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SERBIA  
REMEMBERS

100 YEARS  
1914-1918

FIRST WORLD WAR



# RAMONDA SERBICA



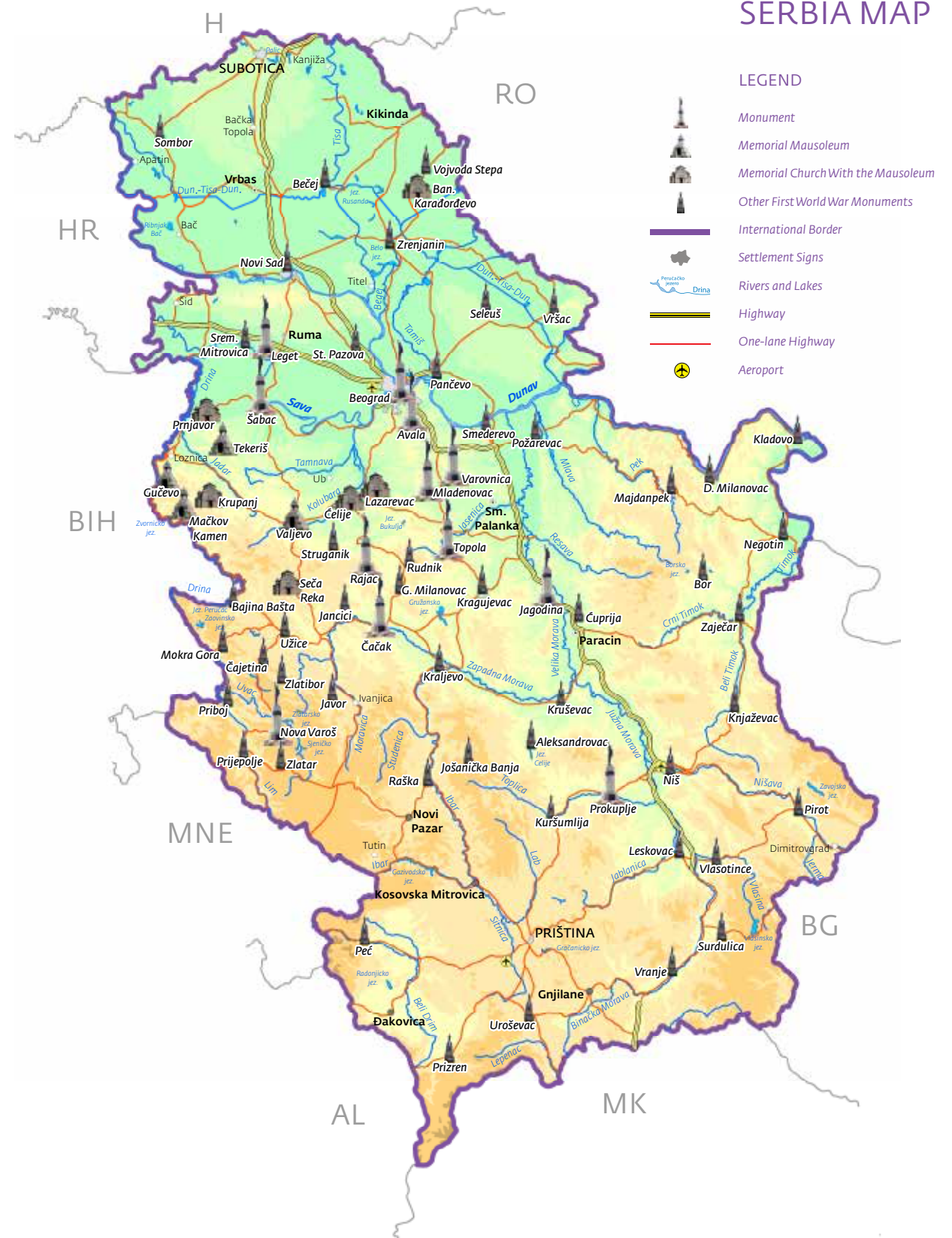
The First World War came to an end with the signing of a truce with Germany on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1918. Armistice Day is a national holiday in Serbia. The day is signified by a badge showing the Ramonda Serbica flower lying against the colours of the ribbon of the Albanian Retreat Medal and is worn on the lapel.

Ramonda Serbica is a flower grown in eastern Serbia. It is known as a phoenix plant which can revive even after being completely dried out. This symbolises the resurrection of the Serbian state after the First World War.

The Albanian Retreat Medal, the commemorative medal for the withdrawal of the Serbian Army through Albania, is a single-class state, military and civil medal awarded to all the members of the Serbian army who retreated through Albania in the winter of 1915/1916. The medal is attached to a light-green ribbon with black stripes.

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# SERBIA REMEMBERS

## 100 YEARS OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

*Robert Lansing, American Secretary of State: "When the history of this war is written, the most glorious chapter of such a history will have the title: Serbia. The Serbian army performed great feats of bravery, and the Serbian people suffered unspeakable torments. Such devotion and perseverance cannot pass unnoticed – they must be rewarded."*

One hundred years ago, Serbia with its mountain ranges and glades, immense arable land, meadows and fields, splendid rivers and ancient cities and towns was the scene of the biggest armed conflict in the history of humankind.

The deep perennial crisis in the relations between the big European powers around the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, as they competed for the economic, political and military reconfiguration of the then balance of power in Europe led to the outbreak of the First World War. The war was waged between the two leading antagonistic groups of the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and the powers of the Triple Entente (France, Russia and Great Britain).

The First World War, i.e. the Great War, began when the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy attacked the Kingdom of Serbia. For decades, Austria-Hungary had been preparing for a war against Serbia, which had been perceived as a threat to the Habsburg Monarchy because of its democratic institutions. This perception intensified after the Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913, which Serbia had won. So, defending themselves from the aggression of the forces of the Central Powers, the members of the Triple Entente indirectly stood ready to defend Serbia. Thousands of kilometres away from the allied fronts, Serbia was faced with a big and almighty challenge from the Austro-Hungarian army. Exhausted by the two liberation wars, with the population of somewhat more than 4 million, it is difficult to believe that, in 1914, Serbia could have been a "threat" to Austria-Hungary, which was more superior in every respect and had a population of 52 million.

In the First World War, more than 15 million people were killed and a further 20 million were wounded. Fighting on an unequal footing against the enemy, far larger in number, Serbia suffered a heavy loss of life and much destruction. In the whirlwind of the war, Serbia lost 1.100.000 inhabitants, soldiers and civilians, which was almost one-third of its total population, and included 60 per cent of its male population. The war ended with the signing of a truce between the powers of the Triple Entente and Germany on 11th November 1918.

The Serbian people have erected numerous monuments as a testament to the heroes of the war and the resulting civilian casualties. By marking the one hundredth anniversary of the First World War, together with other countries of the world, Serbia is able to participate in the commemoration of the events which should never be repeated in the future. In this way, we pay respect to our heroes and keep the memory of those innocent victims alive. We invite you to visit the places of remembrance.

*Serbian soldier, sculpture  
Ružica Church, Belgrade Fortress*



# MONUMENTS IN BELGRADE

## THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Kalemegdan, the Belgrade fortress, is situated at the confluence of the two big European rivers, the Danube and the Sava, which are symbols of the capital city of Serbia. For centuries, the rivers have been the borders of the Serbian State, as well as the waterways by which the conquerors arrived.

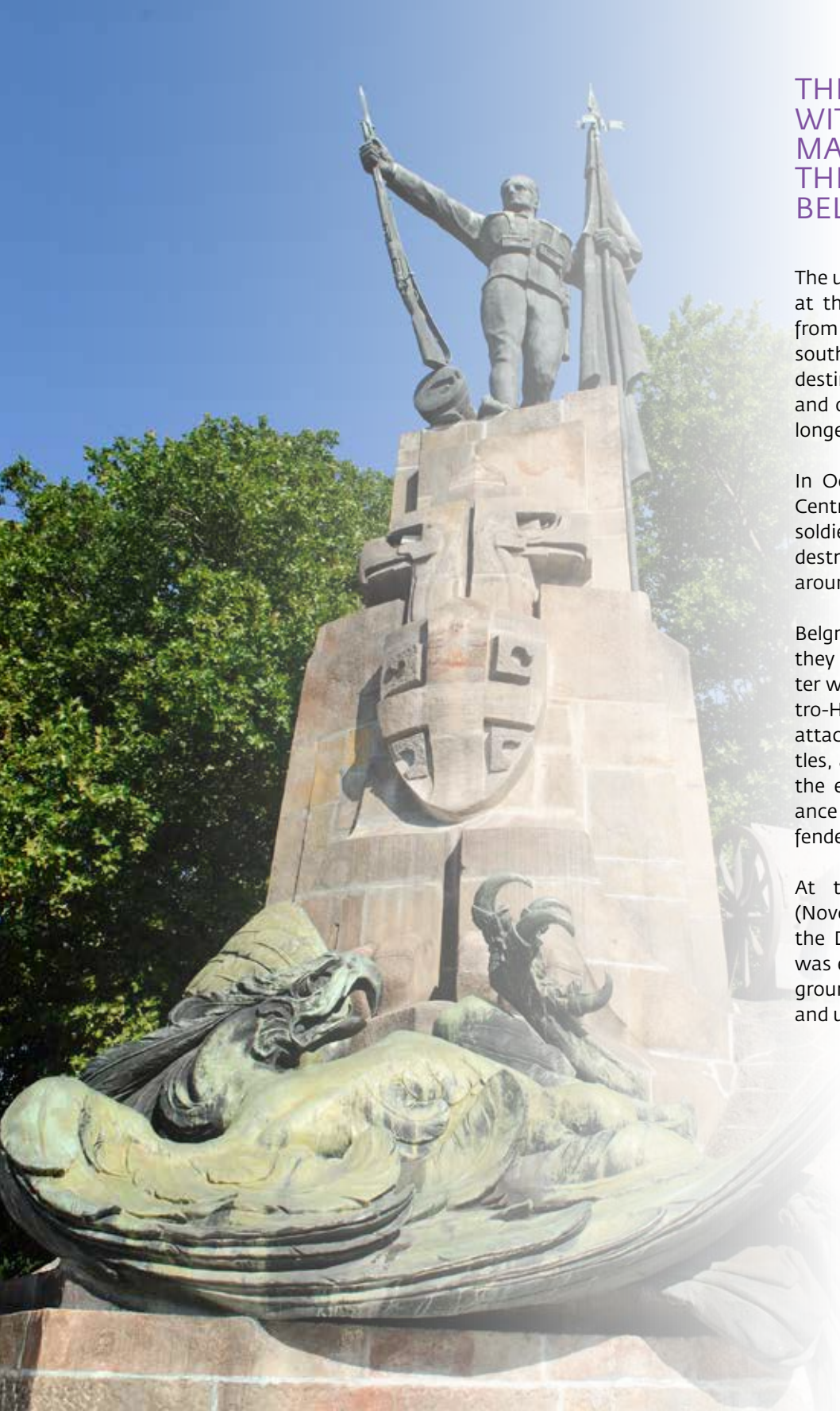
On the night of 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> July 1914, immediately after Austria-Hungary had declared war on Serbia, the cannon shots from the "Bodrog" river cruiser marked the beginning of the First World War.

The city defenders readily responded against to the convoy of steamers dragging towboats with thousands of soldiers; the attempt to conquer Belgrade failed.

In the Military Museum located in the Belgrade Fortress, the first grenade that fell on Kalemegdan is kept, as well as a rich collection of arms, flags, photographs and documents from the First World War, which began just beneath its walls.

*The "Bodrog" river cruise is owned by the Republic of Serbia. It stands for a Serbian cultural good and is located on the river bank of the Sava, in Belgrade.*





## THE MONUMENT WITH THE MAUSOLEUM TO THE DEFENDERS OF BELGRADE 1914-1915

The unique position of Belgrade lying at the crossroads dividing the east from the west, the north from the south of Europe, also determined the destiny of the peoples who lived here and of the states which the city belonged to.

In October 1915, the armies of the Central Powers, with their 800,000 soldiers, set forth to surround and destroy the Serbian army, which had around 300,000 soldiers.

Belgrade was their first target, and they fired 30,000 grenades at it, after which the joint German and Austro-Hungarian army launched an attack. After three days of fierce battles, and with a heavy loss of life on the enemy's side, the heroic resistance of the small number of the defenders of the city was worn down.

At the Belgrade New Cemetery (Novo groblje), the Monument to the Defenders of Belgrade 1914-1915 was erected, with the ornate underground crypt in which 4,603 known and unknown heroes rest.

## THE MONUMENT ON THE DANUBE QUAY

After the Austrians had set ashore on the Belgrade bank of the Danube in October 1915, the Serbian Command made a decision to launch a counter-attack with all its available units in order to prevent the enemy from establishing a bridgehead.

Major Dragutin Gavrilović, the commander of the 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion responsible for the defence of this section of the bank, issued the following command in the course of the battle:

"Soldiers, at 3 p.m. sharp, you should rout the enemy by your fierce charge, destroy them with your grenades and bayonets. The honour of Belgrade, our capital, must be unstained. Soldiers! Heroes! The Supreme Command has erased our regiment from their records. Our regiment has been sacrificed for the honour of Belgrade and the Land of our Fathers. Therefore, you no longer need to worry about your lives because they no longer exist. So, forward to glory! For the King and the Fatherland! Long live the King! Long live Belgrade!"

In the fierce battle that followed, the majority of the Serbian soldiers were killed, and Major Gavrilović himself was wounded twice.

On the banks of the Danube, the Monument to the Defenders of Belgrade from 1915 was built in 1988.





## CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY OF THE MOST HOLY MOTHER OF GOD (RUŽICA CHURCH)

The Church of the Nativity of the Most Holy Mother of God (Ružica Church) in the Belgrade Fortress, built in 1867 by reconstructing an 18<sup>th</sup> century Austrian gunpowder store, is perhaps one of the most unusual places of worship to be found. During the First World War, the church was demolished to be rebuilt in 1925.

At the entrance to the church, there are two statues, one on each side, cast from cannon ammunition, representing a medieval Serbian soldier as well as the one from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This is where the defenders of Belgrade had received the Eucharist for the last time at the beginning of the First World War, after which they walked down to the trenches dug alongside the Sava and the Danube rivers to fight with the Austro-Hungarians.



Today, many of them rest in the memorial mausoleum in Jakšić Tower, in the immediate vicinity of the church. Inside the church, there is a chandelier made from First World War bullets and Serbian officers' swords.



## THE SERBIAN AVIATION

On 9<sup>th</sup> August 1915, the commander-in-chief of the Serbian army, heir to the throne Alexander I Karadjordjević, visited the airport in Banjica, from where the French airplane 'escadrille' opened fire. Having visited the escadrille, he flew over the northern part of Belgrade and the front line above the Great War Island (Ratno ostrvo), from where the Austro-Hungarian forces could clearly be seen.



Regent Aleksandar Karadjordjević visiting French airplane „escadrille“ in Belgrade, 1915.

During 1914 and 1915, the Serbian aviation force, which had a small number of planes and balloons, succeeded in submitting precious data on the deployment and movements of the enemy troops. At the beginning of 1915, the planes were already equipped with heavy machine-guns and bombs.

Also, the first enemy plane in Serbia was shot down with cannon fire, from the land, above Kragujevac on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1915. Cannoneer Radoje Raka Ljutovac thus earned his reputation as the first man to have shot down a flying plane with cannon fire. At Belgrade Airport's Museum of Aviation, one of the biggest museums in the world of a similar type, there is a special exhibition dedicated to the Serbian Military Aviation in the First World War.

The first enemy plane in Serbia was shot down with cannon fire, from the land, above Kragujevac on 30<sup>th</sup> September 1915.

## THE STATUE OF THE VICTOR

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the breakthrough of the Salonika Front, on the highest wall of the Belgrade Fortress, the monument called The Statue of the Victor was ceremonially unveiled in October 1928. The monument is dedicated to the victory over feudalism and slavery of the old and conservative empires that ceased to exist after the First World War.

The naked man, the warrior, represents the beginning of the new renaissance. The grey hawk in his left hand watches the world around it and is on guard to prevent the awakening of the forces of the dark, tyrannical and foreign aggressors' but should they awaken, the sword in his right hand is there to intimidate or conquer those forces of evil.

Today, this monument represents one of the visual symbols of Belgrade.



## THE MONUMENT OF GRATITUDE TO FRANCE

In the First World War, France was Serbia's key ally, especially after the withdrawal to Corfu and on the Salonika Front. In memory of the friendship, help and co-operation between France and Serbia in the First World War, the Association of the Friends of France (Association des amis de la France) and the Association of the Former Pupils of French Schools raised the monument of gratitude to France in the Belgrade Fortress on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1930.

The monument made in bronze shows the sculpture of a woman holding a sword, which is the symbol of France rushing to help Serbia. There are two relief pedestals, "Warriors" which represents the hardships of the French and Serbian soldiers and a female figure with children "Sorbonne" which personifies the educational help offered to the Serbian youth during and after the war.



## THE MONUMENT TO THE UNKNOWN HERO ON AVALA

In 1938 on the spot where the farmers from the villages at the foot of Avala erected a monument on the tomb of the unknown Serbian soldier in 1922, today's grand Monument to the Unknown Hero was erected.

The monument is located at the top of the plateau on Avala Mountain not far from the Belgrade city centre, with long paths leading to the two entrances to the tomb. It is made of black granite and is shaped in the form of a mausoleum. On each of the two sides of the entrance, there are four granite caryatids – the figures of women wearing the traditional costumes of the Yugoslav nations.

Every year, on 15<sup>th</sup> February – the 'Statehood Day' of the Republic of Serbia, the highest authorities of the state pay reverence to the Serbian soldiers, killed in all the wars, in front of the Monument to the Unknown Hero.



## MONUMENTS TO FOREIGN SOLDIERS

Belgrade has always been a multi-national and multicultural city. Belgrade's inhabitants are open and cordial towards all those who come to Belgrade as friends, and decisive and adamant towards all those with evil intent. This is a characteristic even acknowledged by enemies of the city.

The territory of Serbia and the surrounding countries, mainly the Salonika Front, is the place where tens of thousands of allied soldiers lost their lives during the First World War. French and Italian soldiers were buried in the military cemetery of these countries which is located inside the New Cemetery in Belgrade.

German General Mackensen, the commander-in-chief of the army which conquered Belgrade in the autumn of 1915, built the German Military Cemetery in Košutnjak, where the German soldiers who had been killed while conquering the Serbian capital city were buried.

In the immediate vicinity of the monument, general Mackensen raised yet another monument, made of black granite, dedicated to the Serbian heroes – the defenders of Belgrade.

*The must-sees:*  
· Belgrade Fortress  
· Ada Ciganlija – a river lake  
· Mountain Avala  
· St. Sava's Temple  
· Skadarlija – the Bohemian Quarter

*Tourism Organisation of Belgrade*  
[www.tob.rs](http://www.tob.rs)

*Association for Preserving Traditions of Serbian Liberation Wars Until 1918*  
[www.dzntors1918.rs](http://www.dzntors1918.rs)

## FOREIGN MILITARY CEMETERIES IN SERBIA:

- French Military Cemetery, Zaječar
- Slovak Military Cemetery, Kragujevac
- Old Military Cemetery of Serbia, German and Austro-Hungarian Soldiers, Kragujevac
- Greek Military Cemetery, Pirot
- Old Military Cemetery of Serbian and German Soldiers, Niš
- Military Cemetery of Britain Commonwealth, Niš
- Memorial Mausoleum of Serbian and Austro-Hungarian Armies, Čačak
- Austro-Hungarian Cemetery, Belgrade
- Cemetery of Serbian, Austrian and German soldiers, Kovin

*French Military Cemetery, Belgrade*





## THE GREAT VICTORIES OF THE SERBIAN ARMY IN 1914

## THE BATTLE OF CER

### THE MEMORIAL MAUSOLEUM, TEKERIŠ, LOZNICA

Today, the legendary Cer Mountain, located in the north-western part of Serbia, is a popular resort with many pleasant foot paths. This place was also the battlefield of the first battle fought between the Serbian and the Austrian-Hungarian armies in the First World War.

Two weeks after war had been declared, the Austro-Hungarian army crossed the Drina and the Sava rivers, the boundaries of the then state, and headed for Belgrade. August 15th, 1914 was the day when the two armies faced each other and fought on the slopes of this mountain. Under the command of General, later Duke Stepa Stepanović, the Serbian army won its first victory. **That was the first allied victory in the First World War.**

According to the manner with which it was fought in and its outcome, the battle of Cer represents a masterpiece of the art of war, and, today, it is studied at the most famous military academies, including West Point in the USA, as an example of the shift from strategic defence to counter-attack.

A grandiose monument inclusive of a memorial mausoleum, in which 3,500 warriors were buried, was erected in the settlement of Tekeriš, where the crucial battle was fought.

The must-sees:

- Mića Popović's Gallery
- Tronoša Monastery and the Ethno-Compound in Tršić
- Banja Koviljača Spa
- Mountaineering on the paths of the mountains of the Drina river basin

Tourism Organisation of Loznica  
[www.togl.rs](http://www.togl.rs)



## THE MONUMENT TO CIVILIAN CASUALTIES, ŠABAC

Mačva, the area between the Sava and the Danube rivers, with the town of Šabac in its centre, has always been known as the western gate of Serbia. Through that gate, people would enter and exit Serbia, including uninvited guests.

As early as 12<sup>th</sup> August 1914, on the first day of fighting, the town of Šabac was bombed, after which the enemy forces entered the town. The Austro-Hungarian soldiers arrested and murdered some of the inhabitants.

The innocent victims were buried in the Collective Tomb in the church yard. In 1934, the Monument to the Serbian Soldier, dedicated to the people of Šabac who had given their lives in the 1912-1918 wars, was erected above the grave-mound.



## THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL WITH THE MAUSOLEUM, MAČVANSKI PRNJAVOR, ŠABAC

The quiet small town of Mačvanski Prnjavor is well known for its flowers and the "Rose Days" event in the nearby village of Lipolist. The growth and export of rose seedlings is an important economic activity in this area.

However, during the short-lived occupation in August of 1914, the Austro-Hungarian soldiers committed a massacre against the civilian population in Mačvanski Prnjavor, of which the public was informed by a Swiss doctor, Rudolph Archibald Reiss, a member of the Committee of the International Court for Determining War Crimes committed by the Austrian and Bulgarian Occupying Forces.

In memory of these casualties and the warriors who were killed in the period from 1912 to 1918, a memorial chapel with a mausoleum was built in the churchyard of St. Ilija's Church, and the remains of the 387 warriors and civilian who had given their lives were buried there.

In the churchyard, there is also the memorial bust of Archibald Reiss, an honorary citizen of this place.



### *The must-sees:*

- . National Museum of Šabac*
- . Kaona and Petkovica monasteries*
- . Obedska bara Nature Reserve*

*Tourism Organisation  
of Šabac  
[www.sabacturizam.org](http://www.sabacturizam.org)*



## THE BATTLE ON THE DRINA RIVER

### THE MEMORIAL MAUSOLEUM, MAČKOV KAMEN, KRUPANJ

The Drina River is said by many to be a beauty amongst all rivers, and not without reason. The Drina has always been an inspiration to writers and artists, most especially to the Serbian Nobel Prize Winner Ivo Andrić for his novel "The Bridge on the Drina River."

This natural Serbian border towards the West which has existed for centuries was the site of many great battles during the First World War. Having been defeated in the Battle of Cer, the Austro-Hungarian army launched the second attack on Serbia on 8<sup>th</sup> September 1914.

The attack was repelled, after which there was a trench battle, which has been recorded as the Battle on the Drina River. The fiercest battles were fought on Mačkov Kamen, on the slopes of Gučevo Mountain.

In that place in 1932, a memorial mausoleum was erected, in which the remains of the warriors, who had given their lives in the battles on Mačkov Kamen and the surrounding area, were buried.



### THE MEMORIAL CHURCH WITH THE MAUSOLEUM, KRUPANJ

The small town of Krupanj, located in north-western Serbia, with its magnificent surrounding area including parks and four rivers, concentrates today on sport and recreational tourism.

In this quiet environment on Jagodnja Mountain, in the immediate hinterland of Krupanj, the Serbian army fought one of the most difficult battles in the First World War during the offensive on the Drina River. In the bitter hand-to-hand battle, a large number of elite officers were murdered in addition to many soldiers.

On the Serbian side, 115 officers were murdered and 176 officers wounded, including Prince Djordje Karadjordjević.

The memorial Church of the Holy Ascension of Our Lord was built in Krupanj in 1932.



The must-sees:  
· "King's Underground Town"  
· Sports-recreational tourism  
· Museum dedicated to Serbia's liberation wars between 1876 and 1912 and to the First World War (1914-1918) in Bela Crkva

Tourism Organisation of Krupanj  
[www.krupanj.org.rs](http://www.krupanj.org.rs)

## THE MONUMENT AND THE MAUSOLEUM, GUČEVO, LOZNICA

Gučevo Mountain, located on the right-hand side of the Drina River, is one of the most beautiful Serbian mountains, well-known for its therapeutic climate. On Black Peak (Crni vrh), known for its delightful views, the first trench battle was fought at the beginning of the First World War, during the offensives on the Drina. After the fierce assaults and counter-attacks, both armies suffered huge losses and there was a temporary ceasefire.

A monument and a mausoleum to the Serbian and Austro-Hungarian warriors who had given their lives here in the First World War in 1914 was raised on Black Peak in 1929.



### *The must-sees:*

- *Mića Popović's Gallery*
- *Tronoša Monastery and the Ethno-Compound in Tršić*
- *Banja Koviljača Spa*
- *Mountaineering on the paths of the mountains of the Drina river basin*

*Tourism Organisation of Loznica*  
[www.togl.rs](http://www.togl.rs)

## THE MONUMENT IN THE FIELD OF LEGET, SREMSKA MITROVICA

Sremska Mitrovica, situated on the left bank of the Sava River, has preserved the remains of the antique town of Sirmium, one of the capital cities of the ancient Roman Empire. Located on the right bank of the river, there is the unique Zasavica nature reserve.

During the battle on the Drina River in September 1914, upon a request by the allies, parts of the Serbian army crossed the Sava river from the right to the left bank and, in the field of Leget, fought with the more numerous and better-armed Austro-Hungarian army. In the manoeuvre, the Serbian army was defeated.



The place of the battle was first marked by the Austrians, who put a wooden cross there. On the same spot, a new monument to the Serbian soldiers was erected in 1923.

### *The must-sees:*

- *The locality and Visitor Centre of the Emperor's Palace*
- *"Zasavica" Special Nature Reserve*
- *The monasteries of Fruška Gora Mountain*
- *The wine routes of Serbia – The Fruška Gora Mountain Wine Route*

*Tourism Organisation of Sremska Mitrovica*  
[www.tosmomi.rs](http://www.tosmomi.rs)



*Koviljača Spa*



*Special Nature Reserve Zasavica*

## “THE MARCH TO THE DRINA”

Wind orchestras have become a trademark of Serbia, and the Trumpeters' Festival in Guča has become a major event of Serbian tourism. The trumpet was made popular by trumpeters from military units, and it became an important part of the lives of people just as parts of the military uniform became part of their traditional costumes.

The trumpet was played when the Serbs went to war and returned to celebrate peace. In war and peace, the “March to the Drina” theme was played. It was composed by a famous Serbian composer, conductor and pedagogue, Stanislav Binički, in honour of the victory of the Serbian army at Cer and of Milivoje Stojanović, the commander of the Iron Regiment (Gvozdeni puk) who had been killed in that battle.



Detail of the Mausoleum decoration

## THE BATTLE OF THE KOLUBARA RIVER

### THE MEMORIAL CHURCH WITH THE MAUSOLEUM, LAZAREVAC

*“Death certificates for Serbia were printed...Everything came to an end...This small nation of the Serbs – they who not only repel the army of one powerful empire but crush that same army to ashes – is worth of admiration, worth of amazement.”*  
New York Times

In November 1914, a new Austro-Hungarian offensive, the Battle of Kolubara, named after the Kolubara River, began. At that time General and later Duke Živojin Mišić was appointed Commander of the First Army, and after a short while, he managed to invigorate the army he had taken over and launch a counterattack in December.

On Suvobor Mountain, the First Serbian Army forced its way through the front and advanced towards the town of Valjevo, ultimately liberating Belgrade on 15<sup>th</sup> December.

That was the biggest victory achieved by the Serbian army in the First World War.

In the mausoleum of the Church of St. Dmitry in Lazarevac, the remains of around 20,000 warriors killed in the battle of Kolubara are buried.



Tourism Organisation of Belgrade  
[www.tob.rs](http://www.tob.rs)

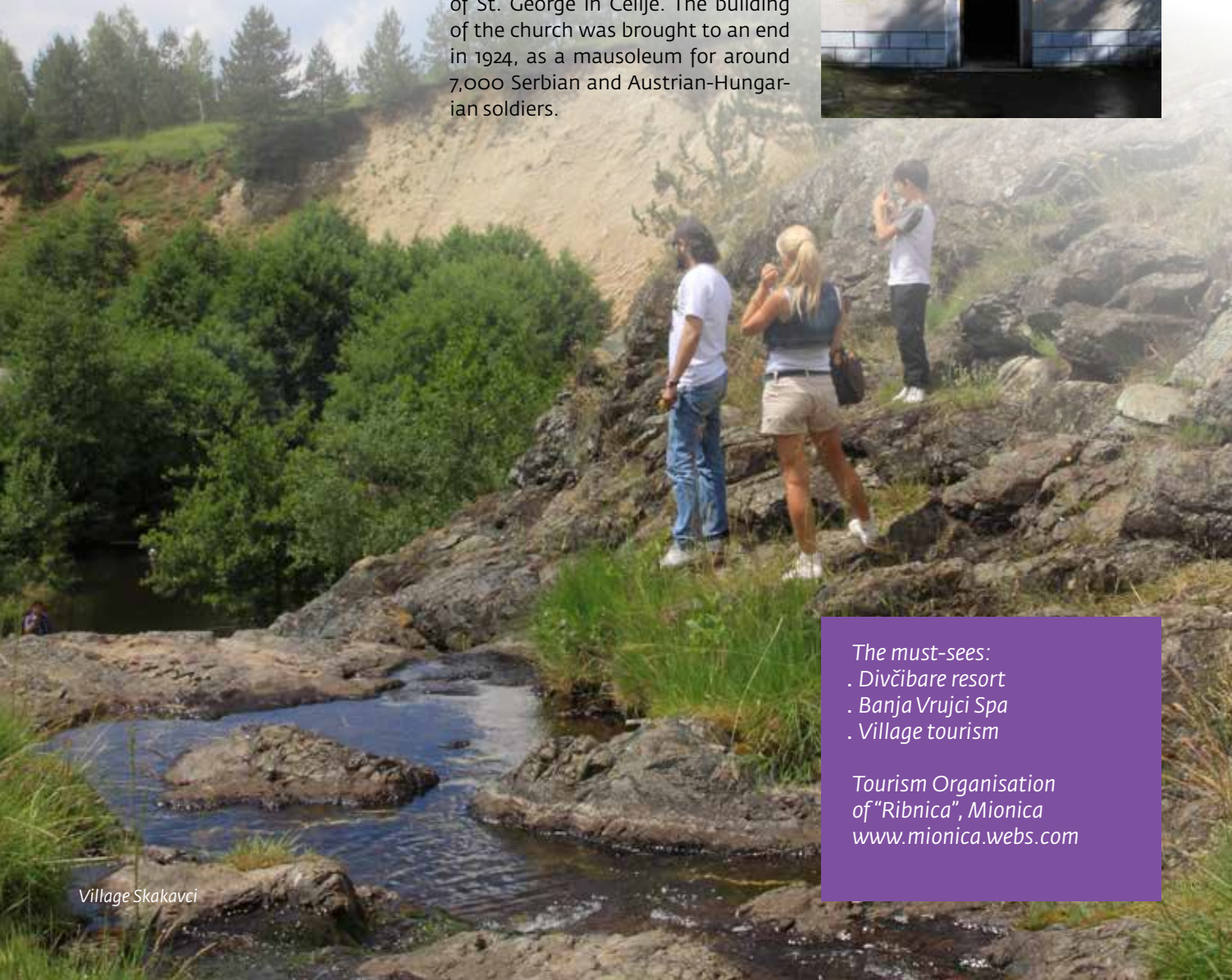
## MEMORIAL CHURCH, ČELIJE

*"This is a good opportunity for us to remember all that these heroes wearing peasant footwear 'opanak' had done for all of us, for the salvation of our civilisation"*

*"L'Écho de Paris"*

The battle of the Kolubara, the biggest and the most famous victory of the Allies in 1914 which the Serbian army won during the First World War was fought on the over-200-km-long front-line. Out of around 500,000 Austrian soldiers, less than 100,000 escaped across the border and 75,000 were imprisoned. The loss of life on the Serbian side is estimated to have been around 160,000.

The soldiers killed in the course of the battle of the Kolubara were buried in the crypts of the Memorial Church of St. George in Čelije. The building of the church was brought to an end in 1924, as a mausoleum for around 7,000 Serbian and Austrian-Hungarian soldiers.



Village Skakavci

The must-sees:  
· Divčibare resort  
· Banja Vrujci Spa  
· Village tourism

Tourism Organisation  
of "Ribnica", Mionica  
[www.mionica.webs.com](http://www.mionica.webs.com)

## THE MEMORIAL COMPOUND OF VAROVNICE, MLADENOVAC

*"Those are peasants, almost all of them; those are the Serbs – firm in trouble, self-controlled, modest, and proud of their race and the lords of their fields... And look how they immediately transformed themselves into the bravest, the most tenacious and the best of all soldiers, fighting for their freedom."*

*French Marshal Franchet d'Espèrey, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces while breaking the Salonika Front.*

During the battle of the Kolubara, on Varovnica peak nearby Mladenovac, a small town not far away from Belgrade, a fierce battle was fought from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> December 1914. On Varovnica, the enemy forces fought against the poorly equipped soldiers in the Serbian army, the majority of them being over 50 years of age and being the oldest reservists. Despite such a situation, the superior enemy was adequately confronted. The offensive ended with the counter-offensive launched by the Serbian army and the expulsion of the enemy forces from Serbia.

On the slopes of Varovnica in 1984, the monument dedicated to the Serbian soldiers was erected.



[www.serbia.travel](http://www.serbia.travel)



Slopes of Varovnica

The must-sees:  
· Kosmaj Mountain  
· Selters banja Spa  
· Pavlovac Monastery

Tourism Organisation  
of Mladenovac  
[www.tom.co.rs](http://www.tom.co.rs)

## THE MONUMENT TO PUPILS CORPORALS, RAJAC, LJIG

*"There is nothing more emotional in this European war than the unusual victory won by Serbia at the moment when it seemed to be lost and exhausted..."*

*Observer*

At the beginning of the war, a large number of young men left school in Serbia and Austria-Hungary and placed themselves at the disposal of the Supreme Command of the Serbian army. They were then sent to military school; however, even before they completed their military training, they had received the military rank of corporal and, in December 1914, 1,300 of them were sent to the front – to the Kolubara.

The surprised Austro-Hungarian troops, who considered the Serbian army to be incapable not only of defending itself but even more so of launching a counter-attack, were forced to withdraw.

The monument was erected in memory of the battle of the Kolubara and the 1,300 cadets who took part in the battles on Rajac.



*The must-sees:*

- . Mountaineering on the paths of Rajac and Rudnik*
- . Village tourism*

*Tourism Organisation of Ljig*  
[www.turisticka.org](http://www.turisticka.org)

## THE DEFENCE OF SERBIA IN 1915

*Mountain Rudnik*



## THE MEMORIAL CEMETERY, VALJEVO

The town of Valjevo, one of the oldest towns in Serbia, situated in the western part of the country, takes pride in its museums, galleries and numerous monuments and its rich cultural heritage and unspoilt nature.

*The must-sees:*

- . Monasteries: Lelić, Čelije and Pustinja
- . Valjevo National Museum
- . Tešnja – the Old Town Quarter

*Tourism Organisation of Valjevo*  
[www.tov.rs](http://www.tov.rs)

During the First World War, Valjevo hosted one of the biggest military hospitals, in which tens of thousands of warriors and civilians lost their lives in the course of the second year of the war. That was the most difficult and the most dramatic year in the four-year war in Serbia, in which the epidemic of spotted typhus swept away around 135,000 civilians, 30,000 soldiers and 70 per cent of domestic and foreign doctors in four months.

In the Memorial Cemetery of the First World War in Valjevo, 3,429 soldiers were buried, and between the two world wars, the Monument to the Fallen Soldiers in 1914-1918 was built.



*Pustinja Monastery*



## ROADSIDE TOMBSTONES, KOSJERIĆ

Today, the small town of Kosjerić, located in western Serbia, is known for its rural tourism and its friendly and diligent hosts, who open the doors of their village households to guests from all over the world. Kosjerić preserves its memories of the hard and rough times from the beginning of the twentieth century.

*The must-sees:*

- . Village tourism

*Tourism Organisation of Kosjerić*  
[www.odmorukosjericu.rs](http://www.odmorukosjericu.rs)

Kosjerić was one of the places throughout Serbia which lost thousands of soldiers in the course of the First World War and for whom it was often impossible to find either where they had died or where they were buried. Symbolic monuments – tombstones – were erected to many of them in church yards, at cross-roads and on the road sides.

Scores of roadside tombstones, whose words and ornaments represent a war chronicle of its own kind on stone slabs, have been preserved around the wooden church in the village of Seča Reka nearby Kosjerić.



*Church in the village of Seča Reka*







## THE MONUMENT TO FALLEN SOLDIERS, JAGODINA

The town of Jagodina, located in the Velika Morava (Great Morava River) valley in central Serbia, attracts tourists with its cultural and historical heritage including the Museum of Naïve and Marginal Arts. At the beginning of the First World War, soldiers from Jagodina fought in two big battles in western Serbia – the battle of Cer and the Kolubara battle. In October 1915, the regiment of Jagodina tried to prevent the superior enemy in the vicinity of the town from advancing towards the south.

At the end of October 1915, the German bombers attacked Jagodina, after which the Austro-Hungarian army entered the town.

In memory of the soldiers in the First World War, the Monument to the Fallen Soldiers of Jagodina in the Wars of 1912-1918 was erected in the town centre.

*The must-sees:*  
· *The Museum of Naïve and Marginal Arts*  
· *The Aqua Park*  
· *The Zoo*

*Tourism Organisation of Jagodina*  
[www.togjagodina.autentik.net](http://www.togjagodina.autentik.net)

*Milosav Jovanović, Stork, 1969, detail*

## THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE SERBIAN ARMY VIA ALBANIA

In October 1915, the Austro-Hungarian and German armies occupied Belgrade and the larger part of Serbia, and forced the Serbian troops to withdraw. Without declaring war, the Bulgarian army entered Serbia and cut off the roads towards Thessaloniki in northern Greece. As a result of this, there was a threat that the bulk of the Serbian army could be encircled and forced to surrender. For that reason, the Supreme Command of the Serbian army reached a decision to withdraw towards the Adriatic Sea via Montenegro and Albania, intending to return to Serbia once they had recovered their strength.

The withdrawal lasted from 24th November to 21st December 1915. The bulk of the Serbian army, together with the Government, the Supreme Command, the king, the diplomatic corps and civilians, set off across the snowy mountains towards the sea. The weary, poorly-equipped and poorly-dressed hungry column of thousands of wounded and sick soldiers and civilians, under attacks of Albanian extremists, slowly moved along ice-covered roads. Around 72,000 people are estimated to have lost their lives while withdrawing due to being wounded and exhausted.

Having crossed the craggy mountains, while waiting to be helped by the allies, the refugees were exposed to unheard-of suffering, even in coastal Albania. It was only after the Russian Emperor's ultimatum, that the allies decided the island of Corfu would serve to accommodate and replenish the Serbian army. From 14th January to 21st February 1916, around 160,000 soldiers and 15,000 civilians and refugees were transported to Corfu. Around 8,000 soldiers remained in Albania until May 1916 when they were they were transported to Corfu.

Several thousands of exhausted and sick Serbian soldiers were disembarked on Vido Island, on the opposite side of Corfu. Up to 300 of them died daily. First, they were buried on the island, and later – in the sea. Around 10,000 Serbian soldiers were buried at sea and in twenty-seven military cemeteries in Corfu.

After the war, the majority of them were buried in the memorial mausoleum on the island of Vido, inside which there are 1,232 boxes with the remains of identified Serbian warriors, whereas the remains of 1,532 unknown warriors were buried in the two spaces outside.

## THE MONUMENT TO VOLUNTEERS, BANATSKO KARADJORDJEVO

Banatsko Karadjordjevo was established by the colonising veterans of the First World War, primarily volunteer soldiers on the Salonika Front.

In Odessa, Russia, on 16<sup>th</sup> April 1916, the First Serbian Volunteers Division was formed, consisting of the Serbs, the subjects of Austria-Hungary, who had surrendered to the Russians on the Eastern Front. The 18,500 people of this division were sent to the Salonika Front around the end of 1917 and at the beginning of 1918. Once the war had ended, they were given land for their bravery.

Amongst them, there were also the north-American Serbs who had survived. They had left their homes between 1915 and 1918, and, after a short military training, had been grouped into squads of volunteers and went to the war to defend Serbia – their fatherland.

Next to the church, the Monument to the Volunteer was built and the marble plaques with the names of all those who had been given land here were put up.

### *The must-sees:*

- . Zrenjanin National Museum
- . The Church of the Ascension of the Most Holy Mother of God
- . Special Nature Reserve "Carska Bara", Eco-Safari
- . "Tiganjica" Ethno-compound

*Tourism Centre of Zrenjanin*  
[www.visitzrenjanin.com](http://www.visitzrenjanin.com)



*Tiganjica Ethno-compound*

## THE MONUMENT TO FALLEN SOLDIERS, PROKUPLJE

Prokuplje, the town of St. Prokopios in the south of Serbia, with a church in the oldest part of the town dedicated to this saint, is the centre of Toplica, an area known for its thermal-mineral water springs and mineral resources.

Around the end of 1916, the Bulgarians began to mobilize the Serbian population for their army, against which the people rebelled. The uprising began in Kuršumlija in February 1917, and spread throughout Toplica and the surrounding areas. It was suppressed after one month, and the Bulgarian occupying forces cruelly retaliated against them by wiping out over 20,000 insurrectionists and civilians.

It was the only uprising in enslaved Europe in that time.

The Monument to People from Toplica who gave their lives in the wars of 1912-1918 is in the very centre of the town.

### *The must-sees:*

- . Hisar – Old Town Centre (Hammeum)
- . Church of St. Prokopios
- . Toplica National Museum
- . Pločnik Archaeological locality

*Tourism Organisation of Prokuplje*  
[www.topk.rs](http://www.topk.rs)



*Pločnik Archeological Site*

## THE BREATHROUGH OF THE SALONIKA FRONT

*"62,000 Serbian soldiers have decided the outcome of this war. SHAME on us!"*

*Wilhelm II Hohenzollern, German Emperor, in his telegram to Bulgarian Emperor Ferdinand*

After their short recuperation on Corfu, the Serbian army were sent to the Salonika Front in the spring of 1916. The army's baptism by fire was on Kajmakčalan, the highest peak of Nidža Mountain, on the border between Greece and today's Macedonia, in September 1916. After they had desperately been fighting in close combat with the more numerous Bulgarian forces and with a heavy loss of life, the Serbian army conquered the peak of the mountain and the town of Bitolj. On the Serbian side, there were 4,266 killed, wounded or missing soldiers. The soldiers, who were killed, were buried in a memorial church and in a cemetery on the top of the mountain.

Due to the problems on the other fronts and the disagreement of the allied states, the operations on the Salonika Front ceased and it was mainly calm until September 1918.

In the summer of 1918, a decision was reached that a breakthrough should finally be made in September. It was decided that the offensive should begin from the sector where the Serbian army of 140,000 soldiers were positioned. The joint allied forces, amongst which the Serbian army had the main role, won the crucial battle that announced the end of the First World War.



*Memorial chappel and memorial mausoleum, Kajmakčalan, F.Y.R. of Macedonia*

At the dawn of 15<sup>th</sup> September, the Second Serbian Army launched an attack. After a close combat, the main part of the front was broken. Their keen desire to reach Serbia as soon as possible led the Serbian soldiers from one victory to another. They entered Skopje on 25<sup>th</sup> September, after which they continued towards the Bulgarian border. Four days later, the Bulgarians signed their surrender. Simultaneously, the units of the First Army were advancing towards Niš, which was liberated on 11<sup>th</sup> October, and on 1<sup>st</sup> November, they victoriously marched into Belgrade. As early as 3<sup>rd</sup> November, Austria-Hungary capitulated.

For the duration of the two and a half years in which the Serbian army had been fighting in the battles of the Salonika Front, and in the ultimate offensive, 9,303 soldiers and officers were either killed or died as a result of deadly wounds. On the spots where they had lost their lives, military cemeteries and monuments were built after the war. In the Serbian Military Cemetery in Zeitenlik, Thessaloniki, 7,315 warriors were buried; the around 500 soldiers were buried on peak of Kajmakčalan. After they had withdrawn from Serbia, in December 1915 and during the Salonika Front battles, the Serbian soldiers were killed and wounded in Albania, Greece, Macedonia and Bul-

garia. The arrested Serbian soldiers, who were deported to the numerous camps of the Central Powers, first of all in Austria-Hungary, suffered enormous losses in those camps, where they were buried mainly in collective graves. Many soldiers and civilians, who were treated at the allies' hospitals and reception centres, first of all in North Africa and France, ended their lives far away from their motherland and were buried in the Serbian Military Cemeteries in those countries.

The Serbian Military Cemeteries are located on the territories of the neighbouring countries as well as throughout Europe and North Africa.

## IMPORTANT PEOPLE

### DUKE RADOMIR PUTNIK

Radomir Putnik (1847-1917) was the first of the four dukes to have received the highest rank in the army of the Kingdom of Serbia and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in the First World War. As the Head of General Staff of the Supreme Command of the Army of the Kingdom of Serbia, and together with duke Živojin Mišić, he drew up the war plans of the Serbian army in the First World War. Thanks to his strategic tactics Serbia ended the first year of the war with two great victories – the one on Cer and the other on the Kolubara.

While withdrawing from Serbia, although sick, he crossed the Albanian mountains together with the army. From Corfu, he went to Nice for medical treatment in 1916, where he died.

In November 1926, his remains were transported to Serbia and buried in the New Cemetery in Belgrade, where a chapel was built in his memory.

#### *The must-sees:*

- . Historical complex of "Milošev venac"*
- . National Museum and the "Old Foundry"*
- . Memorial Park "October in Kragujevac"*
- . The church and the remains of the medieval town of Borač*

*Tourist Organisation of Kragujevac  
[www.gtokg.org.rs](http://www.gtokg.org.rs)*

*Monument to Duke Radomir Putnik,  
Kragujevac*



Monument to duke  
Stepa Stepanović, Čačak



## DUKE STEPA STEPANOVIĆ

Duke Stepa Stepanović (1856–1929) was the commander of the Second Army, who on the mountain of Cer defeated the Austro-Hungarian forces and enabled the Serbs to win their first victory in the First World War. In the battle on the Drina River, his army defended Mačva, and in the battle on the Kolubara, they stopped the attacking enemy and took part in the actions all the way to the destruction of the Austro-Hungarian army.

During the invasion of Serbia in the autumn of 1915, duke Stepa's army, together with the Timočka Army, prevented the Bulgarian army from their attempts to penetrate the rear of the main forces of the Serbian army.

In Corfu, he played a significant role in the re-organisation of the Serbian army and its first successes in 1916, in the battles on Kajmakčalan and around Bitola, on the territory of today's Macedonia. The greatest success is related to the breakthrough of the Salonika Front in September 1918 and the expulsion of Bulgaria from the war. The house where he was born has been transformed into a museum.

Tourism Organisation of Čačak  
[www.turizamcacak.org.rs](http://www.turizamcacak.org.rs)

## DUKE ŽIVOJIN MIŠIĆ

Duke Živojin Mišić (1855–1921) was the commander of the First Army, which launched a counter-offensive in the battle of the Kolubara and won a victory against the more numerous and better-equipped Austro-Hungarian army. On the Salonika Front, duke Mišić first commanded the First Army only to be appointed as the Head of General Staff of the Supreme Command towards the end of the war. He also commanded the Serbian army during the rout of the Salonika Front.

The house where Živojin Mišić was born, in Struganik nearby Valjevo, is a precious monument to traditional architecture. In the house, there is a permanent exhibition dedicated to the life, work and warfare of the great military leader.

The must-sees:

- . Monasteries: Lelić, Čelija and Pustinja
- . Valjevo National Museum
- . Tešnja – the Old Town Quarter

Tourist Office of Valjevo  
[www.tov.rs](http://www.tov.rs)

Tourist Office "Ribnica" Mionica  
[www.mionica.webs.com](http://www.mionica.webs.com)

Monument to duke Živojin Mišić,  
Mionica



Uroš Predić:  
Duke Petar Bojović,  
1941, detail



## DUKE PETAR BOJOVIĆ

At the beginning of the war, duke Petar Bojović (1858—1945) was the commander of the First Army. In the battle on the Drina River, he was wounded and could no longer command the First Army. In January 1916, he was appointed as the Head of General Staff of the Supreme Command, a position he held until June 1918. Because of the differences he had with the allies regarding the issue of the expansion of the Salonika Front, he resigned from the position and again became the commander of the First Army. The First Army was the first to have broken the enemies' lines on the Salonika Front and entered deep into the occupied territory to liberate Belgrade on 1st November 1918.

In Nova Varoš, near his birthplace in western Serbia, a monument to duke Petar Bojović was erected.

*The must-sees:*  
· Mountain Zlatar  
· Uvac Special Reserve  
· Mileševa Monastery

Tourist-Sport Centre "Zlatar"  
[www.zlatar.org.rs](http://www.zlatar.org.rs)

## KING PETER I KARADJORDJEVIĆ

King Peter I Karadjordjević (1844-1921), the grandson of Karadjordje Petrović, the originator of the Karadjordjević dynasty, was the king of Serbia from 1903 to 1918, and the king of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes from 1918 to 1921. Due to his merits in the Balkan wars and moreover, in the First World War, the Serbian nation remembers him as King Peter the Liberator.

In June 1914, he transferred the king's powers to Crown Prince Alexander, heir apparent to the throne. One month later, Austria-Hungary declared war against Serbia.

**Although being aged and sick, King Peter remained with his soldiers throughout the war years.**

While crossing Albania, he was with the people, either on foot or on a bullock cart. He returned to Belgrade in September 1919.

He was buried in his legacy - the Church of Saint George on Oplenac.

*The must-sees:*  
· Karadjordje's town  
· The mausoleum of the Serbian royal family, Oplenac  
· Wine routes of Oplenac

Tourism Organisation  
"Oplenac" Topola  
[www.topolaoplenac.org.rs](http://www.topolaoplenac.org.rs)

Uroš Predić:  
King Petar I Karađorđević,  
1921, detail



## MILUNKA SAVIĆ

Milunka Savić (1889 – 1973) was a heroine of the Balkan wars and the First World War. In order to protect her brother from mobilisation, she disguised herself as a man and went to the front as a recruit. She fought there as a bomber and as an assault trooper. She particularly distinguished herself in the battle of the Kolubara. She survived, although she had been wounded nine times.

When the war ended, she was the woman who received the largest number of war decorations for her endeavours. Apart from national decorations, she was the holder of the two orders of the French Legion of Honour and the Croix the Guerre, as well as British and Russian orders. Given her exceptional courage, the French said she was the 'Serbian Joan of Arc'.

A memorial plaque has been put up on her Belgrade house, in the street named after Milunka Savić, and in Jošanička Banja Spa a monument has also been built in her honour.



## NADEŽDA PETROVIĆ

Nadežda Petrović, one of the most significant Serbian female painters of the beginning of the twentieth century, volunteered as a nurse in the Balkan wars and the First World War. She died from typhus in Valjevo in 1915, in the hospital in which she had been taking care of other Serbian soldiers and civilians who had been suffering from this contagious disease.

In her native town of Čačak, a monument to this great female artist and heroine was built in 1955, and in 1975, the Memorial Museum of Nadežda and Rastko Petrović was opened.

### *The must-sees:*

- . *Monasteries of Ovčar-Kablar Gorge*
- . *Art Gallery of Nadežda Petrović*
- . *National Museum Čačak*
- . *Atomska Banja and Ovčar Banja Spas*

*Tourism Organisation of Čačak*  
[www.turizamcacak.org.rs](http://www.turizamcacak.org.rs)



## Dr ELSIE INGLIS

From the end of 1914, Serbia began to receive aid from foreign countries consisting of medical staff, medicines, food and money. During the first two years of war, over 600 female volunteers, doctors, nurses, nursing attendants and hospital nurses came to the country. Apart from medically treating the wounded, their most significant contribution was to suppress the spread of contagious diseases, in particular the epidemic of spotted typhus, which had been brought into the country by imprisoned Austrian soldiers.

As a token of gratitude to the sanitary mission of the women from Scotland who were medically treating the Serbian soldiers infected with spotted typhus, led by Dr Elsie Inglis, the soldiers of the First-Call Moravska Division erected the "Crkvenac" Memorial Fountain in Mladenovac in 1915.

### The must-sees:

- . Mountain Kosmaj
- . Banja Selters Spa
- . Pavlovac Monastery

Tourism Organisation  
of Mladenovac  
[www.tom.co.rs](http://www.tom.co.rs)

## FLORA SANDES

Flora Sandes was the only one woman from the West who, with a gun in her hands, fought as a soldier in the Serbian army; she came to Serbia from England in 1914 as a nurse. The next year, she was formally enrolled as a soldier volunteer in the "Prince Mihailo" Iron Regiment. In one of the many battles, she was badly wounded. She also participated in the retreat via Albania and the breaking down of the Salonika Front, and advanced to the rank of a lieutenant.

Among other newspapers, the 'The New York Times' and 'The Times' in London, also wrote about her brave deeds. In Great Britain, preparations are being made for a film dedicated to the love story of Flora Sandes and a Serb – Lieutenant Janačko Jović, with whom she served in the Iron Regiment.

There is a street in Belgrade's elite part of Dedinje named after this brave Englishwoman.

*Flora Sandes during her visit to Belgrade, 1954*





## Dr ARCHIBALD REISS

*"Your people are brave and their  
bravery often reaches heroism."*

*Dr Archibald Reiss*

A professor at the University of Lausanne, well-known criminologist and publicist, Dr Archibald Reiss (1876-1929) came to Serbia following an invitation received from the Serbian Government in 1914. As a member of the Committee of the International Court for Determining War Crimes committed by the Austrian and Bulgarian Occupying Forces in Serbia during the First World War, he collected numerous documents relating to the evil deeds perpetrated by the occupying forces in western and eastern Serbia, and made the world familiar with such atrocities. Later, as a volunteer, he joined the Serbian Army with which he crossed into Albania.

After the war, he lived in Belgrade, where he was buried in the Topčider Cemetery. According to his wishes his heart was buried on Kajmakčalan, the place where the Serbian army won its first victory on the Salonika Front.

As a token of gratitude to a war comrade and a friend, the Society of the Reserve Officers and Warriors of Serbia built a monument dedicated to him in Topčider Park in August 1931.

## WOODROW WILSON

As a sign of solidarity with the Serbian nation's chivalrous fight for justice, freedom and the national identity, American president Woodrow Wilson issued an order on the fourth anniversary of the beginning of the First World War, on 28th July 1918, according to which the Serbian flag was to fly on the White House and other state buildings. On that occasion, president Wilson issued an announcement to the Americans, which was read in churches throughout the country and published in almost all relevant daily newspapers, in which he wrote:

*"It is appropriate that the people  
of the United States of America...,  
should remember the principles for  
which Serbia chivalrously fought and  
suffered – the same principles which  
the United States of America support."*

## SOME OF THE MONUMENTS DEDICATED TO THE FIRST WORLD WAR IN SERBIA

- . Aleksandrovac: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Banatsko Karadorđevo: Monument to the Volunteers of 1912-1918
- . Bajina Bašta: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Bečej: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Bor: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Čuprija: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1912-1918
- . Čačak: Memorial Mausoleum of the Warriors of 1912-1918 – the Soldiers of the Serbian and Austro-Hungarian Armies
- . Čačak: Monument to the Warriors of the Four Religions of 1912-1918
- . Čajetina: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Donji Milanovac: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Gornji Milanovac: "1300 Corporals" Monument
- . Jančići: Memorial Fountain to General Aračić
- . Javor: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Jošanička Banja: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Kladovo: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Knjaževac: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Kragujevac: Monument to Radomir Putnik, "1300 Corporals" Monument, Monument to the Drina River Division
- . Kraljevo: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Kruševac: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Kuršumlija: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Leskovac: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1912-1918
- . Majdanpek: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Mladenovac: Monument to the Soldiers of the Defence of Belgrade
- . Mokra Gora: Memorials to the Fallen Warriors of 1912-1915
- . Negotin: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Niš: Monument to the Warriors Killed in the Wars of 1912-1918
- . Nova Varoš: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Novi Sad: Monument to the Warriors Killed in the Wars of 1912-1918
- . Pančevo: Monument to the Victims of the First World War
- . Peć: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Požarevac: Monument to the Warriors Killed in the Wars of 1912-1918
- . Priboj: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Prijepolje: Monument to the Victims of the Austrian Army
- . Pirot: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Prizren: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Prokuplje: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Raška: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Rudnik: Monument to the Victims of 1912-1918
- . Seča Reka: Monument to the Victims 1914-1918
- . Seleuš: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Smederevo: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914 - 1918
- . Sombor: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Sremska Mitrovica: Memorial Mausoleum in the Town Cemetery
- . Stara Pazova: Monument to the Serbian Heroes of 1914-1918
- . Surdulica: Memorial Mausoleum of the Serbian Population
- . Šabac: Monument to the Victims and the Warriors of 1912-1918
- . Topola: Monument to King Peter I Karadjordjević
- . Užice: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Vojvoda Stepa: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Vršac: Monument to the Fallen Volunteers of 1914-1918
- . Zrenjanin: Monument to King Peter I Karadjordjević
- . Zlatibor: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Zlatar: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Zaječar: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1912-1918
- . Vlasotince: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1912-1918
- . Vranje: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918
- . Uroševac: Monument to the Fallen Warriors of 1914-1918

## KEEP DISCOVERING SERBIA!

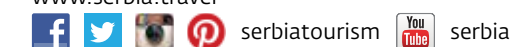
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## IMPRESSUM

Publisher:  
National Tourism Organisation of Serbia  
Čika Ljubina 8, 11000 Belgrade  
Phone: +381 11 6557 100  
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Email: [office@serbia.travel](mailto:office@serbia.travel)  
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For publisher: Gordana Plamenac, CEO/Managing Director  
Editor: Smiljana Novičić  
Text: Jovo Simišić  
Design: Marijana Markoska  
Consultant: Prof Vojislav Subotić, PhD  
Translator: Slobodan Rakić  
Language editors: Russell Stenhouse, Lavinia Davenport  
Mapping board: Vladan Tadić  
Map consultant: Olgica Miljković  
Photographs: Dragan Bosnić, Branko Jovanović, Dragoljub Zamurović, Dmitri Vozdviženski, prof Vojislav Subotić, Miroslav Zarić, Miroslav Ilić, Milan Marković, Vladimir Ivanović, Julka Kuzmanović-Cvetković, Nebojša Đokić, Museum of Yugoslav Air Force, Insitute for the Protection of the Cultural Monuments of Sremska Mitrovica, National Museum Zrenjanin, Photodocummentation "Borba", Museum of Naive and Marginal Art Jagodina, NTOS archive  
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