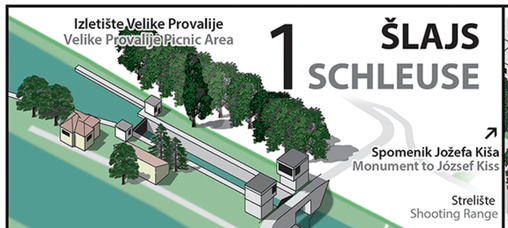
1 ŠLAJS
SCHLEUSE



Šlajs (nem. *Schleuse* – brodska prevodnica) danas označava uređeno područje oko ustave gde se nalazi najpopularnije izletište u Vrbasu. Obale kanala na Šlajsu posećuju kupači i ribolovci, kao i brojni uživaoci prirode koji boravak u ovom prijatnom okruženju koriste za šetnju po uređenoj pešačkoj stazi i za beg od letnje žege provodeći slobodno vreme opuštajući se na splavovima.

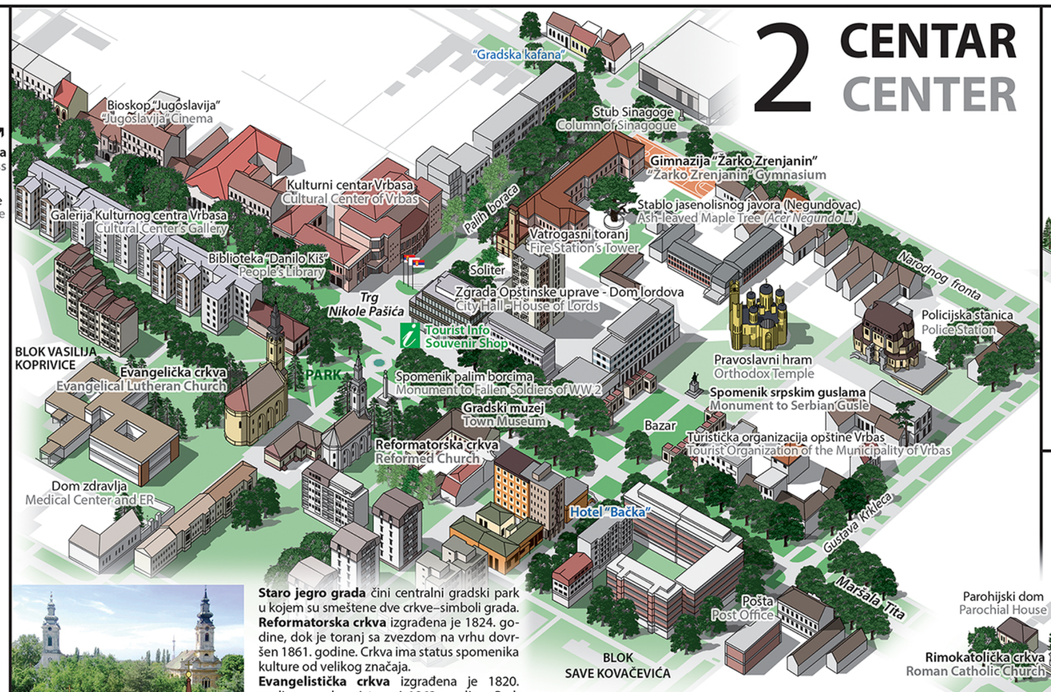
Provalije čini šumski kompleks pogodan za izletničke aktivnosti sa stazama za šetnju i prostorima za kampovanje.

Spomenik Jožefa Kiša (1748-1813), jedan od najstarijih spomenika u Vrbasu, obeležava grobno mesto idejnog tvorca i projektanta Velikog bačkog kanala (1793–1801).

Šlajs (ger. *Schleuse* – Canal lock) represents attractive surroundings of the Canal lock where the most popular resort area in Vrbas is located. Whether for bathing or fishing, canal's banks are used by all lovers of nature, who can also go for a stroll along the walking path as well as escape the summer heat and spend a lazy afternoon by chilling at the canal raft bars.

Provalije is a forest complex conductive for outdoor activities with walking paths and camping sites.

The Monument to József Kiss (1748–1813), one of the oldest monuments in Vrbas, marks the burial site of the creator and architect of the Great Bačka Canal.



2 CENTAR
CENTER

Staro jegro grada čini centralni gradski park u kojem su smeštene dve crkve–simboli grada. **Reformatorska crkva** izgrađena je 1824. godine, dok je toranj sa zvezdom na vrhu dovršen 1861. godine. Crkva ima status spomenika kulture od velikog značaja.
Evangelistička crkva izgrađena je 1820. godine, a crkveni toranj 1862. godine. Park ispred crkava uređen je u celinu 1951. godine prilikom postavljanja spomenika palim borcima i žrtvama fašističkog terora.

The central park with two churches – town's symbols, makes the historic centre of the town. **Reformed Church** was built in 1824, while the tower with star on top was completed in 1861. It was declared Monument of Culture of Great Importance. **Evangelical Lutheran Church** was built in 1820, while the tower was completed in 1862. The park in front of the churches came as a whole in 1951 when the Monument of the Fallen Soldiers and Victims of the Fashist Terror was unveiled.

Stalna postavka Gradskog muzeja, kroz izložene arheološke, istorijske i etnološke predmete prati razvoj Vrbasa od neolita do Drugog svetskog rata, kao i život i delo slikara Jožefa Pehana.

Town museum's permanent exhibition, through displayed archaeological, historical and ethnological artifacts, follows the history of Vrbas from Neolithic period till WW2, as well as life and work of painter Joszef Pechan.

Vrbas je proglašen gradom gusala 2004. god. **Spomenik srpskim guslama** podignut je povodom dodavanja pevanja uz gusle na UNESKO-vu listu nematerijalnog kulturnog nasleđa čovečanstva.

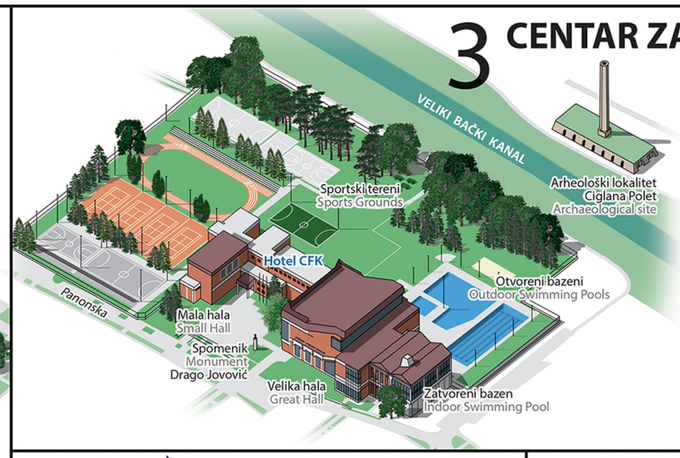
Vrbas was declared the city of gusle in 2004. **Monument to Serbian Gusle** was unveiled for the occasion of adding singing with gusle on UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage of humanity.

Jasenolisni javor
Ash-leaved maple tree
Acer negundo L.

Zgrada Gimnazije *Žarko Zrenjanin* izgrađena je 1888. godine, osam decenija nakon osnivanja i spada među najstarije obrazovne institucije u zemlji. Istorijat njenog razvoja predstavljen je na stalnoj izložbi postavljenoj u Gimnaziji 2019. godine. U njenom dvorištu nalazi se staro stablo jasenolisnog javora *(Acer negundo L.)*.

The building of the **Gymnasium *Žarko Zrenjanin*** was constructed in 1888, eight decades after it was founded. It is one of the oldest educational institutions in the country. Gymnasium's history is presented at the permanent exhibit in 2019. Old ash-leaved maple tree *(Acer negundo L.)* decorates this High school's courtyard.

3 CENTAR ZA FIZIČKU KULTURU
HOLIDAY PARK CFK



Centar za fizičku kulturu *Drago Jovović* predstavlja veliki sportski kompleks smešten u zgradi moderne arhitekture sa 14 spoljnih i 14 zatvorenih sportskih sadržaja sa svlačionicama, hotelom sa konferencijskom salom, restoranima i kafe barovima.

Holiday Park CFK is a large sports complex housed in a building of modern architecture with 14 outdoor and 14 indoor sporting venues with utility rooms, hotel with a conference hall, restaurants and café bars.

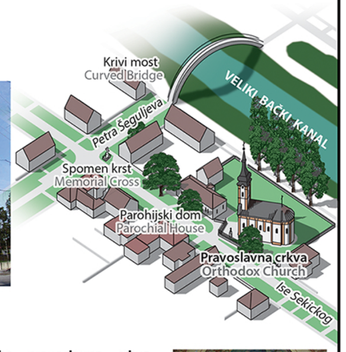
Metodistička crkva izgrađena je 1922. godine donacijama iz Amerike.

Methodist Church was built in 1922 with donations from America.

Rimokatolička crkva izgrađena je 1884. godine. Kao posebne dragocenosti u crkvi ističu se slika Bezgrešnog začeća blažene djevice Marije iznad oltara i orgulje.

Roman Catholic Church was built in 1884. The painting of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary above altar, as well as the church organ, are particularly esteemed valuables.

4 STARI VRBAS
OLD VRBAS



Srpska pravoslavna crkva sagrađena je 1738. godine u baroknom stilu i posvećena je Vavedenju Presvete Bogorodice. Crkva ima status spomenika kulture od velikog značaja.

Serbian Orthodox Church was built in 1738 in baroque style of architecture and is dedicated to The Entry of the Most Holy Mother of God into the Temple. The church was declared Monument of Culture of Great Importance.

Dvorac Tabori sagrađen je polovinom 19. veka za nepoznatog vlasnika, koju je početkom 20. veka kao reprezentativnu kuću za stanovanje otkupio Đula Tabori.

Castle Tabori was built for an unknown owner in the mid-19th century. Castle was bought by Djula Tabori at the beginning of the 20th century.

A. Dvorac Tabori
Castle Tabori

B. Dvorac Hercl
Castle Herzl

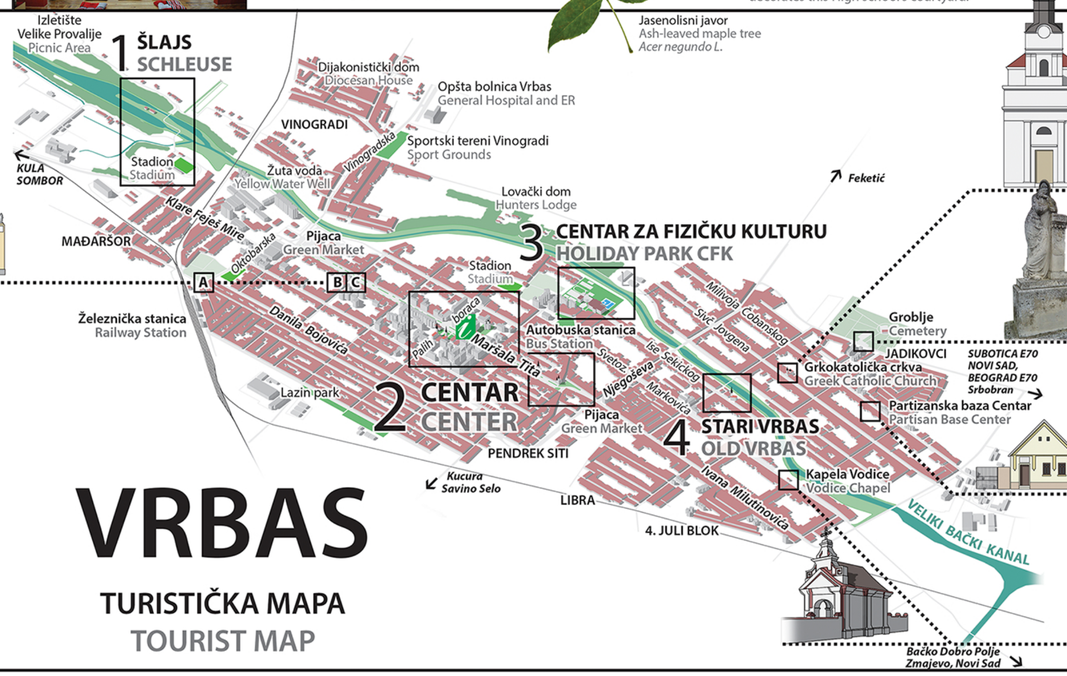
C. Tomanova vila
Villa Toman

Dvorac Hercl sagradila je veleposednička porodica Hercl polovinom 19. veka. Poslednji vlasnik dvorca bio je doktor Hercl, koji je jedan deo dvorca adaptirao kao sanatorijum.

Castle Herzl was built by a wealthy Herzl family in the mid-19th century. The last owner was Doctor Herzl, who adapted a part of the castle as a sanatorium.

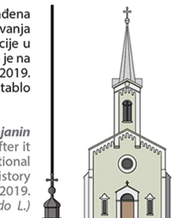
Reprezentativnu vilu u stilu secesije, **Vilu Toman**, sagradila je veleposednička porodica Toman početkom 20. veka. Njena fasada ukrašena je čuvenom Žolnai (mad. *Zsolnay*) keramikom, proizvodenom u Pečuju. Vila ima status spomenika kulture od velikog značaja.

Villa Toman was built by a wealthy Jewish family Toman at the beginning of the 20th century. Its architecture bears the marks of Hungarian version of Secession style, with facade decorated with famous Zsolnay ceramic made in Pécs. Villa was declared Monument of Culture of Great Importance.



VRBAS

TURISTIČKA MAPA
TOURIST MAP



Grkokatolička crkva posvećena je prazniku Pokrova Presvete Bogorodice. Današnje zdanje crkve izgrađeno je 1939. godine na mestu gde je već bila crkva iz 1860. godine, iz koje su prenete dveri i ikone.

Greek Catholic Church, dedicated to The Protecting Veil of the Most Holy Mother of God, was built in 1939 at the spot of the mid 19th century church from which icons and holy doors where preserved.

Jožef Pehan (1875-1922) bio je poznati slikar, svestrani umetnik i omiljena ličnost međuratnog Vrbasa. Njegov prijatelj vajar Ferenc Medeši izradio je na grobnom mestu nadgrobni spomenik u vidu tužne muze. Najveći deo Pehanovog opusa čuva se u Gradskom muzeju.

Joszef Pechan (1875-1922) was a notable painter, versatile artist and a favorite of the locals of Interwar period. His friend, sculptor Ferenc Medgyessy, created his monument at the burial site in the form of a mournful muse. Largest portion of Pechan's opus is preserved by the Town museum.

Partizanska baza Centar se tokom Drugog svetskog rata nalazila u kući koja predstavlja redak primerak ruralne arhitekture s početka 19. veka. Proglašena je za znamenito mesto od velikog značaja.

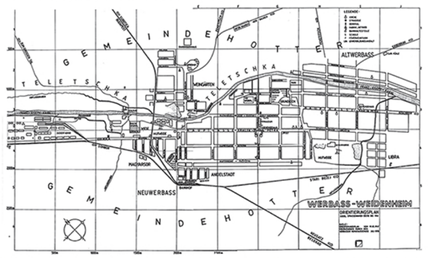
Partisan base Centre was during the Second World War in the house which represents a rare object of rural architecture from the beginning of the 19th century. It was declared Historic Landmark of Great Importance.

Kapela *Vodice* posvećena Svetom Iliji izgrađena je 1794. godine na mestu gde se nalazio izvor lekovite vode. Unutrašnjost kapele je živopisao slikar Novak Radonić. Kapela Vodice ima status spomenika kulture.

Chapel *Vodice* was built at the spot of a spring of healing water in 1794. Chapel's patron saint is Saint Ilija. The inside of the chapel is decorated with frescoes painted by Novak Radonić. The chapel was declared Monument of Culture.

Vrbas, kao multinacionalna i multikonfesionalna sredina, tipičan je vojvođanski grad i opština u srcu Bačke. U svojoj osnovnoj prostornoj organizaciji prostire se duž Velikog bačkog kanala, koji razdvaja severni i južni deo naselja.

Pisani izvori srednjovekovni Vrbas lociraju pod nazivom ***Orbazpalotaya*** u Darovnici ugarske kraljice Marije iz 1387. godine, koja je ovaj posed poklonila Nikoli Gorjanskom mlađem, palatinu na ugarskom dvoru i zetu srpskog kneza Lazara Hrebeljanovića. Pored ranije nastalog naselja, tokom nemačkih kolonizacija krajem 18. veka, dolazi do formiranja Novog Vrbasa. Suživot brojnih nacionalnosti različitih konfesija na prostoru opštine Vrbas posebno se ističe u raznorodnosti crkvenih zdanja. Novi i Stari Vrbas su se do sredine 19. veka spojili u jedno naselje, a 1946. godine postaju jedinstvena opština.



Vrbas, as a multinational and multiconfessional environment, is a typical town and municipality of Vojvodina region, located at the very heart of Bačka. Its basic spatial organization spreads along the Great Bačka canal, which separates northern and southern parts of town.

Medieval Vrbas was recorded in written sources under the name of ***Orbazpalotaya***, in the 1387 Land Grant of Queen Mary of Hungary, which has gifted the estate to Nikola Gorjanski Junior, palatine of the Hungarian Court and the son-in-law of Serbian knez Lazar Hrebeljanović. During the German colonisations of the late 18th century, a New Vrbas was founded near the old settlement. Coexistence of numerous nationalities of various religious beliefs is particularly expressed in the diversity of the churches built. New and Old Vrbas have merged into one settlement by the mid-19th century, and in 1946 they became a unified municipality.