



JAGODINA GRAD TURIZMA JAGODINA THE CITY OF TOURISM



**JAGODINA GRAD TURIZMA
JAGODINA THE CITY OF TOURISM**

TURISTIČKI VODIČ ZA OSOBE
SA INVALIDITETOM

TOURIST GUIDE FOR PERSONS
WITH DISABILITY

JAGODINA GRAD TURIZMA
TURISTIČKI VODIČ ZA OSOBE
SA INVALIDITETOM

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osoba sa invaliditetom Jagodine
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ZNAČENJE SIMBOLA / MEANING OF SYMBOLS



PRISTUPAČAN OBJEKAT
FULLY ACCESSIBLE



DELIMIČNO PRISTUPAČAN OBJEKAT
RESTRICTED ACCESSIBILITY



NEPRISTUPAČAN OBJEKAT
NOT ACCESSIBLE



REZERVISANO MESTO ZA OSI
PARKING FOR DISABLED



PARKING
PARKING



ULAZ U RAVNI ILI PRAG VISINE DO 3 CM
ACCESS WITHOUT STEP OR THRESHOLD UP TO 3CM



NESPUŠTENI IVIČNJAK
UNDROPPED KERB



JEDAN STEPENIK
ONE STEP



VIŠE OD JEDNOG STEPENIKA
MORE THAN ONE STEP



ŠALTER NIŽI OD 100 CM
WINDOW LOWER THEN 100 CM



ŠALTER VIŠI OD 100 CM
WINDOW HIGHER THEN 100CMS



LIFT - ŠIRINA VRATA NAJMANJE 63
DUBINA NAJMANJE 90 CM
LIFT - WIDTH OF DOORS IS AT LEAST 65CMS
LIFT IS AT LEAST 90CMS DEEP



LIFT- ŠIRINA NAJMANJE 80 CM- DUBINA NAJMANJE 140
LIFT- WIDTH OF DOORS IS AT LEAST 80CMS,
LIFTS IS AT LEAST 140CMS DEEP



POKRETNNA PLATFORMA
STAIRS' LIFT



VRATA ŠIRINA 65-80-CM
DOORS WITH A WIDTH OF BETWEEN 65 AND 80 CM



VRATA ŠIRINA NAJMANJE 80 CM
DOORS WITH A WIDTH OF AT LEAST 80CMS



NAGIB PREKO 5%
RAMP WITH GRADIENT OF MORE THAN 5%



NAGIB DO 5%
RAMP WITH A GRADIENT OF UP TO 5%



TELEFON DOSTUPAN OSI –
Visina aparata 100 cm
ADAPTED PUBLIC TELEPHONE BOOTS –
Heigh of the phone is 100 cm



POSTOJI TELEFON
PUBLIC TELEPHONE BOOTS



PRILAGOĐEN WC
WC FOR WHEELCHAIR USERS



WC KOJI MOGU DA KORISTE OSI
WC THAT CAN BE USED BY PERSONS
WITH DISABILITIES



KRUŽNA POKRETNNA VRATA
REVOLVING DOOR



REKONSTRUKCIJA U TOKU
RECONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS



PREDVIĐA SE REKONSTRUKCIJA
PLANNED FOR RECONSTRUCTION



SPOREDAN ULAZ PRILAGOĐEN ZA OSI
SIDE ENTRANCE ADAPTED FOR PERSONS
WITH ISABILITIES



NAGIB PO PROPISU- UZANA RAMP
NARROW RAMP



VRATA NA SENZOR
AUTOMATIC DOOR



SALA ZA KONFERENCIJE
CONFERENCE ROOM



SOBA KOJU OSI MOGU DA KORISTE
ROOM USABLE FOR PWDs



SOBA PRILAGOĐENA ZA OSI
ADAPTED ROOM



GEOGRAFSKI POLOŽAJ GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

Jagodina se nalazi na reci Belici, u srednjem Pomoravlju, region od oko 2.617 kvadratnih kilometara, u kotlini koja se proteže od Stalačke klisure na jugu do Bagrdanskog tesnaca na severu, u pojasu na oba toka reke Velike Morave - najveće srpske reke.

Gornja Veliko Moravska kotlina u kojoj je smeštena konkretno sama Jagodina, pruža se meridijanski na 43.52" i 44.07" severne geografske širine, i 21.02" i 21.21" istočne geografske dužine na prosečnoj nadmorskoj visini od 116 m.

Jagodinsko polje je deo šire oblasti koja je pod uticajem zone iz Resave, izuzetno trusno područje i koje se pored Podrinja i Vranjske kotline ubraja u najugroženije oblasti za česte i snažne udare koji se odvijaju u Zemljinoj utrobi.

Opasana Karpatsko - Balkanskim planinama sa istoka i Rodopskih sa zapada, kotlina celinu upotpunjuje niskim planinskim vencima: Juhor (773 m), Crni Vrh (707 m), dok se sa bočne strane spuštaju ogranci Gledičkih planina iz kojih izlazi Levački basen.

Grad Jagodina graniči se sa sedam opština, i izuzetno je zanimljiva i magistralna a i rečna povezanost sa gradovima Čuprija i Paraćin.

Grad obuhvata 52 sela i prostire se na oko 500 kvadratnih kilometara, i sa preko 76.000 stanovnika.

Jagodina lies on the Belica River in central Pomoravlje, which is a region of about 2,617 square kilometers, in a ravine ranging from Stalać gorge in the south to the Bagrdan gorge in the north. It is situated in the middle of

both confluents of Velika Morava river – the largest river in Serbia.

The upper ravine of Velika Morava river , where Jagodina is located, lies at coordinates 43.52“ and 44.07“ North (latitude) and 21.02“ and 21.21“ East (longitude) at the altitude of approximately 116m. The ground of Jagodina is a part of a wider area influenced by Resava zones, an extremely seismic region. Along with Podrinje and Vranjska ravine, it is considered to be one of the most endangered areas affected by frequent and strong hits happening in the Earth's core.

Surrounded by the Carpathian - Balkan mountain range in the east and the Rhodopes in the west, the ravine completes the whole with low mountain ranges: Juhor (773m), Crni Vrh (707m) and with Gledička mountains and Levacki basin on the sidelines.

The city of Jagodina borders with seven different municipalities and both highway and river connections with Čuprija and Paraćin are very interesting.

The city comprises of 52 villages and is roughly 500 square kilometers long with more than 76,000 citizens.

KLIMA / CLIMATE

Visokim planinskim vencima grad je odvojen od uticaja i priliva sa Sredozemnog mora, a široko otvoren prema Panonskoj niziji, čime dobija odlike umereno kontinentalne klime, sa hladnim zimama i toplim letima, uz manja odstupanja, dok se u proleće snažnije osećaju toplija strujanja sa juga uticajući na brže topljenje snega, porast vodostaja, i brži rast vegetacije.

With high mountain ranges, the city is not affected by the Mediterranean Sea but is however widely open to the Pannonian Basin and therefore has the qualities of moderate continental climate with cold winters, warm summers and hardly any deviations. In spring, the influence of the warm climate from the south is stronger, so the snow melts faster, water-level gets higher and stimulates the growth of vegetation.

SAOBRAĆAJ / THE TRAFFIC

Grad leži na pet regionalnih puteva (s obzirom da je na raskrsnici i da počevši od Via militaris nastavlja tradiciju grada na raskrsnici puteva), 32 lokalna puta i jednom međunarodnom (autoput E-75). Takođe i elektrificiranom železnicom koja je duplog koloseka i koja povezuje srednju i centralnu Evropu sa južnom Evropom i Azijom.

The city lies near 5 regional roads (given that it is located on the

crossroad and since Via militaries continues the tradition of a city on a cross road.), 32 local roads and one international (highway E-75). It also has an electrified rail with double sidings that connects middle and central Europe with southern Europe and Asia.

STANOVNIŠTVO / POPULATION

Prema podacima Republičkog zavoda za statistiku po poslednjem popisu iz 2011. godine, ukupan broj žitelja na teritoriji Jagodine bio je u broju od 76.709, s tim što je polovina od toga živela u samoj Jagodini. Prema etničkom sastavu najviše je bilo Srba, pa zatim Roma, Crnogoraca, Makedonaca, Hrvata, Bugara, Slovenaca, Mađara, Goranaca, Rumuna, Muslimana, Albanca, Rusa i Bošnjaka.

According to the data gathered in the population census conducted in 2011 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, the number of inhabitants on the territory of Jagodina was 76.709, the half of whom lived in Jagodina itself.

There were several ethnic groups: Serbian (majority), Roma, Montenegrin, Macedonian, Croatian, Bulgarian, Slovenian, Hungarian, Romanian, Muslim, Albanian, Russian and Bosnian.

ISTORIJA JAGODINE / THE HISTORY OF JAGODINA

Najstariji tragovi života na tlu Jagodine potiču iz mlađeg kamenog doba oko 5500 godine pre nove ere. U 1. veku nastalo je Rimsko naselje pod „Đurđevim brdom„.

Ime mesta vezuje se za jagodina (phissalis alkegengi) koje je bilo verovatno, puno na močvarnoj lokaciji gde je grad prvobitno bio lociran.

Srednjevekovno selo Jagodna prvi put se pominje 1399. godine u jednom dopisu Kneginje Milice Dubrovačkoj opštini. Uloga Jagodine u turskom dobu bila je uglavnom saobraćajna (stanica radi prenočišta).

Sa Kočinom krajinom 1788-1791, počinju oslobodilački ratovi srpskog naroda protiv Turaka. Početkom 19. veka Turci su napustili Jagodinu. Grad je doživljavao stalan uspon na svim poljima. Na početku 19. veka imao je oko 200 dućana i 330 zanatlijskih radnji.

Sredinom istog veka, otvaraju se prvi industrijski objekti (staklara, pivara), škole, apoteke, bolnica, a 1884. godine izgrađena je i železnica. Početkom 20. veka Jagodina je imala veliki broj industrijskih preduzeća.

The oldest traces of life on the territory of Jagodina date from the early Stone Age, about 5,500BC. In the 1st century, a Roman settlement was founded by the Djurdjevo hill.

The name of the place is connected to Jagodina (*phialis alkegengi*) which was most likely on a marshy area where the city was originally located.

Medieval village of Jagodina was for the first time mentioned in a letter from princess Milica to Dubrovačka municipality in 1399. During the reign of Turkey, Jagodina was important for travelling reasons, mostly to provide a place to stay the night.

With Kočina Krajina, 1788-1791 the wars to gain freedom from Turkey begin. In the beginning of the 19. century, Jagodina was freed from Turks. The city started thriving in all aspects. At the same time, it had about 200 stores and 330 craft shops.

In the middle of the same century, first industrial objects are being opened (glass factory, brewery), schools, pharmacies, a hospital, and the rail was built in 1884. In the beginning of the 20. century, Jagodina had a large number of industrial businesses.

1411 Hrisovulja pisana u Jagodnoj od strane Despota Stefana Lazarevića o poklanjanju nekih sela manastiru Hilandaru / A Hrisovulja (a parchment with a golden stamp) about donating several villages to Hilandar monastery was written in Jagodna by Despot Stefan Lazarevic

1553 Karl V. Na proputovanju za Carigrad svraća u Jagodinu / Karl V visited Jagodina on his way to Istanbul

1788 Kapetan Koča Anđelković podigao Kočinu krajinu u borbi protiv Turaka / Captain Koča Anđelković raised Kočina krajina in a battle against the Turks

1808 Prva škola / The first school

1813 Veliki požar u kome je stradala većina grada / The great fire in which most of the city was destroyed

1815 Prvi pregovori sa Turcima u manastiru Jošanica, (knez Miloje Todorović) / The first negotiations with the Turks in Jošanica monastery (duke Miloje Todorović)

1835 Pobuna protiv apsolutizma Miloša Obrenovića (nahijski knez Mileta Radojković) / Uprising against absolutism of Miloš Obrenović (regional count Mileta Radojković)

1846 Rođen Svetozar Marković / Svetozar Marković was born

1846 Prva fabrika stakla Avrama Petronijevića / The first glass factory of Avram Petronijević

1850 Radionica za proizvodnju plovnih objekta / Workshop for creating sailing objects

1851 Prvo čitalište, preteča biblioteke / The first reading room that will later on become a library

1852 Đorđe Krstić otvara prvu apoteku / Djordje Krstić opens up the first pharmacy

1852 Osnovana Jagodinska pivara / The brewery of Jagodina was founded

1856 Uveden telegraf / Telegraph was introduced

1865 Nikola Milojević jagodinski slikar (Legat Milojević - Vulić) / Nikola Milojević, a painter from Jagodina (Legat – Milojević – Vulić)

1867 Osnovana prva bolnica / The first hospital was founded

1869 Osnivanje Jagodinske realke / Realka (the high school) was founded

1869-1872 Đura Jakšić u Jagodinskoj gimnaziji / Djura Jakšić visited the high school in Jagodina

1879 Druga staklara Nacka Jankovića / The second glass factory of Nacko Janković

1884 Osnovana prva banka - Jagodinska štedionica / The first bank was founded, Jagodina's savings bank

1884 Prvi voz prolazi kroz Jagodinu / The first train passes through Jagodina

1892 Osnovan prvi jagodinski list "Dan" / The first Jagodina's newspaper "Dan" (the Day) came out

1897 Prva filmska projekcija u Jagodini / The first film projection in Jagodina

1898 Osnovana Jagodinska muška učiteljska škola / The Pedagogical Faculty for men was founded

1902 Pivara uvodi električno osvetljenje u fabrici i fabričkom naselju / The brewery introduced electrical lighting to the factory and its neighborhood

1902 Počinje da radi klanica Pietra Klefiša / The Abattoir of Pieter Klefiš opened

1903 Uveden telefon / The telephone was introduced

1919 Živan Vulić jagodinski slikar / Živan Vulić, a painter from Jagodina

1922 Prvi automobil u Jagodini / The first automobile in Jagodina

1923 Prvi Radnički univerzitet / The first Public University was established

1923 Bioskop Vučić / First cinema Vučić

1923 Osnovan prvi vrtić u Jagodini / Children`s nursery was founded

1929 U dvorištu Učiteljske škole postavljena prva meteorološka stanica / The first meteorological station was built in the yard of the Pedagogical faculty

1929 Elektrifikacija grada / Electrification of the city

1945 Osnovan nedeljnik "Novi put" / Weekly newspaper "Novi Put "(New Road) was founded

1946 Grad menja ime u Svetozarevo / The city changed its name to Svetozarevo

1951 Osnovan Istorijski arhiv „Srednje pomoravlje“ / Historical archive Central Pomoravlje was established

1953 Osnovana Muzička škola / Music school was founded

1955 Puštena u rad fabrika kablova „Moša Pijade“ / The cable factory "Mose Pijade" was opened

1962 Nastao radio Jagodina / Radio Jagodina was founded

1972 Dani komedije / The Comedy Festival

1972 Muška učiteljska škola prerasta u Pedagošku akademiju / Pedagogical Faculty became Pedagogical Academy

1992 Vraća se stari naziv Jagodina / The old name Jagodina was brought back

1993 Pedagoška akademija prerasta u Učiteljski fakultet Univerziteta u Kragujevcu / Pedagogical Academy became the Pedagogical University , Kragujevac University



ARHEOLOŠKA NALAZIŠTA / ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Najstarija svedočanstva o životu na prostoru današnje Jagodine su delovi vilice izumrlag *Dinoterium gigantisimus*-a, dalekog pretka današnjeg nosoroga pronađenog na vrhu Đurđevog brda, procenjeni na milion i po godina starosti, baš kao i zub mamuta-savremenika našeg paleolitskog pretka iskopani u posedu Voljevačkog potoka. Takođe postoje lokaliteti koji svedoče o kontinuiranosti života o postojanju naseobina u periodu mlađeg kamenog, bronzanog, gvozdеног doba...

Najstarije naselje datira iz perioda oko 5500 godine stare ere, dakle period mlađeg kamenog doba, a otkopano je na lokalitetu Sarina međa, na kom su baš kao i lokalitetu Matina ciglana, nekim drugim podno Đurđevog brda, tragovi kulture iz bronzanog i gvozdеног doba.

Istraživanje 20-ih godina 20. veka pokazuju da su u ovom kraju živeli i Tribali – najstariji poznati stanovnici današnje Srbije, koji su je naseljavali u periodu od 1300-300 godine pre nove ere. Bio je to narod razvijene kulture, jedan od najmoćnijih naroda u tadašnjoj Evropi.

Slučajno otkriće 1988 godine, koje je uzbudilo naučni svet, potvrdilo je da su i Kelti bili stanovnici ovih krajeva. Njihov vojni logor (jedino takvo nalazište u bivšoj Jugoslaviji) pronađeno je na planini Juhor ispod vrha Veliko vreteno.

Iz vremena rimske uprave od 1. do 4. veka nove ere svedočanstva govore o postojanju civilnog naselja podno i kastruma (vojnog utvrđenja) na Đurđevom brdu.

I na drugim lokalitetima pronađeni su predmeti, novac, i keramika iz ovog perioda. Delovi glinenog posuđa iz devetog i desetog veka svedoče o slovenskim naseljima koji su se sa lokacije ispod Đurđevog brda spuštala prema reci Belici i, sledeći njen tok do 14. veka sišli do današnjeg naselja Strelište i Bukovče.

Iz perioda turske vladavine svedočanstva o naselju su brojna i evidentirana.

The oldest evidence of life found in the area where Jagodina is now situated are pieces of a jaw of an extinct species of *Dinotarium gigantisimus*, an ancient predecessor of a rhino. It was discovered in Djurdjevo Brdo and estimated to be over million and a half years old, the same as the tooth of a mammoth that lived in the same era as our Paleolithic ancestor and was found on the property of today's Voljevački potok. There are also several localities that serve as a proof of life in colonies in the period of the early the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, the Iron Age... The oldest settlement dates back to 5500 BC, therefore the early Stone Age and was found on the locality of Sarina Medja. Evidence of culture from the Bronze Age and the Iron Age were also found in Matina brickyard and at several places near Djurdjevo Brdo.

The research conducted in the 20th century shows that Triballi also lived in this region. They were the oldest know settlers of today's Serbia who immigrated it in the period of 1300-300 BC. They were the people of highly developed culture, one of the most powerful peoples of former Europe.

A chance discovery in 1988, thrilling for the world of science, confirmed that Celts were also residents of this area. Their army camp (the only site of this sort in Serbia) was found on the Juhor mountain, below the Veliko Vreteno peak.

The evidence originating from the times of Roman authority in 1st to 4th century AD show the existence of settlement and a castra (a military camp) in Djurdjevo Brdo.

Various objects were found in other localities – money and ceramics from that era. The pieces of clay pots from 9th and 10th century indicate the existence of Slovenian settlements that moved from Djurdjevo Brdo towards Belica river and following its flow to the areas of the present Strelište and Bukovče.

The evidence dating back to the reign of Turks are numerous and apparent.



MORAVSKI STIL U ARHITEKTURI **THE MORAVA SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLE**

Dragiša Brašovan (1877-1965) jedan je od najznčajnijih srpskih arhitekata u periodu pre i posle Drugog svetskog rata, iza kog su ostale brojne građevine među kojima i Dom vazduhoplovstva u Zemunu, zgrada Izvršnog veća (danas Vlade Vojvodine) u Novom Sadu, hotel „Metropol“ u Beogradu.

U Jagodini, je projektovao dva, po mnogo čemu jedinstvena, radnička naselja u kojima dominira modifikovan nacionalni stil sa bogatim detaljima srpskog folkloru sa kosim krovovima pokrivenim čeramidom. Naslonjene na tradiciju narodnog graditeljstva, ove kuće predstavljale su dobar osnov za razvoj stanogradnje u Jagodini.

Ova naselja su realizovana između 1949 i 1952 godine.

Dragiša Brašovan (1877 – 1965) is one of the most famous Serbian architects in the period before and after the World War II. He designed various buildings including the Museum of Aeronautics in Zemun, the Building of Executive Council (the Ministry of Vojvodina today) in Novi Sad and hotel Metropol in Belgrade.

He projected two in many ways unique public settlements in Jagodina He designed them in. the spirit of modified national style with various details of Serbian folklore including skewed roofs covered with a swathed tile.

Leaning on the tradition of the national architecture, these buildings represented a good basis for the development of building constructions in Jagodina.

The settlements were founded in the year between 1949 and 1952.



ISTORIJA KOJE VIŠE NEMA / THE LOST HISTORY

Kraj 20. veka zauvek je odneo čuveni hajduk Veljkov konak. Netragom je nestala ova jagodinska dragocenost za koju je arhitekta Ivan Zdravković u ediciji Dokumenti narodnog stvaralaštva u Srbiji, uz pedantne opise i crteže spoljašnjeg izgleda i tlocrte i mere enterijera, napisao da je jedan od najlepših primeraka naše građevine , arhitekture s druge polovine ili s kraja 17. veka ne samo u Jagodini već na celoj teritoriji Srbije.

Predanje kaže da je tokom jedne zime bio stan i utočište čuvenom hajduku Veljku Petroviću pa je tako i dobio ime.

Hajduk Veljkov konak, bio je, značajni spomenik srpske arhitekture i svedok burnih događaja u istoriji Jagodine.

Predanje kaže da je u jednoj borbi hajduk Veljko prvo porazio izvesnog Osman bega i onda nije hteo da ga ubije iz njemu svojstvenih razloga, nego mu je poklonio život.

Kada su Osman bega doveli Karađorđu, ovaj mu je rekao da je hajduk Veljko njemu poklonio život, (pošto je po pravilima ratovanja važno da se poklonjeni život ne uzima), Karađorđe je rešio da ga pusti, međutim na insistiranje Omer bega dozvolio je da za uzvrat pošto je iz časne borbe sa Veljkom izgubio, da mu ovaj pokloni konak u Jagodini, i da mu se tako oduži. U konaku je živela Veljkova prva i jedina venčana žena Marija sa sinom Rakom.

The famous Konak (residence) of Hajduk Veljko was destroyed in the end of 20th century. This treasure of Jagodina was forever lost. The architect Ivan Zdravković in the edition of the Documents of folk works from Serbia, along with detailed descriptions and drawings of the exterior of the residence, wrote that this was one of the most exceptional examples of such buildings and architecture of the middle and the end of the 17th century, not only in Jagodina but in Serbia as well.

The legend says this was a hiding place of hajduk Veljko Petrović during one winter, and this is how it got its name.

The Konak of Hajduk Veljko was a monument of Serbian architecture and a testament to the numerous events in the history of Jagodina.

The legend also says that hajduk Veljko had defeated Ottoman-Beg but decided not to kill him and spared his life.

When Ottoman-Beg was brought to Karadjordje, he said that hajduk Veljko spared his life (the rules of war preached that the life spared should not be taken away). Karadjordje decided to let him go. However, because of the persistency of Omer-Beg and since he honorably lost the battle, he allowed him to give hajduk Veljko a gift – a konak in Jagodina, and in this way repay his debt.

The first and the only wife of hajduk Veljko, Marija lived in the konak with her son Rako.

STARA CRKVA – HRAM ARHANĐELA MIHAJLA / THE OLD CHURCH – THE TEMPLE OF ARCHANGEL MIHAIL

Pošto je Jagodina bila pod turskom vlašću, a u to vreme je knez Miloš vodio pregovore o miru sa Marašli Ali Pašom u manastiru Jošanica, videvši da u Jagodini postoji samo

džamija, a ne i crkva započeo je izgradnju svoje zadužbine na levoj obali reke Belice, daleko od gradske buke i očiju Turaka 1818 godine. Ona je iako nedovršena počela da služi već naredne godine Jagodini, koja je u to doba imala 276 domova sa 494 poreske glave, a koja je ujedno bila i smernica preseljenja grada u i preko druge strane reke, koje su prvo uradili nahijski knez, Avram Petronijević, koga su sledili i drugi uviđajni ljudi toga doba.

Bila je veoma skromnih razmera: 17,60 m dužine i 8,30 m širine, zbog oskudice majstora za unutrašnje radove i nije završena u datoj godini, mala je i ima oblik krsta, čiji se poprečni kraci protežu u pevničkim apsidama.



Visina joj je 10m i ima troja vrata, od kojih su glavna ona na zapadu 2,70 sa 1,80 metara sa pervazom - rogastovom od kamena. Pred glavnim ulaznim vratima, nalazi se jedna velika bela mermerna ploča sa trima rozetama u plitkom reljefu, za koju se zna da je tu doneta i postavljena posle rušenja jagodinske džamije 1926. godine. Na zapadnoj strani na zidu spolja iznad ulaznih vrata bila je ploča od crvenog mermera na kojoj je stajao ovaj natpis:

.. СОЗИДАСЈА СИЈА СВЈАТА ЦЕРКОВ ХРАМ СВЈАТОГО АРХАНГЕЛА МИХАИЛА У ВАРОШИ ЈАГОДИНИ ТРУДОМ И ИЗДИВЕНИЈЕМ БОГОМ УМУДРЕНОГО ЗАШЧИТИТЕЉА И БРАНИТЕЉА ПРАВОСЛАВИЈА ВЕРИ ВЕРХОВНОГО СЕРБИЈЕ КЊАЗА ГОСПОДАРА МИЛОША ОБРЕНОВИЋА, ИЗ СЕЛА БРУСНИЦЕ РОДОМ У 35-ОЈ ЉЕТО ОД РОЖДЕСТВА БИ СЕРБИЈИ ВЛАДАЈЕЈУШЋУ МАХМЕДУ ТУРЕЦКОМУ СУЛТАНУ ЉЕТО ОД РОЖДЕСТВА ХРИСТОВА 1818, ГОД ..

Ova ploča je bila uzidana iznad samih ulaznih vrata i beleži potrebne podatke o crkvi i njenim graditeljima. Da ne bi bila izložena nevremenu i propadanju, ona je skinuta i postavljena na časnoj trpezi gde se i danas nalazi. Ova ploča je danas dragoceni i jedinstveni istorijski izvor jer nam daje tačnu godinu Miloševog rođenja. Crkva je završena u leto 1824. godine.

Posle Hatišerifa iz 1830. godine kojim je omogućena izgradnja pravoslavnih crkava, knez Miloš je podigo i zvonik. Hram je sačuvao knjige rođenih, venčanih, krštenih i umrlih od 1837. godine. Takođe u posedu hrama se nalaze dragocene starine poput: Antiminsa iz doba patrijarha Arsenija Četvrtog Šakabente iz 1743. godine ili srebrnog putira sa priborom za pričešće sa natpisom na grčkom jeziku. Prema inventaru od 1909. godine današnji zvonik podignut je 1871. godine. U porti crkve 1927 godine Odbor Kola srpskih sestara izradio je spomen - kosturnicu i spomenik izginulim borcima Jagodine 1915. i palim oslobodiocima grada 1918. godine.

Jagodina was under the reign of Turkey and at that time when Count Miloš was trying to negotiate peace with Maršali Ali Paša in Jošanica monastery. Since he noticed that Jagodina only had a mosque and no churches, he decided to build a foundation for himself on the left side of Belica River, far away from the city noise and the Turks in 1818. Even though it was still unfinished, it began serving the religious purposes. At the time, Jagodina had

246 households and 494 tax heads. This also helped with the decision to move the city over the river, and the first regional count Avram Petronijević, followed by the other important figures of that era, did so.

The church was very small: 17.60m long and 8.30m wide. Because of the lack of the craftsmen it wasn't finished in the expected year. It is small and in the shape of a cross with two parts that continue to become apses for chorus.

It is 10m high with three doors, the main one being in the west-side 2.70 x 1.80m with an entablature – a jamb made of stone. In front of the main entrance, there is a large white marble panel with three rosettes carved in thin relief which was put there after demolishing the mosque in 1926. On the west side, on the outside wall, there was a panel made of red marble with the following sign in Slavoserbian:

„SOZIDASJA SIJA SVJATA CERKOV HRAM SVJATOGO ARHANGELA MIHAILA U VAROŠI JAGODINI TRUDOM I IZDIVENIJEM BOGOM UMUDRENOGO ZAŠČITITELJA I BRANITELJA PRAVOSLAVIJA VERI VERHOVNOGO SERBIJE KNJAZA GOSPODARA MILOŠA OBRENOVIČA, IZ SELA BRUSNICE RODOM U 35-OJ LJETO OD ROŽDESTVA BI SERBIJI VLADAJEJUŠĆU MAHMEDU TURECKOMU SULTANU LJETO OD ROŽDESTVA HRISTOVA 1818, GOD..”

This panel was built in above the door and comprises of all the data about the church and its constructors. So that it wouldn't be exposed to the bad weather and decay, it was moved and put above the honorary table and it stayed there until the present day. Today, this panel is a unique and valuable historical source, since the true year of Miloš's birth is carved into it. The church was finished in the summer of 1824. After Hatišerif in 1830, that enabled the construction of more orthodox churches, Count Miloš also built a Bell tower. The books of the deceased, married and christened since 1837 are kept in the temple. Other valuable possessions in the temple are: the Antimins from the time of patriarch Arsenije IV Šakabenta in 1743 or a silver putir (special wine glass) for eucharisting with a sign written in Greek. According to the inventory from 1909, the bell tower was built in 1871. In 1927 in the yard of the church, the committee of Serbian Sisterhood constructed a memorial-crypt and a monument for the fallen heroes of Jagodina in 1915 and fallen warriors who liberated the city in 1918.

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NOVA JAGODINSKA CRKVA - HRAM SV.PETRA I PAVLA / THE NEW CHURCH – THE TEMPLE OF ST. PETAR AND PAVLE

Izgradnja ovog svetog hrama započeta je 1896. godine kada je Mitropolit Srbije Mihailo, osveštao temelje nove crkvene građevine. Mesto na kome je započeta gradnja bilo je van grada, jer se grad uglavnom protezao oko sadašnje glavne ulice (ul. Kneginje Milice) i ulicom prema Levču (ul. 7. Julia), tzv. Levačkom čaršijom. Tek kada je železnica prošla kroz Jagodinu otpočeo je da se naseljava ovaj deo grada oko današnje železničke stanice. Izgradnja hrama trajala je

tri godine; stajala je ondašnjih 400.000 dinara i osvećena je na dan hramovne slave na Svete Apostole Petra i Pavla, 29. juna 1899. godine. Hram je sazidan u čisto srpsko - vizantijskom duhu i stilu. U osnovi ima upisan ravnostrani krst. Ima centralno veliko kube, koje se preko pandantifa oslanja na četiri masivna stuba u samoj crkvi. Na četiri strane od krsta ima četiri mala kubeta. Oltarska apsida je vrlo prostana i široka. Unutrašnjost crkve je podeljena od poprečnih brodova transepta stubovima koji nad sobom nose i drže galerije iznad severnog i južnog transepta; iznad zapadnih ulaznih vrata nalazi se galerija koja je dugo vremena služila kao mesto odakle su horovi pevali na bogoslužjenjima. Spoljašnost crkve je, osobito oko ulaznih vrata sva u kamenoj ornamentici. Iznad ulaznih vrata je mali portik koga drže dva elegantna i vitka stuba sa kapitelima na vrhu. Iznad vratnih arhivolti nalaze se četvorodelni veliki prozori, koji su izdeltjeni velikim i vitkim kolonadama od crvenog kamena pešćara. Iznad prozora je u segmentu rozeta; i sve deluje vanredno skladno i lepo. Citavom spoljnom dužinom crkve proteže se kanelura u plitkom ornamentu od pečene terakote. Iznad malih prozora na pevnicama na oltarskoj niši nema ukrasa. Iste godine je podignuti i zvonik visok 35 metara sa kog odjekuje zvon pet zvona livenih u radionici Kragujevčanina Petra Ognjenovića, i na njemu namešten mehanizam za toranjski sat koji i danas pokazuje vreme.

Ikonostas u crkvi izrađen je u umetničkoj radionici majstora Miloša Vljakovića u Beogradu, divan ikonostas u duborezu od hrastovog drveta koji podseća na barokno slikarstvo.

Crkva je teško stradala u drugom svetskom ratu. Oslobođajući grad vojnici Crvene armije su teško oštetili centralno kube minama iz svojih topova, a svu joj fasadu puščanom i mitraljeskom paljbom oljuštili.

Prvih dana posle oslobođenja uspelo se da se sve privremeno dovede u red da bi se u njoj moglo služiti. Detaljna obnova i živopisanje i svestrano ulepšavanje doživela je ova svetinja tek u naše dane, a Petrovdan je krajem 20. veka proglašen gradskom slavom.

The construction of this temple began in 1896 when the Metropolitan bishop Mihailo consecrated the foundation for the new church building. The place where the construction began was outside the city because the city was mostly situated around the present main street (Kneginje Milice), and the street towards Levač (7. juli), a so called Levač čaršija. Finally when the railway station was built, the people started inhabiting the area near it.

The construction of the temple lasted for three years and the cost was 400,000 dinars of that era. It was consecrated on the day of the Temple's slava (traditional religious Serbian celebration) St. Apostles Petar and Pavle on June 29th 1899.

The temple was built in the Serbo-Byzantine spirit and style. In its basis, it has an equilateral cross. It has a large central dome which is held by four massive pillars in the church itself. On all four sides of the cross, there are four small domes. The altar's apse is great and wide.

The interior of the church is divided from the horizontal transepts by the pillars that hold the upper gallery above the northern and the southern transept. Above the west entrance, there is a gallery which for a long time served as a space for the chorus to stand during religious services.

The exterior of the church, especially around the main door, is decorated by stone ornaments. There is a small portico above the door, held by two thin and elegant pillars with capitels on top. Above the doors' archivolts, there are four-part large windows divided by large and lean colonnades made of red sandstone. A rosette stands in the segment above the window; everything seems beautiful and harmonious. The complete exterior of the church is in fluting of thin ornaments made of terracotta. Above the small windows of the singing area (PEVNICA) on the altar niche there are no ornaments. The 35m high bell tower with five bells was built in the same year. The bells were made in the workshop of Petar Ognjanović from Kragujevac, the mechanism for a clock was also set and it still functional at the present day.

Iconostasis was made in an artistic work shop of the master Miloš Vljaković in Belgrade. It is a stunning iconostasis made of oak wood similar to the baroque style. The church was badly demolished in the World War II. While liberating the city, the soldiers of the Red army had badly broken the central dome with the cannon mines.

The facade was also destroyed by gunfire. Right after the liberation, they succeeded to restore it enough to be able to hold services in the church. A detailed restoration and decorating unfortunately did not occur before the present times. Petrovdan (St. Perar's Day) was pronounced to be the city Slava.

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MANASTIR JOŠANICA / MONASTERY JOŠANICA

Manastir Jošanica nalazi se na 10. km zapadno od Jagodine ispod sela Prnjavora, sa leve strane Jošaničke reke, na lepom i ravnom mestu između brda Čukare i Ravnog gaja u podnožju Crnog Vrh. O podizanju manastira Jošanice brojne su legende i u



mnogim od njih kao ktitor slovi knez Lazar, ali do danas nije datirano tačno vreme u kome je sazidan, ni ko je bio zadužbinar. Po narodnom predanju : knez Lazar je podigao Jošanicu da bi se u njoj venčao sa kneginjom Milicom, po drugom da bi se u njoj ispitao, a venčao se u Ravanici. Zidan u svedenim oblicima Moravske škole hram je osmišljen kao jednobrodna građevina sa pripratom i naosom koji su nadvišeni dvema kupolama. Prema mišljenju stručnjaka predstavlja hram nadgrobnog karaktera. Istini je najpribližnije da je zidana u 15 veku. Crkva posvećena Svetom Nikoli, smeštena u dolini reke Jošanice, podno Crnog vrha, predstavlja najstariju građevinu u jagodinskoj opštini. Živopis na fasadi (koja je prema ostacima bila islikana) slabo je sačuvan i konzerviran je 70-ih godina prošlog veka. Današnji hram je posle većeg oštećenja obnovljen 1786. godine sa izvesnim kasnijim dograđivanjima. To je istovremeno i prvi pisani podatak o manastiru Jošanica. Među manastirskim poklonima valja pomenuti tri zvona koja je za čast i spomen 1832 godine poklonio knez Miloš, i kočije koje je manastiru poklonio kralj Milan Obrenović početkom 20 veka. Stari konak manastirski sazidao je jeromonah Milentije Tošić krajem 18. veka, a iz temelja je obnovljen aktivnostima Društva za obnovu konaka i 1996 godine osveštao ga je pokojni dr. Sava Vuković, episkop šumadijski.

Narodni sabor se okuplja o Cvetima, Velikoj Gospojini i "Mladom Sv. Nikoli", kao i o Sv. Pantelejmonu, gde se zbog velikog broja vernika služba vrši pod vedrim nebom u manastirskom dvorištu. Pri okupljanju o Sv. Pantelejmonu iznose se mošti sveca koje se nalaze u manastiru. Dok je jedan deo mošti Sv. Pantelejmona nalazi i u crkvi Sv. Petke na Kalemegdanu.

The Monastery Jošanica is situated 10km west from Jagodina just beneath the village Prnjavor. It lies on a beautiful flat spot between the Čukara hill and Ravni Gaj on the left side of the Jošanica River below the Crni Vrh Mountain.

There are many legends about the construction of the monastery and in most of them, prince Lazar is mentioned as the ktetor. However, until the present day, the exact time of the construction or the identity of the one who built it hasn't been confirmed. According to the people's legends, prince Lazar was the one to build Jošanica in order to marry princess Milica or to help him decide and then later marry in Ravanica.

It was built portraying the architecture of Morava School. The temple was taught out as a single-nave building with a naos out-topped by two domes. As said by the experts, the temple resembles a memorial plate. It is most likely that it was built in the 15th century.

The church dedicated to St. Nikola located near Jošanica River, beneath the peak Crni Vrh is the oldest building in the municipality of Jagodina. The art covering the façade (according to the ruins, it used to be painted) is in a bad shape and was conserved in the 70s of the last century. The temple that exists today was restored in 1786. with certain upgrades built in later. This was also the first written document about the existence of Jošanica.

Among the valuable gifts that the monastery received there were three bells - a gift of honor in 1832. from prince Miloš and a carriage – a gift from Miloš Obrenović in the beginning of the 20th century.

The old Konak (residence) in the monastery was built by hiermonk Milentije Tošić in the end of the 18th century and was restored all the way to the foundation because of the effort of the Society for Renewing Konaks. It was consecrated by the departed Dr. Sava Vuković, the bishop (episkop) of Šumadija in the year of 1996

The People's assembly is gathers during feasts (slavas) Cveti, Velika Gospojina, St. Nikola (in summer) and St. Panteleimon. The service is held under the open sky because numerous believers appear. The relics of the saint that belong to the monastery are brought outside during the St. Panteleimon fiest. A part of St. Panteleimon's relics is kept in St. Petka's church in Kalemegdan.





MANASTIR KALENIĆ / MONASTERY KALENIĆ

Ni malo slučajno jedna od najlepših pesama velikog pesnika Vaska Pope nosi naslov Kalenić, jer on svojom lepotom zaista deluje inspirativno. I raskošno dekorativna plastika i živopis koji, (iako oštećen) pripada najlepšim celinama srpskog srednjevekovnog slikarstva, čine levačku svetinju pravom dragocenošću.

Manastir sa crkvom Vavedenja zidao je u živopisnom Levču od 1407-1413 godine peharnik Bogdan, viši dostojanstvenik na dvoru Despota Stefana Lazarevića, sa ženom Milicom i bratom Petrom. Iako pripada Moravskoj arhitektonskoj školi, Kalenić je građen po sasvim novom pristupu svog graditelja. Iz tog razloga Kalenić predstavlja najrazvijeniji i najoriginalniji lik crkvene građevine u srpskoj arhitekturi onog doba. Neimar je želeo da stvori lep utisak spoljnim izgledom crkve, tako da su svi delovi zgrade harmonično sklopljeni, podređeni centralnom kubetu kao dominantnom. Fasada je izvedena naizmeničnim slojevima kamena peščara i tri reda opeke sa četiri reda fuga - slojeva belog maltera. U okviru Moravske škole fresko slikarstva, freske manastira Kalenić predstavljaju jedinstveno dostignuće jer su izvanredno crtane i prijatno dekorisane.

It is no coincidence that one of the most beautiful poems of Vasko Popa is named after this monastery since its beauty is truly inspirational. Opulent and picturesque (although damaged) it is one of the most beautiful elements of the medieval art which makes this jewel of Levač a true treasure.

The monastery with the church of Vavedenje in the scenic Levač in 1407 – 1413 was built by protovestiarios Bogdan, a higher dignitary in the palace of Despot Stefan Lazarević, with his wife Milica and brother Petar.

Although it belongs to the Morava school of architecture, Kalenić was built in a different style, as a preference of its designer. This is why Kalenić represents the most developed and unique church building in Serbian architecture of that era. Neimar wanted to make a good impression by making the exterior of the church attractive and so all parts of the building are harmoniously put with a central dome dominating the space. Facade is completed with layers of sandstone and three layers of brick with four coats of white mortar.

Frescos of the monastery Kalenić represent a unique artistic accomplishment since they are exceptionally drawn and beautifully decorated in the manner of Morava School of fresco-painting.



MANASTIR RAVANICA / MONASTERY RAVANICA

Ravanica koju je između 1376 - 1385. godine zidao knez Lazar Hrebeljanović namenjujući je za svoju grobnu crkvu, danas čuva svete mošti kitora.

Manastirska crkva Vaznesenja Gospodnjeg deo je utvrđenog manastirskog kompleksa koji, osim nje čine tvrđava i konaci. U srednjem veku manastir je poznat pod imenom Ravno. Manastir čine tvrđava, konak i sama crkva. Tvrđava je podignuta verovatno nešto ranije od crkve, još za života Kneza Lazara, što se može videti i pročitati na restauriranoj i visoko izdignutoj severnoj kuli. Po zapisu iz 17. veka saznaje se da je imala sedam kula od kojih je većina restaurirana. Manastirski konak podignut u 18. veku spada u retko sačuvane građevine tog vremena. To je velika jednospratna zgrada smeštena odmah do crkve i svojom arhitekturom podseća na zdanja manastira u Vojvodini. Ozidana smenjivanjem horizontalnih redova žućkastog peščara, sa po tri reda opeke povezanih širokim malternim spojnica, poseduje prave attribute Moravske škole. Živopis u crkvi spada u prvorazredna srednjovekovna ostvarenja zidnog slikarstva, a rozete predstavljaju i osoben klesarski rad.

Ravanica se nalazi na desnoj obali živopisne klisure istoimene reke Ravanice, u ataru sela Senje, osam kilometara istočno od Čuprije, 21 km istočno od Jagodine.

Posle šestovekovnog seljenja ovde su konačno donete i položene mošti Kneza Lazara.



Lazar Hrebeltanović is the one who built Ravanica between the years 1376 and 1385. He intended for it to be his crypt-church, and the saint relics of the Ktetor are still kept in the church.

The monastery's church of Vaznesenje (The Ascension of Jesus), along with the tower and konaks (residences), is a part of the set monastery complex.

The monastery was known by the name Ravno in the middle ages. The monastery includes a tower, a konak and the church itself. The tower was probably built some time before the church, while prince Lazar was still alive. The evidence of this can be seen and read on a high and restored northern tower.

According to the writing from the 17th century, the monastery had 7 towers, many of which had been restored. The konak, built in the 18th century, is one of the rare buildings maintained since those times. This is a large one-floor building, built right beside the church, and with its architecture resembles monasteries in Vojvodina.

Since it was constructed by using horizontal layers of yellowish sandstone with three rows of bricks, connected by wide coatings of mortar, it possesses all the qualities of Morava School of architecture. The paintings inside the church represent the high class masterpieces in wall painting of the middle ages, and the rosettes show a unique style of sculpturing.

Ravanica is located on the right side of a picturesque gorge of the Ravanica River, near the village Senje, 8km east of Čuprija city, 21km east of Jagodina.

After six centuries of moving, the relics of prince Lazar were brought to this monastery.



MANASTIR MANASIJA / MANASIJA MONASTERY

Sagrađen između 1408 - 1418 godine, kao zadužbina Stefana Lazarevića, Lazarevog nasljednika i srpskog despota, manastir Resava - Manasija sa svojom crkvom, konacima, zidinama sa jedanaest kula, u kojoj je radila čuvena Resavska prepisivačka škola, svedoči i danas o sjaju srednjevekovne Srbije.

Crkva Sv.Trojice, najveći i najmonumentalniji izdanak Moravske škole, zidana je samo od kamenih tesanika, što je neobično za stil kome pripada, a plastična ornamentika je izuzetno lepa, baš kao i živopis. Manasija se nalazi u neposrednoj blizini Despotovca, u klisuri reke Resave pod planinom Beljanicom.

The monastery was built between the years of 1408 and 1418 as the foundation of Srefan Lazarević, the heir of Lazar and the Serbian despot.

With its church, konaks, walls with eleven towers where the famous Resava School resided, the monastery Resava-Manasije is a testament of the glory of medieval Serbia.

The church of Sv. Trojstvo (the Holy Trinity) is the greatest and the most monumental product of Morava School. It was made of 'tesanik' stone, which is unusual for the architectural style it belongs to. The paintings and the ornaments are particularly beautiful.

Manasija is located near Despotovac, close to the gorge of the Resava River beneath Beljanica mountain.



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MANASTIR SISOJEVAC / MONASTERY SISOJEVAC



Obnavljanjem u poslednjoj deceniji 20. veka manastir Sisojevac sa crkvom Preobraženja Gospodnjeg novim sjajem prekrpio je patinu, koja je sačuvala ostatke lepog zdanja moravske stilske škole. Zidan verovatno krajem 14 veka. Sisojevac ostacima svog živopisa pravi paralelu sa ravaničkim, pa

najverovatnije da je stvoren slikarskom rukom ravaničkih majstora. Nalazi se u južno kučajskom području uz samo izletište Sisevac.

The monastery Sisojevac with the church of Preobraženje (The Transfiguration of Jesus) was restored in the 20th century and it brought back the glow of the glorious foundation of Morava School that had been hidden behind the layers of rust. It had probably been built in the 14th century and its paintings are similar to those of Monastery Ravanica and it is assumed that it was painted by the craftsmen of Ravanica. It is located in the southern Kučaj's region near the excursion site Sisevac.





ARBORARIJUM SRETENA ADŽIĆA-BOTANIČKA BAŠTA/ ARBORARIUM OF SRETEN ADŽIĆ - THE BOTANICAL GARDEN

Park i botanička bašta Učiteljskog fakulteta u Jagodini, jednog od najstarijih u Evropi, koji je formirao, 1898 godine tadašnji upravnik Muške učiteljske škole, Sreten Adžić, pod nazivom "Školski ukrasni park". Park je površine 1,67 ha na prostoru kod zgrade Učiteljskog fakulteta, Stare učiteljske škole, Istorijskog arhiva, i zgrade umetničkih ateljea, u starom gradskom jezgri, i u njemu se sada nalazi 215 stabala i 40 vrsta biljaka.

Među ostacima biljaka i drveća je i jedan hrast lužnjak star 500 godina, jedan platan od 109 godina, 2 ginko stabla stara preko 40 godina, 20 stabala lešnika visine preko 30 metara (grozdovi ovog drveta imaju i po 9 lešnika), bukva koja raste do 30 metara visine, više od 20 stabala tuje, i drvo glog visoko preko 5 metara, što je prava retkost u našoj sredini.

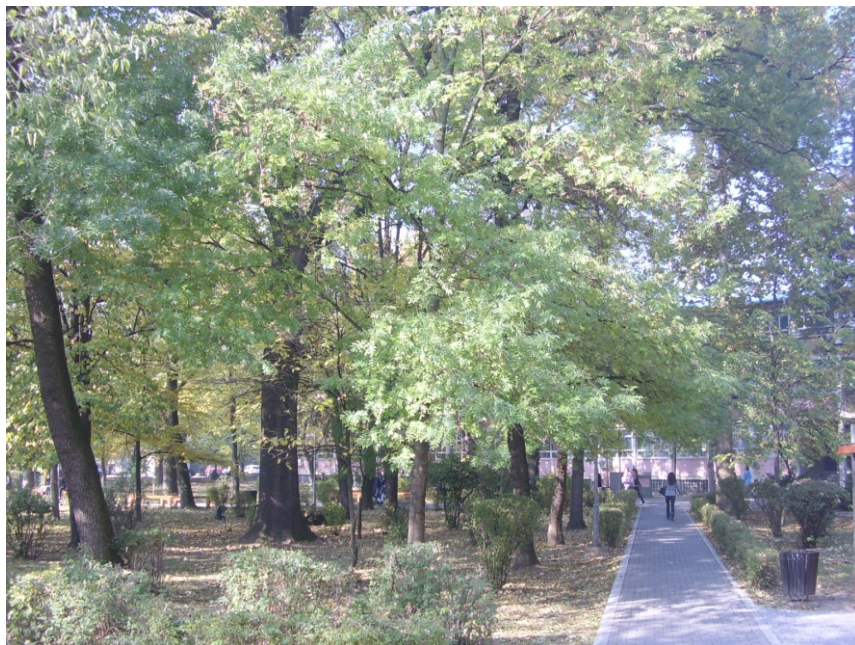
Park je posedovao i staklenik za umnožavanje biljaka i tu je nastala jagodinska botanička bašta koja je bila srž parka, stariji od jednog dela botaničke bašte u Beogradu. U parku su bila brojna znamenita stabla iz Srbije i sveta, koje je profesor Adžić prikupljao, s obzirom da je odlično poznao botaniku, što lično što putem pošiljki koje su mu slali njegovi prijatelji i kolege širom sveta koje je imao, ali su ona uništena u ratovima koji su se vodili na ovom podneblju, kao i „lošim potezima lokalnih i prosvetnih vlasti Srbije pre svega skraćivanjem parka“.

U parku je bilo i pet "poljskih učionica", čiju je izgradnju inicirao Adžić i bile su kao takve prve učionice u svetu. Od kojih su danas sačuvane i rekonstruisane svega tri učionice.

Sreten Adžić vodio je dnevnik bašte do 1912. godine.

„Osim svega toga, ova livadica koju vanredno lepo zaokrugljuje šibljje od biserka i drugog bilja, ima na sredini vanredno lepu smrču-srebrniku ,koja je u proleće na suncu kao prelivena rastopljenim srebrom, a podalje tri prelivene piramide od natmurene zagasito zelene tise, kao kontrast srebrnski.“ - izvod iz dnevnika Sretena Adžića.

Učiteljski fakultet u Jagodini intezivno radi na restauraciji i obnavljanju ovog izuzetno zanimljivog dnevnika. O stablima se brinu studenti i profesori, koji su pored svakog stabla i žbuna na latinskom i srpskom jeziku ispisali njihove nazive, poreklo i karakteristike.



The park and the Botanical garden of the Pedagogical Faculty in Jagodina is one of the oldest in Europe established by the head of the Pedagogical Faculty for men in 1898. Sreten Adžić who named it The school's Decorative Park. This park is 1,67 hectares long and is placed by the building of the Pedagogical Faculty, the old teachers' school, historical archives and the old art studios, in the heart of the old part of the city. It now contains 215 trees and 40 types of plants.

Among the plants and trees left, there is one slavonian oak which is 500 years old, one 109 year old platanus tree, two ginko trees over 40 years old, 20 over thirty meters high hazelnut trees (clusters of this tree have nine and a half hazelnuts), a beech that grows over 30 meters in height, more than 20 trees of thuja and a hawthorn tree over 5 meters high which is a real rarity in our environment.

The park also contained a greenhouse for reproducing plants and this is where Jagodina's botanical garden, the essential part of the park, was established. Some parts of it were even older than the botanical garden in Belgrade. There were many significant plants from Serbia and the world in the garden which professor Adžić collected since he was well acquainted with the botanical science. Some of it he collected personally, and some of it was sent by his friends from different parts of the world but many of the plants were destroyed in wars fought in this area or 'by the bad judgment of the local and the authority of Serbia, above all making the park smaller'.

There were also five 'outdoor classrooms' in the park that were built thanks to the initiative of Adžić, and those were the first classrooms of this kind in the world.

Sreten Adžić kept a diary of the garden until the 1912.

'Alongside all of this, this little meadow which is wonderfully encircled by the bushes of snowberry and other plants, has an extraordinarily beautiful spruce in the middle which in the Spring sunlight looks as if it were covered in silver. A bit further, there are three pyramids of a gloomy dark-green taxus baccata, a true contrast to the silvery spruce' – taken from the journal of Sreten Adžić.

The Pedagogical Faculty in Jagodina is working on the restoration and renovation of this exceptionally interesting journal, and the students and the teachers are taking care of the trees. Next to each tree in the garden, they put a note with its name, origin and characteristics in both Serbian and Latin.

Ulaz /
Entry



Sporedni ulaz /
Secondary entry





ARAČLIJSKI POTOK- ĐURĐEVO BRDO / ARAČLIJSKI POTOK – DJURDJEVO BRDO (HILL)

Jedino je Aračlijski potok sačuvao romantiku i mir prošlih vremena.

Na samom obodu grada Jagodine prostire se višehektarski park koji Jagodinci zovu Đurđevo brdo ili Aračlijski potok. To je bilo porodično imanje koje je 1902. godine gradu poklonio na trajno korišćenje Stevan Ivanović u znak sećanja na svog oca, jednog od znamenitih jagodinskih građana, Atanasija Ivanovića, daleko poznatog kao Tasa Aračlija.

Atanasije Tasa Ivanović 1799-1896. jedan od najvećih Srba koji je govorio turski, grčki, ruski i rumunski jezik, i jedno vreme bio starešina lične garde Miloša Obrenovića.

Nadimak Aračlija je dobio jer je godinama skupljao porez (harač ili arač) od srpskih Cigana i sa cinskim odredima učestvovao u srpsko-mađarskom sukobu 1848 i 1849. godine u Vojvodini.

Imanje Ivanovića na Đurđevom brdu danas je park i omiljeno šetalište Jagodinaca koji su na samom ulazu podigli spomen – česmu kao sećanje na dobrotvorni gest Tase Aračlije i njegovih naslednika.

To je svojevrsna oaza zelenila i cveća, predviđen je za opuštanje, opremljen klupama za odmor, stazama za šetnju, dečijim zabavnim parkom .

Park je u centralnom delu obogaćen prelepom letnjom pozornicom sa amfiteatrom za 1200 posetilaca, na kojoj se i priređuje jedna od najpoznatijih manifestacija «Jagodinsko kulturno leto» u organizaciji jagodinskog Centra za kulturu «Svetozar Marković».

Aračlijski potok is the only place that kept the romantic note and the peacefulness of the past times.

At the very edge of Jagodina, there is a couple of hectares long park that citizens of Jagodina call Djurdjevo brdo or Aračlijski potok. This used to be a private family asset that was given to the city of Jagodina as a gift in 1902 by Stevan Ivanović in momoriam to his father, who was one of the respectable citizens of Jagodina, Atanasije Ivanović well known as Tasa Aračlija.

Atanasije Tasa Ivanović 1799-1896 was on of the most important Serbs who spoke Turkish, Greek, Russian, Romanian and was also a head of the personal guard of Miloš Obrenović for a while.

He got the nickname aračlija because he was the one to collect taxes (harač or arač) from Serbian gypsies and also participated with cinic squads in Serbian-Hungarian battle in 1848 and 1849 in Vojvodina.

What used to belong to Ivanović family is now a park and a favorite area for long walks of Jagodina residents who as a sign of gratitude built a drinking fountain, a monument to the kind gesture of Tasa Aračlija and his successors.

This is one of a kind oasis of green and flowers envisaged as place to relax with benches to sit and rest, walking paths

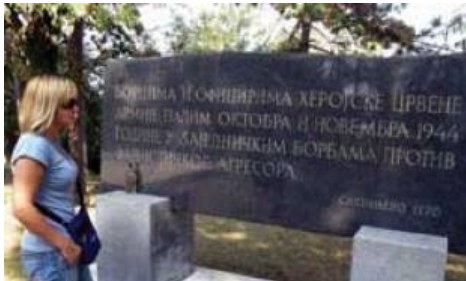
and an entertainment park for children. In the central part, the park is enriched with a beautiful summer stage with an amphitheatre for 1,200 visitors where one of the most famous events The Culture Summer of Jagodina is held, organized by Jagodina's Culture Center Svetozar Marković.



RUSKO GROBLJE – MEMORIJALNI KOMPLEKS / RUSSIAN CEMETERY – A MEMORIAL PARK

Memorijalni kompleks je Spomen kosturnica borcima i oficirima Crvene armije u Jagodini koji su poginuli 1944. godine. Sahranjeni su ostaci 1.170 pripadnika Crvene armije poginulih braneći desetak gradova u centralnoj Srbiji.

Spomen kosturnica podignuta je 1962. godine a obnovljena i rekonstruisana 2003. godine, uz pomoć Ambasade Rusije. Više komisija je učestvovalo dva meseca u formiranju grobnice sa ostacima sahranjenih u dva nivoa, u metalnim sanducima. Tada je ulaz u grobnicu i trajno zatvoren. Memorijalni kompleks je na površini 3.0 ha, i zasađen je malim borovima sa uređenim stazama.



Na Dan pobede i Dan oslobođenja Jagodine, uz prisustvo članova Ambasade Ruske Federacije, obeležava se sećanje na pale borce i polaže se cveće na spomen-obeležje žrtvama.

Odmah po formiranju Memorijalnog kompleksa, porodice žrtava nastradalih u borbi za slobodu, su dolazile i donosile grumenje zemlje iz Rusije

rasturajući ga oko groba (jer je takav običaj u Rusi). Informacije o njihovim pokojnicima došle do njih tek posle preseljenja i otvaranja kosturnice. Neki su čak i 80-ih godina prošlog veka tek saznali za grobnicu u Jagodini.

Po dokumentaciji SUBNORA sahranjeno je: 362 vojnika palih za oslobođenje Jagodine, 349 za oslobođenje Kraljeva, 329 Kragujevca, 56 Kruševca, 42 za oslobođenje Užica, 30 Niša, 2 za oslobođenje Valjeva. Za 1.109 boraca, 5 visokih i 6 nižih oficira, kao i za 22 borca, 7 viših i 16 nižih oficira i 5 podoficira nema podataka.

This memorial park is a monument-crypt to fighters and officers of the Red Army in Jagodina who died in 1944. The remains of 1,170 soldiers of the Red Army who fought defending around 10 cities in Central Serbia are buried there.

The monument-crypt was built in 1962. and then rebuilt and reconstructed in 2003. with the support of the Russian embassy. Several committees participated in forming the crypt in which the remains are buried on two levels in metal coffins. That was when the entrance to the crypt was entirely sealed.

The memorial park covers 3 hectares of land, and has an arranged walking area surrounded by small pine trees.

The Day of the Victory and Liberation of Jagodina, in the presence of the members of the Embassy of the Russian Federation, is a day to remember and honor the memory of the fallen soldiers. Flowers are placed on the memorial crypt to honor the victims.

As soon as the crypt was constructed, the families of the victims came and brought clods of gravel from Russia to put around the crypt (this was a tradition in Russia to honor the deceased). The information about the victims being buried in this crypt reached many of them just after they were already buried. Many didn't even know about the crypt until the 80s of the last century.

According to the SUBNOR data, victims buried in the crypt are: 362 soldiers who died to liberate Jagodina, 349 died to liberate Kraljevo, 329 for Kragujevac, 56 for Kruševac, 42 for Užice, 30 for Niš, 2 for Valjevo. However, there is no data concerning 1,109 fallen soldiers, 5 highest-ranking and 6 lower-ranking officers, as well as 22 fighters, 7 higher-ranking and 16 lower-ranking officers and 5 noncommissioned officers.



Sporedni ulaz /
Secondary entry



SKVER - CENTAR JAGODINE / SQUARE – THE CENTER OF JAGODINA

„Kad god se nađem u nekom nepoznatom gradu ja prvo tražim gde je njihova Knez Mihajlova...“ Ove reči velikog putopisca Mome Kapora iskazuju potrebu da se čovek odredi u prostoru gde se našao, da oseti gde je centar oko koga se sve gradi i okreće.



Grad Jagodina je od srednjeg veka, od prvog svog pomena 1399. godine, bio u pesmi opevan kao „Jagodinska krstasta čaršija“ jer su se u njoj ukrštali putevi prema stranama sveta, Carigradski drum na liniji Sever-Jug, i Kragujevački prema Resavi na liniji Zapad - Istok. Na Skveru su se tokom šetnji razmenjivali prvi pogledi, prve ljubavne strasti, nade i patnje, tada mladih a danas i starih Jagodinaca.

Na ideju izgradnje Skvera došlo se iz razloga što se htelo postaviti jedinstveno obeležje posvećeno ratnicima palim za slobodu počevši od Kočine krajine 1788. godine, preko Prvog Svetskog rata 1918 i Balkanskih ratova.

Na prostoru gde je bio otvoreni prostor gradske pijace i opštinske vage, bilo je i prirodno postaviti takvo obeležje i znamenje grada. Tako je počeo da se gradi današnji Skver - prostor namerno označen evropskom reči što je pokazivalo želju za evropskim načinom života.

Oko Skvera započinjao je ne samo novi grad već i evropska kultura ponašanja i običaja, tako da je Skver postao - Centar Jagodine. Od tada 30-ih godina prošlog veka, Skver je postao mali centar sveta, za sve Jagodince, omladinu, ljubavnike, radnike, štrajkače, demonstrante, decu poslednjih godina i za sugrađane penzionere. Imenom „Skver Narodne omladine“, sam skver je nekoliko godina bio jedini Korzo.

U Istorijskom arhivu u Jagodini čuva se kompletna dokumentacija o izgradnji Skvera kao i izgradnji spomenika na Skveru Narodne omladine, od osnivanja prvog odbora 1922. do otkrivanja spomenika.

Svečanosti otkrivanja spomenika počele su na Dan mira (11. novembra) i Dan ujedinjenja (1. decembar). Novoizabrani patrijarh Srpske pravoslavne crkve, Varnava, u pratnji vladike raško - prizrenske eparhije Serafima, osveštao je ovo zdanje 7.12.1930 godine. Otkrivanje je objavljeno pucnjevima iz počasnog topa - prangije, uz pratnju crkvenih zvona.

Spomenik je podignut u čast i slavu 200 Jagodinaca palih za opštu stvar, da žive u slobodnoj i zajedničkoj domovini, od dobrovoljnih priloga prikupljenih iz naroda. Od 400 ratnika - boraca koje je tada mala Jagodina imala poslati u rov, u proseku je svaki drugi poginuo.

Spomenik palim Jagodincima u ratovima od 1912-1918. je delo mladog vajara, Frane Menegel Dinčića poreklom iz Dalmacije, izuzetno zapaženog autora 20. veka.

Projektant jagodinskog Skvera Narodne omladine bio je Srećko Krajačić, samoupravni inženjer opštine, što govori o Jagodinskom projektu, ucrtane su konture dvodelnog parka, koji je ograđen balustradom izrađenom u Jagodinskoj fabrici Cementih prerađevina, Morisa Tajtacaka. Park je formirao i zasadio i o njemu brinuo do početka 2. Svetskog rata, Celih (poreklom Čeh), baštovan Kosovljaninove pivare. Idejno rešenje Spomenika palim borcima u Jagodini 1912-1918, koje je i prikazano na spomeniku je:

Pri dnu stuba s desne strane izrađen je čovek od venčačkog kamena koji predstavlja roba svezanog lancima iz doba od pre 550 godina;

Pri dnu stuba s leve strane izrađena je majka - robinja od venčačkog kamena, sa bebom u levoj ruci na krilu u doječem stavu, a u desnoj ruci drži mač, objašnjavajući detetu kako se njegov rod - nacija pati u ropstvu pod Turcima i zavetuje ga kada bude odraslo da se lati mača, i da mačem raskine ropske lance i oslobodi svoj narod od turskog ropstva;

S prednje strane pri dnu stuba utisnut je reljef od bronzine koji označava Karađorđev ustanak 1804;

Pozadi pri dnu stuba utisnut je reljef od bronzine koji označava ustanak Kapetana Koče iz 1790 godine;

Pri vrhu stuba utisnuti su reljefi od bronzine koji označavaju spreda s leva na desno Takovski ustanak iz 1815 godine,

Rat srpsko-turski iz 1876-1878, i oslobođenje Niša, Pirota i Vranja;

Rat srpsko-turski iz 1912 godine i srpsko-bugarski 1913

Na vrhu stuba izrađena je statua od bronzne Srpskog vojnika sa ratnom opremom sa Solunskog fronta, u stavu napred sa puškom u desnoj ruci, koji objavljuje Jagodincima, da je srpska vojska sa svojim saveznicima izvršila oslobađanje Makedonije, Crne Gore, Stare Srbije i Srbije sa Jagodinom i da Jagodincima ostavlja slobodu, a da će on ići dalje u pravcu severo – zapadnom, da bi sa svojim drugovima oslobodio ostatak Srbije i braću Srbe, Hrvate, Slovence preko Drine, Save i Dunava od Austrougarskog jarma.

‘Whenever I find myself in an unfamiliar city, the first thing I look for is their Knez Mihailova street...’ These words of a famous writer Momo Kapor, represent the need of a person to get to know a place, to find and experience the center of a city around which everything is built and settled. Ever since the Middle Ages when it was mentioned for the first time in 1399, the city of Jagodina was described as The cross-like Carsija Jagodina because the roads to Istanbul on North-South line and Kragujevac toward Resava on the West-East line intertwined there.

The first looks of love and passion, hopes and sorrows of then young and now old Jagodina residents were shared during walks down the city square.

The idea to build the city square arose because a unique monument, dedicated to the heroes fallen for the freedom of Kočina Krajina in the year of 1788, World War I in 1918 and Balkan Wars, was to be situated in it.

In an open area of the city market and municipality, it was only natural to build a square – one true symbol of a city. This is how the construction of the square, as it is today, began. The European word ‘square’ was used on purpose to demonstrate the aspiration to the European life-style.

Not only was the new city built around the Square, but the new culture and customs arose as well, and so the Square became the new center of Jagodina.

Since the 30s of the last century, the Square became a little center of the world for all Jagodina residents, youth, lovers, workers, protesters, children and for those retired. By the name of the Public Square of Youth, the Square itself was the only Corso for a couple of years.

The complete documentation about the construction of the Square and the Monument on the Square of Public Youth, since the establishing of the first committee in 1922 to revealing the monument, is kept in the historical archives.

The ceremony of revealing the Monument began on November 11th – The Day of Peace and December 1st- The Day of Unity. The newly elected patriarch of the Serbian orthodox church Varnava, followed by the bishop of the Diocese of Raška-Prizren Serafim consecrated this edifice on December 7th 1930. The revealing was accompanied by firing the honorary cannon – prangija, along with the sound of the church bells.

The monument was built as a testament to the honor and fame of the 200 Jagodina's citizens who died for the common good, to live in a free homeland. The money for monument construction was gained thanks to the public donations. There were 400 fighters who went to the battle and almost half of them died.

The monument for the citizens of Jagodina who died in the war in 1912 – 1918 was designed by a young artist Frane Menegel Dinčić from Dalmatia, very famous in 20th century.

The designer of the Jagodina's Square of Public Youth was Srećko Krajačić, an autonomous engineer of the municipality, which says a lot about the project. The lines of a two-part park, surrounded by the balustrade made in the cement factory of Moris Tajtacak in Jagodina were inscribed into it. The one who formed, planted the garden, and took care of the park since the beginning of the World War II was Celih (Czech by origin), a gardener of Kosovljanin brewery.

The idea of the Monument to the Fallen Heroes in Jagodina from 1912 – 1918 shown on the headstone is:

On the bottom of the pillar, on its right side, is a man made of marble representing a chained slave from 550 years ago;

On the bottom of the pillar, on its left side, is a mother-slave made of marble as well, with a baby in a breast-feeding position in her left arm and a sword in her right arm, explaining to the child how her people and nation suffer in slavery under the reign of Turks and compels it to become a fighter when it grows up, cut the chains of slavery and free its people from Turks' brutality.

A relief made of bronze symbolizing Karadjordje's uprising in 1804 is carved on the front side on the bottom of the pillar.

Another bronze relief is carved on the bottom back of the pillar, this one representing the uprising of Captain Koča in 1790.

On the top of the pillar reliefs made of bronze are carved, meaning from left to right:

Uprising in Takovo in 1815.

Serbian-Turkish war in 1876-1878 and the liberation of Niš, Pirot and Vranje
Serbian-Turkish war of 1912 and Serbian-Bulgarian of 1913

On the top of the pillar, there is a statue of a Serbian soldier made of bronze with war equipment from Salonika front in a position ready to fight. He holds a gun in his right hand, announcing to the people of Jagodina that Serbian army has succeeded in freeing Macedonia, Montenegro, old Serbia and Serbia with Jagodina and that he is giving freedom to the people of Jagodina but that he will continue to go towards the North-West so that he could help his fellow warriors to liberate the rest of Serbia and Serbs, Croats, Slovenians over Drina, Sava and Danube from Austria-Hungarian chains.



MUZEJ NAIVNE I MARGINALNE UMETNOSTI/ THE MUSEUM OF NAIVE AND MARGINAL ART



Jagodinski Muzej naivne umetnosti je jedan od najvećih dokumentacionih centara za proučavanje naivne umetnosti u Evropi, u svojoj branši najveći je na Balkanu i jedan od najznačajnijih u svetu. Kao prva muzejska ustanova za naivnu umetnost u Srbiji, osnovana je 1960 godine, sa početnim fondom od 39 slika i 2

skulpture. Dela sa kojima je započelo formiranje zbirke su slike i skulpture Janka Brašića iz Oparića, a zatim i ostalih samoukih umetnika iz uže Srbije, nastala od 1935. godine.

Muzej je smešten u zgradi građenoj 1929. za potrebe ovdašnje porodice Božidara Ristića, vlasnika pletarske fabrike „Balon“ porodice Ristić. Arhitekta - projektant je spoljni izgled zgrade osmislio prema fotosu, koji je industrijalac - investitor doneo sa nekog putovanja po Holandiji. Zgrada Muzeja je pod zaštitom Republičkog zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture. Ova autentična zgrada restaurirana je i adaptirana za potrebe Muzeja i prilagođena uslovima za rad muzejske ustanve 1966. godine.

Od 1970. godine bavi se organizovanjem Salona samoukih likovnih umetnika, a od 1985. Galerija prerasta u Muzej naivne umetnosti. Danas je to ustanova sa bogatom zbirkom kao i izložbenom i izdavačkom delatnošću. Zbirka Muzeja je integracionalnog karaktera i broji preko 3000 dela (slike, skulpture, crteži i grafike), oko 280 umetnika iz perioda od 1930. do danas.

Stalna postavka na kojoj se nalazi 200 dela je locirana na tri nivoa Muzeja na preko 400 m² izložbenog prostora. U Muzeju naivne umetnosti organizuju se likovne manifestacije: „Bijenale naivne umetnosti“ od 1981 godine, i „Kolonija naivne umetnosti“ od 1984. godine. Priređuju se samostalne i grupne izložbe sa najznačajnijim autorima, u samom Muzeju ali i u zemlji i inostranstvu.

The Museum of Naive Art in Jagodina is one of the biggest documentation centers for exploring naive art in Europe and is in its branch the largest on the Balkans. It is also one of the most important museums of naive art in the world.

It was founded in 1960 as the first museum institution in Serbia with a collection of 39 paintings and 2 sculptures. The first works of the collection were paintings and sculptures by Janko Brašić from Oparić made in 1935. and many more afterwards made by other self-taught artists from inner Serbia

The museum is situated in a building constructed in 1929. for Božidar Ristić's family. Ristić was the owner of the Wickerwork factory Baloon. The architect – the project manager envisioned the exterior part of the building according to a photograph which the investor brought home from his trip to Holland. The building of the museum is under the protection of The Republic Cultural Heritage Preservation Institute.

This authentic building was restored, adapted and modified for the purposes of creating working conditions necessary for the museum's institution in 1966.

Since 1970 it is engaged in organizing Exhibitions of self-taught artists, and in 1985 the Gallery became the Museum of Naive Art. Today, this is an institution with a rich collection, active in publishing and arraying exhibitions as well. The museum's collection integrates more than 3,000 works (paintings, sculptures, drawings, graphics) from more or less 280 artists from the period of 1930. until the present day. The permanent exhibition that contains 200 works of art is set up on three levels of the Museum, on more than 400m² of the exhibiting area. Artistic events are also organized in the Museum of Naive Art: Biennale of Naive Art since 1981 and The Colony of Naive Art since 1984. Individual and group exhibitions with the most important authors are organized in the museum itself but also in the country or abroad.

The museum also deals with systematic protection of works from the first period of naive art, firstly Serbian and Yugoslav. It does so by gathering, systematizing through museological documentation research, exhibiting and printing works, and since 1994 those from abroad as well. This is how it keeps up with foreign movements concerning this matter since 2000. so that it could broaden its field of museological protection to marginal art as well.

The museum has a delicate task of giving the naive and marginal art the utter protection by demonstrating its essence and real artistic value and differentiating it from other areas of non-academic creation – the areas of amateurism and dilettantism.

Documentation center is structured by archiving and researching into several entities: inventory books, card files, photo files, clipping archive, CD and DVD archive, exhibition files and electronic forms of documentation.

The Museum of Naive Art is situated in the building built in 1929. in Boško Djuričić 10 street. The Museum's lounge of naive and marginal art was founded in 2006. and is positioned in Belgrade in the building of the Beton hala.



Address:

Boška Djuričića 10 35,000 Jagodina

Tel.: 035/223-419

www.naiveart.org.rs



ZAVIČAJNI MUZEJ - JAGODINA / JAGODINA HERITAGE MUSEUM

Zavičajni muzej u Jagodini je regionalni muzej kompleksnog tipa. Osnovan je 1954 godine, i smešten je u nekadašnjoj zgradi Sokolskog doma, koja je sagrađena 1935. godine, po projektu arhitekta Momira Korunovića (koji je poreklom iz sela Glogovca, nadomak Jagodine) a



koji je bio jedan od najvećih i najplodonosnijih srpskih arhitekata u prvoj polovini 20. veka. Ostao je upamćen kao začetnik savremenog srpsko-vizantijskog stila, koji je jedini arhitektonski originalni stil koji je nastao na ovim prostorima. Njegova znamenita zdanja po Jagodini su: iz 1924. g. ograđa oko Nove crkve, 1931. godine Dom jagodinskih trgovaca (danas zgrada Narodnog univerziteta).

Na stalnoj postavci po hronološkom principu izloženi su predmeti iz zbirki muzeja kroz četiri izložbena kruga. Prvi krug predstavlja prošlost Jagodine do Drugog svetskog rata, a u preostala tri depoa predstavljene su zbirke Arheološkog, Prirodnjačkog, Etnološkog, Istorijskog i Umetničkog odeljenja.

Prateći postavku izložbe, prolazi se zapravo kroz sveukupnu prošlost ovog kraja.

Među eksponatima stalne postavke, nalazi se svetski poznata neolitska statueta „Majka s detetom“, sa lokaliteta u Drenovcu, ali i brojni drugi, takođe značajni, svedoci bliže i dalje prošlosti. Posetioci među eksponatima stalne postavke takođe mogu naći izuzetne primerke rukopisa, i starih knjiga, posuđa, nakita, oružja, novca, stakla, srebra i drugih predmeta izložbene i uprebne vrednosti. U prostoru galerije Zavičajnog muzeja osim izložbi, održavaju se predavanja, promocije knjiga, radionice. Zavičajni muzej organizuje samostalno ili u saradnji sa drugim ustanovama priprema i štampa vredne publikacije.

Ulica Knjeginje Milice br. 82

35000 Jagodina

Tel.: 035/231-328

Heritage museum in Jagodina is a complex regional museum. It was founded in 1954 and is situated in a former building of Sokolski Dom built in 1935. and designed by the architect Momir Karunović (born in the village Glogovac near Jagodina) who was one of the best and the most productive architects in the first part of the 20. century. He is considered to be the founder of the contemporary Serbo-Byzantine architectural style which is the only architectural style that was originally established in this area. The famous creations of his in Jagodina are: The fence around the New church in 1924., The center of Jagodina's merchants in 1931 (the building of the Public University today).

In the permanent exhibition, the items are chronologically displayed in four different segments. The first part shows the history of Jagodina before World War II, and the remaining three parts are collections of Archeological, Natural, Ethnological, Historical and Art departments.

By following the exhibition, one can actually see the complete history of this area. Among the items displayed, there is also a famous Neolithic statuette A mother with a child that was found in Drenovac and many more important evidence of ancient and recent history. Within the permanent exhibition, visitors can also see the extraordinary examples of manuscripts, old books, kitchenware, weaponry, money, glass, silver and other items of aesthetical and practical value.

Apart from exhibitions, lectures, workshops and book promotions are also organized in the Heritage Museum. The Heritage Museum itself or in collaboration with other institutions also prepares and prints valuable publications.

Address:
Knjeginje Milice 82
35000 Jagodina
035/231-328

Prizemlje /
Ground floor



Galerija /
Gallery



MUZEJ VOŠTANIH FIGURA / THE MUSEUM OF WAX FIGURES

U delu turističko-sportsko-zabavnog kompleksa nalazi se Muzej voštanih figura. Muzej je osnovan 28 aprila 2008. godine, i „Voštane figure Srbije“ je izložba koja predstavlja najvažnije ličnosti naše istorije, kulture, nauke i sporta. U Muzeju je napravljena svojevrsna vrsta vremeplova, zamrznuta slika vremena u kome živimo.



Pored izloženih figura predstavljeni su takođe originalni kostimi, oružje kopije retkih knjiga, makete manastira i ratne zastave i barjaci. Na neki način je predstavljeno vreme i okruženje u kome su velikani Srbije živeli i radili.

Muzej je 121 muzej ovog tipa u svetu, šesti u Evropi i jedini na Balkanu te vrste. Muzej poseduje postavku od 29 eksponata, sa tendencijom proširenja, od istorije, crkve, kulture, nauke, politike i sporta, i predstavlja isključivo postavku Srpske istorije.

Doživite dijalog sa istorijom u poseti muzeju voštanih figura.

Ulica Stevana Ivanovića 2
35000 Jagodina
035/252-983
www.muzejvoštanihfigura.autentik.net

The Museum of Wax Figures is a part of tourist-sports-entertainment complex. The museum was founded on April 28th in 2008. and the exhibition Wax Figures of Serbia represents the most important individuals from our history, culture, science and sports. A unique kind of a time machine is set up in the museum, an image to portray the times we live in.

Besides the figures, the museum has the original costumes, weapons, copies of rare books, models of monasteries, war flags and torches. The time and place where important figures of Serbian history had lived and worked is in some ways represented.

This wax museum is the 121st in the world, sixth in Europe and the first on the Balkans. The museum's exhibition contains 29 figures, with a tendency to obtain more figures connected to history, church, culture, science, politics and sports exclusively concerning Serbian history.

Experience a unique encounter with history in the Museum of Wax Figures.

Address:

Stevana Ivanovića 2

35000 Jagodina

035/252-983

www.muzejvostanihfigura.autentik.net



CENTAR ZA KULTURU „SVETOZAR MARKOVIĆ“ / THE CULTURE CENTER „SVETOZAR MARKOVIĆ“



Ustanova kulture koja radi na organizaciji manifestacija kao što su: Jagodinsko kulturno leto, Dani komedije, Festival dečijeg stvaralaštva, Posela...

Rad na simbiozi kulture u turizmu i turizma u kulturi, ogleda se u promotivnoj i organizacionoj aktivnosti što kroz pozorišnih i bioskopskih aktivnosti, organizaciji izložbi, edukaciji, organizaciji

koncerata, književnih večeri i mnogih drugih, a koji mogu doprineti razvoju celokupne svesti na proputovanju ili boravku Jagodinom.

This is an institution that organizes events such as: The Cultural Summer of Jagodina, The Comedy Festival, the Festival of Children's Creativity, country parties...

It works on integrating culture into tourism, and tourism into culture and it does so through promoting and organizing events regarding theatre, art exhibitions, educational lectures, book promotions and many more. These events enhance the experience of visiting or staying in Jagodina. A tradition of many years in amateur comedy and the local creativity is maintained by organizing not only professional but also amateur, folklore and native troupes' performances.

Address:

Knjeginje Milice 25

35000 Jagodina

035/222-613



BIBLIOTEKA / THE LIBRARY

Svoje postojanje Biblioteka povezuje za osnivanje 1851. godine Čitališta jagodinskog, koje prerasta u Čitaonicu 1892. godine.

Puni uspon i razvoj Biblioteka beleži tek 80'-ih godina 20. veka, kada modernizuje unutrašnju organizaciju rada, formira odeljenja i službi i razvija mrežu ogranaka u svom okruženju.

Narodna biblioteka je danas moderna ustanova

sa dugogodišnjim radom sa knjigom i koja u svom fondu ima oko pola miliona knjiga i u mogućnosti je da izađe u susret svojim korisnicima u segment dečja knjiga, stručna literatura, referentna zbirka, beletristika, klasika, stara i tekuća periodika, zavičajna građa, stare i retke knjige.

Najstarija knjiga u posedu Biblioteke je „Žitije Petra Velikog“ Zaharija Orfelina iz 1772. godine, a među najvrednijima su „Istorija različitih slovenskih naroda“ Jovana Rajića i Gramatika Italijanska Vićentija Ljuštine, obe iz 1794 godine.



Inače Jagodinska biblioteka je matična biblioteka za Pomoravski okrug. Celokupni knjižni fond je u elektronskoj formi, tako da ga je moguće koristiti i preko interneta.

Takođe se bavi organizacijama Književnih večeri, ili klubova, izložbi i postavki tematskog karaktera.

Ul. Knjeginje Milice 2-4

035/245-480

www.jabooka.org.rs

The origin of the library is connected to the foundation of the so-called reading room in 1851 which later on in 1892 became the library.

The true success came in the 80s of the 20th century when the internal organization of working was readapted, the departments were formed and a network of divisions was established in its surroundings.

The Public Library today is a modern institution with a many-year long experience in working with books and has in its assortment more than half a million books and can assist its clients when in need of children's books, reference collection, fiction, classics, old and current periodicals, heritage literature, old and rare books.

The oldest book in the collection is The Hagiography of Peter the Great by Zaharije Orfelin written in 1772 and among the most valuable ones are The History of different Slovenian Peoples by Jovan Rajić and The Italian

Grammar by Vicente Lutiano, both written in 1794.

The library in Jagodina is the main library for Pomoravlje District.

The whole literary corpus can also be found in electric form and can be used over the internet.

The library also organizes events such as book promotions or clubs, exhibitions and displays of a thematic character.



Address:

Knjeginje Milice 2-4

35000 Jagodina

035/245-480

www.jabooka.org.rs



Prizemlje / Ground floor

Sprat / Floor

ZOOLOŠKI VRT / THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



2006. godine u Jagodini je osnovan Zoološki vrt, kao jedan u nizu segmenata obogaćivanja turističke ponude grada, stvaranjem uređene oaze za građane Jagodine i bliže i dalje okoline. Cilj osnivanja je bilo i omogućenje , pre svega deci, da se upoznaju sa živim primerima svekolikog životinjskog carstva. Pored toga posebnu draž daje posvećivanje pažnje flori kroz ukusno uređenje

parkovske površine zasađene retkim i vrednim biljnim vrstama. Što svakako ukazuje i na to da je osnivanje Zoološkog vrta u Jagodini, imalo i jednu vrstu edukativne note.

U Vrtu se trenutno nalazi preko 80 različitih atraktivnih životinjskih vrsta. Vrt se inače prostire na površini od oko 2 ha, i uređen je po najvišim svetskim standardima, sa obučanim vodičima, pešačkim stazama, klupama za odmor i restoranima.

Ul. Braće Dirak bb
035/244-728
www.zoovrtjagodina.rs

In 2006, the Zoo, an attractive oasis for the citizens of Jagodina and everyone else who comes to visit, was built as one of the ways to enrich the touristic attractions of Jagodina. The goal of establishing the Zoo also was to enable children to see some of the various animals that exist in animal kingdom. The rare and valuable plants in the park are also nicely decorated and taken care of so they add up to the experience. This also shows that opening the Zoo in Jagodina had an educational purpose as well. There are more than 80 different and attractive animal species in the Zoo. The Zoo is approximately 2 hectares wide and is arranged according to the highest international standards with trained guides, walking areas, benches for resting and restaurants.

Address:
Braće Dirak bb
35000 Jagodina
035/244-728
www.zoovrtjagodina.rs





AQUA PARK-JASSA / AQUA PARK –JASSA

Na udaljenosti od oko 2 km. od samog centra grada u turističko-sportsko-zabavnom kompleksu nalzi se AQUA PARK koji je počeo sa radom 2007 godine, i koji je trenutno na površinu od 3,5 ha. Sadrži 7 bazena za sportske i rekreativne aktivnosti sa vodenim atrakcijama za decu i sistemom tobogana ukupne dužine od oko 600 metara.

Jedan od bazena je i olimpijski bazen, koji po propisima svetske plivačke federacije ispunjava uslove za održavanje plivačkih i vaterpolo takmičenja. Ceo aqua park je osvetljen reflektorima što omogućava održavanje noćnih sportskih i kulturno zabavnih manifestacija.

U okviru samog parka nalaze se i tereni za mali fudbal, stoni tenis, košarku, odbojku, odbojku na pesku, stoni tenis i igralište za decu. Park poseduje restoran i pet kafe bara.

Inače u sklopu samog turističko sportskog centra su i skate park, paintball, teniski tereni, tereni za mali i veliki fudbal, karting staza ...

Ul. Knjeginje Milice 80 035/243-203
www.jassa.rs

The Aqua Park is situated about 2km away from the city center, as a part of the tourist-sports-entertainment complex. It was opened in 2007. and is currently 3.5 hectares wide.

It consists of seven pools for sports and recreational purposes and has water attractions for children with a system of water slides that are altogether 600m long.

One of the pools is olympic, built according to the rules of the International Swimming Federation, and contains all the conditions necessary for organizing any swimming or water polo competitions. The whole aqua park is equipped with light projectors which enables organizing cultural-entertainment and sports events at night.

As part of the park itself, there are terrains for football, table tennis, basketball, volleyball on sand, and a playground for children. There is also a restaurant and five bars in the park. On the grounds of the touristic-sports centre there is a skate park, paintball, tennis courts, football fields, carting lane...

Address:

Knjeginje Milice 80 35000 Jagodina

035/243-203

www.jassa.rs



Prilaz bazenima /
Access to pools



HOTEL JAGODINA / HOTEL JAGODINA

Trenutno radi u kategoriji hostela sa dve zvezdice i smešten je u strogom centru grada.

Počeo je sa radom u sklopu HTUD "Palas" Jagodina, davne 1979. godine. Delo je arhitekta Miloša Konstantinovića, i dobitnik je nagrade lista "Borba" koju su dodeljivali za

najprestižnija dostignuća u arhitekturi.

Trenutni raspoloživi smeštajni kapaciteti hotela su za 200 osoba, smeštenih u jedinicama počevši od 7 jednokrevetnih, preko dvokrevetnih i trokrevetnih soba, 2 apartmana i 1 rezidencijom. Raspolaze sa 2 restorana "Šarenom kafanom" sa 80 mesta (koja je i zadržala autentični podsetnik na život i rad Đure Jakšića u Jagodini), i Ćuran sale sa 200 mesta (koja na svom zidu ima mozaik- ornamentiku Jagodinskog ćurana), uz mogućnost korišćenja Kongresnog centra sa 300 predviđenih mesta za svakakve vidove promocija, seminara, skupova.

Ono što je zanimljivo kod hotela je i priča o staklenoj bašti koju hotel poseduje još uvek, kao i autentični retro izgled iz 1979. godine koji se trude ne da zamene već da ga izuzetno dobro održavaju i neguju, kao iz perioda postanka i otvaranja hotela, gde su spratovi i dalje podeljeni stepenastim grozdovima loza, koje vise sa terasa, drvenim totemima i duborezima, kao i spratovima podeljenim po bojama...

Ul. Slavke Đurđević bb
035/226-144

The hotel is currently working as a two star hostel and is located in the very center of the city. It opened in 1979. as a part of HTUD 'Palas' Jagodina. It was designed by the architect Miloš Konstantinović who received an award from the magazine Borba for the important accomplishments in the field of architecture. Hotel Jagodina has 200 rooms, among which 7



single rooms, twin rooms and three bedrooms, 2 apartments and one residency. It has two restaurants, Šarena kafana (that kept an authentic charm and is a memento of the life and work of Djura Jakšić in Jagodina) for 80 people and the Ćuran hall (with an authentic mosaic of Jagodina's symbol ćuran – a turkey) for 200 people. There is also a possibility to rent the congress center that can accommodate 300 people for organizing different kinds of events, promotions, seminars and gatherings.

The most interesting fact about the hotel is the story about the greenhouse that the hotel still possesses as well as the authentic retro look it had when it opened in 1979. which is carefully preserved. The floors are still decorated by the unique wine grapes hanging from the terraces, wooden totems and woodwork and the floors are also differently colored.

Address
Slavke Đurđević bb
35000 Jagodina
035/226-144



RESTORAN „MALI RAJ” / RESTAURANT ”MALI RAJ”

Originalan i ekskluzivan objekat, lepog enterijera, opuštajuće i prijatne atmosfere koja odiše toplinom, učiniće da se bar na trenutak isključite iz svakodnevnih problema i brzog života. Restoran „Mali raj“ je otvoren za sve zahteve gostiju.



7. Jula br.4
35000 Jagodina
Tel: 035/228-761

A unique and exclusive spot with a beautifully designed interior and a warm, relaxing atmosphere will make you forget your daily troubles and the fast way of life, at least for a while. The restaurant Mali Raj is open to any suggestions its guests may have.

Address:
7. Jula br. 4
35000 Jagodina
Tel:035/228-761



RESTORAN „ČUDESA OD MESA” / RESTAURANT „ČUDESA OD MESA”

Uz prijatan ambijent i kvalitetnu uslugu, doživljaj u restoranu Čudesa od mesa možete upotpuniti bogatom ponudom specijaliteta sa rostilja, pečenjem, velikim izborom alkoholnih i bezalkoholnih pića...

Kneza Milete 14/1, Maksima Gorkog 1(lokal 7),
Jagodina
Telefon: 035/222-852

In a pleasant space with a high-quality service, you can choose a meal from a range of grilled or roast specialties and alcoholic or non-alcoholic drinks from the restaurant's assortment.

Address:
Kneza Milete 14/1,
Maksima Gorkog 1(local 7),
35000 Jagodina
Telephone: 035/222-852



RESTORAN „BELIČKI KEJ“ / RESTAURANT „BELIČKI KEJ“

Nalazi se 300 metara od Aqua Parka i 100 metara od centra grada – „Belički Kej“ poseduje i šest dvokrevetnih soba - svaka ima posebno kupatilo, TV kablovska. „Belički Kej“ je počeo sa radom davne 1996. godine. Organizuje sve vrste zabava, rođendane, krštenja, venčanja, svih vrsta proslava, kapaciteta do 200 mesta. Veliki izbor gotovih jela i jela sa roštilja, kuvana jela, topla i hladna predjela, supe ... preko 100 vrsta jela. U okviru restorana je razvijena i katering služba.

Braće Dirak 29
Tel: 035 / 242 – 915
www.belickikej.com

The restaurant is located 300m from the Aqua Park and 100m from the city center. Belički Kej also has six twin rooms for rent, each with a separate bathroom, TV cable. Belički Kej was opened in 1996. Various events for up to 200 people can be organized in Belički Kej: birthday celebrations, christening celebrations, weddings and other. It offers a wide range of meals (more than 100 different dishes): cooked and grilled meals, hot and cold appetizers, soups... Catering services is also offered.

Address:
Braće Dirak 29
35,000 Jagodina
Tel: 035 / 242 – 915
www.belickikej.com



RESTORAN SA PRENOĆIŠTEM "ROMANSA" / RESTAURANT "ROMANSA" WITH ROOMS FOR RENT



Nalazi se u centru grada, a na 15 minuta hoda od Akva Parka i Komplexa Potok Đurđevo Brdo. Ima 4 sobe za ukupno 9 osoba. Svaka soba ima: klimu, tv sa kablovskom, internet, posebno kupatilo sa tuš kabinom. Parking je obezbeđen za goste pansiona. Izdajemo tokom cele godine za turiste i poslovne ljude. Restoran

Romansa će Vam izaći u susret sa prijatnim ambijentom i najrazličitijom vrstom nacionalne kuhinje. Vikendom zabavni program - uživo muzika.

Kneginje Milice 35
tel.035/245-206, 240-767
www.romansa-jagodina.com

The restaurant Romansa is located in the center of the city, a 15 minute-walk from aqua park and Potok-Djurdjevo Brvo park. The restaurant offers 4 rooms that can accommodate 9 people. Each room has: an air-conditioning, cable TV, internet, separate bathrooms with shower basins. There is also a parking area for the guests of the restaurant. The restaurant's space can be rented for professional and personal purposes. The restaurant Romansa offers a pleasant space with a variety of national cuisine. On weekends, it offers a special kind of entertainment – live music.

Address: Kneginje Milice 35
35000 Jagodina
tel.035/245-206, 240-767
www.romansa-jagodina.com



Sobe na spratu /
Rooms on floor



RESTORAN "FONTANA" / RESTAURANT "FONTANA"



Restoran "Fontana" jedno je od autentičnih mesta po kojima se prepoznaje Jagodina. Vrhunska kuhinja, odlična usluga, originalna arhitektura i interijer doprineli su da "Fontana" bude prepoznatljiva, posebna i poznata van Jagodinske opštine. U svom vlasništvu poseduje i restoran etno kuhinje "Etno konak". Tradicionalno se svake godine održavaju proslave Nove godine, Srpske Nove godine, i 8.marta uz bogat program i meni.

Adresa:

Isidore Sekulić 17, u neposrednoj blizini Akva-parka.
Radno vreme restorana je 08-24, a prenoćišta 00-24.
tel.035 220 011, 035 280 987
www.fontana-jagodina.rs

The restaurant Fontana is a famous and authentic place in Jagodina. Because of the exceptional cuisine, impeccable services, unique architecture and interior design, the restaurant Fontana is famous beyond Jagodina.

Each year, as part of a tradition, New Year, Serbian New Year and the 8th of March (Women's Day) are celebrated in the restaurant with rich entertainment program and menu.

Address:

Isidore Sekulić 17 (near the Aqua Park)
35,000 Jagodina
Working hours of the restaurant: 08-24
Rooms can be rented as well: 00-24,
tel.035 220 011, 035 280 987
www.fontana-jagodina.rs



RODA CENTAR / RODA CENTER

Roda Centar se nalazi u ulici Kneza Lazara 74. Radno vreme Roda Supermarketa je svakog dana, uključujući i nedelju, od 7 do 22 sata, dok je radno vreme prodavnice M Centar Tehnike, svakog dana, od 8 do 22 časa. Roda supermarketi su manje



trgovine, čije se prodajne površine kreću od 450 do 1300 metara kvadratnih, koje svakodnevno snabdevaju stanovništvo neophodnim životnim namirnicama. Politika povoljnih cena i velikog izbora proizvoda pod motom "Zaradite kupujući" aktuelna je i u ovim objektima. Roda supermarketi u ponudi imaju po oko 10.000 proizvoda. Kao i kod Roda megamarketa, česte su akcijske prodaje proizvoda u saradnji sa dobavljačima i proizvođačima. Tako se tokom akcija u supermarketima posebno povoljnim cenama mogu kupiti odabrani artikli: meso i delikates, konditorski proizvodi, kozmetika, kućna hemija i mnogi drugi proizvodi potrebni u svakom domaćinstvu.

Roda Center is located in Kneza Lazara 74 street. The working hours of Roda supermarket are (everyday, Sunday included) from 7am to 10pm. The working hours of the store Techno Center M are: (everyday) from 8am to 10pm. Roda supermarkets are smaller shops whose selling space is between 450 and 1300 square meters wide. This is where citizens can find necessary household supplies. The supermarket has a policy of lower prices with a motto 'Earn by buying' and a wide range of products to choose from. In their offer, Roda supermarkets have more than 10,000 products. The same as in Roda mega markets, one can find items on sale thanks to the cooperation with contractors and producers. The especially useful discounts are given for a number of articles: meat, confectionery products, cosmetics, cleaning agents, etc. essential for any household.



TRŽNI CENTAR IDEA / THE DEPARTMENT STORE IDEA

Nova IDEA u Jagodini, u moderno uređenom prodajnom prostoru većem od 750m², nudi bogat asortiman više od 8.000 artikala. Za profesionalnu i ljubaznu uslugu kupaca pobrinuće se više od 40 zaposlenih. Radno vreme IDEA prodavnice je od ponedjeljka do subote, od 07:00 do 22:00 sati i nedeljom od 08:00 do 17:00 sati. Nova IDEA kupcima nudi bogat asortiman dnevno potrebnih artikala, omogućujući kvalitetnu kupovinu na jednom mestu. Na odeljenju "zelene pijace" svi kupci mogu da pronađu



sveže voće i povrće po najpovoljnijim cenama. Odeljenje mesare nudi široku ponudu svežeg mesa proverenog kvaliteta uz koje se nalazi i gastro odeljenje sa dnevno sveže pečenim pilećim mesom. Sveži asortiman sadrži probrane gurmanske sireve, salame, sveže pakovano meso, kao i više od 120 različitih vrsta hleba i peciva. Otvaranjem prve prodavnice u Jagodini, IDEA izlazi u susret potrebama Jagodinaca obezbeđujući kvalitetnu kupovinu u skladu sa savremenim maloprodajnim standardima u neposrednom susedstvu

The new IDEA in Jagodina, situated in a space decorated in a modern manner and larger than 750m², offers a variety of more than 8,000 products. More than 40 employees are making sure that buyers receive the best and professional service. The working hours of IDEA are Monday to Saturday from 7am to 10pm, and 8am to 5pm on Saturday. The new IDEA offers necessary products and allows quality shopping at one place. On the 'green market' aisle, customers can find fresh fruit and vegetables at the lowest prices. The butchery aisle offers a selection of high quality fresh meat. There is also a gastro department with daily grilled chicken meat. The fresh assortment also offers selected gourmand cheeses, salamis, meat and more than 120 different kinds of bread and pastry.

By opening the first store in Jagodina, IDEA provides quality shopping consistent with the modern standards of current retail trade for the citizens of Jagodina.



HALA SPORTOVA JASSA / THE SPORTS HALL JASSA

035/243-202

035/243-203

035/243-977

jassa@nadlanu.com





POŠTE / POST OFFICES

Narodnog fronta bb

tel. 035 225 039



Kneginje Milice 135

tel. 035 230 337



Kragujevačkog Oktobra bb tel. 035 230 337



AUTOBUSKA STANICA JAGODINA / THE BUS STATION IN JAGODINA

Gine Pajevića bb
tel. 035/221-241



ŽELEZNIČKA STANICA JAGODINA / THE RAILWAY STATION IN JAGODINA

Gine Pajevića bb
tel. 035 221 003



TAKSI SLUŽBA / TAXI SERVICES

U Jagodini ne postoji nijedan taksi prevoznik sa vozilom prilagođenim za prevoz osoba koja koriste invalidska kolica. Prevoz je moguć samo u klasičnim – neprilagođenim vozilima.

Taxi services in Jagodina do not offer a vehicles suitable for transportation of persons in wheel chairs. The transportation is possible only in classic – non-suitable vehicles.

AKT – taksi tel.: 0800/035 035

MAXI - taksi tel.: 035/ 242 111

APOTEKE / PHARMACIES

Venera, Zelena pijaca tel. 035 243 023



Arnika, Kneginje Milice bb lok.5. tel. 035 885 2544 tel/faks: 035 885 2533



Filly Farm, Gradska tržnica, lamela A tel. 035 221 905



PARKING SERVIS JAGODINA - JAVNA GARAŽA / PARKING SERVICE JAGODINA - PUBLIC GARAGE

Kneginje Milice bb, II sprat
Telefon.: 035 242 754
www.parkingjagodina.co.rs
e-mail: office@parkingjagodina.co.rs



KNJIŽARE / BOOK STORES

Kopen plus, Čočetova br.7 tel. 035 240 817



Jugoslavija promet D.O.O. Kneginje Milice



BANKE / BANKS

Intesa, Maksima Gorkog 2 tel. 035 244 182



Komercijalna, Kneginje Milice 24 tel. 035 224 146



Meridijan, Vuka Karadžića 1 tel. 035 245 939

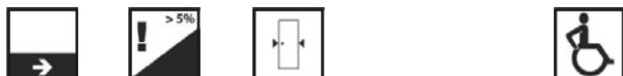


Alpha Banka, Kneginje Milice 8 tel. 035 224 007



ORTOPEDSKA POMAGALA ORSIM / ORTHOPEDIC AIDS ORSIM

Milana Mijalkovica 2/4
tel. 035 247 585



IZVORI I LITERATURA

- Službena baza podataka Turističke organizacije grada Jagodina
- Muzej naivne i marginalne umetnosti, - Zavičajni muzej
- Muzej voštanih figura,
- Jassa- sportski savez -Vodič kroz Zoološki vrt
- Mr. Miodrag Mika Aleksić
- Živorad Đorđević – „Jagodina delić nezaborava“

Koordinatori na izradi vodiča:

- Jeremić Dragica – ekonomista za turizam (Turistička organizacija grada Jagodina)
- Milojković Slobodan – Centar za samostalni život osoba sa invaliditetom Jagodina

Recenzent:

- Petrović Nebojša – turizmolog (Centar za kulturu „Svetozar Marković“ Jagodina)

Prevodilac:

- Milena Radojković, profesor engleskog jezika i književnosti, Jagodina

SOURCES AND REFERENCES

- The official data base of Touristic organization of Jagodina
- The Museum of Naive and Marginal Art
- The Heritage Museum
- JASSA- the Sports Union
- The Zoological Garden Guide
- Mr. Miodrag Mika Aleksić
- Zivorad Djordjevic – „Jagodina, a segment of eternity“

Coordinators for the making of the guide:

- Jeremić Dragica – the economist for tourism (the Touristic Organization of Jagodina)
- Milojković Slobodan – Center for the Independent Life of Disabled Persons in Jagodina

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