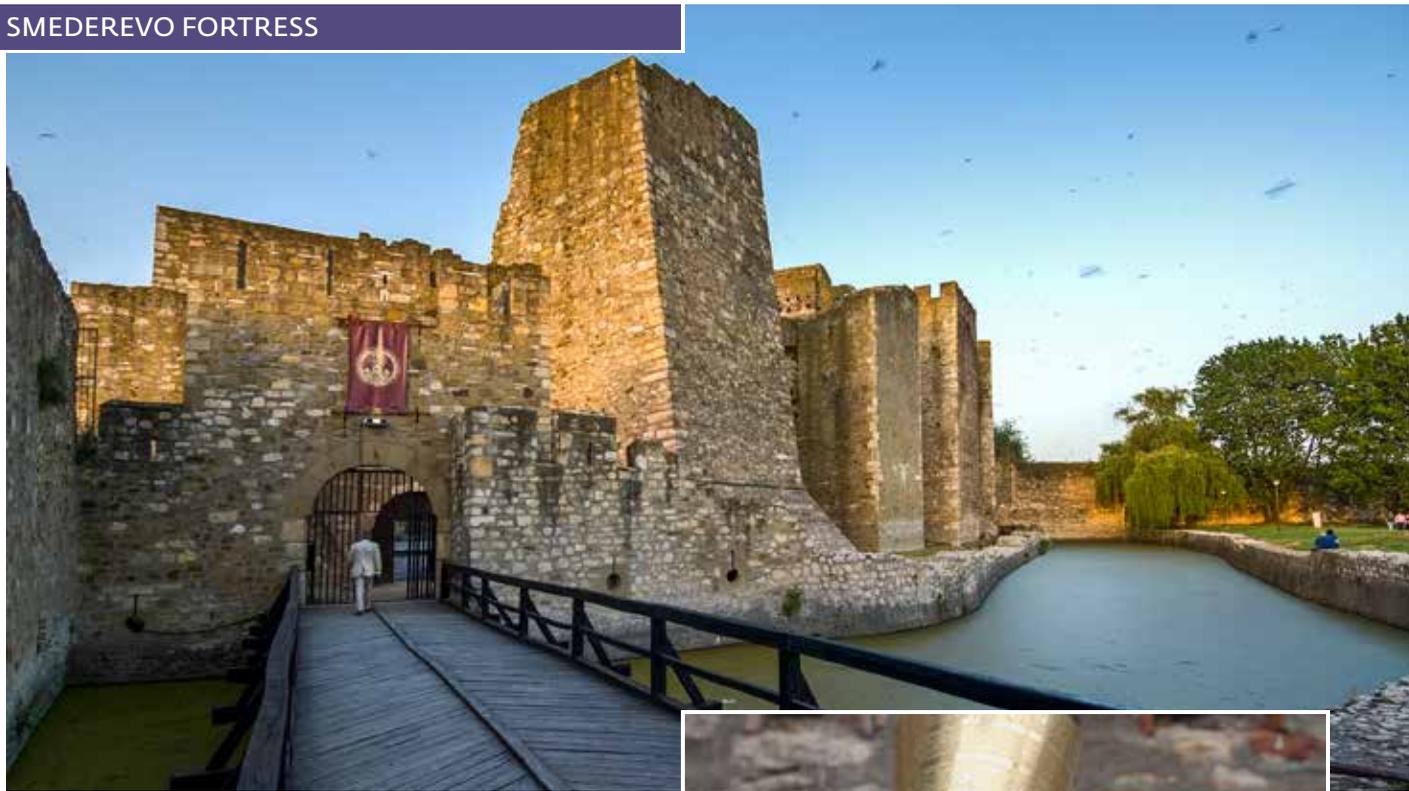
The fortress complex is divided into Upper City and Lower City. In the Upper City, the thick defensive walls repeat the foundations of the Roman castrum, and the medieval Despot's Gate with Dizdar's Tower and the Zindan Gate, whose towers hid notorious Turkish prisons and are well preserved. The Lower City and the port had their fortification with towers. Nebojša Tower, built before XV century, protected the entrance into the medieval port. Dating from XVIII century, the Turkish Sahat Gate was preserved and highlight the Austrian masonry – the massive defensive walls made of brick and Carlo's Gate which is decorated in the baroque style and influence.

Today's fortress, surrounded by Kalemegdan Park, has been transformed into an open-air museum and a space for many cultural events held throughout the year. In the Sentinel Building, there is the Gallery of the Natural History Museum; the Observatory is in Dizdar's Tower, the Planetarium is in the old Turkish bathhouse, while concerts and theatrical plays are performed at the Powder-works.

Tourism Organisation of Belgrade
Phone: +381 11 2635 622, 2635 343
www.tob.rs

Belgrade Fortress
www.beogradskatvrđjava.co.rs

SMEDEREVO FORTRESS



SMEDEREVO FORTRESS

At the confluence of the river Jezava with the river Danube, one of the most beautiful fortresses in Europe – Smederevo – lies. The fortress was erected by Despot Đurđe Branković as a new residence of the state fighting to survive after being confronted with strong Turkish penetrations in XV century.

The colossal fortress, surrounded by water from all sides, seemed to be invincible; yet, in 1459, it was conquered by the Turks, which signified the end of the Serbian medieval state.

The very big triangle-shaped fortified city is belted by 25 towers, standing 20 meters high and massive walls of around 10 meters in height and up to 4 meters wide. The Small City was built first, with Despot Đurađ's court providing a ceremonial hall for audiences and the donjon-tower serving as the last shelter for the court's nobility. A little later, the Big City was built, where military camps were deployed and where the local population lived and was fortified by colossal towers and surrounded by a moat.

Today, the fortress is open for visitors and represents a space for cultural and sports events of the City of Smederevo.



*Smederevo Fortress P.C.
Phone: +381 26 615 666
www.visitsmederevo.com*

GOLUBAC



GOLUBAC

Golubac is a medieval fortress erected on a sharp ridge above the Danube River, at the entrance to the Đerdap Gorge, 4 kilometers downstream from the town of the same name. Because of its important strategic position, this place was fortified early on in history, and in the times to follow the governors of the town that changed several times.

The fortress as can be seen today was built in XIV century, and several times it was conquered by the Hungarians and the Serbs; the Turks ruled there the longest. Golubac is a real military fortification without outskirts. Its base is of an irregular pattern and is adapted to the steep hill from which it is perched. On the top of the rock, there is the "hat tower", from which two rows of the massive walls with eight impressive towers in the shape of a fan slope. It was only possible to reach the town via a water trench. The octagonal tower with a platform for guns was built by the Turks on the bank of the river so as to protect the port, and in order to gain control over navigation, they linked the tower to the Babakay Rock, protruding from the water, with a chain.

The town of Golubac is one of the smaller fortifications compared with Petrovaradin Fortress, Belgrade Fortress or Smederevo Fortress; however, it is a "must-see" tourist destination because of its beauty and location, being the entrance to the second largest gorge to be found in the world after the Grand Canyon.



*Tourism Organisation of Golubac Municipality
Phone: +381 12 638 614
www.golubac.rs
www.tvrdjavagolubackigrad.rs*

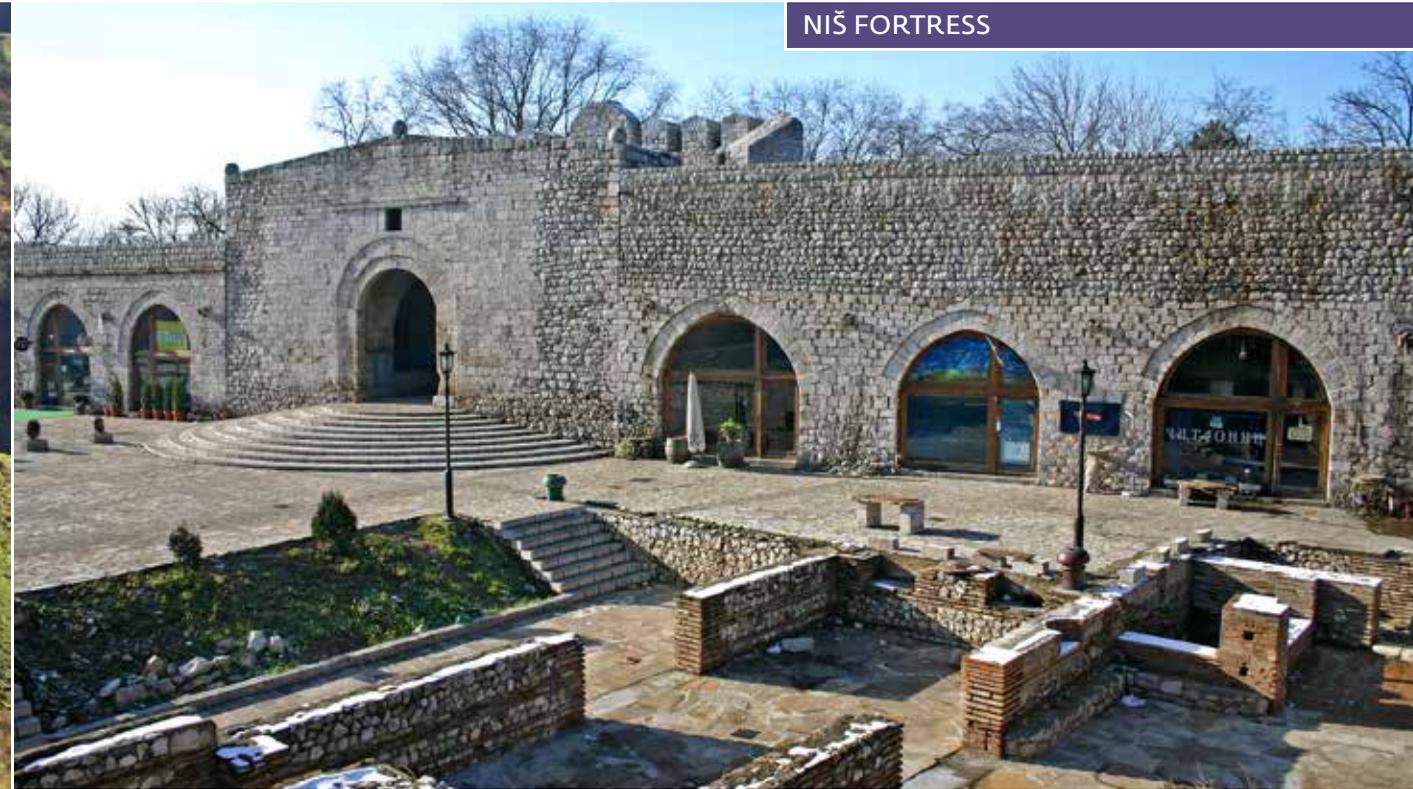


MAGLIČ

On the top of the steep cliffs in Ibar Gorge, on the way from Kraljevo to Ušće, there is a medieval town – Maglič. Many legends are associated with Maglič; however, it is not known for sure when the town was built; nor is it known who its first master was. The town is supposed to have been built in XIII century to protect the roads of Old Raška and the monasteries of Studenica and Žiča. It has been recorded that, in XIV century, Archbishop Danilo II erected new palaces and cells in the town.

Maglič is one of the best-preserved and the most beautiful fortifications of the medieval Serbia period. The formation of the town follows the form of the ridge it was built on. It is belted by strong defensive walls with seven towers and a tall donjon on the eastern side. The interior of the fortress hides the preserved foundations of St. George's Church (Crkva sv. Đorđa), the remains of a palace, a bakery and a water cistern. Even today it is not easy to access the hardly ever conquerable town of Maglič. There is a plan for the future arrangement of the fortress complex as well as to make pedestrian paths which will make Maglič a more accessible place for visitors.

*Tourism Organisation of Kraljevo
Phone: +381 36 316 000, 311 192*



NIŠ FORTRESS

Niš Fortress, situated in the center of the city on the Nišava River bank, represents one of the best-preserved and one of the most beautiful Turkish military forts in the Middle Balkans. It was built in XVII century, on the site where earlier a Roman, then a Byzantine and finally a Serbian medieval city had stood once.

The fortress of a heptagonal five-bastion shaped basis is belted by massive defensive walls. Once, the fortress was surrounded by a trench filled-up with water (moat), whose northern part is kept today, too. The main entrance is through the southern Stambol Gate, and on the other sides – through the Belgrade, Vidin and Water Gates. The hamam is the oldest preserved building dating from the Turkish times – a Turkish bathhouse from XV century. Inside the fortress, there was Pasha's court and the Garrison Headquarters, a library, a settlement with barracks, shops, powder-works and other military buildings.

Within the complex of the fortress today, there are numerous cultural and tourist contents. The Arsenal and Bali-Bey's Mosque have been transformed into exhibition galleries, whereas the summer stage represents an important cultural centre of the city including the internationally acclaimed Nišville Jazz festival.



*Tourism Organisation of Niš
Phone: +381 18 521 321, 524 877
www.visitnis.com*

KALE – THE TOWN INSIDE PIROT TOWN



KALE – THE TOWN INSIDE PIROT TOWN

Inside the town centre of contemporary Pirot, lies the Kale Fortress, known amongst many people as Momčilo's Town. According to the tradition, the town was built by the famous Rhodope aristocrat Momčilo, but most probably, the fortress was built by Prince Lazar in XIV century, on the site of an older Roman fort, as a strategic point in defending the town from the Turkish invasion. This region was on the main trade and military route through which the Istanbul road passed.

The town of Pirot represents a smaller-sized military fort strengthened by the towers and consists of two compounds. The Upper Town was raised on a high rock behind the Bistrica River, just slightly far away from its confluence with the Nišava River. On the very top of the rock, a tall donjon tower with a view of the broad Pirot field was erected. The Lower Town was belted by a brick-made trench and strong defensive walls with towers.

Today, the fortress is open for visitors; however, the town of Pirot is making a big effort to reinvent itself with a programme of fundamental reconstruction. By opening new spaces for museums and exhibitions and by building the replicas of old Pirot houses, the fortress is becoming the cultural centre of the town.



Tourism Organisation of Pirot Municipality
Phone: +381 10 320 838, 320 839
www.topirot.com

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IMPRESSUM



FORTRESSES IN SERBIA

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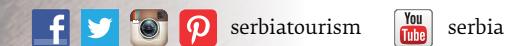
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THE CULTURAL TREASURES of SERBIA

FORTRESSES IN SERBIA



GALLERIES IN SERBIA

THE CULTURAL TREASURES of SERBIA



MAP OF SERBIA

LEGEND

- International Border
- Settlement Signs
- City **NIŠ**
- County Center **Bela Crkva**
- Rivers and Lakes
- Highway
- Highway
- Regional Road
- Airport
- Gallery



Cover photo: Milena Pavlović Barili, Self-portrait with veil, 1939.

INTRODUCTION . SOMBOR.



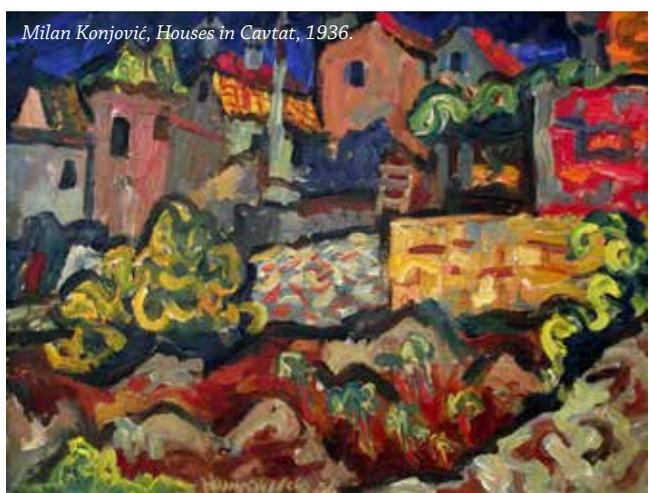
GALLERIES IN SERBIA

There are few cities associated with one particular name; there are not many famous and known people who can be identified with one particular place as such. We hereby present the art galleries leaving their mark on the cultural identity of the cities where they are located in and affirming their environment through their activities, too, simultaneously representing an interesting resource of Serbia.

MILAN KONJOVIĆ GALLERY, SOMBOR

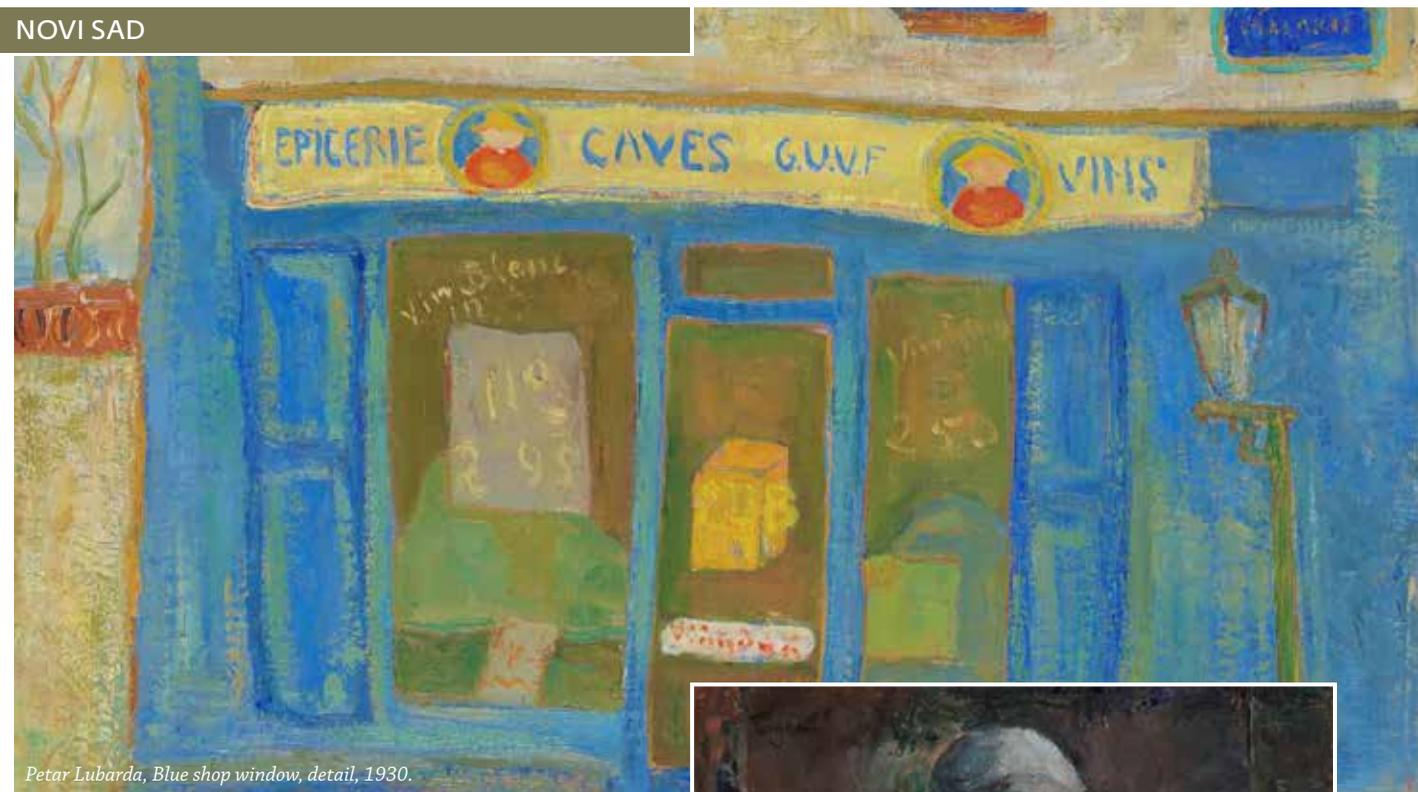
“Milan Konjović” Gallery in Sombor was opened in 1966, with a collection of 500 selected works representing the art of Milan Konjović, which the grand artist gave as a gift to his native town. Milan Konjović (1898-1993) was a renowned Serbian painter who lived in Paris and painted in his own style of a passionate colourist. Today, the gallery has a big collection of paintings representing an overview of the whole creative career of the famous painter and numerous retrospective exhibitions in the country and abroad. The “Milan Konjović” Gallery is extremely significant in the culture of Sombor and is a ‘must-see’ for those visiting the town.

“I give these paintings, my favourite ones, to my native town as a gift, and do it with love, for it is there that they do belong to...”
Milan Konjović

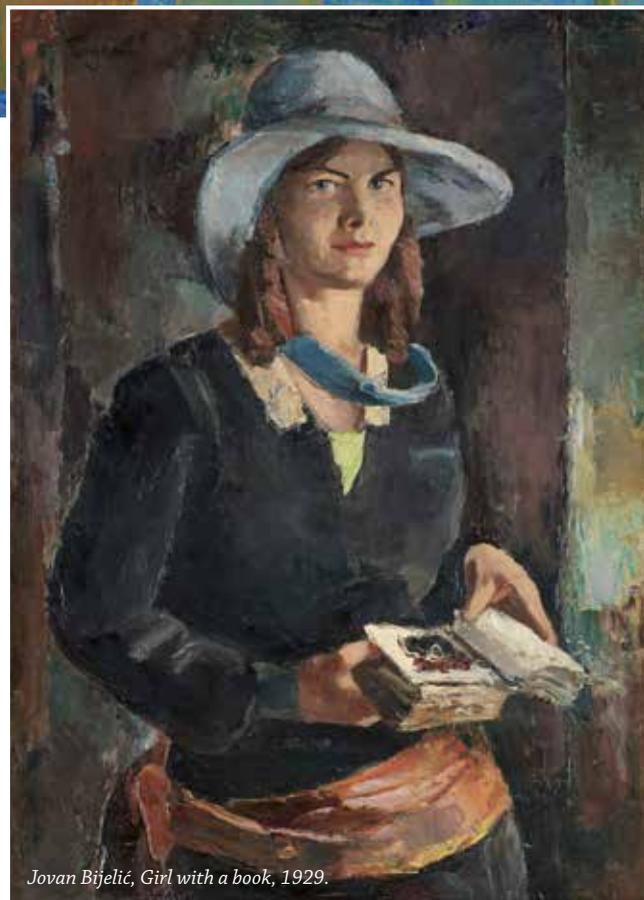


Tourism Organisation of Sombor
Phone: +381 25 434 350
www.visitsombor.org

“Milan Konjović” Gallery
Phone: +381 25 412 563
www.konjovic.rs



Petar Lubarda, *Blue shop window*, detail, 1930.



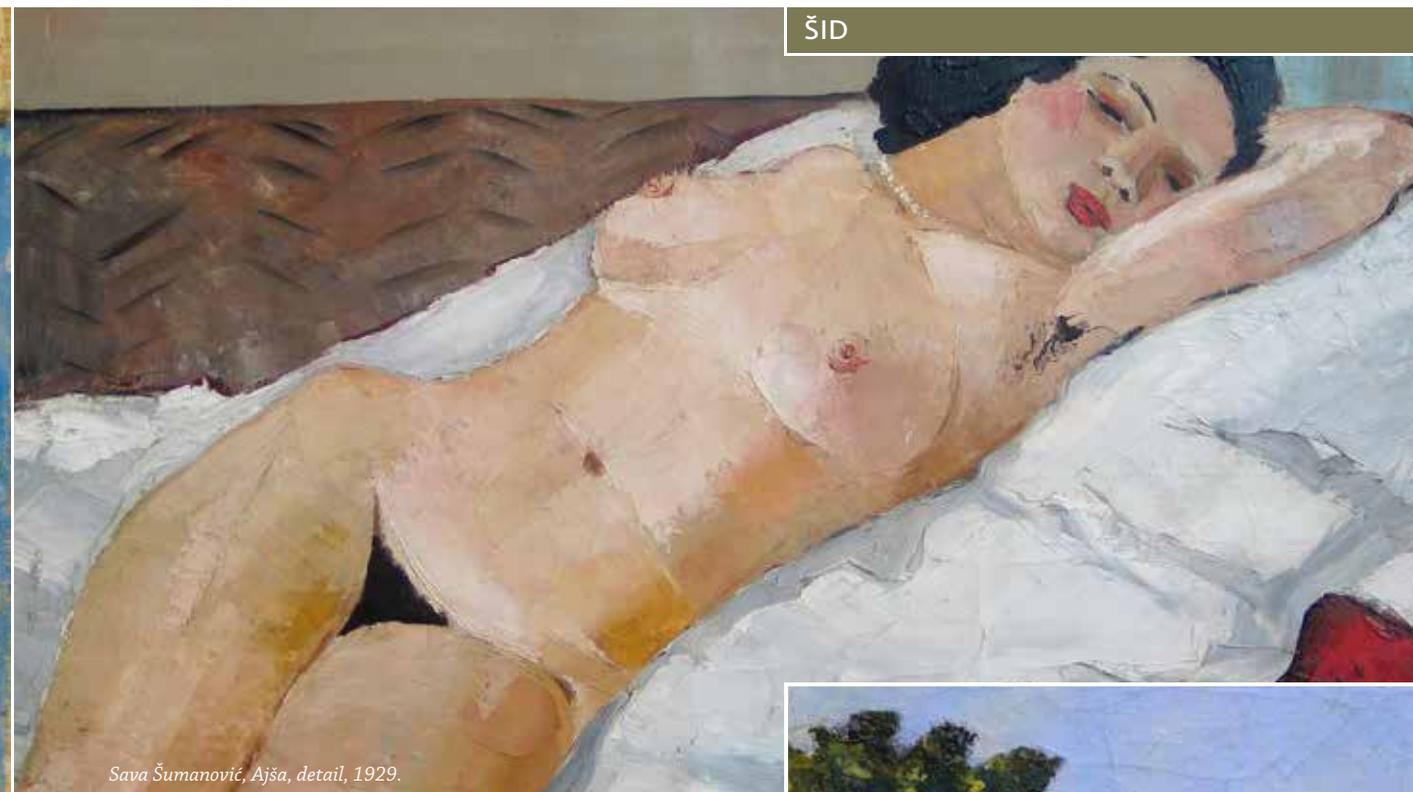
Jovan Bijelić, *Girl with a book*, 1929.

THE MEMORIAL COLLECTION OF PAVLE BELJANSKI, NOVI SAD

The memorial collection of Pavle Beljanski keeps anthological works of Serbian modern art in the first half of XX century, the gift of the famous collector who it was named after. Simultaneously with a permanent exhibition of works, visitors can also see the Memorial of an Artist and the Memorial of Pavle Beljanski. Throughout the year, the gallery hosts thematic exhibitions, students' and children's workshops, concerts and promotions. Since the gallery opened to the public, the Memorial Collection of Pavle Beljanski was a place where admirers of art, researchers, collectors, artists, people belonging to different traditions and interests have been meeting. The very collection of Pavle Beljanski has been self-sufficient to attract attention of all of those people and, on the basis of the works, deserve to be acclaimed as the most complete and the most significant collection of Serbian modern art.

Tourism Organisation of the City of Novi Sad
Phone: +381 21 6617 343, 421 811
www.turizamns.rs

Memorial Collection of Pavle Beljanski
Phone: +381 21 472 99 66, 528 185



Sava Šumanović, *Ajša*, detail, 1929.

SAVA ŠUMANOVIĆ PAINTINGS GALLERY, ŠID

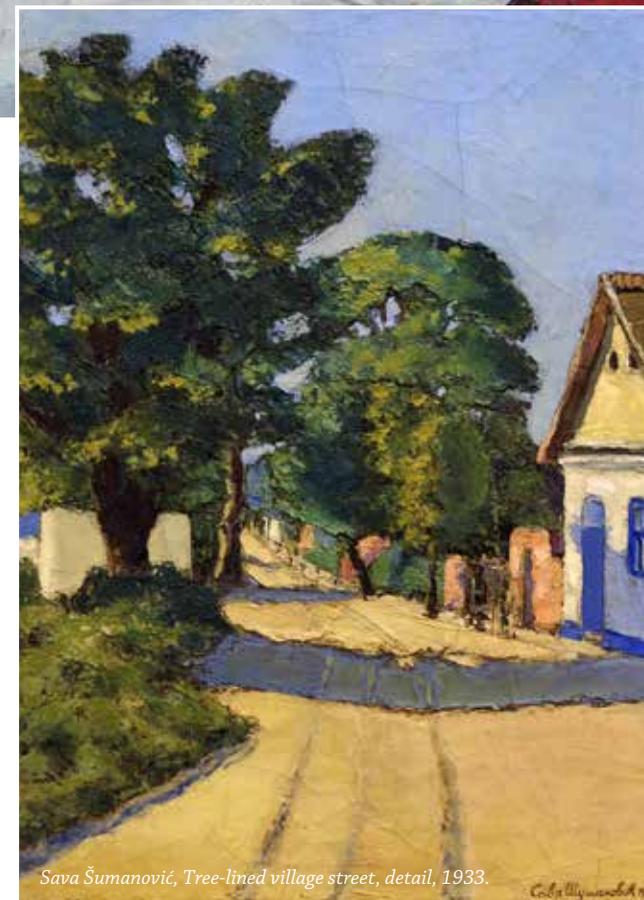
The legacy of a famous painter, who spent his last twelve years of life in Šid, is kept in the Šumanović's family house in this town. In his homeland, Sava Šumanović (1896-1942) found serenity and inspiration, and it is here that he produced his most beautiful works of art.

Today, the gallery named after him has an invaluable collection of 417 works of art. Visitors to the gallery are given an opportunity to learn in detail about the last decade of the creative endeavors of this great Serbian painter, as well as to gain a short insight into the period of time when the artist lived and worked in Paris.

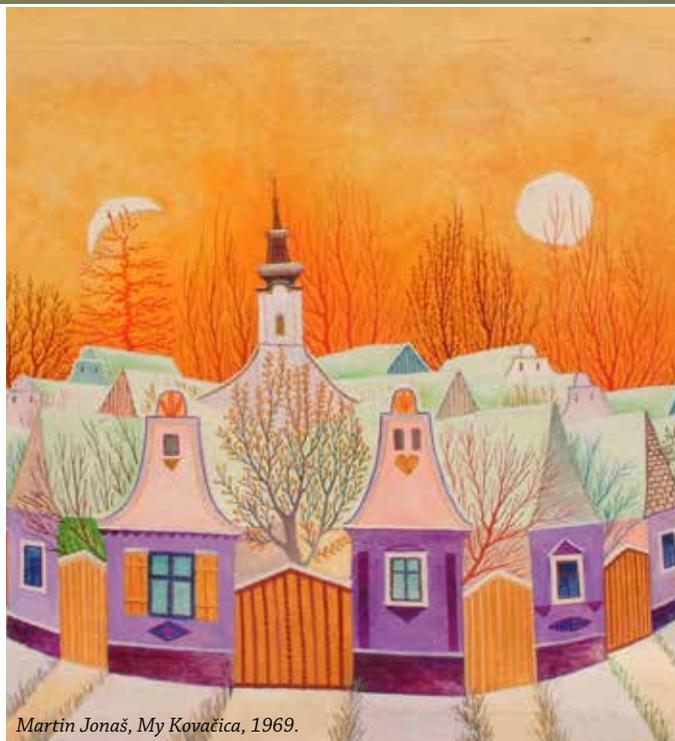
In the immediate vicinity of the gallery, there is the memorial home of Sava Šumanović, where the artist's studio, his family's pieces of furniture and the authentic ambience are preserved.

Tourism Organisation of Šid
Phone: +381 22 710 610
www.tourismsid.rs

"Sava Šumanović" Paintings Gallery
Phone: +381 22 716 825
www.savasumanovic.com



Sava Šumanović, *Tree-lined village street*, detail, 1933.



Martin Jonaš, *My Kovačica*, 1969.



Milena Pavlović-Barili, *Portrait with a black glove*, 1935.

GALLERY OF NAIVE ART IN KOVAČICA

For more than half a century, naive painters in Kovačica have been attracting global attention. The Gallery of Naive Art has put in one place displaying the best works of art of these painter-farmers, and those admiring naive art have been presented with a complete picture of their poetic visual arts creative endeavour. Ever since the day it was established, the Gallery has given the world 37 distinguished painters of naive art.

The most significant painters of naive art of the Gallery are Zuzana Halupova and Martin Jonaš. In its homeland fund, the Gallery of Naive Art keeps paintings of both the first naive art painters and the contemporary members of the Gallery.

The magical world of naive art painters immersed into today's popular folklore is visited by nearly 17,000 tourists from the country and overseas every year.

Tourism Organisation of Kovačica Municipality
Phone: +381 13 660 460
www.took.org.rs

The Gallery of Naive Art in Kovačica
Phone: +381 13 661 157

MILENA PAVLOVIĆ-BARILI GALLERY, POŽAREVAC

The Gallery of Milena Pavlović-Barili in Požarevac is actually the house where she was born which has been converted into a gallery, offering visitors a chance to see her paintings and at the same time get to know more about this extraordinary woman, female painter and poetess of surrealism.

Milena Pavlović-Barili (1909-1945) is one of the most interesting people of the artistic Europe between the two wars. She lived in Rome, Paris and London, where she exhibited together with the European elite, such as Jean Cocteau and Andre Breton. While living in New York, Milena Pavlović-Barili was also an illustrator for Vogue and other fashion magazines.

The Gallery has the permanent exhibition of Milena's works of art, as well as a memorial room with authentic pieces of furniture and her family members' photographs.

Tourism Organisation of Požarevac
Phone: +381 12 542 247
www.turistickaorganizacijagradapozarevca.rs

Milena Pavlović-Barili Gallery
Phone: +381 12 524 173



The Frescoes Gallery, Belgrade

THE FRESCOES GALLERY, BELGRADE

The Frescoes Gallery of the National Museum in Belgrade gives visitors an opportunity to have an experience of and gain an insight into the greatest achievements of the Serbian medieval and Byzantine arts at one central point.

The Gallery keeps the replicas of the frescoes, icons, miniatures and castings of sculptures which bear testimony to the unique and significant art of medieval Serbia and the neighbouring Balkan countries; many replicas originate from monuments destroyed or are endangered today.

For its rich collection and unique concept of the exhibition space, the Frescoes Gallery is a 'must-see' on the Belgrade Tourist Map.

Studnica monastery frescoes, XIII century

Tourism Organisation of Belgrade
Phone: +381 11 2635 622, 2635 343
www.tob.rs

The Frescoes Gallery
Phone: +381 11 2621 491
www.narodnimuzej.rs





Mića Popović, *I fell...*, 1981.



The Valjevo Modern Gallery

MIĆA POPOVIĆ GALLERY, LOZNICA

In one of the most beautiful houses in Loznica's main street, there is the Mića Popović Gallery, the gallery of a renowned painter and an honorary citizen of Loznica.

Mića Popović gave his native town a collection of his paintings, graphic paintings and drawings, as well as books on painting he had been writing as a gift. Sometime later, the collection was completed by the works of art of the painter's wife – Vera Božičković-Popović.

Mića Popović (1923-1996), an academic, painter and director, who left a mark on his time through his rebellious energy and pieces of work which are listed as the best accomplishments of our XX-century art.

THE VALJEVO MODERN GALLERY, VALJEVO

The Valjevo Modern Gallery is one of the leading galleries in Serbia exhibiting significant works of art of contemporary visual arts.

The permanent exhibition of the Gallery presents the works of art of eminent painter academic Ljuba Popović, born in Valjevo, who lives and works in Paris.

The Gallery's thematic exhibitions present the works of art of the painters of Mediala, a significant Serbian avant-guard movement in the second half of XX century, and contemporary painters of the Fantasists' movement as the successor of Mediala.

Apart from exhibitions, Valjevo Modern Gallery also organises lectures, forums, movies and serious music concerts.



Town Gallery, Užice

TOWN GALLERY, UŽICE

The Town Gallery in Užice is an exhibition space and an important centre of the contemporary art of the region of the town. The Gallery organises exhibitions of modern and contemporary artists from the country and abroad as well as a very significant international event – The International Graphics Biennale 'Dry Needle'. The Gallery's premises are also open for the regional visual arts salon, numerous educational programmes and artistic projects such as 'Graffiti Night' and 'The Wall Mosaic'.

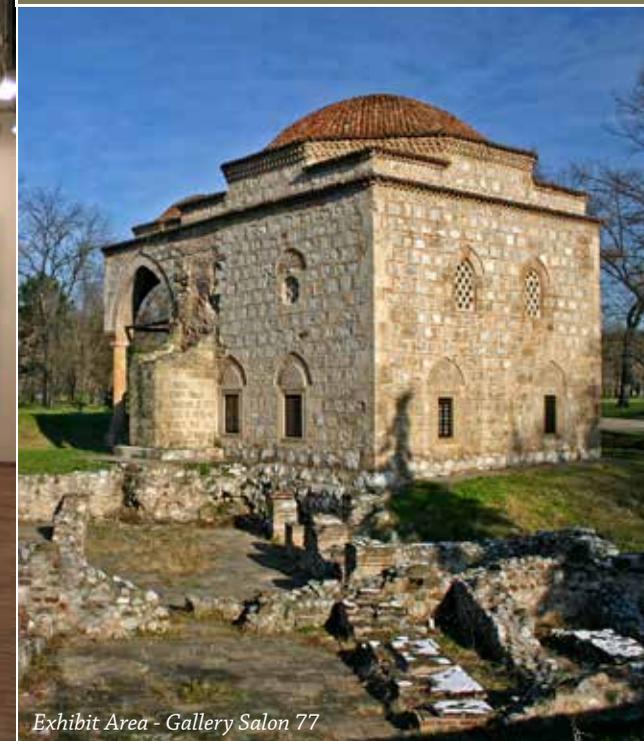


Exhibit Area - Gallery Salon 77

THE CONTEMPORARY ART GALLERY, NIŠ

The Contemporary Visual Arts Gallery leaves a special mark on the cultural life of the City of Niš and represents an important centre for the contemporary art of South-Eastern Serbia. The Gallery has three very attractive exhibition spaces: Paviljon (The Pavilion), within the walls of a former Turkish arsenal; Salon 77 (Salon 77), inside Bali Bey's Mosque in the Fortress, and Galerija Srbija (Gallery Serbia), in the very city-center of Niš.

By its wide range of activities – numerous exhibitions, lectures, documentary and research work – the gallery affirms its environment and takes contemporary art closer to its citizens and visitors alike. The Contemporary Visual Arts Gallery of Niš also organises two international events: the Art Colony of Sićevec and the International Graphics Workshop.

Tourism Organisation of the Town of Loznica
Phone: +381 15 878 520
www.togl.rs

Mića Popović Gallery
Phone: +381 15 882 327

Public Company "Valjevo Tourist"
Phone: +381 14 221 138, 236 393

Valjevo Modern Gallery
Phone: +381 14 220 878

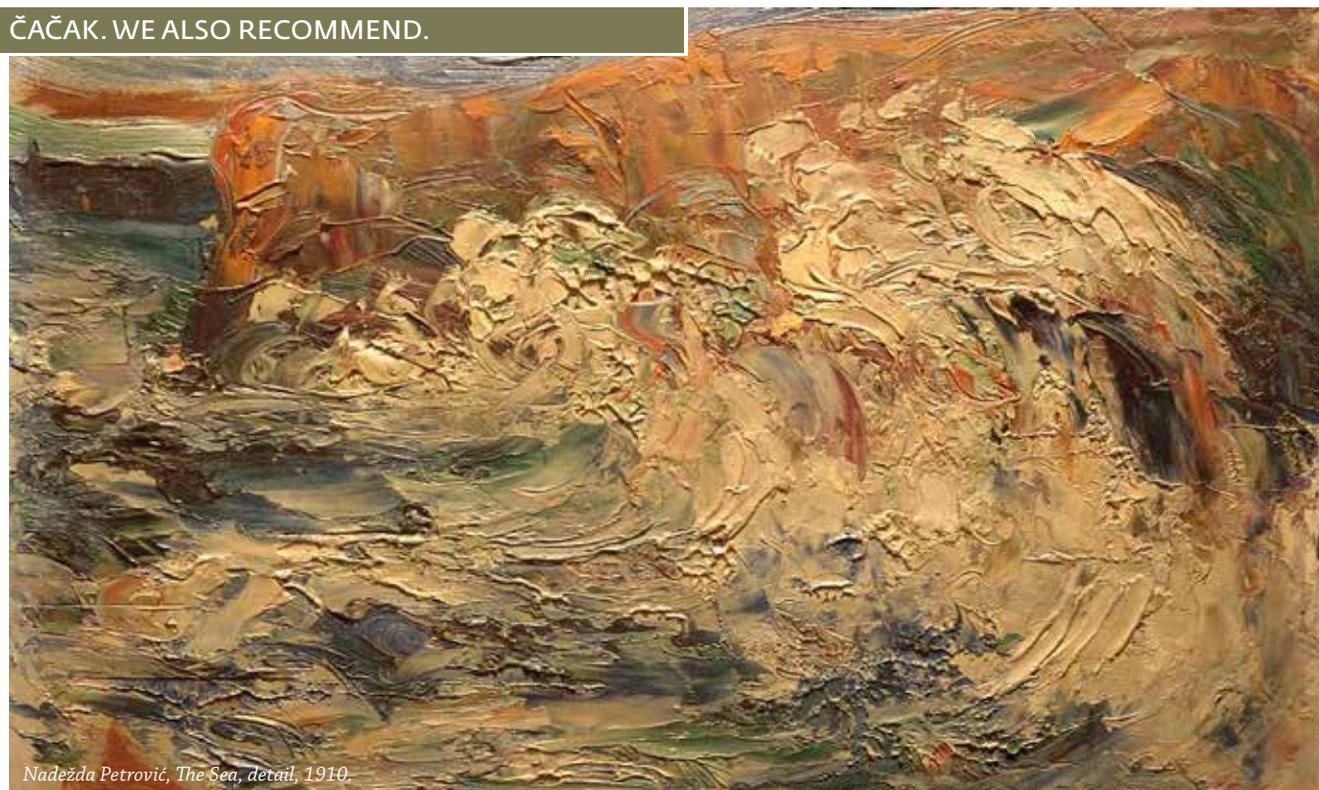
Tourism Organisation of Užice
Phone: +381 31 514 761
www.turizamuzica.org.rs

Town Gallery Užice
Phone: +381 31 512 505
www.galerijauzice.org

Tourism Organisation of Niš
Phone: +381 18 524 877, 521 321
www.visitnis.com

Contemporary Art Gallery
Phone: +381 18 512 640, 513 701
www.gslunis.org

ČAČAK. WE ALSO RECOMMEND.



Nadežda Petrović, *The Sea*, detail, 1910.

THE NADEŽDA PETROVIĆ ART GALLERY, ČAČAK

The Nadežda Petrović Art Gallery in Čačak is engaged in contemporary visual arts through its exhibition and publishing activities as well as other kinds of artistic programmes. It was named after Nadežda Petrović (1873-1915), a great female painter and the originator of Serbian modern art who was also born in this town. Apart from numerous exhibitions of contemporary artists, the gallery organises the *Memorial of Nadežda Petrović* every second year which is the oldest and one of the most significant international visual arts events held in the country. It encapsulates and cherishes the tradition of the first Yugoslav exhibitions Nadežda Petrović initiated, organised and presented her works of art at. There are four extraordinary and valuable contemporary art collections at the gallery.

Tourism Organisation of Čačak
Phone: +381 32 342 360
www.turizamcacak.org.rs

Nadežda Petrović Art Gallery
Phone: +381 32 322 375
www.nadezdapetrovic.rs



Memorial of Nadežda Petrović, Contemporary Art Event

There are numerous events both national and international which represent contemporary visual arts in Serbia. Just to mention some of them:

1. **Architecture Biennial – Belgrade**
www.mpu.rs
2. **BELEF - Belgrade**
www.belef.rs
3. **Biennial Art in Pančevo**
www.kulturnicentarpanceva.rs
4. **International Comics Festival – Belgrade**
www.salonstripaskc.rs
5. **International Terracotta Sculpture Symposium - Kikinda**
www.terra.rs
6. **Marble and Sounds – Aranđelovac**
www.mermerizvuci.rs
7. **October Salon, Belgrade**
www.oktobarskisalon.org
8. **Miniature Biennial - Gornji Milanovac**
www.bijenaleminijature.org.rs
9. **Triennial of Ceramics - Subotica / Belgrade**
www.mpu.rs
10. **Resonate Festival – Platform for Art and Technology**
<http://resonate.io>



October Salon, Belgrade

ASSOCIATION OF TOUR OPERATORS IN SERBIA

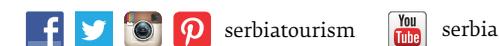
YUTA - National association of travel agencies of Serbia
www.yuta.rs/sr/receptiva/clanice-odbora-receptiva.asp

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www.serbia.travel



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THE CULTURAL TREASURES of SERBIA

GALLERIES IN SERBIA

MUSEUMS OF SERBIA

THE CULTURAL TREASURES of SERBIA



MAP OF SERBIA



Cover Photo: National Museum Čačak, Gospel of Čačak, 1554.

INTRODUCTION



Nikola Tesla Museum

MUSEUMS OF SERBIA

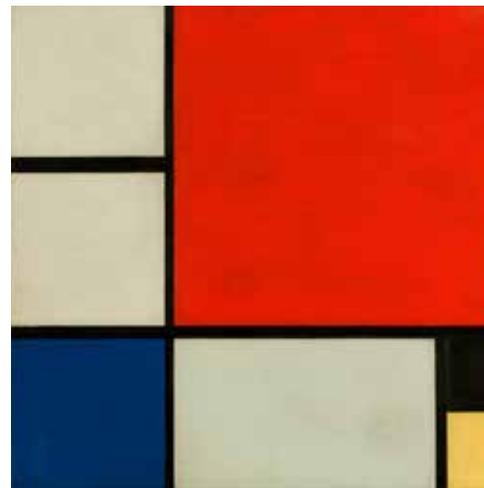
Museums are immensely important for preserving and protecting cultural heritage, as well as promoting cultural diversity in Serbia. By means of current exhibitions, new museum displays, interesting publications, research and educational programmes, museums communicate with the public in an innovative way, piquing their curiosity, advancing their knowledge and significantly affecting the course of culture and art in Serbia.

MUSEUMS OF SERBIA

NATIONAL MUSEUM, BELGRADE

The National Museum is Serbia's oldest and most important museum – it is a true symbol of Serbian culture. This is home to a valuable collection of objects and superb works of art including prehistoric sculptures from Lepenski Vir and Vinča, mediaeval icons and the renowned Cyrillic manuscript The Miroslav Gospel. There is also an impressive collection of contemporary European and world art.

www.narodnimuzej.rs



National Museum Belgrade, Piet Mondrian, The Composition II 1929.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF SERBIA, BELGRADE

The Historical Museum of Serbia takes visitors on a journey through the country's political, social and cultural history. Mediaeval flags and sigils, old maps, rare photographs, royal crowns and the insignia of Serbian ruling dynasties are only a part of the museum's many displays bringing to life Serbia's rich heritage.

www.imus.org.rs



Historical Museum of Serbia, The Gun of Stevan Knićanin, detail, 19th century

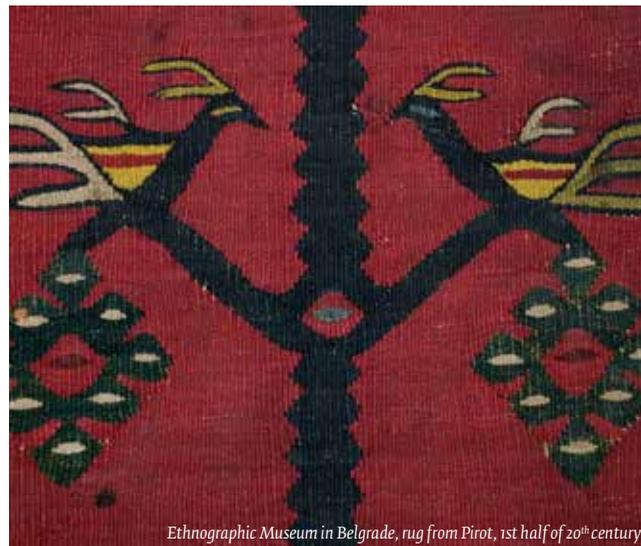


Museum of Contemporary Art

MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART, BELGRADE

The Museum of Contemporary Art is a place of creativity and inspiration with an experimental approach to art. Extraordinary exhibitions and the most comprehensive collection of modern and contemporary art from the former Yugoslavia give it an important role in the artistic and cultural life of Belgrade and Serbia.

www.msub.org.rs



Ethnographic Museum in Belgrade, rug from Pirot, 1st half of 20th century

ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM, BELGRADE

The Ethnographic Museum researches and preserves traditional culture and customs of the ethnic groups that live within Serbia and in the wider regions of the Balkans. There is a rich and varied range of displays illustrating authentic folk art, handicrafts and architecture.

www.etnografskimuzej.rs

MUSEUM OF APPLIED ART, BELGRADE

The Museum of Applied Art focuses on design and the applied arts, with valuable collections of furniture, costume, jewellery, ceramics, tapestries, embroidery and carpets from ancient to modern times on display. Especially significant are the collections of photographs, Yugoslav illustrations, graphic design, graphic novels, and posters.

www.mpu.rs



Museum of Applied Art, Dinner service, part, Czech Republic, 1890–1900.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, BELGRADE

The Natural History Museum is a unique museum in Serbia because it conducts research, protects and presents natural heritage. It is one of the leading natural history museums in south-east Europe due to the range and variety of its specimens. It boasts a rich collection of minerals, fossils and animal species, as well as a valuable herbarium of the Balkan Peninsula.

*The Natural History Museum does not have a permanent display; exhibitions, presentations, and expert meetings take place at the Kalemegdan Gallery.

www.nhmbeo.rs

Natural History Museum, collection of exotic butterflies



MUSEUMS OF SERBIA



Museum of Science and Technology, Surgeon-carriage „Mundy“, end of 19th century

MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, BELGRADE

The Museum of Science and Technology promotes learning through discovery, interactively introducing visitors to the world of science. Visitors have the opportunity to experience and understand scientific phenomena, to discover revolutionary inventions and to understand how medicine developed through the centuries in Serbia. There is also The Children's Museum.

www.muzejnt.rs



Museum of Yugoslav History, Museum 25th of May

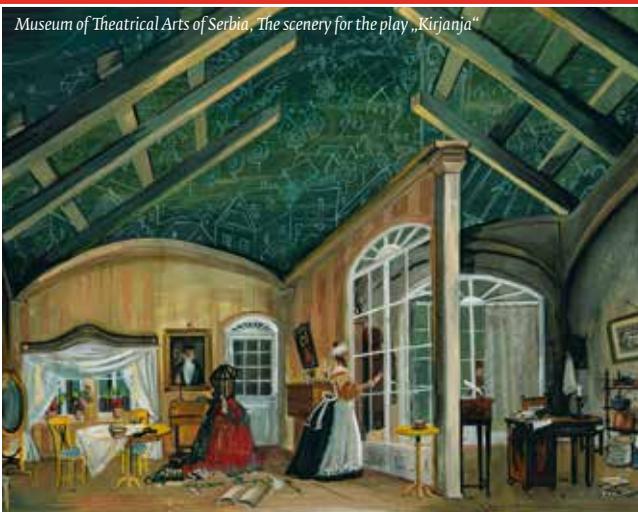
MUSEUM OF YUGOSLAVIA, BELGRADE

The former residence of Yugoslav president Josip Broz Tito, this museum complex preserves the heritage of Yugoslavia. Tito was buried in the House of Flowers whilst an imposing collection of his state gifts is kept at The Old Museum. Thematic exhibitions are organised at May 25 Museum.

www.muzej-jugoslavije.org

MUSEUMS OF SERBIA

Museum of Theatrical Arts of Serbia, The scenery for the play „Kirjanja“



MUSEUM OF THEATRICAL ARTS OF SERBIA, BELGRADE

The Museum researches and illustrates the development of theatre in Serbia from the 13th century until today. It displays objects which are valuable for exploring the dramatic arts, opera and ballet, as well as newer forms of dramatic multimedia. Serbian theatre is explored through sketches, costumes, audio and video clips, playbills and photographs.

www.mpus.org.rs



Old Village Open-Air Museum Sirogojno

OLD VILLAGE OPEN-AIR MUSEUM, SIROGOJNO

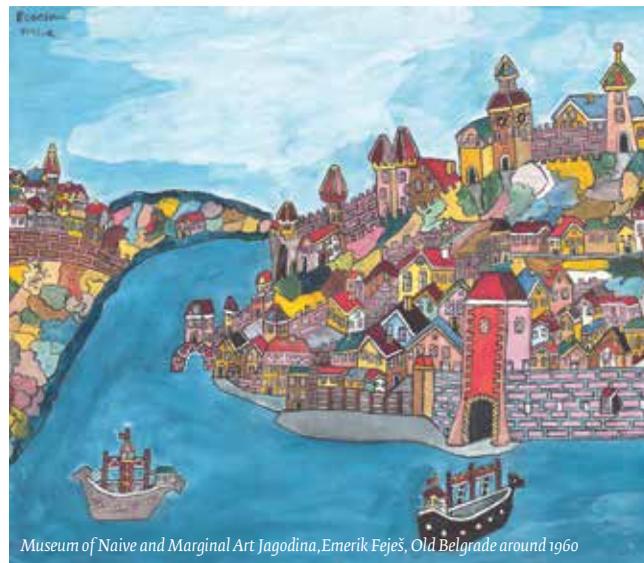
Traditional village buildings and the rural way of life are illustrated in this unique outdoor Serbian museum. It consists of authentic objects transferred from nearby villages in Zlatibor, fixtures and fittings that make a complete village ambience. There are numerous events and exhibitions held throughout the year.

www.sirogojno.rs

MUSEUM OF NAIVE AND MARGINAL ART, JAGODINA

The Museum of Naïve and Marginal Art in Jagodina is the only such museum in Serbia and has one of the most impressive collections of naïve art in the world. The exceptional creative energy of self-taught painters shaped the autonomous world of naïve art which is spontaneous and without rules, with lively colours and folk motifs.

www.naiveart.rs



Museum of Naive and Marginal Art Jagodina, Emerik Feješ, Old Belgrade around 1960

MUSEUM OF VOJVODINA, NOVI SAD

The Museum of Vojvodina has a comprehensive display illustrating the development of human society over 8,000 years on the soil of modern day Vojvodina. The museum is particularly proud of its three gilded helmets from Late Antiquity, unique examples recognised as the museum's centre pieces.

www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs

Museum of Vojvodina, Late Antiquity gilded helmet from, 4th century



National Museum Čačak, Festive mundur of Duke Petar Bojović, 20th century

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN ČAČAK

The National Museum in Čačak is a regional institution displaying items illustrating prehistory heritage to modern times. By means of a permanent display in the picturesque building of a 19th century inn, the museum offers up treasures from the monasteries in the Ovčar and Kablar mountains, taking visitors on a journey through Čačak's turbulent past, with special attention to the 19th century rebellions.

www.cacakmuzej.org.rs



National Museum Valjevo, Replica of old districts Tešnar

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN VALJEVO

The award-winning National Museum in Valjevo is dedicated to education using an innovative approach, with attractive presentations and reconstructions. In addition to the multimedia exhibition The Third Dimension, the museum also provides access to Muselim's Palace, Nenadović Tower, and the old school buildings in Brankovina.

www.museum.org.rs

MUSEUMS OF SERBIA



National Museum Toplica, House of a weaver, 7,000 BC

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN TOPLICA, PROKUPLJE

Notable items of Prokuplje and southern Serbia are kept in the town's National Museum. Here visitors can discover about the Toplica region's history its distant past, its rebellion, and experience village ambience and town life of old Prokuplje.

www.muzejtoplice.org.rs

RAS MUSEUM, NOVI PAZAR

The exhibits of Ras Museum bear witness to various cultural influences over successive centuries in the area of Novi Pazar, from prehistoric, Roman, early Byzantine and mediaeval localities. The museum is also noted for its rich collection of oriental dress decorated with golden embroidery, old books and cutlasses.

www.muzejnp.rs



„Ras“ Museum, permanent exhibition

MUSEUMS OF SERBIA

National Museum Kraljevo, permanent exhibition



NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRALJEVO

The National Museum in Kraljevo is the regional custodian of the area's cultural heritage offering interesting displays relating to archaeology, ethnology, history and art.

www.nmkv.rs

Belgrade City Museum, Icon Collection Sekulić



BELGRADE CITY MUSEUM

The immense treasure trove of Belgrade City Museum bears testimony to the city's turbulent 7,000 year history. A wealth of all collections allows the museum to create comparative and trans-temporal images of this region.

**The new building is currently undergoing renovation, so the museum's exhibitions take place at memorial, local, and cultural historical exhibition spaces at places spread all over the city.*

www.mgb.org.rs



Nikola Tesla Museum

NIKOLA TESLA MUSEUM, BELGRADE

Nikola Tesla Museum is entirely dedicated to the genius scientist, engineer, and inventor who gave humanity inventions that permanently changed our world. Dive into Tesla's world of alternating current, X-rays, radio, remote control systems and wireless communication, and discover the visionary solutions that formed the basis of the Second Industrial Revolution changing the course of history.

www.nikolateslamuseum.org

MUSEUM OF YUGOSLAV FILM ARCHIVE, BELGRADE

The Museum of Yugoslav Film Archive is an institution of special significance with classic films shown in the cinema hall. The Museum's film archive is one of the most significant and richest film collections in Europe. For example, the archive has films from the very beginnings of this art form. The collection of old films contains the most worthy works from the history of film.

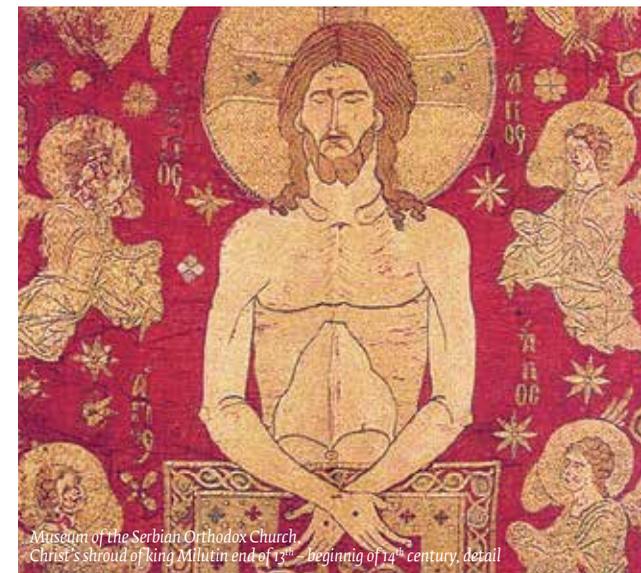
www.kinoteka.org.rs

Museum of Yugoslav Film Archive, Imperial panorama, end of 19th century



MUSEUM OF THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, BELGRADE

The Patriarchate Building houses the entire history of the Serbian Orthodox Church with religious and artistic objects of immense value including church drawings and portraits, old manuscripts and printed books, habits, carvings, and unique objects such as King Milutin's shroud and Encomium to Prince Lazar by the nun Jefimija.



Museum of the Serbian Orthodox Church, Christ's shroud of king Milutin end of 13th - beginning of 14th century, detail

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN ZRENJANIN

The National Museum in Zrenjanin offers up the rich heritage of central Banat covering natural history, archaeology, ethnology, art and history. There are collections of birds, weapons, goldsmiths' hats (made of gold threads), prehistoric and mediaeval jewellery, valuable paintings from the 18th and 19th centuries, and the legacy of painter Uroš Predić.

www.muzejzrenjanin.org.rs



National Museum Zrenjanin, permanent exhibition

MUSEUMS OF SERBIA



Town Museum of Sombor, permanent exhibition

TOWN MUSEUM OF SOMBOR

The Town Museum of Sombor is a regional museum of western Bačka, which preserves archaeological, ethnological, and historical treasure, as well as notable collections of visual and applied art. Roman bronze helmets, a large collection of old coins, old flags, and Artistic Autumn display of contemporary art are only a part of what this exceptional museum has to offer.

www.gms.rs



National Museum Kikinda, permanent exhibition

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KIKINDA

The National Museum in Kikinda has several interesting exhibits, the most notable of which is, the mammoth Kika from Kikinda, one of the best preserved specimens in Europe.

www.muzejkikinda.com

MUSEUMS OF SERBIA



Town Museum of Vršac, Idol and trolleys, Middle Bronze Age

TOWN MUSEUM OF VRŠAC

The Town Museum of Vršac is one of the oldest museums in Vojvodina. Attractive collections are kept in the old town building of Concordia and the annex Pharmacy on the Stairs. Visitors can discover everything about the Vršac Idol and Dupljaja carriage, explore the Bernatsky herbarium, and visit an interesting display in honour of local painter Paja Jovanović.

www.muzejvrsac.org.rs



National Museum Kruševac: Model of the Vidovdan temple, Ivan Meštrović, 1912.

NATIONAL MUSEUM IN KRUŠEVAC

The National Museum in Kruševac is located within the walls of Lazar's mediaeval town. Among the Museum's prized items are objects, clothes and jewellery from the 15th and 16th centuries. This includes the original musical notation for the composition March on the Drina by Stanislav Binički, which famously commemorates the Serbian army's victories in World War One.

SERBIAN MUSEUM OF BREAD – JEREMIJA, PEČINCI

The bread museum in Pećinci was founded by painter Slobodan "Jeremija" Jeremić, who was moved by the thought that bread has spiritual and cultural significance for all people on the planet. The creative display – which represents the journey from the ground, through bread to heaven – shows tools for soil tillage and wheat processing, ovens for baking bread, and various forms of ritual bread.

www.muzejhleba.rs



Serbian Museum of Bread – Jeremija: detail of the exhibition

When touring Serbia, we recommend that you also visit:

Military Museum in Belgrade

www.muzej.mod.gov.rs

National Museum in Zaječar

www.muzejzajecar.org

Novi Sad City Museum

www.museumns.rs

Museum of Contemporary Art of Vojvodina in Novi Sad

www.msuv.org

National Museum in Niš

www.narodnimuzejniss.rs

Museum in Prijepolje

www.muzejuprijepolju.org.rs

Town Museum of Subotica

www.gradskimuzej.subotica.rs

Local museum – Castle of culture, Vrnjačka Banja

www.vrnjackabanja.co.rs

Local Museum of Knjaževac

www.muzejknjazevac.rs

Museum of Socks in Timok, Knjaževac

www.muzejknjazevac.rs/carape_lat.html

National Museum in Požarevac

www.muzejpozarevac.org.rs

Museum in Smederovo

www.mus.org.rs

National Museum Šabac

Tel: +381 15 350 287

ASSOCIATION OF TOUR OPERATORS IN SERBIA

YUTA - National association of travel agencies of Serbia

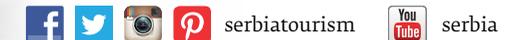
www.yuta.rs/sr/receptiva/clanice-odbora-receptiva.asp

IMPRESSUM



MUSEUMS OF SERBIA

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THE CULTURAL TREASURES OF SERBIA

MUSEUMS OF SERBIA



INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN SERBIA

THE CULTURAL TREASURES of SERBIA



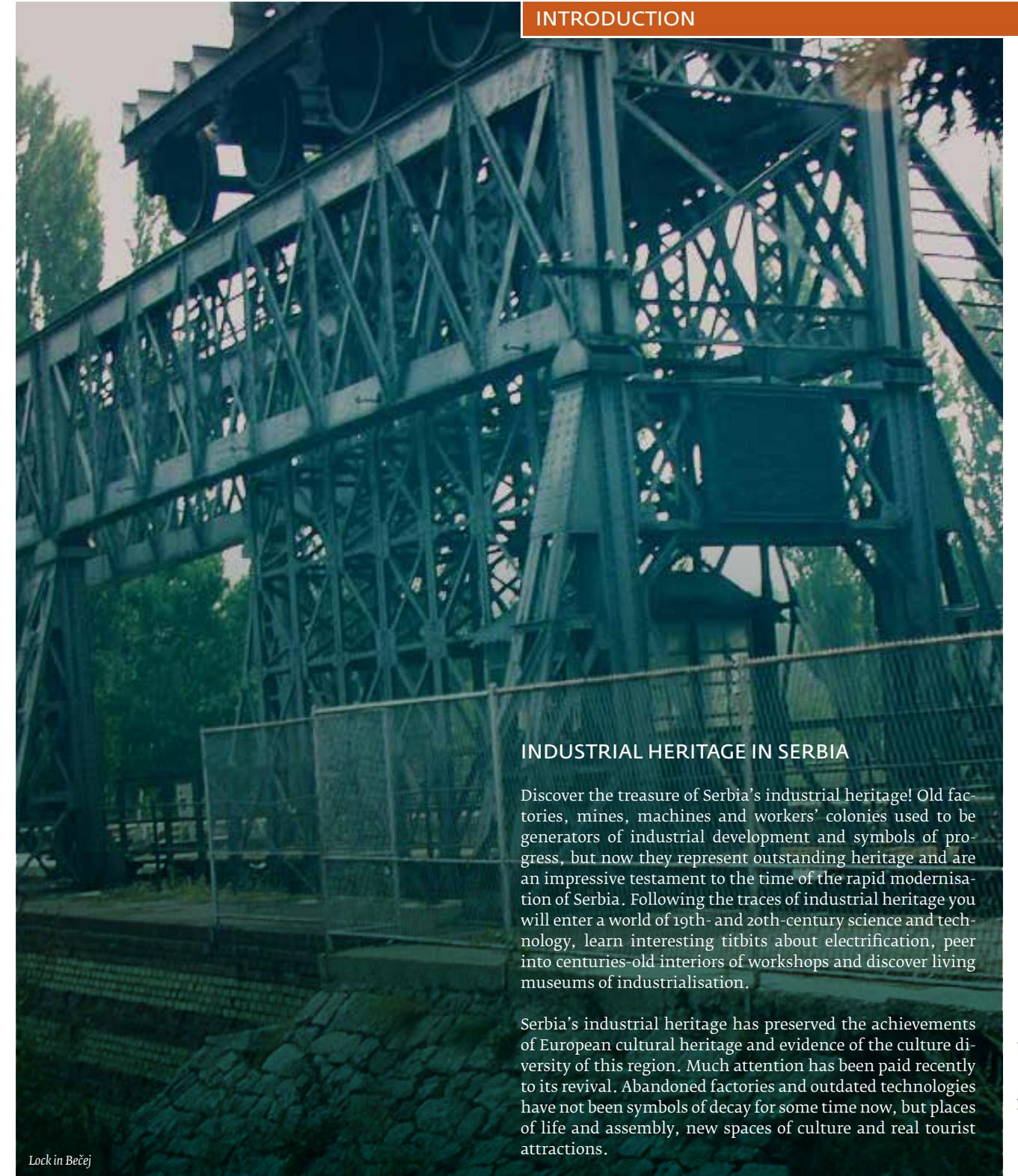


Cover photo: Valjevo Brewery

LEGEND

- International Border
- Settlement Signs
- City
- County Center
- Rivers and Lakes
- Highway
- Highway
- Regional Road
- Airport
- Industrial Heritage

INTRODUCTION



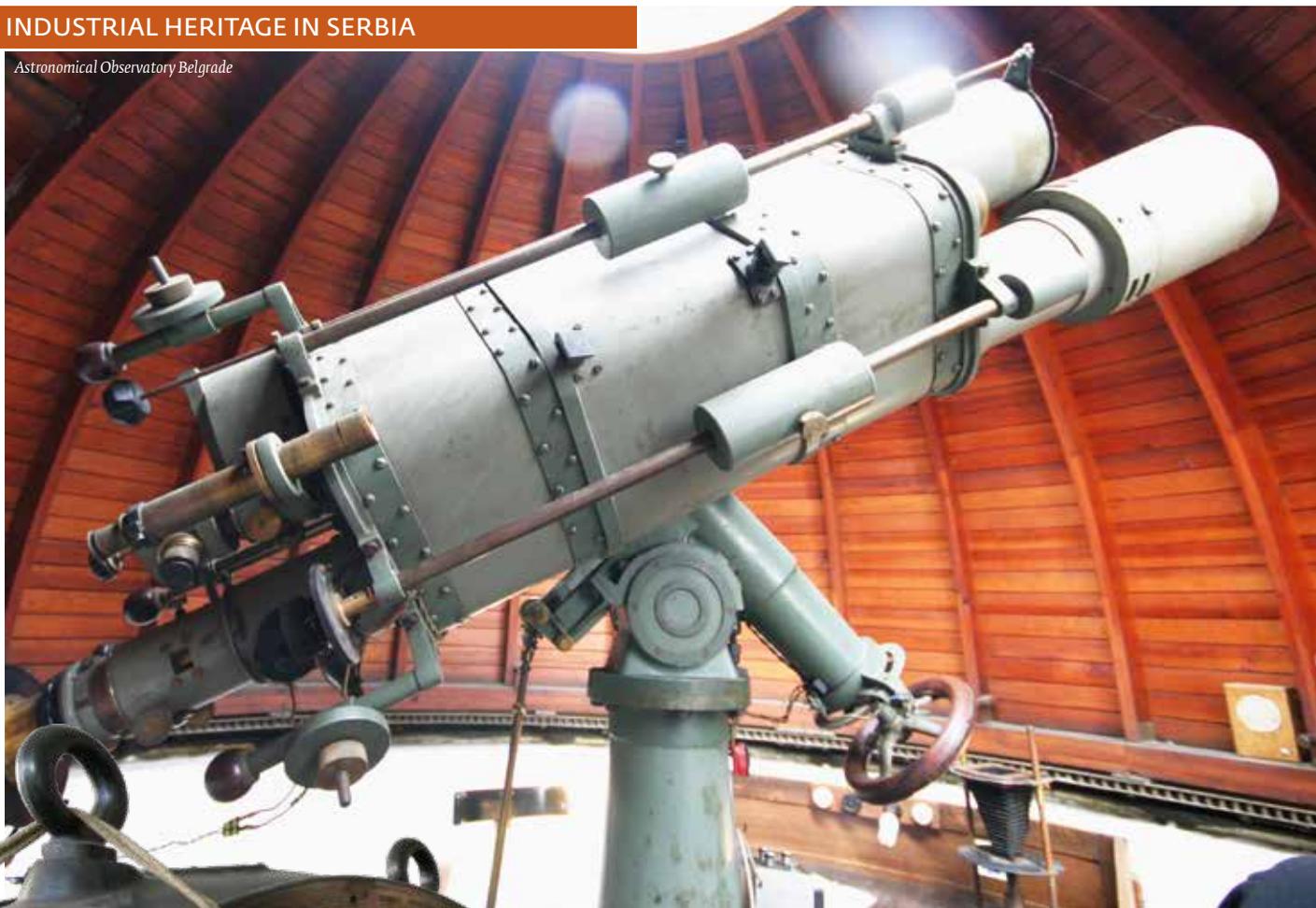
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN SERBIA

Discover the treasure of Serbia's industrial heritage! Old factories, mines, machines and workers' colonies used to be generators of industrial development and symbols of progress, but now they represent outstanding heritage and are an impressive testament to the time of the rapid modernisation of Serbia. Following the traces of industrial heritage you will enter a world of 19th- and 20th-century science and technology, learn interesting tidbits about electrification, peer into centuries-old interiors of workshops and discover living museums of industrialisation.

Serbia's industrial heritage has preserved the achievements of European cultural heritage and evidence of the culture diversity of this region. Much attention has been paid recently to its revival. Abandoned factories and outdated technologies have not been symbols of decay for some time now, but places of life and assembly, new spaces of culture and real tourist attractions.

Lock in Bečej

Astronomical Observatory Belgrade



As part of European Heritage Days, an event that is traditionally marked in more than 50 European countries, the year 2015 has been declared the year of industrial and technical heritage.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY BELGRADE

One of the most significant institutions in Serbia since 1887, the Belgrade Observatory actively engages in astronomical research and contributes immeasurably to the experimental development of the natural sciences. The popular Observatory (Zvezdarnica as it is known locally), housed in an extraordinary modernist building from the 20th century, will reveal to you the museum's display of an old astronomical instruments, the most important astronomical library in Serbia, and the large refractor - the biggest telescope in Balkans.

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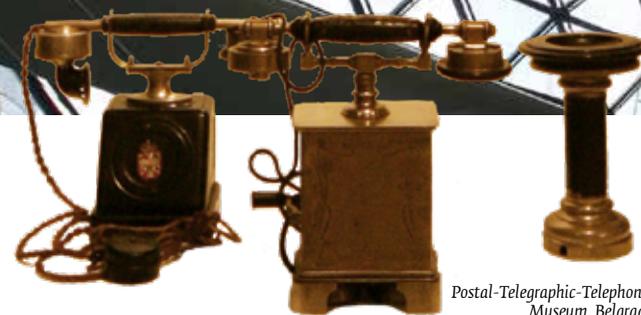
Aeronautical Museum, Belgrade



AERONAUTICAL MUSEUM, BELGRADE

Almost a century of the development of the aviation industry in Serbia is presented in this specialised museum at Belgrade Nikola Tesla Airport. A valuable and diverse collection of original aircraft, radars and aircraft engines are located in the museum's exhibition halls.

A special attraction for visitors is the exhibition of war aircraft, which includes: a FIAT G-50, the only preserved example of the Italian fighter aircraft in the world, an Oluj 11, the first armed aircraft used in the Serbian army during the breach of the Macedonian Front, and the most famous fighters in the Second World War - the German Messerschmitt ME 109 and the British Spitfire, as well as the famous "invisible" American bomber Nighthawk F-117 and the unmanned aircraft of the 1999 NATO bombing of Serbia.



Postal-Telegraphic-Telephonic Museum, Belgrade

POSTAL-TELEGRAPHIC-TELEPHONIC MUSEUM, BELGRADE

At the PTT Museum you will walk through history of the Serbian post, telegraph and telephone service. Peer into the treasury of postal riches and you will discover wonderful items, such as induction phones, a Morse telegraph station, a 19th-century post carriage and a substantial collection of postage stamps.

www.pttmuzej.rs
www.tob.rs

www.muzejvazduhoplovstva.org.rs
www.tob.rs



Power plant "Sticevo", Niš

Power plant "Under the Castle", Užice

OLD POWER PLANTS

The old power plants are a sort of witness to the past of the electric power industry, to the great ideas and endeavours of a time that was dedicated to electrification. The oldest plants - the Lepotica na Moravici ('the Beauty on the Moravica river') near Ivanjica, the Vila na Nišavi ('the Fairy on the Nišava river') near Niš and the Svetlo sa Crnog Timok ('the Light from the Black Timok') in Gamzigrad - were built a bit less than one hundred years ago and have continued to work to this day without interruption. The Pod Gradom ('Under the Castle') power plant in Užice was built thanks to Serbian scientists Nikola Tesla and Đorđe Stanojević long ago in 1900, only four years after Tesla's Niagara Falls hydroelectric power plant.

www.nmuzice.org.rs
www.turizamuzica.org.rs
www.visitnis.com
www.teslaways.rs

The Tesla and Stanojević Route is a route of culture that connects all places significant to these two great scientists and ten old hydroelectric power plants in Serbia. In 2016, the 160 years anniversary of the birth of Nikola Tesla will be celebrated.

Power plant "Djerdap"



IRON GATE HYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT

This immense monument of the industrialisation and electrification of the 20th century was added to the natural and cultural unit of the Iron Gate in 1970. The temperament of the great river is tamed by the biggest dam on Danube, and its route through the Iron Gate George significantly reduced, allowing the large-scale production of electricity. At the time the Iron Gate was built, it was the fourth biggest hydroelectric power plant in the world.

www.tookladovo.rs
www.djerdap.rs



Canal and lock, Bezdán

CANALS AND LOCKS

For lowland Vojvodina in the north of Serbia, the building of large systems of canals and locks was a centuries-long challenge and a huge undertaking, which in the mid-20th century finally stopped the flooding of the major rivers. Their courses were transformed into navigable waterways, some of which - like the Great Bačka Canal, the Little Stapar and the locks near Bezdán and Bečej - were top-class technological achievements of the time. During the construction of the lock near Bezdán under-water concrete was used for the first time in Europe, and steel structures of the lock near Bečej were designed in the famous Eiffel studio in Vienna.

www.visitsombor.org
www.tobecej.rs



Šargan "8"

THE ŠARGAN EIGHT

A unique narrow-gauge railway runs from the village of Mokra Gora to Šargan, part of the former railway that connected Belgrade and Dubrovnik via Sarajevo in 1925. Today, it has been transformed into tourist attraction and moving museum of rail transport. The railway winds in the shape of the figure "8" through mountainous regions of untouched nature, goes through 22 tunnels and under five bridges, and overcomes a 300 m climb in a short distance.

"NOVITET – DUNAV", BEZDAN

"Novitet-Dunav", a weaving workshop in Bezdan near Sombor, is an authentic place where the handmade production of silk damask fabric as well as old jacquard weaving technology has been nurtured for over 140 years. This enchanting, old-fashioned facility is not a museum but a living workshop where even today the finest of fabrics are made using 19th-century wooden looms.



"Novitet – Dunav", Bezdan

buking.sargan8@srbrail.rs
www.turizamuzica.org.rs

www.visitsombor.org
www.novitet-dunav.co.rs

Senjski rudnik, Coal Mining Museum, Despotovac



SENJSKI RUDNIK, DESPOTOVAC

A long time ago, in 1853, near Despotovac, the Aleksandrov potkop ('Alexander's Shaft') was opened, from which Senjski Rudnik, the oldest mining settlement in Serbia and the birth place of Serbian industry, would grow. The mining shafts, workshops, blacksmith shops and the rare steam-powered lift have been working since the 19th century to the present day without interruption. This extraordinary complex, which is complemented by the Coal Mining Museum, is a monument of culture and bears witness to mining history in a nutshell.

www.senjskirudnik.com
www.resava-tourism.rs

VALJEVO BREWERY

The brewery in Valjevo is sort of testament to the beginnings of the industrial production of beer, but also one of the symbols of the overall industrialisation and modernisation of Serbia at the end of the 19th century. Using steam plants and the cutting-edge technology of the time, the factory manufactured outstanding beer, like the famous Crno Valjevsko ('Black Valjevo') beer, during the first decades of the 20th century.



Valjevo Brewery

www.tov.rs

INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE IN SERBIA



Old Foundry Museum, Kragujevac

OLD FOUNDRY MUSEUM, KRAGUJEVAC

The industrial transformation of Serbia was announced with the start of operation of the cannon foundry in Kragujevac in 1853. The first arms factory in Balkans was equipped with modern mechanical lines for casting cannons. With the expansion of production, the foundry became the core of the unique military-industrial complex known as Prince's Arsenal. Today, the Old Foundry Museum is located in the oldest building of Serbian industry and houses a representative collection of arms and war equipment from the foundry's production range.

www.gtokg.org.rs
www.muzej-topolivnica.rs

OLD INDUSTRIAL ZONE, PANČEVO

Pančevo has an exceptional geographical position, at the crossroads of great waterways and overland routes, due to which it grew into an important commercial, industrial and cultural centre in the 18th century. The Old Industrial Zone on the Tamiš river, three kilometres long, bears witness to this strong economic boom of the town, and today it is one of the places with the largest concentration of industrial heritage in our country. The lighthouses, the Jovanović Brothers' Printing Firm and the Weifert Brewery – the oldest factory in the Balkans – are cultural monuments of exceptional importance, while the old silk factory, the Red Warehouse, and the old mills are unique industrial facilities and the most advanced structural solutions of their time.

www.pancevo.info

Old Industrial Zone, Pančevo

WE ALSO RECOMMEND:

Museum of Science and Technology
www.muzejnt.rs

Nikola Tesla Museum
www.nikolateslamuseum.org

“Broadcasting Equipment and Communications” Museum
www.etv.rs/zasto-muzej

Military Museum
www.muzej.mod.gov.rs

Railway Museum
www.zeleznicesrbije.com

Automobile Museum
www.automuseumbgd.com

Seismological Survey of Serbia
www.seismo.gov.rs

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