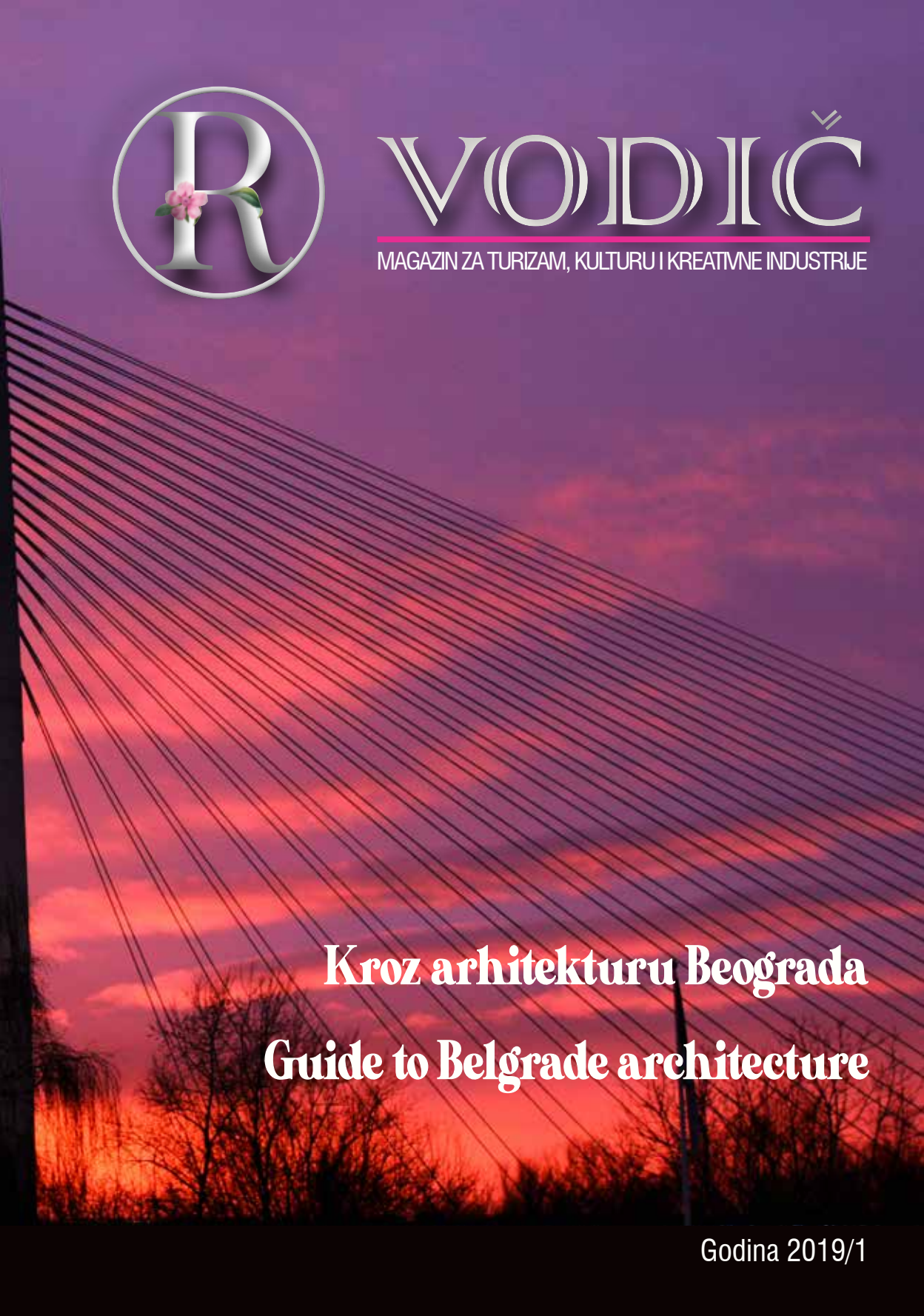


VODIČ

MAGAZIN ZA TURIZAM, KULTURU I KREATIVNE INDUSTRIJE

Kroz arhitekturu Beograda

Guide to Belgrade architecture

Godina 2019/1



foto: Željko Sinobad

Dobro došli u Beograd
Welcome to Belgrade



foto: Željko Simobad

#GoBELGRADE

R VODIČ
KROZ ARHITEKTURU BEOGRADA

R GUIDE
TO BELGRADE ARCHITECTURE

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Dragi sugrađani i posetioci Beograda,

pozivam Vas da doživite Beograd iz posebnog ugla. On je jedan od najstarijih gradova u Evropi, ali je njegova arhitektura mlada. Ne zamerite mu! Beograd ne pamti duge, spokojne periode u svojoj istoriji, ali pamti svoje graditelje. On je riznica brojnih arhitektonskih stilova, a pečat su mu dali mnogi renomirani umetnici i arhitekte - iz Srbije i sveta.
Priče su svuda oko Vas ukoliko ste spremni da ih otkrijete i ovaj vodič treba da bude podsticaj da još više zavolite Beograd.

Dear Fellow Townspeople and Visitors of Belgrade,

I invite you to build up your own picture of Belgrade, observing it from a special perspective. It is one of the oldest European cities, but its architecture is "young". Don't blame it! Belgrade does not remember long, tranquil periods in its long history, but it does remember its builders. It is a repository of numerous architectural styles, and numerous renowned artists and architects from Serbia and other countries have left their imprint on it.
There are stories all around you, only if you are ready to discover them. This guide should encourage you to develop a stronger attachment to Belgrade.

Rozana Sazdić

Turističke informacije

Sve informacije o turističkim sadržajima posetioci mogu dobiti u informativnim centrima Turističke organizacije Beograda.

Posetioci mogu dobiti besplatni promotivni materijal, poput mapa i brošura i mogu kupiti suvenir Beograda. Takođe, ovde mogu kupiti karte za programe razgledanja grada poput panoramskog razgledanja iz otvorenih autobusa, krstarenja Beogradom i druge, kao i za specijalizovane programe i jednodnevne izlete.

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Ponedeljak - nedelja 09:00 - 21:30
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Tourist information

Visitors may get all information about tourist attractions at the Info Centers of the Tourism Organization of Belgrade.

Visitors may receive a free promotional material, such as maps and brochures, and may also buy a souvenir of Belgrade. They can buy tickets for city sightseeing tour programs here, too, such as panoramic sightseeing tours from open top buses, cruising Belgrade and other, as well as specialized programs and one-day excursions.

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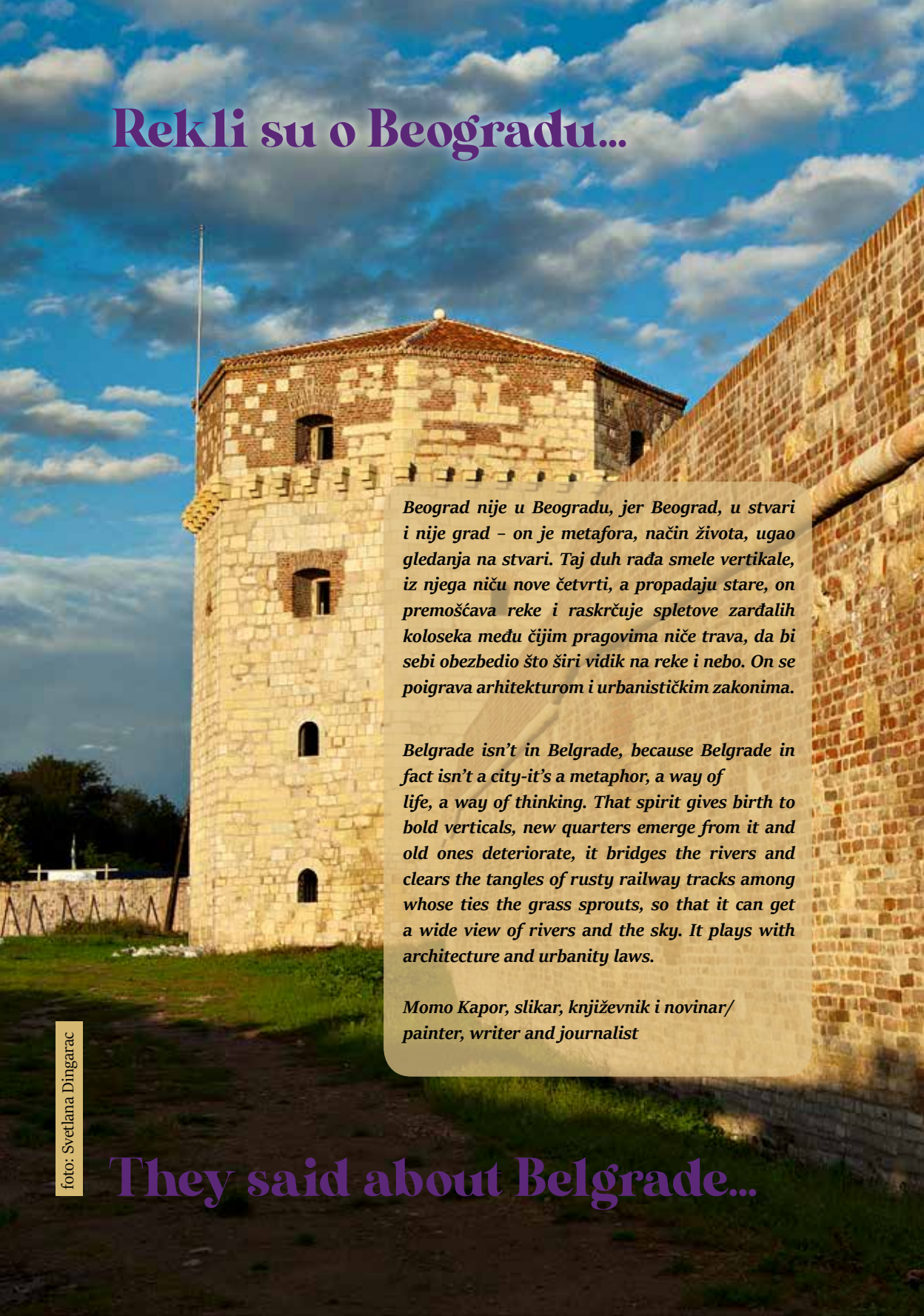
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Туристичка организација Београда

Tourist Organization of Belgrade

Rekli su o Beogradu...



Beograd nije u Beogradu, jer Beograd, u stvari i nije grad – on je metafora, način života, ugao gledanja na stvari. Taj duh rađa smele vertikale, iz njega niču nove četvrti, a propadaju stare, on premošćava reke i raskrčuje spletove zarđalih koloseka među čijim pragovima niče trava, da bi sebi obezbedio što širi vidik na reke i nebo. On se poigrava arhitekturom i urbanističkim zakonima.

Belgrade isn't in Belgrade, because Belgrade in fact isn't a city-it's a metaphor, a way of life, a way of thinking. That spirit gives birth to bold verticals, new quarters emerge from it and old ones deteriorate, it bridges the rivers and clears the tangles of rusty railway tracks among whose ties the grass sprouts, so that it can get a wide view of rivers and the sky. It plays with architecture and urbanity laws.

Momo Kapor, slikar, književnik i novinar/ painter, writer and journalist

foto: Svetlana Dingarac

They said about Belgrade...



Koliko ste vi tek imali da gradite kad se zna da su bombardovali i Nemci i saveznici. Lako je drugim velikim gradovima Evrope da se hvale svojom lepotom... Imate lep mali zoo-vrt... Kazali su mi da je u vreme bombardovanja i zoološki vrt bio porušen i da su životinje bile pobegle na ulice, ali da su se same vratile nazad... Stvarno lepa priča – ne znam da li je istinita...

You had to build so much as it is known that you had been bombed by the Germans and the allies. It is easy for other big European cities to boast with their beauty...You have a nice small zoo..I was told that the zoo had been destroyed during the bombing as well and that the animals ran away into the streets, but they found their way back by themselves..A really nice story..I don't know if it's true..

Alfred Hitchcock, filmski reditelj i producent / film director and producer

Ovaj veliki grad bio je, izgleda, oduvek ovakav: istrgan, prosut, upravo kao da nikad ne postoji, nego večno nastaje, dograđuje se i oporavlja. S jednog kraja niče i raste, a sa drugog vene i propada. Uvek se kreće i talasa, nikad ne miruje i ne zna šta je spokoj i tišina. Grad na dve reke, na velikom prostoru sapet vetrovima.

This large city seems to have always been like this: torn and split, actually as if it has never existed but is constantly being created, built upon and recovered. On one side it is emerging and growing, on the other it is fading and deteriorating. It always moves and ruffles, it is never peaceful and never knows of tranquility and silence. The city upon two rivers, on the large area, bound by winds.

Ivo Andric, dobitnik Nobelove nagrade za književnost /The Nobel Prize in Literature laureate

Beli grad

Ne postoji slično mesto. Prostire se između ravne Panonske nizije i prvih visova Balkana. Ima dve vremešne planine - Avalu i Kosmaj, jezero, dve moćne reke - Savu i Dunav. Mnogi smatraju da Beograd ima jedan od najlepših položaja na svetu.

Uvek je bio grad na granici između Istoka i Zapada, Severa i Juga. Zbog idealnog položaja naseljavan je od davnina. Singidunum je prvo utvrđenje koje su u 3. veku pre nove ere, na temeljima ilirskog naselja, podigli Skordisci, pripadnici keltskog plemena. Dolaskom Rimljana, ovo područje postaje strateško mesto duž Dunavske granice, a rimski Beograd dobija fortifikacije, velelepne građevine, vodovod, puteve... Hunski vođa Atila razara Singidunum, a u drugoj polovini 6. veka obnavlja ga vizantijski car Justinijan I. Tokom narednih decenija pod belim zidinama pojavljuju se Sloveni. U 13. veku, u vreme kralja Dragutina Nemanjića, Beograd postaje prestonica Srbije, a procvat doživljava u 15. veku kao prestoni grad despota Stefana Lazarevića. Posle Beograd preuzimaju jedni od drugih mađarski, turski i austrijski osvajači. Srpski ustanici pod vođstvom Karađorđa oslobađaju Beograd 1806, ali tek od 1867. godine, kada su Turci predali ključeve grada knez Mihailu, počinje uspon Beograda.

Beograd je danas dvomilionski grad i središte društvenog, ekonomskog i kulturnog života Srbije. Ima osobenu arhitekturu jer je stalno dograđivan i doziđivan pod uticajem raznih kultura, pa se ovde, jedne pored drugih, nalaze velelepna monumentalna zdanja, bezlične višespratnice, staklene poslovne četvrti, stilski oblikovane zgrade, stara gradska jezgra, strme uličice i široki bulevari...

Beograd je toliko puta rušen i obnavljan, toliko su se tokom njegovog vekovnog postojanja narodi i civilizacije mešali, da u njemu svako može pronaći deo sopstvene istorije. Možda zbog te vitalnosti i kosmopolitskog duha, ovaj grad ima harizmu i neodoljiv šarm.



White City

There is no similar place. It lies between the flat Pannonian Plain and the first heights of the Balkans. It has two old mountains – Avala and Kosmaj, a lake, two powerful rivers – the Sava and the Danube. Many people consider Belgrade to have one of the most beautiful positions in the world.

It has always been a city on the border between the East and the West, the North and the South. Due to its ideal position, it was being inhabited since ancient times. Singidunum is the first fortification to have been erected by the Scordisci, a population of a Celtic tribe, on the foundations of an Illyric settlement in the third century before Christ. The arrival of the Romans made this region a strategic place along the Danubian border, and Roman Belgrade became richer for fortifications, edifices of magnificent beauty, an aqueduct, roads... The Hun leader Atilla reduced Singidunum to rubble; in the second half of the 6th century, it was rebuilt by the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I. During the following decades, the Slavs appeared under the white ramparts of the city. In the 13th century, during the rule of King Dragutin Nemanjić, Belgrade became the capital of Serbia, only to start thriving in the 15th century, as the capital city of Despot Stefan Lazarević. After that, Belgrade was alternately under the rule of the Hungarian, Turkish and Austrian conquerors. Serbian resurrectionists under the leadership of Karadjordje liberated Belgrade in 1806, but only in 1867, when the Turks handed over the keys of the city to Prince Mihailo, did Belgrade's rise begin.

Today's Belgrade is a city with a population of two million; it is also the center of Serbia's social, economic and cultural life. Its architecture is characteristic – it was always built and constructed anew under the influence of diverse cultures. This is the reason why monumental edifices of utmost beauty, skyscrapers deprived of personality, glass business quarters, stylistically designed buildings, old city cores, steep alleys and wide boulevards are built here next to one another.

Belgrade was destroyed and rebuilt so many times, and nations and civilizations were exerting an influence during its centuries-long existence to such an extent that everyone can find one part of their own history. Maybe it is because of that vitality and cosmopolitan spirit that this city is so charismatic and irresistibly charming.



foto (krop): Rozana Sazdić

Znakovi pored puta

U Beograd možete doći kolima, autobusom, vozom, avionom i brodom. Sa dve međunarodne plovne reke, međunarodnim aerodromom i vezom sa evropskim putevima E70 i E75 i panevropskim koridorima 7 i 10, Beograd je povezan sa celim svetom.

Avalski toranj je jedan od zaštitnih znakova grada i remek-delo arhitekture. Jedini je toranj na svetu koji za presek ima jednakostranični trougao simbolizujući time srpski tronožac. Podignut je 1965. prema projektu arhitekata Uglješe Bogdanovića i Slobodana Janjića. Srušen je u NATO bombardovanju 1999, ali je ponovo izgrađen 2010. godine.

Putnici koji su donedavno stizali u Beograd vozom, nisu mogli da ne primete sklad i lepotu zgrade glavne železničke stanice. Zidana je u duhu klasične arhitekture, po uzoru na železničke stanice evropskih gradova koje je projektovao Vilhelm fon Flatih. Stanici je posle 134 godine rada promenjena namena i rekonstruiše se u muzejski prostor.

Novi toranj ima restoran na 119. i vidikovac na 122 metru visine.

The new tower has a restaurant and a belvedere at the heights of 119 and 122 meters, respectively.

foto: Tomislav Peternek



Signs by the Roadside

You can come to Belgrade by car, by bus, by train, by plane, and by ship. The two international navigable rivers, the international airport, and the connection with the European E70 and E75 roads and the 7 and 10 Pan-European Corridors establish a connection between Belgrade and the whole world.

Avala Tower is one of the trademarks of the city and an architectural masterpiece. It is the only tower in the world to have an equilateral triangle as its cross-section, symbolizing in that way the Serbian traditional three-legged chair. The Tower was erectedin 1965, according to the design made by the architects Uglješa Bogdanović and Slobodan Janjić. It was pulled down in the NATO bombing in 1999, only to be rebuilt in 2010.

The passengers who used to arrive in Belgrade by train until recently could not avoid noticing the harmony and beauty of the edifice of the Central Railway Station, built in the spirit of classical architecture on the example of the railway stations of the European cities designed by Wilhelm von Flattich. After 134 years of its existence, the purpose of the Station was changed and the same is under reconstruction into a museum space.



Oni koji dolaze u Beograd brodom, prvo što će videti su simboli Beograda – Kalemegdan, Beogradska tvrđava i statua Pobednik.

Those coming to Belgrade by ship will first see Kalemegdan, Belgrade Fortress and the Statue of the Victor – the symbols of Belgrade.

Sa sokolom u levoj ruci, s mačem u desnoj, s pogledom prema beskrajnoj ravnici koja je nekad bila more - stoji na stubu Pobednik, simbol Beograda. S leve strane prema njemu pritiče Sava, sa desne otiče Dunav. Tu je sve počelo, pod grebenom na kome danas bdi Pobednik...

The Victor, a symbol of Belgrade, stands on the pillar, with a falcon in his left hand and a sword in his right hand, his eyes focused on the infinite plain that once was a sea. The River Sava flows towards the monument from the left, and the Danube River from the right. Everything began here, under the reef on which The Victor watches over the city and the surrounding area.



foto: Svetlana Dingarac



foto: Željko Sinobad

foto(krop): Rozana Sazdić



Aerodrom „Nikola Tesla“ udaljen je 18 kilometara od centra grada.
Nikola Tesla Airport is 18 km away from the city center.

Kalemegdan, park i tvrđava sa impresivnim pogledom na ušće Save u Dunav, pravi je dragulj Beograda. Na ovom prostoru može se „čitati“ burna istorija prestonog grada.

Prvi radovi na uređenju Kalemegdana počeli su u prvoj polovini 19. veka kada je izgrađeno Malo stepenište, na osnovu projekta Jelisavete Načić, prve žene arhitekte u Srbiji, i Velike stepenice, po projektu arhitekte Aleksandra Krstića. Beogradska tvrđava se sastoji od Gornjeg i Donjeg grada i kalemegdanskog parka. U Donjem gradu, koji je bliži rekama, nalazi se Kula Nebojša, koja je pretvorena u muzej, kao i crkve Ružica i Sveta Petka. Crkva Ružica je najstarija crkva u Beogradu. Crkva istog imena postojala je ovde u doba despota Stefana Lazarevića. Sadašnja crkva korišćena je u svojoj dugoj istoriji kao barutana, vojna crkva...



foto: Svetlana Dingarac

foto: Rozana Sazdić

Kalemegdan

Kalemegdan – both a park and a fortress with an impressive view of the confluence of the Sava and the Danube rivers, is a real crown-jewel of Belgrade. In this area, one can “read” the turbulent history of the old capital city.

The first works on the arrangement of Kalemegdan began in the first half of the 19th century, when the Small Staircase was built based on the design by Jelisaveta Načić, the first female architect in Serbia, and the Big Staircase, according to the design by the architect Aleksandar Krstić. Belgrade Fortress consists of the Upper and the Lower Town and Kalemegdan Park. In the Lower Town, which is closer to the rivers, there is the Nebojša Tower, which has been converted into a museum, and the Church Ružica and the Church of St. Paraskeva.

The Church Ružica is the oldest church in Belgrade. There was a church of the same name here during the rule of Despot Stefan Lazarević. In its long history, the present church was used as an armory, a military church...

foto: Svetana Dingarac





Barutanu su sagradili Austrijanci 1720, a danas su tu smešteni rimski kameni kipovi, sarkofazi i oltari koji su pronađeni u Beogradu i okolini, kao i Jonin sarkofag - najstariji artefakt sa hrišćanskim motivima. Prilagođena za posete je i velika austrijska barutana, izgrađena u vreme austrijske okupacije Beograda od 1718. do 1739. godine.

Crkva Svete Petke sagrađena je 1937. po projektu arhitekte Momira Korunovića, na lokaciji stare kapele u kojoj su do 1521. godine čuvane mošti Svete Petke. Sultan Sulejman Veličanstveni odneo ih je u Carigrad nakon osvajanja Beograda.



foto (krop): Željko Sinobad

• Ubrzo po osnivanju, Vojni muzej je ušao je na velika vrata u Evropu i svet, učešćem na Balkanskoj izložbi u Londonu 1907, gde je sa stotinu odabranih istorijskih predmeta privukao veliku pažnju javnosti.

• A walk along the underground Belgrade is a tour which will reveal to you the City's most hidden secrets, caves, tunnels, secret passages, bunkers, dark underground corridors, wall-built underground rivers and constructions created by the nations that used to inhabit Belgrade

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The Gunpowder Magazine was built by the Austrians in 1720. Today, it houses the Roman stone statues, sarcophagi and altars that were found in and around Belgrade, as well as the "Jonah sarcophagus", the oldest artifact with Christian motifs. The large Austrian Powder Magazine which was built during the Austrian occupation of Belgrade from 1718 to 1739 has also been adapted for visits.

The latter having been built by the architect Momir Korunović in 1937, in the place of the old Chapel, in which the relics of St. Paraskeva had been kept until 1521. Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent took them to Constantinople after the conquest of Belgrade.

foto: Rozana Sazdić

foto: Svetlana Dingarac





Gornji Grad Tvrđave pretvoren je u park, sa predivnim šetalištima i platoom gde je postavljena statua Pobednika. U ovom delu Beogradske tvrđave nalaze se Narodna opservatorija, smeštena u kuli despota Stefana, turbe Damad Ali paše - jedan od retkih preostalih spomenika islamske arhitekture u Beogradu, fontana Mehmed Paše Sokolovića i Rimski bunar, jedan od najintrigantnijih lokaliteta u Tvđavi. Rimski bunar, koji nije ni rimski, ni bunar, dubok je 60 metara, od toga 10 metara ispod Savskog dna.

foto: Svetlana Dingarac



foto (krop): Rozana Sazdić

Beogradska tvrđava je jedna od najjačih vojnih uporišta u Evropi u prvoj polovini 18. veka.

Belgrade Fortress became one of the strongest military strongholds in Europe in the first half of the 18th century.

The Upper Town of the Fortress has been turned into a park, with beautiful promenades and a plateau with the Statue of "The Victor". In this part of Belgrade Fortress, there is the National Observatory, located in the Tower of Despot Stefan, the Tomb of Damat Ali Paşa – one of the rare remaining monuments of Islamic architecture in Belgrade, Mehmed Paša Sokolović's Fountain and the Roman Well, one of the most intriguing sites in the Fortress. The Roman Well, which is neither Roman nor a well, has a depth of 60 m, 10 m of which lie underneath the bottom of the Sava River.

foto: Rozana Sazdić

www.beogradskatvrdjava.co.rs





• Šetnja podzemnim Beogradom je tura koja će vam otkriti njegove najskrivenije tajne, pećine, tunele, tajne prolaze, bunkere, lagume, zazidane podzemne reke i građevine koje su stvarali narodi koji su naseljavali Beograd.

• A walk along the underground Belgrade is a tour which will reveal to you the City's most hidden secrets, caves, tunnels, secret passages, bunkers, dark underground corridors, wall-built underground rivers and constructions created by the nations that used to inhabit Belgrade.

Saborna crkva, podignuta u starom delu grada, na uzvišenom mestu u blizini Kalemegdana, jedan je od prepoznatljivih obeležja Beograda. Izgrađena 1845, ima izuzetnu istorijsku ulogu i neprocenjivu kulturnu baštinu.

Sa visokim baroknim tornjem, sklopom i proporcijama, arhitektura Saborne crkve (po projektu Fridriha Adama Kverfelda) slična je neoklasicističkim crkvama koje su se gradile u istoj epohi u Austriji. Za izradu ikonostasa, pevnica i zidnih slika Beogradska crkvena opština angažovala je poznate srpske umetnike i zanatlije tog doba.

U samoj crkvi nalaze se mošti sv. cara Uroša i grobnice kneza Miloša i Mihaila Obrenovića i crkvenih poglavara, a pred glavnim ulazom sahranjeni su Dositej Obradović i Vuk Stefanović Karadžić.

Ulica kralja Petra, koja počinje od Saborne crkve i prostire se do Dorćola, bila je dugo trgovačka čaršija. I danas se mogu videti reprezentativna zdanja poput kuće porodice Stamenković, poznate kao kuća sa zelenim pločicama, (br. 41), kuća i radnja Jevrejina Levija (br. 39), robni magazin iz 1907. (br. 16) sa prvom metal-staklo fasadom u Beogradu...

Saborna crkva

Kralja Petra Street, which starts from the Cathedral Church and goes all the way to Dorćol, was a merchant bazaar for a long time. Even today, you can see representative edifices, such as the House of the Stamenković Family, known as a house with green tiles (no. 41), Jew Levy's house and shop (no. 39), a goods storage from 1907 (no. 16) with the first metal-glass façade in Belgrade...

Cathedral Church, erected in the old part of the city, in an elevated place in the vicinity of Kalemegdan, is one of the most recognizable hallmarks of Belgrade. The Church was built in 1845 and has an exceptional historical role and an invaluable cultural heritage.

With its high-rising Baroque-style tower, composition and proportions, the architecture of the Cathedral Church (according to the design of Adam Friedrich Kwerfeld) is similar to the neoclassicist churches erected in Austria in the same epoch. The Belgrade Church Municipality engaged famous Serbian artists and craftsmen of that time to make iconostases, choir areas and wall paintings.

Inside the Church itself, there are the relics of St. Tzar Uroš and the tombs of Prince Miloš and Mihailo Obrenović and the primates of the Church, whereas Dositej Obradović and Vuka Stefanović Karadžić were buried in front of the main entrance.

foto: Rozana Sazdić

www.saborna-crkva.com



U jednoj od najstarijih beogradskih kuća nalazi se kultna kafana „?“. Sagrađena je u bondručnoj konstrukciji, u balkanskom stilu, tipičnim za gradske kuće srpskog dela beogradske varoši u s početka 19. veka. Zgradu je, po nalogu Kneza Miloša podigao Naum Ičko 1823. godine, a njegov zet je posle Drugog srpskog ustanka u njenom prizemlju otvorio kafanu. „Ećim-Tomina kafana“ postala je mesto u kojem su se okupljale ugledne ličnosti iz javnog života, a taj status zadržala je do današnjih dana.

Kafana „?“ zaštićen je spomenik kulture i najstarija kafana u Beogradu koja još uvek radi. Posetioci dolaze da uživaju u autentičnom ambijentu i tradicionalnoj kuhinji.



foto Snežana Negovanović

Kafana je menjala imena. Kratko vreme nosila je naziv „Kod Saborne crkve“, da bi nakon crkvenog protesta, u znak inata, osvanula s tablom na kojoj je stajao samo znak pitanja. To ime stoji i danas.

Kafana „?”

The cult “?” Tavern is located in one of the oldest houses in Belgrade. It was built in the post and petrail construction in the Balkan style, typical of the city houses of the Serbian part of the town of Belgrade in the early 19th century. The building was built by Naum Ičko upon Prince Miloš’s order in 1823, and his son-in-law opened the tavern on its ground floor after the Second Serbian Uprising. “Ećim-Toma’s Tavern” became the place where respected persons of the public life used to meet. The tavern has kept that status to date.

The “?” Tavern is a protected monument of culture and the oldest tavern in Belgrade which still works. Visitors come to enjoy the authentic ambience and its traditional cuisine.

The tavern has changed its names. For a short time, it was called “Near the Cathedral Church”. One day, out of pure spite after the protest of the church, only a question mark appeared on the board. It has that name today.

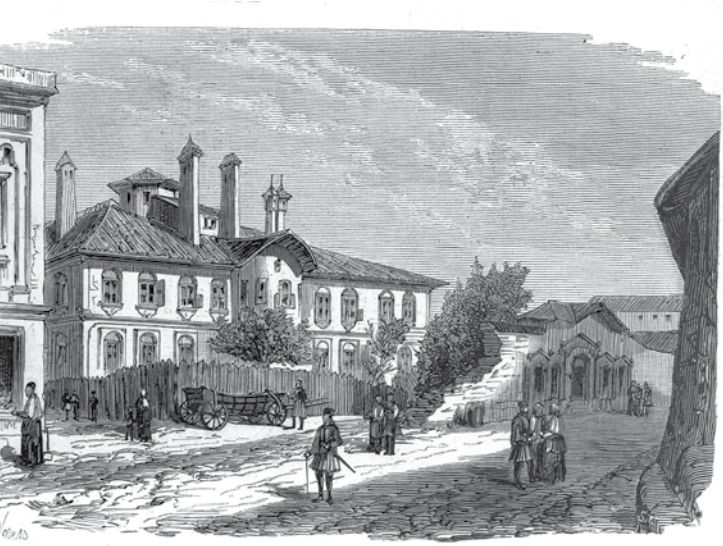
foto: Snežana Negovanović



Na Kosančićevom vencu, jednom od najstarijih gradskih kvartova, nalazi se konak kneginje Ljubice. Ovo velelepno zdanje, izgrađeno 1829-1830. po nalogu kneza Miloša kao potvrda uspona nove srpske države, predstavlja reprezentativan primer srpsko-balkanskog stila u građanskoj arhitekturi Beograda. Unutrašnji prostor oslonjen je na orijentalnu tradiciju.

U Konaku, koji je bio dvorska rezidencija kneževe porodice - kneginje Ljubice i kneževića Milana i Mihaila, danas je izložbena postavka Muzeja grada Beograda.

foto: Rozana Sazdić



KONAK OU PALAIS DU PRINCE MILOCH A BELGRADE.

Konak kneginje Ljubice

The Residence of Princess Ljubica is situated in Kosančićev Venac, one of the oldest neighbourhoods in Belgrade. This outstanding structure was being built in 1829 and 1830, in accordance with Prince Milos's order,as an acknowledgment of the growth of the new Serbian state.

It is a representative example of Serbian-Balkan style in the civil architecture of Belgrade. The enterior has been designed according to oriental tradition.

Konak used to be a residential palace of Prince's family-Princess Ljubica and their sons Milan and Mihailo, but today it represents an exhibit of the Museum of Belgrade.

foto: Snežana Negovanović

VISIT: www.mgb.org.rs





• U Konaku se organizuju programi za posetioce: *Na kafi kod kneginje Ljubice i Srpska slava.*

• There are plays performed for tourists in the Residence: 'A coffe with Princess Ljubica' and 'Serbian slava'.

Narodna banka Srbije osnovana je 1884. pod imenom Privilegovana narodna banka Kraljevine Srbije. Impozantna zgrada banke u Ulici kralja Petra, izgrađena dvadesetak godina nakon oslobođenja od Turaka, ima veliku kulturno-istorijsku vrednost. Projekat u stilu neorenesansnog akademizma, kao i većinu detalja u enterijeru uradio je arhitekta Konstantin Jovanović.

• Nacionalna valuta Republike Srbije je dinar (RSD). Na kovanom novcu prikazani su srpski manastiri, a na novčanicama su istaknuta imena srpske naučne misli i umetničkog stvaralaštva pored oznaka državnosti i teksta ispisanog ćirilicom i latinicom.
• Danas, posetioci mogu videti raskošnu dekoraciju nekadašnje šalter sale koja je pretvorena u prostor za izložbe i edukaciju. Ovde svi posetioci mogu dobiti i reprezentativnu novčanicu sa svojim likom.



foto: Rozana Sazdić

Narodna banka

The National Bank of Serbia was established in 1884. Its original name was the Privileged National Bank of the Kingdom of Serbia. The imposing edifice of the Bank in Kralja Petra Street, built about 20 years after the liberation from the Turks, has a great cultural-historical value. The design of the edifice in the style of neo-renaissance academicism, as well as the majority of the details of its interior, were done by the architect Konstantin Jovanović.

• The national currency of the Republic of Serbia is the dinar (RSD). Serbian monasteries are featured on coins, whereas, apart from the statehood marks and the text written in both Cyrillic and Latin alphabet, banknotes also feature distinguished names of Serbian scientific thought and artistic creation.
• Today, visitors may see the magnificent decoration of the former desk hall, which has been turned into a space for exhibitions and education. Here, all visitors may also receive a representative banknote with the image of their own face.



foto: Rozana Sazdić


НАРОДНА БАНКА

Knez Mihailova, najmarkantnija ulica prestonice, epicentar je kulturnih dešavanja, pešačka i šoping zona i jedna od najvrednijih ambijentalnih celina sa nizom reprezentativnih zdanja. Trasirana je krajem 19. veka, a zgrade podignute u tom periodu, u skladu sa evropskim stilovima u arhitekturi, označile su početak evroepizacije Beograda. Ulica je dobila ime 1870, a 170 godina kasnije najvišu zgradu na Balkanu u to vreme - Palatu „Albaniju“, izuzetno ostvarenje jugoslovenske moderne arhitekture.

U Knez Mihailovoj duh prošlih vremena prožima se sa savremenim načinom života, a svedočanstvo o njenom trajanju može se videti u novoizgrađenom Tržnom centru u Rajićevoj gde su izloženi delovi pronađenog rimskog trga iz 2. veka.



foto:Rozana Sazdić

- Biblioteka grada Beograda nalazi se u zgradi koja je podignuta 1869, u maniru romantizma.
- „Ruski car“ sagrađen je 1926. u stilu secesije s elementima art deko-a.
- U Knez Mihailovoj i oko nje nalaze se brojne galerije, prodavnice, kafei i restorani.

Knez Mihailova ulica

Knez Mihailova Street, the most remarkable street of the capital, the epicenter of cultural happenings, a pedestrian and shopping zone, and one of the most valuable ambient wholes with a lot of representative edifices. The street was laid out at the end of the 19th century, and the buildings built in that period, constructed in compliance with European architectural standards, marked the beginning of the Europization of Belgrade. The street was given its name in 1870, and 170 years later, the highest-rising building in the Balkans in that time (The Palace of “Albania”), an exceptional achievement of Yugoslav modern architecture, was built in it.

In Knez Mihailova Street, the spirit of the times long gone becomes imbued with the contemporary lifestyle, a testimony to its longevity being the parts of the discovered Roman square of the 2nd century exhibited in the newly-built Shopping Center in Rajićeva Street.

- The Belgrade City Library is in the edifice built in the romanticism manner in 1869.
- The “Russian Emperor” was built in the secession style with Art Deco elements in 1926.
- There are numerous galleries, shops, cafés and restaurants in Knez Mihailova Street and in the streets around it.

foto: Rozana Sazdić



Prve srpske akademike izabrao je kralj Milan Obrenović 1886, prvog predsednika – Josifa Pančića, a članovi Srpske akademije nauka i umetnosti bili su tokom njene duge istorije i Lav Tolstoj, Dimitrij Mendeljev, Henri Mur...

Zgrada Srpske akademije nauka i umetnosti pleni monumentalnošću, unutrašnjom i spoljnom obradom i dekorativnim elementima. Sagrađena je 1923–1924. prema projektu arhitekata Dragutina Đorđevića i Andre Stevanovića u duhu eklekticizma sa elementima neobaroka i secesije.



foto: Svetlana Dingarac

- U sastavu SANU nalazi se i Galerija SANU.
- Biblioteka SANU jedna je od najbogatijih u Beogradu.

Palata SANU

Srpska akademija nauke i umetnosti

The first Serbian academics where appointed by King Milan Obrenović in 1886. Its first president was Josif Pančić. Leo Tolstoy, Dmitri Mendeleev, Henry Moore... were also members of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts during its long history.

The building of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts captivates our attention by its monumentality, internal and external finishing and decorative elements. It was built between 1923 and 1924, according to the design made by architects Dragutin Djordjević and Andro Stevanović in the spirit of eclecticism with neo-baroque and secession elements.

- The SASA Complex also includes SASA Gallery.
- The SASA Library is one of the richest in Belgrade.

foto: Svetlana Dingarac

foto: Svetlana Dingarac





Raskošnoj zgradi Narodnog muzeja odgovara jednako reprezentativan enterijer u čijem okrilju je postavljena izložba koja posetioca slikovito vodi od praistorije do 20. veka. Zgrada, koja datira iz 1903, po projektu arhitekata Nikole Nestorovića i Andre Stevanovića, rekonstruisana je nekoliko puta (i usled bombardovanja tokom Drugog svetskog rata).

U Muzeju su izložena vredna dela velikana srpske i svetske umetnosti, legat Mihajla Pupina, Miroslavljevo jevanđelje, najstariji srpski ilustovani rukopis, upisan u UNESCO listu Pamćenje sveta.

foto: Rozana Sazdić



foto (krop): Rozana Sazdić

• Ispred Narodnog muzeja, na Trgu republike – omiljenom sastajalištu Beograđana, nalazi se spomenik knezu Mihailu, rad italijanskog vajara Enrika Pacija. Reljefi na postamentu urađeni su po zamisli arhitekte Konstantina Jovanovića.

Narodni muzej

The magnificent edifice of the National Museum is equally matched by the representative interior in which an exhibition is set, picturesquely leading the visitor from prehistory to the 20th century. The building that dates back in 1903, constructed according to the design of the architects Nikola Nestorović and Andro Stevanović, has been reconstructed several times (also due to the bombing during the Second World War).

Valuable works of the great people of Serbian and world art: the legacy of Mihajlo Pupin, The Miroslav Gospel, the oldest Serbian illustrated manuscript inscribed on the UNESCO Memory of the World List.

• The monument to Prince Mihailo, the work of the Italian sculptor Enrico Pazzi, is in front of the National Museum, i.e. in Republic Square – a favorite meeting place of Belgrade citizens. The reliefs on the pedestal were done as devised by the architect Konstantin Jovanović.

foto: Rozana Sazdić

VISIT: www.narodnimuzej.rs





Otvoreno 10:00-18:00
Open: 10am - 6pm.
Nedeljom ulaz besplatan/
Entrance is free
of charge on Sundays

Pod krovom Narodnog pozorišta rade tri cenjena umetnička ansambla – Opera, Balet i Drama, ali i sama zgrada se visoko vrednuje zbog arhitektonskih osobina i urbanističkog položaja. Podignuta je 1868, prema projektu Aleksandra Bugarskog, u stilu akademizma, a u narednom periodu doživela je više rekonstrukcija i preuređenja enterijera. Dekoraciju tavanice pozorišne sale uradio je ruski slikar Stjepan Kolesnikov.



foto: Rozana Sazdić

• Narodno pozorište je podignuto na mestu Stambol kapije, koja je, srušena dve godine ranije, bila simbol stradanja srpskog naroda u Otomanskom carstvu. Simbolično, delovi Stambol kapije ugrađeni su u temelje pozorišnog zdanja.
• Prva predstava odigrana je 1869. godine.

Narodno pozorište

There are three respected art ensembles performing under the roof of the National Theatre-Opera, Ballet and Drama, and the building itself is highly valued for its architectural characteristics and urbanistic position. It was built in 1868,by the project of Aleksandar Bugarski in academic architectural style. In the following period it underwent many reconstructions and enterior alterations. Auditorium's ceiling was decorated by the Russian painter Stepan Kolesnikov.

• The National Theatre was built on the place of Stambol Gate, torn down two years before, which was the symbol of Serbian people's suffering in the Ottoman Empire. Symbolically, the parts of it were built into the foundation of the theatre structure.
• The first performance was given in 1869.

foto: Rozana Sazdić

VISIT: www.narodnopozoriste.rs



Postoji izreka koja kaže: „ko nije bio u Skadarliji, kao da nije ni bio u Beogradu“. Ova čuvena četvrt čuva autentični duh minulih vremena, i bila je i ostala, dom mnogih boema. Jednom od poznatijih, pesniku i slikaru Đuri Jakšiću (1832-1878), podignut je spomenik na skadarlijskoj kaldrmi.

Skadarliju čine vremešni restorani, art galerije, moderni kafei... Posetioci mogu uživati u ukusima domaće kuhinje, dobroj muzici i atmosferi boemskog života.

foto: Rozana Sazdić



foto: Rozana Sazdić

Najstarija skadarlijska kafana potiče iz 1864. godine. Prethodno, tu se nalazila radionica za izradu šešira, pa su vlasnici kafane odlučili da zadrže ime „Tri šešira“.

Skadarlija

There is a saying “who hasn’t been to Skadarlija, he hasn’t been to Belgrade”. This bohemian quarter keeps the spirit of the past. It has always been a home to many bohemians. One of them, a famous poet and painter Đuro Jakšić (1832-1878), has a monument on Skadarlija cobblestone.

There are many old restaurants, art galleries, modern cafes in Skadarlija... visitors can enjoy traditional Serbian cuisine, good music and the atmosphere of the bohemian life.

The oldest tavern in Skadarlija opened its door in 1864. Previously, there had been a hat manufacturing workshop there, so the owners of the tavern decided to the keep the name “The Tree Hats.”

foto: Željko Sinobad





Terazije

Prve kuće na jednom od danas najfrekventnijih gradskih trgova podignute su tridesesetih godina 19. veka, kada Beograd počinje da se transformiše od orijentalne varoši u modernu evropsku prestonicu. Na formiranje ovog prostora neposredno je uticala izgradnja Terazijske česme, koja je postavljena 1860. godine.

Francuski arhitekta Eduar Leže izradio je planove po kojima su Terazije 1911. rekonstruisan u trg, a objekat, koji je presudno uticao na izgled i buduću izgradnju Terazija je zdanje hotela „Moskva“, otvoreno 1908. godine. Monumentalna palata Osiguravajućeg društva „Rosija“ sa kafanom i hotelom „Moskva“, po projektu Jovana Ilkića, spada među prve građevine u srpskoj arhitekturi na kojima je prihvaćen stil secesije. Kafana je ubrzo postala jedno od omiljenih mesta za okupljanje poslovnih ljudi, umetnika i diplomatskog kora, a to je i danas.

Reprezentativni primer jednog vremena je i Igumanova palata, sagrađena u jedinstvenoj kombinaciji srpsko-vizantijskog stila i modernizma po zamisli arhitekata Branka i Predraga Krstić , kao i Kuća Krsmanovića (zgrada Protokola) u stilu akademizma, koju je projektovao Jovan Ilkić.

The first houses in one of the most frequent city squares today were built during the 1830s, when Belgrade began to transform itself from an oriental town into a modern European capital city. The forming of this area was under a direct influence of the construction of the Terazije Fountain, which was built in 1860.

Edward Léger, a French architect, prepared the plans based on which Terazije was reconstructed into a square in 1911, and the edifice of the “Moscow” Hotel (opened in 1908) was the building that exerted a crucial influence on the appearance and future construction of Terazije. The monumental palace of the “Russia” Insurance Company, together with the tavern and hotel “Moscow”, as designed by Jovan Ilkić, belongs among the first buildings in Serbian architecture on which the secession style was accepted.

The tavern soon became one of the favorite places where business people, artists and the diplomatic core used to meet, which it also is today.

The Hegoumenos’ Palace, built in a unique combination of the Serbian-Byzantine style and modernism according to the idea of the architects Branko and Predrag Krstić, as well as the House of the Krsmanović Family (the Protocol Building), built in the academism style and designed by Jovan Ilkić, are representative examples of an epoch, too.

foto: Željko Sinobad


ХОТЕЛ
МОСКВА



foto (krop): Rozana Sazdić

Zdanje Doma Narodne skupštine izvedeno je kao monumentalna, reprezentativna građevina uz poštovanje akademskih principa, najprikladnijeg izraza za palatu takvog značaja i namene. Građena je od 1907. do 1936. godine uz učešće značajnih arhitekata prve polovine 20. veka – Jovana Ilkića, Pavla Ilkića i Nikole Krasnova.

Burna dešavanja na istorijskoj pozornici uticala su na brojne prekide gradnje, a prvo zasedanje Narodne skupštine Kraljevine Jugoslavije u ovoj zgradi održano je u oktobru 1936. godine. Pored kontinuiteta, Dom Narodne skupštine je svedočanstvo najznačajnijih događaja srpske države i njenog parlamentarnog života.

Dom Narodne skupštine

The edifice of the National Assembly House was constructed as a monumental, representative building by respecting academic principles, the most appropriate expression for a palace of such significance and such a purpose. The Assembly was being built from 1907 to 1936, with the participation of significant architects of the first half of the 20th century -Jovan Ilkić, Pavle Ilkić and Nikola Krasnov.

Turbulent events on the historical stage influenced numerous cessations in its construction, and the first sitting of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in this building was held in October 1936. Apart from continuity, the National Assembly House is also a testimony to the most significant events of the Serbian state and its parliamentary life.

foto: Rozana Sazdić

foto: Rozana Sazdić





Prezentaciju skupštinske baštine i posete građana Narodnoj skupštini realizuje Grupa za edukaciju - edukacija@parlament.rs

The presentation of the National Assembly's heritage and citizens' visits to the National Assembly are organized by the Group for Education - edukacija@parlament.rs.



foto: Rozana Sazdić

Skulpturalna kompozicija „Igrali se konji vrani”, rad vajara Tome Rosandića, postavljena je 1939. godine.



The sculptural composition ‘Black Horses at Play’, the work done by the sculptor Toma Rosandić, was installed in 1939.

Zgrada Novog dvora u kojoj je danas sedište predsednika Republike Srbije, sa zgradom Starog dvora gde se nalazi Skupština grada Beograda, čine jedinstvenu ambijentalnu celinu u centralnoj zoni grada. Iako je originalan izgled vremenom izmenjen, ova reprezentativna zdanja, simboli vladavine dinastija Obrenović i Karađorđević, predstavljaju svedočanstvo o stvaranju prvog dvorskog kompleksa u Srbiji i nalaze se pod zaštitom države kao spomenici kulture.

Stari dvor, sagrađen 1884. po projektu Aleksandra Bugarskog, predstavlja jedno od najlepših ostvarenja akademske arhitekture u 19. veku. Novi dvor, podignut 1912, projektovao je Stojan Titelbah u akademskom maniru sa elementima renesansne i barokne arhitekture.



foto (krop): Rozana Sazdić

Obilazak Novog dvora organizuje se u saradnji sa Turističkom organizacijom Beograda.

Zdanja Starog i Novog dvora

The New Royal Edifice, which is the seat of the President of the Republic of Serbia, together with the Old Royal Edifice, which is now the Assembly of the City of Belgrade, make a unique ambient whole in the city central zone. Although the original appearance of the edifices has been changed over time, these two representative edifices, the symbols of the rule of the Obrenović and Karadjordjević royal dynasties, are a testimony to the creation of the first royal court complex in Serbia, and they are under protection of the state as monuments of culture.

The Old Royal Edifice, which was built according to the design by Aleksandar Bugarski in 1884, is one of the most beautiful achievements of the academic architecture of the 19th century. The New Royal Edifice, erected in 1912, was designed by Stojan Titelbah. It was built in the academic manner with elements of Renaissance and Baroque architecture.

Visiting the New Royal Edifice is organized in cooperation with the Tourism Organization of Belgrade – www.tob.rs

foto: Rozana Sazdić

foto: Svetlana Dingarac







foto: Rozana Sazdić

Na vračarskom platou nalazi se hram Svetog Save, jedan od najvećih pravoslavnih hramova na svetu. Podignut je na mestu, gde su u vreme turske okupacije, spaljene mošti svetog Save, najznačajnijeg srpskog svetitelja, prvog arhiepiskopa autokefalne Srpske pravoslavne crkve.

Dizanje kupole Hrama. teške 4.000 tona, trajalo je 40 dana. Visina vrha kupole iznosi 70 metara, dok je glavni pozlaćeni krst 12 metara viši.

Hram Svetog Save

On of the biggest Ortodox temples in the world is located on the Vračar plateau, the Temples of St. Sava. Built in the place where, during the Turkish occupation, the relics of Saint Sava were burned. Saint Sava was the most important Serbian saint, the first archbishopof the autocephalous Serbian Ortodox Church.

Lifting the dome of the temple. 4,000 tons of heavy, lasted 40 days.
Height top of the dome is 70 meters, while the main golden cross for 12 meters high.

foto: Rozana Sazdić





foto: Rozana Sazdić

www.hramsvetogsave.rs



Savremen i lepo uređen park Tašmajdan, krasi i crkva Svetog Marka u srpsko-vizantijskom stilu. Kamen temeljac postavljen je 1931, na mestu gde je sto godina ranije objavljen Hatišerif o autonomiji kneževine Srbije u okviru Osmanskog carstva, kojim je dobijena i sloboda bogosluženja. Veličanstvenu sakralnu građevinu oblikovale su arhitekte Petar i Branko Krstić po uzoru na Gračanicu na Kosovu i Metohiji.

Tašmajdanski plato bio je poprište mnogih istorijskih događaja, a burna prošlost krije se i u tašmajdanskim pećinama kojih ovde ima u velikom broju i delom su otvorene za posetioce.



foto: Goran Kukić

Naziv Tašmajdan potiče od turskih reči taš (kamen) i majdan (rudnik).

Tašmajdan

This modern and well-arranged park is additionally decorated by a Serbian Orthodox St.Marko's Church, built in the Serbo-Byzantine style. The foundation stone was laid in 1931 on the site where sultan's edict had been publicly announced a hundred years before, declaring autonomy of Serbia Principality within Ottoman Empire, as well as freedom of performing religious service. This magnificent holly structure has been designed by architects Petar and Branko Krstić, based on Kosovo's Gračanica Monastery.

Tašmajdan plateau was the scene of many historical events and its tumultuous past has been hidden in the numerous caves and underground tunnels, which are partly accessible to visitors.

The name Tašmajdan comes from the Turkish words taš-stone and majdan-mine.

foto (krop): Željko Sinobad

VISIT: www.spc.rs



Obilasci Kraljevskog i Belog dvora organizovani su tako da se posetioci uz pratnju turističkih vodiča upoznaju sa istorijom i kulturnim vrednostima dvorskog kompleksa na Dedinju.

Kraljevski dvor, smešten na najvišoj koti dedinjskog brega, podignut je 1924-1929. u srpsko-vizantijskom stilu, po idejama arhitekata Živojina Nikolića, Viktora Luminskog i Nikolaja Krasnova. Bogato opremljen unutrašnji prostor oplemenjen je izuzetnom umetničkom kolekcijom koja je počela da se formira još tokom gradnje. Danas u ovoj palati živi princ Aleksandar sa porodicom.

Beli dvor zidan je 1934-1936 kao rezidencija za sinove kralja Aleksandra I, prema projektu arhitekte Aleksandra Đorđevića. Veliki broj umetničkih dela i saloni u stilu Luja XIV i Luja XV samo su deo bogate dvorske baštine. Beli dvor je posle Drugog svetskog rata postao službena rezidencija, najpre Josipa Broza Tita, i mesto poseta istaknutih ličnosti iz sveta politike.

foto: Željko Sinobad



foto (krop): Snežana Negovanović

Posetu Dvorskom kompleksu sredom u 10:00 i subotom i nedeljom u 10:00 i u 13:00 organizuje Turistička organizacija Beograda www.tob.rs

Kraljevski i Beli dvor

Visits to the Royal and White Courts are so organized that visitors are accompanied by tourist guides in their getting to know the history and cultural values of the court complex in Dedinje.

The Royal Court is located on the highest level of the hill of Dedinje. It was built in the Serbian-Byzantine style according to the ideas of the architects Živojin Nikolić, Viktor Luminski and Nikolaj Krasnov in the period from 1924 to 1929. The richly decorated interior of the court is also refined by an exceptional artistic collection which began to form as early as during the construction. Today, Prince Alexander lives in this palace with his family.

The White Court was being built in the period from 1934 to 1936, as the residence for the sons of King Alexander I, according to the design of the architect Aleksandar Djordjević. A large number of the works of art and the salons in the style of Louis XIV and Louis XV are only one segment of the rich court heritage. After the Second World War, the White Court became the official residence of, first, Josip Broz Tito, and the place visited by distinguished persons from the politics world.

foto: Željko Sinobad

Visits to the Court Complex are organized by the Tourism Organization of Belgrade (www.tob.rs) on Wednesdays at 10am and on Saturdays and Sundays at 10am and 1pm.





Teško je zamisliti da su na mestu Novog Beograda do pre kratkog vremena bile močvare. Izgradnja novog grada sa javnim građevinama, poslovnim i stambenim kompleksima na močvarnom tlu bila je veliki graditeljski poduhvat. Radovi su počeli 1948, a u nasipanju savske obale peskom učestvovali su omladinci iz cele zemlje – tada Jugoslavije.

foto: Željko Sinobad



foto: Rozana Sazdić

Arhitektonski i urbanistički lik grada na levoj obali Save formirali su brojni poznati arhitekti, a može se videti i uticaj Le Korzbizjea, koji je pozicionirao modernu svuda u svetu.

Novi Beograd

It is hard to imagine that there have been swamps until recently. The construction of the new city with public buildings, business and residential complexes on the swamp terrain was a great construction venture. Works on this project started in 1948 and the youth from all over the country, former Yugoslavia, took part in covering the Sava'a bank with the sand.

Architectural and urbanistic design of the city has been formed by numerous distinguished architects. You can also see the influence of Le Corbusier, who promoted modern architecture all over the world.

foto: Tomislav Peternek





Beograd, nekad i sad

Belgrade, then and now



foto (krop): Rozana Sazdić

Palata Srbija, ranije Palata Saveznog izvršnog veća, najistaknutiji je primer posleratne arhitekture Beograda i jedan od prvih objekata koji su izgrađeni na levoj obali Save. Od kako je svečano otvorena 1961. povodom održavanja Prve konferencije šefova i vlada nesvrstanih zemalja, posetili su je mnogi državnici i strane delegacije.

Dodatnu vrednost ovom reprezentativnom zdanju daje luksuzno uređen enterijer, bogato opremljen slikama, skulpturama i mozaicima, kao i formiranje Parka prijateljstva u blizini Palate.

Objekat predstavlja primer „total dizajna“,
arhitekta Mihajlo Janković

foto: Igor Mandić

Palata Srbija

The Palace of Serbia or Palace of Federal Executive Council before, is the most prominent example of the post-war architecture of Belgrade and one of the first structures built on the left bank of the Sava. Since it was officially opened in 1961 for the first Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,it has been visited by many statesmen and foreign delegations.
Extra value to this superb building is given by its luxuriously designed interior, decorated by paintings, sculptures and mosaics, as well as forming of the Park of Friendship nearby.

This object is the example of „total design“,
by architect Mihajlo Janković.

foto: Željko Sinobad





Program unutrašnjeg uređenja zgrade podrazumevao je posebno opremanje reprezentativnih prostorija.

Interior design of the building included a special furnishing of representative rooms.

INFO: 381 11 3114240

Poslovnim posetiocima Beograda nesumnjivo je poznat Sava centar, jedan od najvećih kongresnih, kulturnih i poslovnih centara u regionu. U prethodne tri decenije ovde su organizovani brojni značajni međunarodni kongresi, poslovni skupovi, kulturne manifestacije, kao i koncerti eminentnih umetnika srpske i svetske kulturne scene.

Ovaj vredni arhitektonski kompleks ima poslovnu zgradu, kongresno-koncertnu dvoranu sa skoro 4000 sedišta i luksuzni hotel, koji su međusobno povezani. Kuriozitet je da je podignut za tri godine - brzo i za svetske rokove u građevinarstvu.

foto: Rozana Sazdić



foto: Rozana Sazdić

Posle završenog projekta Sava centra, arhitekta Stojan Maksimović pozvan je da radi na projektu Kongresnog centra od milion kvadrata u Kuvajtu.

Sava centar

People who visit Belgrade on business are undoubtedly familiar with Sava Centar, one of the largest congressional, cultural and business complexes in the region. In the last three decades, numerous important international congresses, business meetings and cultural events have been organized here, as well as concerts of famous Serbian and world's singers.

This important architectural complex consists of the business building, congress/ concert hall with more than 4.000 seats and a luxury hotel, which are all connected. Curioisity is that it was built in three years, which is fast even for world's standards in civil engineering.

After finishing Sava Centar project, its architect Stojan Maksimović was offered to design Congress Center of a million square metres in Kuwait.

foto: Igor Mandić

Visit:www.savacentar.net





Zemun, za razliku od drugih delova Beograda, ima svoj centar, glavnu ulicu, trgove i predgrađa. I dugu istoriju!

Zemun i Beograd, odvojeni rekama, nalazili su se često na granicama sukobljenih carstava, a delili sličnu sudbinu. Tako, kada su u 12 veku Mađari srušili Beogradsku tvrđavu, kamen su preneli preko reke i utvrdili njime grad na Gardošu, a tri decenije kasnije, vizantijski car je uradio isto zauzevši Zemun - srušio je njegove bedeme i uzidao ih u beogradsko utvrđenje. Zemun doživljava uspon u vreme vladavine Austrijanaca, a Beograd u vreme Turaka i nesumnjivo je da je razvoj Zemuna uticao na razvoj Beograda, i obrnuto. Spojeni su fizički 1934. izgradnjom mosta na Savi (danas Brankov most).

Zemun je sačuvao staru ambijentalnu celinu. Uz turistički obilazak vrednih zdanja treba uključuti i šetnju živopisno uređenom obalom Dunava.



foto (krop): Rozana Sazdić

• Kuća porodice Karamata predstavla jedan od najznačajnijih spomenika „Starog jezgra Zemuna". Ima odlike tipične barokne stambene kuće.

Zemun

Unlike the other parts of the city, Zemun has its own center, main street, squares and suburbs. And a long history, too! The city on the right riverbank of the Danube was growing and evolving simultaneously and in parallel with neighboring Belgrade.

Separated by the rivers, Belgrade and Zemun were often on the borders of the warring empires and shared a similar fate. Thus, when the Hungarians demolished Belgrade Fortress in the 12th century, they transferred the stones across the river and fortified the city on Gardoš with it. Three decades later, the Byzantine Emperor did the same thing by conquering Zemun – he pulled down its ramparts and built them in into Belgrade Fortress. Zemun began to rise during the Austrian rule, whereas Belgrade started rising during the Turkish occupation. There is, however, no doubt that the evolution of Zemun did exert an influence on the development of Belgrade, and vice versa. The physical connection between them was established by the construction of the Sava River Bridge (Branko's Bridge today) in 1934.
Zemun has kept the old ambient whole. A walk along the Danube River picturesquely arranged banks should also be included, together with the tourist tour of the valuable edifices.

• The House of the Karamat Family is one of the most significant monuments of the Old City Core of Zemun. It has the characteristics of a typical Baroque-style residential house.

foto: Rozana Sazdić

foto: Rozana Sazdić







foto (krop): Rozana Sazdić

Milenijumska kula, prepoznatljivom siluetom i položajem na najistaknutijem delu Gardoša, simbol je Zemuna. Na ovom bregu Mađari su 1896. podigli kulu - vidikovac da bi obeležili hiljaditu godišnjicu dolaska u Panonsku niziju i milenijum svoje državnosti, a Zemun je bio najjužniji grad u Ugarskoj imperiji. Građena je od kamena i opeke kao mešavina istorijskih stilova, sa prevagom elemenata romanike. Izdiže se između ruševina srednjovekovne tvrđave čiji su delovi zidina i danas vidljivi.

Milenijumski spomenik, koji ima veliku simboličku i estetsku vrednost, zaštićen je kao deo prostorno-istorijske celine „Staro jezgro Zemuna“.

foto: Rozana Sazdić

With its recognizable silhouette and located in the most prominent part of Gardoš, the Millennium tower is a symbol of Zemun. It is on this hill that the Hungarians erected the Belvedere Tower in 1896 in order to mark the one thousandth anniversary of their arrival in the Pannonian Plain and the one millennium of their statehood. Zemun was the southernmost city in the Hungarian Empire. It was built from stone and bricks, as a mixture of historical styles, with prevailing Romanesque Art elements. It rises from the ruins of a mediaeval fortress, the parts of whose walls are visible even today.

The Millennium Monument, which has a great symbolical and aesthetic value, is protected as a part of the spatial- historical whole of “The Old City Core of Zemun”.

foto: Đorđe Čubrilo





Posetioci mogu razgledati postavke umetničke fotografije u Galeriji, a u istom nivou nalazi se info-pult.
Otvoreno: 10:00-19:00

The visitors may take a tour of the setting of the art photography at the Gallery and there's the info-desk on the same level.
Open: 10am-6pm

VISIT: www.kulanagardosu.com

Savamala, jedna od najstarijih četvrti Beograda, ljupka je retro-moderna zona grada. Ovde se mogu videti zgrade raskošne arhitekture, ali i one koje je načeo zub vremena i nemara. Zahvaljujući umetnicima i institucijama, Savamala se transformiše u novo kulturno središte Beograda.

Manakova kuća s početka 19. veka, građena od čerpića i blata i pokrivena ćeramidom, svedoči kako se živelo na savskoj padini u doba kneza Miloša kada je Savamala bila trgovački i zanatski centar. Ovaj arhitektonski spomenik, u kome je nekada bila kafana, pekara i stan, danas je muzejski prostor i mesto za edukaciju.

foto: Snežana Negovanović



foto (krop): Snežana Negovanović

Savamala

Savamala, one of the oldest district of Belgrade's charming retro-modern area of the city.. Here you can see the buildings of splendid architecture as well as those dilapidated by age and neglect. With the help of artists and institutions, Savamala is being transformed into the new cultural centre of Belgrade.

Manak's House, from the beginning of 19th century, was built of mud and mud brick, covered with tiles. It is the testimony of the way of living on the Sava Embankment at the time of prince Miloš, when Savamala was trading and handicraft center. This architectural monument, which used to be a pub, a bakery and a lodging, is a museum and educational place nowadays.

VISIT: 10 Kraljevića Marka Street Tue-Sat: 10-17h Sun: 09-13h www.etnografskimuzej.rs



Palata Beogradske zadruge nalazi se na Savskoj padini i danas predstavlja deo poslednjeg niza reprezentativnih objekata koji su na ovom prostoru građeni u blizini reke. Zgrada je podignuta 1907. prema projektu arhitekata Andre Stevanovića i Nikole Nestorovića. Enterijer zgrade je jedan od najlepših u beogradskoj arhitekturi. Današnji korisnik ovog prostora je preduzeće Belgrade Waterfront – Eagle Hills.

The Belgrade Cooperative Palace is located on the Sava River slope. Today, it is recognized as a part of the last series of the representative buildings constructed in the vicinity of the river in this area. The building was built 1907. to a design by architects Andra Stevanović and Nikola Nestorovic. The interior of the building is one of the most beautiful architecture in Belgrade. Today's users of this space is a company Belgrade Waterfront - Eagle Hills..

www.belgradewaterfront.com

SAVSKI AMFITEATAR

foto (krop): Željko Sinobad

foto: Rozana Sazdić

foto: Rozana Sazdić

SAVA AMPHITHEATER

foto (krop) Željko Sinobad

Beograd se voli

Kulturno-istorijske, prirodne i ambijentalne vrednosti Beograda treba doživeti u svim godišnjim dobima.

People love Belgrade

The cultural-historical, natural and ambient values of Belgrade should be experienced in all seasons of the year.



foto: Svetlana Dingarac

NEW YEAR'S EVE
31st December-1st January
www.novagodina.rs

STREET OF OPEN HEART
1st January
www.tob.rs

FEST
March
www.fest.rs

FESTIVAL GUITAR ART
March
www.gaf.rs



BELGRADE DANCE FESTIVAL
March/April
www.belgradedancefestival.com

BELGRADE MARATHON
April
www.bgdmarathon.org

BELGRADE FASHION WEEK
April and Octobar
www.belgradefachionweek.com

MUSEUM NIGHT
May
www.nocmuzeja.rs

MIKSER FESTIVAL
May
www.festival.mikser.rs

foto: Rozana Sazdić

BELEF
July/August
www.belef.rs

BITEF
September
www.bitef.rs

BELGRADE BEER FEST
August
www.belgradebeerfest.com

EUROPEN HERITAGE DAYS
September/october
www.beograd.rs

foto: Rozana Sazdić



BEMUS
Oktober
www.bemus.rs

OKTOBARSKI SALON
September/November
www.oktobarskisalon.or

INTERNATIONAL BELGRADE BOOK FAIR
October
www.sajamknjiga.rs

BELGRADE JAZZ FESTIVAL
October
www.belgrade-jazzfest.org

AUTHOR S FILM FESTIVAL
November
www.faf.rs



foto: Željko Sinobad

Cultural Centers

BELGRADE CULTURAL CENTRE
Knez Mihailova 6/I
www.kcb.org.rs

EUROPEAN CENTER FOR CULTURE AND DEBATE „GRAD“
Braće Krsmanović 4
www.gradbeograd.eu

BELGRADE YOUTH CENTRE
Makedonska 22
www.domomladine.org

STUDENTS CULTURAL CENTRE
Kralja Milana 48
www.skc.org.rs

AMERICAN CORNER
Makedonska 22
www.americancorners-sam.net

BRITISH COUNCIL
Terazije 8
www.britishcouncil.org/serbia

FRENCH CULTURAL CENTRE
Zmaj Jovina 11
www.ccf.org.rs

ITALIAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE
Kneza Miloša 56
www.iicbelgrado.esteri.it

CERVANTES INSTITUTE
Čika Ljubina 19
www.belgrado.cervantes.es

CANADIAN CURTURAL CENTRE
Kneza Miloša 75

RUSSIAN CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND CULTURE
Kraljice Natalije 33
www.ruskidom.rs



foto (krop): Slađana Pantelić

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VISIT:

The Tourism Organization of Serbia www.serbia.travel
The Tourism Organization of Belgrade www.tob.rs
Nacional association of tourism agencies of Serbia –YUTA www.yuta.rs
Business association of hotel and restaurant industry –HORES www.hores.rs
Cultural Heritage Preservation Institute of Belgrade www.beogradskonasledje.rs
Belgrade City Musuem www.mgb.org.rs
Historical Museum of Serbia www.imus.org.rs
Museum of Yugoslav History www.mij.rs

Dijalog modernog i starog

• Nasuprot starom jezgru grada je Muzej savremene umetnosti, kome su arhitektonski i umetnički pečat u stilu moderne dali arhitekte Ivan Antić i Ivanka Raspopović.

• Opposite the old city core, there is the Museum of Contemporary Art that bears an architectural and artistic imprint in the style of Modern Art, which Ivan Antić and Ivanka Raspopović left on it.



foto (krop): Igor Mandić

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