

## SAVINO SELO

Stablo bele topole, spomenik prirode  
White Poplar Tree, Nature monument  
*Populus alba*

Spomenik Kameni klas  
Stone Wheat Spike Monument

Spomenik Sava Kovačević  
Monument to Sava Kovačević

Slavka Rodića

Mesna zajednica  
Village Council Hall

Posta  
Post Office

Spomenik Milan Kuč  
Monument to Milan Kuč

Vila / Ambulanta  
Villa / Medical Center

Dom kulture, Biblioteka,  
Zavičajna zbirka SUBNOR-a  
Cultural Center, Library,  
Museum collection of SUBNOR

Evangeličko-reformatska crkva  
Evangelic-Reformed Church

Spomenik nemačkim kolonistima  
Monument to German Colonists

Dure Jaksica

Osnovna škola  
"Branko Radičević"  
Elementary School

Triangl Kanala DTD  
Triangle on Canal DTD

**Bela topola** proglašena je za spomenik prirode od 1986. god. Predstavlja izuzetan primerak autohtone vrste *Populus alba* i stara je oko 150 godina.

**Spomenik nemačkim kolonistima** postavljen prilikom proslave 150. godina od kolonizacije Nemaca u ovo mesto. U centru naselja nalaze se spomenici narodnim herojima **Savi Kovačeviću** i **Milanu Kuču**, kao i **spomenik Kameni klas**.

**Zavičajna zbirka SUBNOR-a**, sa izloženim predmetima i dokumentima iz perioda Narodnooslobodilačkog rata, nalazi se u centru sela.

**Vila u Savino Selo** sagrađena je krajem 19. veka u stilu madarske secesije.

**White poplar** was declared Nature Monument in 1986. It represents an exceptional specimen of indigenous species *Populus alba*. Poplar is around 150 years old.

**Monument to the German colonists** was unveiled in 1935. At the centre of the village, there are two monuments dedicated to the people's heroes **Sava Kovačević** and **Milan Kuč**, as well as the **Stone Wheat Spike Monument**.

**Museum collection of SUBNOR** with displed artefacts and documents from Second World War is located at the village centre.

**Villa in Savino Selo** was built at the end of the 19th century in Hungarian Secession style of architecture.

U Kucuri se nalaze tri crkve: grkokatolička, pravoslavna i rimokatolička crkva. Najstarija, **Grkokatolička crkva** posvećena Uspenju presvete Bogorodice, izgrađena je 1795. godine. **Rimokatolička crkva** posvećena Svim svetim sagrađena je 1859. godine. **Pravoslavna crkva** posvećena Uspenju presvete Bogorodice izgrađena je 2010. godine.

There are three churches in Kucura. The oldest, the **Greek Catholic Church** dedicated to the Dormition of the Most Holy Mother of God, was built in 1795. **Roman Catholic Church** dedicated to All Saints Day was built in 1859. **Orthodox Church** dedicated also to the Dormition of the Most Holy Mother of God was built in 2010.

**Etno klub Oteto od zaborava** nalazi se u zgradi starog parohijskog doma. Na stalnoj postavci izloženi su raznovrsni predmeti i pisani dokumenti koji svedoče o istoriji, tradiciji i običajima Rusina, Srba, Mađara, Roma i drugih naroda sa ovih prostora. Zbirka broji više od 2500 eksponata, a najstariji datiraju iz 18. veka.

**Ethno Club Oteto od zaborava** is situated in the old parochial home building. The permanent exhibition displays various artefacts and written documents that testify of history, tradition and customs of Ruthenians, Serbs, Hungarians, Romani people and other nationalities that live here. The collection counts for more than 2500 items, with some of the oldest items date from the 18th century.

## KUCURA

Ambulanta  
Medical center

Posta  
Post Office

Mesna zajednica  
Village Council Hall

Grkokatolička crkva  
Greek Catholic Church

Dom kulture  
Cultural Center

Pijaca  
Green Market

Eko česma  
Eco fountain

Vatrogasni dom  
Fire Station

Spomenik poginulim Kucuranima  
Monument to fallen Soldiers of Kucura

Osnovna škola  
"Bratstvo jedinstvo"  
Elementary School

Rimokatolička crkva  
Roman Catholic Church

Ive Lole Ribara

Pravoslavna crkva  
Orthodox Church

Etno klub / Ethno Club  
Oteto od zaborava

U okviru proslave seoske slave Velika Gospojina, tradicionalno se održava seoski vašar pod nazivom **Kirbaj**.

The village fair commonly known as **Kirbaj** (ger. *Kirchweih*) is being held during the celebration of the village slava dedicated to the Dormition of the Most Holy Mother of God.

## VRBAS

Municipality of

### TOURIST MAP

Illustrated

**Šlajs u Kucuri** je mesto gde se nalazi jedna od najvećih brodskih prevodnica u Bačkoj. Prevodnica ima sredeni mol i pristan za čamce, jahte i brodove.

**Šlajs in Kucura** (ger. *Schleuse* – Canal lock) is one of the largest Canal locks in Bačka. Canal lock has a fishing pier as well as a pier for boats, yachts and ships.

**Triangl ili širina kod Savinog Sela** je deonica kanala DTD gde se susreću dva kraka kanala.

**Triangle**, also called **Wideness**, is a meeting point of two canal branches of the DTD Canal near Savino Selo.

**Vodotok Jegričke** proglašen je za Park prirode 2005. godine. Kroz opštinu Vrbas, Jegrička protiče kroz Zmajevo i Ravno Selo.

The watercourse of **Jegrička river** was declared Nature Park in 2005. In the municipality of Vrbas, Jegrička runs through Zmajevo and Ravno Selo.

**Zmajevačka jezera** nastala su kao veštačke akumulacije iskopavanjem zemlje za potrebe ciglane.

**Lakes of Zmajevo** were formed as artificial accumulations of water inside the clay pits of the brick factory.

U avaroslovenskoj nekropoli na lokalitetu **Ciglana Polet** pronađena je bronzana pseudo-fibula sa antrozoomorfnim motivima – prvi materijalni trag Slovena na području Vrbasa.

Inside the Avar-Slavic necropolis located at the archaeological site **Ciglana Polet**, a bronze pseudo fibula with anthrozoomorphic motifs was found. It represents the first material trace of Slavs in Vrbas area.

**Arheološki lokalitet Šuvakov salaš** predstavlja srednjovekovno naselje Vrbasa, koje pisani izvori beleže pod nazivom **Orbazpalotaya** u Darovnici ugarske kraljice Marije iz 1387. godine.

Archaeological site **Šuvakov salaš** represents a medieval settlement of Vrbas, which written historical sources record under the name **Orbazpalotaya**, in 1387 Land Grand issued by the Queen Mary of Hungary.

**Arheološki i botanički lokalitet Čarnok** predstavlja ostatke keltskog utvrdjenog naselja – opiduma, iz II veka p.n.e. Lokalitet je proglašen za spomenik kulture od velikog značaja i spomenik prirode.

Archaeological and botanical site **Čarnok** represent the remnants of a Celtic fortification – oppidum, founded in the 1st century BC. The site has been declared Monument of Culture of Great Importance and Nature Monument.

## BAČKO DOBRO POLJE

**Dr David Grubi** (1810-1898) utemeljitelj je nauke o gljivičnim oboljenjima – mikologiji. Spomen bista autora dr Vladimira Jokanovića, postavljena je 2010. godine prilikom obeležavanja dvestogodišnjice rođenja ovog svetski priznatog lekara porekлом iz Bačkog Dobrog Polja.

**Pravoslavna bogomolja** sa drvenim tornjem, posvećena Svetom Vasiliju Ostroškom, izgrađena je 2000. godine.

**Dom kulture** smešten je u dvospratnoj vili sa balkonom i kolonadom.

**Dr. David Gruby** (1810-1898) is the founder of mycology – the branch of science that studies fungi. The monument made by dr Vladimir Jokanović was unveiled in 2010 on the occasion of commemorating 200 years of the birth of this world-renowned doctor born in Bačko Dobro Polje.

**Orthodox church** with wooden tower, dedicated to Saint Vasilije Ostroški, was built in 2000.

**Cultural Center** is situated in two-floor villa with balcony and colonnade.

## VRBAS

opštine

### TURISTIČKA MAPA

Illustrirana

## RAVNO SELO

**Pravoslavna crkva** u Ravnom Selu je posvećena prazniku prenosa moštiju Svetog Nikole. Sagrađena je 1804. godine. U crkvi se čuvaju dve vredne crkvene knjige: Oktoih Božidara Vukovića, štampan u Veneciji 1537. godine i Osmoglasnik Jeronima Zagurovića, štampan u Veneciji 1569/70. godine.

Unutar **Vetrenjače**, simbola Ravnog Sela, nalaze se atelje i izložba koja prikazuje tradicionalni život ovog podneblja. Prostor oko vetrenjače uređen je u park.

**Orthodox Church** is dedicated to the celebration of Transfer of the Relics of Saint Nicholas. It was built in 1804. Two valuable books are being kept in the church – the Oktoih of Božidar Vuković from 1537 and the Oktoih of Jeronim Zagurović from 1569/70, both printed in Venice.

Inside the **windmill**, the symbol of Ravno Selo, is an artist studio and an exhibition which depicts the traditional lifestyle. Windmill is surrounded by a park.

**Zmajevačka jezera**  
Lakes of Zmajevu  
Sports tereni CFK u Zmajevu  
Sports Grounds CFK

Proširenje Jegričke  
zaštićeno područje u Zmajevu  
Protected Area  
of Nature Park Jegrička

Spomenik 1941-1945  
Monument 1941-1945

Dom kulture  
Cultural Center

Petra Drapšina

Pravoslavna crkva  
Orthodox Church

Policajska stanica  
Police Station

Zuta voda  
Yellow Water Fountain

Ivana Milutinovića  
Monument

Spomenik Jovan Jovanović Zmaj  
Monument

Osnovna škola  
"Jovan Jovanović Zmaj"  
Elementary School

Mesna zajednica, Posta  
Village Council Hall, Post office

Rimokatolička crkva  
Roman Catholic Church

Spomenik Vodicice, 3 km  
Monument Vodicice

## ZMAJEVO

Na **izvoru Žute vode** u Zmajevu izvire lekovita termomineralna sumporna voda.

**Zgrada Mesne zajednice**, vila u stilu secesije, izgrađena je početkom 20. veka.

**Pravoslavna crkva** posvećena je prazniku Prenosa moštiju Svetog Oca Nikolaja. Prvi pravoslavni hram podignut je pre 1703. godine, dok današnje zdanje podignuto 1816. godine. U crkvi se nalazi sačuvana Biblija štampana 1782. godine u Nürnbргу, na nemačkom jeziku.

**Rimokatolička crkva** posvećena je Svetom Mihailu Arhangelu, podignuta je 1816. godine. Na slikama u crkvi, naslikanih 1880. godine, predstavljeni su motivi iz Novog Zaveta.

**Spomenik palim borcima** u Drugom svetskom ratu nalazi se u parku ispred Doma kulture.

At the source of **Yellow water** in Zmajevu springs medicinal thermomineral sulfuric water.

**Village Council Hall** – a Hungarian Secession style villa, was built at the beginning of the 20th century.

**Orthodox Church** is dedicated to the celebration of Transfer of the Relics of Saint Nicholas. The original temple was built before 1703, while today's church was built in 1816. A valuable Bible written in german language, printed in 1782 in Nürnberg, is kept at the church.

**Roman Catholic Church** dedicated to Saint Michael the Archangel was built in 1816. Motifs from the New Testament depicted at the church were painted in 1880.

**Monument to the Fallen Soldiers** in WW2 is located at the park in front of the Culture Centre.

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