

*Gordana Stojaković
and Svetlana Kresoja*

FEMALE NAMES OF NOVI SAD

GUIDEBOOK
FOR ALTERNATIVE
TOURS LOVERS

The Tourist Organization
of the City of Novi Sad





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The Tourist Organization of the City of Novi Sad

Novi Sad, December 2014

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Novi Sad, December 2014.

About prominent female Novi Sad citizens

The objective of the research project titled "Female Names of Novi Sad", which was carried out in 2014, is to remind of biographies of a certain number of women who have left traces in cultural, political, and economic history of the City of Novi Sad, to mark the houses they used to live in and provide information on their graves, if there are any.

History of women was not attributed any attention in the dominant historical discourse since the focus was on the events and political history dominated by men. Only by the middle of the 19th century women acquired the right to access to universities, which enabled them to qualify for many professions and step out of the pattern that used to be prevailingly possible, namely the subsistence through marriage. Thanks to education, and later on political rights that female citizens of Vojvodina successfully fought for (for a short while) in 1918, women became visible in the public sphere contributing in such a way to a general progress of Novi Sad. Women in Vojvodina won full equality in the socialist Yugoslavia when project of equality of women in all spheres of life and work was supported ideologically, legally, and financially (paid maternity leave, nursery schools, free education and health care system, pensions system, etc.).

History of the city is not written and recorded only in school text books but also in spaces in which our life lasts. The names of streets, squares, schools, rewards, as well as busts and monuments also speak about historical streams we learn about directly since they become parts of our identity through the names of streets we live in, or schools we attend... It is therefore important for a city to have female names that witness in such a direct way about a gender aspect of care for cultural heritage.

The project titled "Prominent Women of Novi Sad" that was implemented in the period from 1999 to 2010 at Gender studies and researches in Novi Sad drew the attention of public to more than sixty women who witnessed about

an important step forward of women into a public sphere. Based on the research and with the support of women in political structures, Novi Sad has given several tens of female names to its new streets. That is how the streets of Novi Sad were named in the honour of: a pianist Jovanka Stojković, a campaigner for women's rights Savka Subotić, a benefactor Jelena Kon, a writer Erzsébet Börcsök, a benefactor and pedagogue Darinka Grujić... and the square in front of Matica Srpska building was named after Marija Trandafil, a benefactor who financed the building works. A few years ago a newly built, state-of-the-art school in the settlement of Veternik was also named after Marija Trandafil.

However, despite the fact that there are more and more streets, squares, and schools that get women's names we cannot fail concluding that it is the matter mainly of spaces in the city outskirts. Except for communists (Vera Pavlović, Grozda Gajšin, Olga Petrov, Sonja Marinković, Fejős Klára, Lilika Bem) only the actresses Draga Spasić, and Milka Grgurova, a writer Milica Stojadinović Srpkinja and benefactor Marija Trandafil "got" their streets in the city centre and at Liman I. Most women who belonged to civic intellectual elite live "nowadays" at (in): Slana Bara (Anica Savić-Rebac, Erzsébet Börcsök, Mileva Simić), Veternik (Savka Subotić, Judita Šalgo), Vidovdansko naselje (Sofija Vujić), Adice (Draga Dejanović), Klisa (Draginja Ružić, Milka Marković...), in areas that were not even belonging to the city when they lived in it. The central place was given mainly to revolutionaries – communists, which is in compliance with ideological matrix in the period of the socialist Yugoslavia that women are equal with men in all segments of life and work. The peripherality of female positions can be seen in all other historical periods in the selection of female roles. Hence one can currently read the following female roles in the structure of municipal urban areas: actress, writer, and benefactor. More than a third of all female roles belong to prominent women in the sphere of art: actresses, painters, and writers. One fourth of all the streets named after prominent women belongs to communists, while benefactors got one tenth.

The peripherality of female positions, which is still seen in the structure of municipal urban space, reflects also the peripherality in relation to the position in history and culture, but also in relation to the current structure of power. Reading of peripherality in relation to gender, on the one hand, and social structure, on the other, is the current measure of valuing of the place and reached objectives of female individual and collective development and achievements here and now.

Marking of houses of prominent women in Novi Sad is the continuation of initiative related to naming the streets after prominent female Novi Sad citizens, and so is erecting of monuments or busts wherever it is possible. It was suggested in the first phase of the project to mark the houses of the following prominent female Novi Sad citizens, or place the memorials in streets that were named after them if that was not possible: Judita Horović (1787-1857), Ljubica Obrenović (1788-1843), Marija Trandafil (1816-1883), Dafina Natošević (1830-1911), Savka Subotić (1834-1918), Sofija Vujić (1851-1921), Milka Marković (1869-1931), Milica (1854-1881) and Anka (1855-1923) Ninković, Adel Nemessányi (1857-1933), Mileva Simić (1859-1946), Milica Tomić (1859-1944), Jelica Belović-Bernadžikowska (1870-1946), Eržika Mičátková (1872-1951), Mileva Marić-Ajnštajn (1875-1948), Darinka Grujić-Radović (1878-1958), Jelena Kon (1883-1942), Dr Katherine Stewart MacPhail (1887-1974), Anica Savić-Rebac (1892-1953), Dr Nada Micić-Pakvor (1899-1969), Erzsébet Börcsök (1904-1971), Dr Anna Czimmer (1906-1967), Sonja Marinković (1916-1941), Grozda Gajšin (1920-1941), Vera Pavlović (1921-1945), Fejős Klára (1921-1943), Livija (Lilika) Bem (1919-1941), and Judita Šalgo (1941-1996).

The project designed in the way that the result of the first project phase is the publication that will contain short biographies of prominent women, followed by the proposal of the text that should be written on the plaque, namely important information about houses¹ where plaque should be placed, and information about the graves of selected prominent female Novi Sad citizens. The authors would like to thank Mirjana Isakov for the portraits of selected prominent women of Novi Sad, whose portraits are known. The publication will also contain the map of the city with marked houses and streets, which will fulfil the tourist valorisation of the project since the publication can be used as a unique guidebook through Novi Sad.

1 Only if houses are under the protection of the Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments City of Novi Sad

Where did prominent female Novi Sad citizens live and die?

Many prominent women of Novi Sad did not get their status of Novi Sad citizens with their birth, but they certainly deserved to be placed among meritorious female citizens of Novi Sad with their work and reputation. Some of them spent their entire lives in Novi Sad, namely they were born and died in it, while some regretfully rest in other cities, far away from the place in which their own dreams came through. We attribute equal importance to women who were born in Novi Sad and those who have come to it bringing all their values with them that they continued developing in this city.

The places they lived and worked at are also very important for us because they are the places witnessing history. There are still windows from which they were looking and doors through which they were entering into their houses. And this is a great value we should not fail to pay attention to. In order to be able to stop occasionally by these places and remember these remarkable women we will list the addresses at which they lived, worked and died. We hope that each of these houses will soon have the memorial plaque to remind us of the fact that women who contributed to the development of culture, science, and economy of our city used to live in them. It would be nice to have the possibility to peek, at least for a moment, into the rooms in which they lived and created and to turn them into memorial rooms that would be arranged as they used to look like during their lives.

Having studied the biographies of prominent female Novi Sad citizens we are in the position to provide, at least to some extent, the insight into the addresses at which they lived, worked and died. The readers will understand that only a small number of women who have been selected here have their memorials and that most have remained deprived of memory so that we easily pass by their houses and streets in which they used to live without even suspecting their significance. It is our wish to point with this text to the significance of marking of their houses, significance of erecting their busts, monuments and

memorial plaques in their honour in order to enable some future generations to learn about the life and work of prominent women of Novi Sad.



Photograph: Ivana Bolf-Labudović

JUDITA HOROVIC (1787-1857)

was born in Novi Sad, in a merchant's family Horovic. Several members of this renowned family were the members of the Board of the Jewish Municipality in Novi Sad by the end of 18th and 19th century, which means that they used to influence daily life of Novi Sad Jews within the autonomy of the Jewish community. In such a renowned family Judita Horovic has certainly got solid education, and, as it proved later, the possibility to get acquainted with commercial affairs of her family. At that time women did not participate equally with men in social and economic life so that the appearance of Judita Horovic as independent merchant – owner of a trade company by the beginning of the 19th century could be considered a precedent.

The success of her company was the probable reason for the fact that her name, the only female name, could be found in the list of the heads of Jewish families from Novi Sad from 1844, with the note that she was trader of food products. An important event related to public work of women is also connected with the name of Judita Horovic. In March 1848, with the mediation of the Novi Sad Jewish Municipality she submitted to the Magistrate the application for establishing of the first women's organisation in the city together with a group of like-minded women. The intention of the organisation was to gather Jewish women who would, outside the Chevra Kadisha Association, take care of the poor and sick people, primarily from their own community. At that time it was usual for each religious or national community to take care of its own members, but it was not usual to establish independent women's organisations for such a purpose. The Magistrate rejected the application for establishing of the first women's organisation in Novi Sad. Jewish women of Novi Sad are going to establish the "Novi Sad Israelite Charity Women's Society" based on the idea of Judita Horovic in 1876. It was the first association of women in Novi Sad that continued working until the World War II.

Judita Horovic (1787-1857) was the first independent female entrepreneur in Novi Sad who submitted the application for establishing of independent women's organisation in Novi Sad in 1848.

G.S.

Judita Horovic used to live in the street that is now called Pap Pavla Street, and the trading company she managed used to be located in Jevrejska (Jewish)

Street. She was buried at the Jewish cemetery, plot I/04-196. This plot holds old graves and monuments made of stone. It is difficult to ascertain precisely which monument belongs to her because due to the age of monuments found at this plot the letters are hardly legible. There isn't a single memorial dedicated to Judita Horovic. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque on the building of the Jewish Municipality in Novi Sad that will remind of this prominent woman of Novi Sad.

S.K.



Synagogue and a part of Jevrejska Street with the building of Jewish Municipality in Novi Sad

Photographs: G. Stojaković



LJUBICA OBRENOVIĆ (1788-1843)

was born in Srezojevci, in the family Vukomanović. She married Miloš Obrenović, who later became the leader of the Second Serbian Uprising and then the Serbian Duke, in the year when he started the First Serbian Uprising against the Turks. The best man at the wedding was Karadjordje, the Supreme Leader of the Serbs during the First Serbian Uprising. She gave birth to eight children of whom three outlived her: Perka, Savka (Elizabeth) and Mihajlo, the latter Serbian Duke. Her marriage with Miloš Obrenović was full of challenges, disappointments and humiliations.

History records that she killed Petrija and tried to kill Stanka, two public mistresses of her husband. Her pregnancy saved her from the wrath of Duke Miloš, and even more the fact that she fled to her native village. Since then, Duke Miloš Obrenović ordered Ljubica Obrenović not to reside with him any more in the same living quarters. Among all Ljubica's "konaks" (residences) the most famous is the one in Belgrade.

After the collapse of the First Serbian Uprising, Ljubica Obrenović remained in Serbia with her children hiding from Turkish reprisals and ordered the servant to kill them all in case that the Turks ever find them. Her personal courage was not only manifested in the facts that she knew how to handle weapons, that she was a strong support for her children, family Vukomanović, and whenever she could, for Karadjordje's widow, but also because she was the only one who knew how to encourage her husband - the leader of the Second Serbian Uprising in the moments of his own despair.

In addition to taking care of children and numerous family, Duke Miloš entrusted Ljubica with certain administrative and diplomatic tasks. She was thus in charge of the tax when the Duke was absent, she managed Duke's property in Požarevac, and in 1834 during the diplomatic mission in Vidin she managed to procure the liberation of Andrija Genčić from the Turkish prison. A writer Dora d'Istria wrote with respect about her stay in Bucharest. There are data that she was involved in the political turmoils in the Principality of Serbia since she joined the Defenders of the Constitution, who wanted to limit the power of Duke Miloš and who managed to banish him from the coun-

try. It is known that Ljubica Obrenović knew about the Mileta's Rebellion (1835), the rebellion in the Požarevac district (1840), and with an uprising in the Niš Sandžak (1841). For a while, she supported her husband in an effort to return to power, thereby facilitating the efforts of opponents of the Obrenović Dynasty to banish Duke Mihajlo from Serbia as well in 1842. Ljubica Obrenović went into exile with him voluntarily. Having moved to the Habsburg Monarchy she first settled in Zemun where she collected, created and managed funds for political actions in favour of the Obrenović family. Austrian authorities designated Novi Sad as her place of residence in order to prevent her interference in the political life of the Principality of Serbia. Death found the first duchess of modern Serbia in Novi Sad, whose inhabitants solemnly and respectfully escorted her to the Monastery Krušedol, where she was buried. One of the first women's charity organisations of the Serbs was named after her.

Ljubica Obrenović (1788-1843), the first duchess of modern Serbia lived for a short while and died in the house that according to some sources was standing at this site.

G.S.

Ljubica Obrenović came to Novi Sad in March 1843. According to some sources during her stay in Novi Sad she lived in the house located in the old Jewish Street, in the yard of Adamović's palace that was built later on (it was demolished during the construction of the theatre, 1979-1980). The house in which she lived was demolished in 1955 already when the former restaurant "Palić" opened its outdoor terrace. This is the space adjacent to the "Apolo" Centre (towards the SNP). Duchess Ljubica Obrenović died after only a few months of her stay in Novi Sad, held by Duke Mihajlo who claimed that his mother was poisoned. The idea to bury her in the yard of the Orthodox Parish Church, or at Jovansko Cemetery was abandoned and the family decided to bury her in the Monastery Krušedol. During her funeral procession all the bells in the city were chiming (including those on Catholic and protestant churches in addition to those on the Orthodox churches). The funeral was huge, the remains were displayed over night in the Orthodox Parish Church, numerous flags and crucifixions were carried. A large number of people joined the procession to Krušedol, either in carts or on foot. According to other research she used to live in the house in Zmaj Jovina Street no. 5. At the site of that house there are no marks that would witness the fact that this remarkable woman spent her last days in Novi Sad. That is why the memorial should be placed.

S.K.



House in Zmaj Jovina Street no. 5

Photograph: G. Stojaković

MARIJA TRANDAFIL (1816² –1883)

was born in Novi Sad, in a rich Novi Sad family Popović. She was left without her parents very early and her guardians, the family of her relatives Hadži-Kiri Nikolić married her to their accountant Jovan Trandafil. She was less than sixteen and he was forty at that time. They had two children – Kosta and Sofija who died at an early age. The endowment that Marija entered into their marriage helped Jovan Trandafil to get rich very fast and acquire a shop and two houses in Osijek. The income generated based on them was later used to provide support to hospitals in Novi Sad and Osijek.



The spouses made their last will for the first time in 1860. After her husband's death in 1863 Marija Trandafil managed to acquire through the court the right to manage the entire mobile and immobile property. She was acquiring and increasing capital creating endowments and changing the initial joint last will. Some of her most important endowments include "Marija Trandafil's Charity for Serbian Orthodox Orphans" in Novi Sad, the place that currently accommodates Matica Srpska and Library of Matica Srpska. The endowment came to life in 1926 when it received the first protégés into the building, which was built in 1912 according to the project of Momčilo Tapavica. Matica Srpska moved into the building in 1928, and orphanage moved to Sajlovo. "The Charity Fund of Marija Trandafil for Pupils of Novi Sad Grammar Schools" was aimed at providing scholarships for pupils under the auspices of "Great Serbian Grammar School of Novi Sad".

That was not the only way in which Marija Trandafil used to provide assistance to talented or poor children, and poor people in Novi Sad. It is known that during the great famine she used to feed poor people from Novi Sad irrespective of their nation or religion and that she rebuilt from the very foun-

2 The data on date of birth were taken over from the book by Luka Jocić "Tridesetogodišnje ugodne i neugodne uspomene 1854-1884" ("Thirty Years Long Pleasant and Unpleasant Memories 1854-1884") because Luka Jocić refers to her "personal records written by her own hand" and gives the detail that she was born on December 25th, 1816, on the Roman Christmas".

dations and equipped the Armenian Church in Novi Sad that belonged to the Catholic community.

Matica Srpska and Novi Sad Church Community of the Serbian Orthodox Church inherited significant heritage from Marija Trandafil. At the moment of her death the value of endowed property in goods and money amounted to 700,000 forints. The book titled *Srpkinja, njezin život i rad, njezin kulturni razvitak i njezina narodna umjetnost do danas* (Serbian Woman, her Life and Work, her Cultural Development and her Folk Art Until Today) (Sarajevo 1913) recorded that the value of endowment amounted to even 1,400,000 forints. Marija Trandafil used to pay special attention to Novi Sad Church of St. Nicholas taking care of its renewal and maintenance. This is the church where Sofija, Kosta, and Jovan, and in the end Marija Trandafil herself were buried. Within the last few years Novi Sad repaid its debt to this great benefactor by naming after her the square at which the seat of Matica Srpska is located in the vicinity of St. Nicholas Church, as well as the most updated elementary school in Novi Sad that is located in Veternik.

Marija Trandafil (1816-1886) is the largest benefactor among the Serbs who left to the Serbian people and Novi Sad the endowment worth 1,400,000 forints in 1913.

G.S.

Marija Trandafil was born in Novi Sad, in the house at the corner of Pašićeva and Grčkoškolska streets. It is currently the house in Pašićeva no. 11. On the rounded corner edge above the balcony of this house there is the icon of saint apostles Peter and Paul after which it was called "At the Icon's". She lived in Zmaj Jovina Street no. 16 with her husband Jovan, and she died there as well. After her death, since she had no direct heirs, the house was inherited by her brother's sons and they opened a printing shop in it. She was buried together with her husband and early departed children, son Kosta and daughter Sofija, in the Church of St. Nicholas the renewal of which the Trandafil used to support during their lives. In the church itself, at the left side, there is the plaque witnessing that Kosta, Sofija, Jovan, and Marija Trandafil were buried there. Marija Trandafil was the owner of houses in Zmaj Jovina Street no. 8, 16, and 17, in Pašićeva Street no. 11, in Dunavska Street no. 16, and in Miletićeva Street no. 17. She left all that as the endowment, in addition to endowment in land and money. There are no memorial plaques on these houses. The bust of Marija Trandafil, the work of the sculptor Laslo Siladji, was placed at the entrance hall into the building of Matica Srpska in 2002.

S.K.



*Houses in Pašičeva Street no. 11,
Zmaj Jovina Street no. 16,
and Church of St. Nicholas*

Photographs: G. Stojaković



DAFINA (NANA) NATOŠEVIĆ (1830-1911)

was born in the family of a Novi Sad lawyer who was also the Mayor of Novi Sad for a certain period - Grigorije Jovšić. Having married Djordje Natošević, MD, a physician and reformer of Serbian schools in Hungary, she found herself in the centre of cultural and political events related to Novi Sad and Vojvodina Serbs.

Nana Natošević played a significant role in establishing of the first women's organisation in Novi Sad in 1867 for which she personally procured 50 ducats from Duke Mihajlo (Obrenović). Since Serbian women felt subordinated in that first women's organisation, women around Nana Natošević founded "Dobrotvorna Zadruga Srpkinja Novosatkinja" ("Charity Cooperative of Serbian Women from Novi Sad") in 1880 where Nana Natošević was the Vice-president only to be rewarded with honorary membership after twenty five years of work in this Cooperative. She was one of ten women of Novi Sad who embraced the initiative of Savka Subotić and required the Serbian People's-Church Assembly to establish Higher Serbian School for Girls. After the death of Djordje Natošević she donated 4,000 books to the library of this school.

Nana Natošević holds merits for the establishing of the branch office of the Red Cross in Novi Sad in 1875. During the Serbian-Turkish War (1876-1877) the women of Novi Sad used to prepare bandages in her house and collect donations in money for the Serbian population hit by war. Among charity actions she initiated, or participated in we could single out the following: providing assistance to people affected by floods in Szeged (1879) and those affected by the fire in Sarajevo (1879). Nana Natošević collected alone 157 ducats and 5 forints for printing of Zmaj's "Pevanija" (Collection of Poems).

Dafina Nana Natošević (1830-1911) was the benefactor and one of the founders of "Charity Cooperative of Serbian Women from Novi Sad".

G.S.

Dafina Nana Natošević lived with her husband Djordje Natošević, MD, in a contemporary Pašićeva Street no. 7. There is no mark of any kind on the house. Dafina Natošević has no monument, bust, or even a memorial plaque. She was buried at Uspensko Cemetery (plot V/01-011) and shares the grave with her husband. The monument is protected while other memorials, or possibly a street have never been dedicated to Dafina Natošević. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque that will remind of Dafina Natošević on the house in Pašićeva Street no. 7.

S.K.



*House in Pašićeva Street no. 7 (house number and back side with a yard).
Monument at Uspensko Cemetery*

Photographs: G. Stojaković



SAVKA SUBOTIĆ (1834-1918)

was born in a renowned family of Novi Sad merchants – Polit. As a seventeen years old, in 1851, she married a lawyer, writer, and politician Jovan Subotić, one of the most significant champions of cultural and political life of the Serbs in Hapsburg Monarchy in the 19th century. Savka Subotić advocated quality education of girls and that was why she was the leader of the action aimed at opening of the Serbian higher schools for girls, which were opened in Novi Sad and Pančevo in 1874, and in Sombor in 1875.

Her programme of economic strengthening of women in rural area through the development of household industry, which meant that the skill of wool processing, weaving, knitting, and embroidery should be capitalised by the fact that manufactured carpets, Serbian thread fibre and embroidery should be adapted to the needs of the market and conquer the world in such a way was one of her greatest merits in the public domain. The successes of Savka Subotić were confirmed by prizes won at the world exhibitions, including the Prize at the Paris Exhibition in the year 1900.

Savka Subotić was the first President of the Serbian National Women's Federation and Circle of Serbian Sisters. Due to the achieved results in the field of struggle for women's rights almost all Serbian women's associations chose her for their honorary president. Her impact was great both in the European framework. It is known that she co-operated with Carie Capman Catt³, Rosika Schwimmer⁴, and while she was the leader of the Serbian National Women's

3 The founder and president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Carie Capman Catt was the leader of the organisation from its establishment until 1923.

4 In 1903 Rosika Schwimmer (1877-1948) founded the Hungarian Association of Employed Women - Munkásnő Egyesülete, in 1904 she founded the Women's Council - Nőegyesületek Szövetsége, and that same year she also founded the Feminist Association of Hungary - Feministák Egyesülete. An article by Rosika Schwimmer about Savka Subotić was published in the Budapest paper published in German - "Neuse Pester Journal", and quoted by the Novi Sad paper "Ženski svet" ("Women's World") (no. 1. 1912: 7).

Federation she also worked with Bertha Pappenheim⁵. Being invited by the Hungarian feminists she held a lecture in 1911 on the position of women in Serbia, and she also held a speech at the 7th International Woman Suffrage Congress in Budapest, which was exceptionally well received among the American feminists. Due to an active work, Savka Subotić was elected an honorary member of the "Women's Society from Amsterdam" (1909) and "Woman Suffrage Congress from Stockholm" (1911). Her impact was so strong that Lav Tolstoy thanked Serbian National Women's Federation via Savka Subotić for the card with best wishes he got on the occasion of his 80th birthday. She was awarded medals from both Serbian and Russian royal courts for her work.

Savka Subotić was not a woman of letters but a woman of action. Some of her speeches, and lectures were printed, and so was the book titled *O našim narodnim tkaninama i rukotvorinama* ("About our Folk Fibres and Handicrafts") (1904) that describes her work with women living in rural communities, as well as her remarks related to folkloristic. Arkadije Varadjanin was the first to leave the data that her aphorisms were published in the "American" papers by the beginning of the 20th century so that we could consider her one of the first, if not the first aphorist. Her most important lecture that was held in the Vienna Scientific Club titled "Žena na istoku i zapadu" ("A Woman in the East and West") was published in 1911. After that lecture the Austrian press called her "Der Mutter ihres Volkes" ("the Mother of her people"). She appeared in public for the last time with the text titled *(O)poruka* ("The (Last) Will") that was published in the Novi Sad "Women's World" in 1914. She died in Novi Sad, and was buried in Zemun.

Savka Subotić (1834-1918) was the first President of the Serbian National Women's Federation, Circle of Serbian Sisters, honorary member of all Serbian and some European women's organisations.

G.S.

Until the Rebellion in 1848 Savka Subotić lived in Dunavska Street no. 5, in the Polits house. This house burnt down during the bombardment of Novi Sad in 1849 so that the family Polit moved to Grčkoškolska Street no. 7. When she married Jovan Subotić, Savka lived in Dunavska Street no. 1. Jovan Subotić founded a printing shop in 1870 in the house that is currently occupied by the City Library. There he published a political paper titled "Narod" ("The People"). After that, Arsa Pajević, a printer, bookstore keeper and publisher,

5 Bertha Pappenheim was fighting against "human trafficking" and prostitution. She came to Serbia to include women's organisations into the struggle against prostitution.

bought up a house and endowed it to the Orthodox Church Community. Savka Subotić, a woman who used to be one of the most energetic women of her age, has no monument, bust, or even a memorial plaque. She died in Novi Sad, in the house at Pozorišni trg no. 6. Later on she was moved and buried in Zemun, beside her husband Jovan Subotić. One street in Veternik was named after her. Her portrait, the work of Novak Radonić is kept today in the "White Ceremonial Salon" of Matica Srpska. The proposal is to erect the monument to Savka Subotić in Novi Sad.

S.K.



House at Pozorišni trg no. 6

Photograph: G. Stojaković

SOFIJA VUJIĆ (1851-1921)

was born in Ovsenica, in Banat (near Timisoara), in the family of a priest Luka Popović, whose children were daughters Draginja (married Ružić), Jelisaveta (married Dobrinović), Katica (married Popović), and Ljubica (married Kolarović), and sons Laza and Paja Popović. All the children were actresses, namely actors. With the consent and under the mentorship of her sister Draginja Ružić, Sofija accepted at the age of eleven a professional engagement in the Serbian National Theatre in Novi Sad and thus became the youngest professional actress of the Serbian acting community. There are two data connected with the début role she performed at the Serbian National Theatre – the role of Anica in *Pokondirena tikva* (*The Upstart*) (1862) and Julka in *Vojnički begunac* (*Army Fugitive*) (1863).



She married a composer and conductor Aksentije Marković in 1867. Their daughter Milica (Milka) Marković will become a famous actress and director of the Serbian acting corps. After the death of Aksentije Marković she married a merchant and landlord from Osijek Petar Vujić.

Artistic life of Sofija Vujić was not filled only with successes. Hard moments came after a sudden death of Aksentije Marković in Prague, in 1873 when she was forced to accept the engagements in the travelling theatres. She also spent two years in the Croatian National Theatre in Zagreb. She returned to the Serbian National Theatre in 1878 where she stayed until her retirement in 1906.

Sofija Vujić was a brilliant and versatile actress who ruled sovereignly the Novi Sad theatre stage after the departure of Milka Grgurova to Belgrade. Professional public and audience evaluated as best her roles of Kosara (*Vladislav*), Mara (*Miloš Obilić*) and Empress Milica (*Zadužbina*).



MILICA (MILKA) MARKOVIĆ (1869-1931)

was born in Pančevo. She was left without her father Aksentije Marković very early and together with her mother Sofija, who was accepting acting engagements around Vojvodina and Slavonia, she was moving very often. That is why it is not surprising that she had her first acting role at the age of five in *William Tell* by Schiller, and that she became an intern at the National Theatre in Belgrade as fifteen years old, where in two years she played around twenty roles.

She came to Novi Sad and Serbian National Theatre in 1885 and that was where she stayed until the end of her artistic career. Milka Marković was an educated actress. After the completed Higher School for Girls she spent time in Vienna, Munich, Prague, Paris, and Rome improving her indisputable acting and musical talent. She spoke German, Hungarian, and French and translated drama texts from those languages. Milka Marković was the first female director in the Serbian acting community. She directed the drama *Love* by Ignjatij Nikolajevič Potapenko (*Игнатиј Николајевич Потапенко*) at the stage of the Serbian National Theatre in Novi Sad in 1911. At the same theatre she also directed some eleven performances. Some of the most important roles of Milka Marković include: Greta (*Faustus*), Cordelia (*King Lear*), Ophelia (*Hamlet*), Juliet (*Romeo and Juliet*), Nastasja (*At the Bottom*), Andjelija and Jugović's Mother (*Death of Jugović's Mother*).

Private life of Milka Marković was marked by tragedies: suicide of her husband, an actor Mihajlo Marković whom she married in 1888, and premature death of their son Stevan. The other son, Dimitrije Marković devoted his entire life to acting and theatre.

Sofija Vujić (1851-1921) and **Milka Marković** (1869-1931) are some of the most important actresses, and Milka Marković is the first female director of the Serbian theatre stage.

G.S.

Sofija Vujić and Milka Marković lived in a house in Dunavska Street no. 16, which was built in the style of classicism. The house was the property of Marija Trandafil, who endowed it to Matica Srpska, but with a lifetime usufruct right granted to the estate manager Luka Jocić, a bookstore keeper and publisher. Later on Jocić's daughter bought up the house from Matica Srpska. Sofija Vujić and Milka Marković probably rented an apartment there from 1878. They were buried at Almaško Cemetery. Sofija Vujić was buried in the tomb I/5-658, and Milka Marković in the tomb of the Ružić family that is located at the land plot V/6-27g. The house they lived in is not marked; they have no monuments, nor busts. There are streets in Novi Sad, at Klisa and Vidovdansko Naselje that were named after them. The proposal is to place a memorial plaque on the house in Dunavska Street no. 16 that would remind of Sofija Vujić and Milka Marković.

S.K.



*House in Dunavska Street no. 16
Photograph: G. Stojaković*

*Monuments at Almaško Cemetery
Photographs: S. Kresoja*



MILICA (1854-1881) and ANKA (1855-1923) NINKOVIĆ

were born in Novi Sad, in the family of Petar Ninković, professor and Principal of the Novi Sad Serbian Grammar School. They were educated in Novi Sad and at the University in Zurich where they studied pedagogical science in the period from 1872 to 1874. Zurich University was the first to open the doors to girls and during the eighties of the 19th century it was the nursery of socialist ideas which, among other things, implied advocating women equality. In Zurich, sisters Ninković became the followers of the socialist movement.

Bibliography often states that they were under the influence of Svetozar Marković, but it is less known that the impact of the Russian students, socialists in Zurich on their political attitudes was also very important.

Having completed their studies sisters Ninković went to Kragujevac where they tried to open a higher school for girls. There is the preserved correspondence with Arkadije Varadjanin, the Principal of the Higher Serbian School for Girls in Novi Sad that speaks about that, while the newspaper "Oslobodjenje" ("Liberation") from Kragujevac published on January 1st, 1875 the invitation for enrolment of girl students into the School, although there are no data that the School was actually worked.

In Kragujevac sisters Ninković worked active socialists, collaborators of the magazines "Staro Oslobodjenje" ("Old Liberation") and "Ujedinjenje" ("Unification"). Milica Ninković translated from Russian the following works *The History of a Crime* by Victor Hugo, *A Heroine from the French Revolution* by François Noël Babeuf, while she translated *Srbija na istoku* (Serbia in the East) by Svetozar Marković into Russian. For the Magazine "Ujedinjenje" ("Unification"), Milica and Anka Ninković translated and edited a feuilleton titled *Robert Owen i njegovi pokušaji društvenih reformi* (Robert Owen and His Social Reforms Attempts). Political involvement of sisters Ninković was known to the authorities in Serbia and they intended to expel them. They prevented such a turn of events by marrying people advocating the same ideas – Milica married Pera Todorović, and Anka married Sreta Andjelković. Milica Ninković,

married family name Todorović later got the Russian scholarship to study medicine, which she started in St. Petersburg and continued in Zurich and Paris. Regretfully, tuberculosis prevented her from finishing the studies she had started. Gravely ill she returned to Kragujevac, at her sister Anka, and died at the age of 27.

After a number of losses in her life, Anka Ninković, married family name Andjelković, went to Switzerland where she joined a Theosophical Movement of Robert Steiner. Having returned to Serbia Anka worked as the head-mistress and teacher at the Young Ladies School Centre in Belgrade. She lived a quiet life. However, she announced herself in public on the occasion of publishing of the book by Jovan Skerlić *Svetozar Marković – njegov život rad i ideje* (*Svetozar Marković – his Life, Work and Ideas*) (1910) when she gave valuable data on Ilka Marković, who was much better known in historiography as "Ilka the Assassin". Anka Ninković, married family name Andjelković died in Belgrade and she was buried there.

Milica (1854-1881) and Anka (1855-1923) Ninković are the first female socialists who were active in political life of the Principality of Serbia.

G.S.

Milica and Anka Ninković lived in a house that used to be located in Zlatne Grede Street no. 4. The house was demolished for the needs of construction of the Grammar School "Jovan Jovanović Zmaj". Milica and Anka left Novi Sad when they were young, and they lived and died in Kragujevac, namely Belgrade. There is no memorial in Novi Sad that would remind of these

Serbian female socialists, sisters Ninković. One street in Novi Sad, in the vicinity of the Novi Sad Fair, was named after them. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque in the street that was named after them.

S.K.



The beginning of Zlatne Grede Street

Photograph: G. Stojaković

ADEL NEMESSÁNYI (1857-1933)

was born in Liptószenmiklós, and acquired her education in her home town, in Bratislava (Pozsony) and Budapest. Having completed her education in 1876 she started her pedagogical activity in Székesfehérvár. In 1884 she was appointed Headmistress of the Novi Sad Civic School for Girls where teaching was organised in Hungarian. This was not a usual practice. The Principal of the Serbian Higher School for Girls in Novi Sad was a man at that time – Arkadije Varadjanin. Adel Nemessányi was a successful Headmistress judging by the number of enrolled girl students: during the school year of 1883/84 there were 63 of them, and during the school year of 1901/02 there were 221 girls attending the school. In addition to pedagogical work, Adel Nemessányi was involved in education of female educators who worked in schools for girls and their professional association. The establishing and work of "Mária Dorottya Society" is linked with her name. The aim of the Society was to improve the education of female teachers. It is also the matter of the activity that was rare at that time when it was usual for women to be involved in humanitarian work within their own communities, usually within a female charity organisation. This activity did not omit Adel Nemessányi either. She also contributed to organisation of March Festivities that were held in the memory of March 15th, 1848 and that were of great political significance for the Hungarian community in Novi Sad.

Little is known about private life of Adel Nemessányi today. It is known that she was married János Nemessányi, a renowned citizen of Novi Sad who belonged to the Hungarian Evangelical community and who was awarded Hungarian nobility title for his merits in the field of education.

Adel Nemessányi (1857-1933) was the Headmistress of Novi Sad Civic School for Girls where teaching was organised in Hungarian, the first female Headmistress of a girls' school in Novi Sad.

G.S.

Adel Nemessányi lived in Petra Drapšina 29 together with her husband János Nemessányi. She died in Novi Sad and was buried at Evangelical Cemetery in Futoška Street. One street in Veternik was named after her. She has no memorial that would remind of her work and life in Novi Sad. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque on the building in Petra Drapšina Street no. 29, where the house of the family Nemessányi used to stand.

S.K.



Petra Drapšina Street. Photograph: G. Stojaković

Monument at Evangelical Cemetery. Photograph: S. Kresoja



MILEVA SIMIĆ (1859-1946)

was born in a family of a famous Serbian painter Pavle Simić. At the age of twelve, with a special permission of the School Board, she enrolled the Teacher's School in Sombor that was just open for girls at that time. She completed her education with honours and at the age of fifteen she was admitted as teacher at the Higher Serbian School for Girls in Novi Sad. During the following thirty two years, Mileva Simić worked as a teacher, and for a certain period as the Headmistress of the same School. Together with Arkadije Varadjanin she was going to be attributed the highest merits for generations of educated girls, many of whom were going to acquire university

diplomas mainly at the European universities. For the needs of the School, Mileva Simić wrote two school books: *Kulinarstvo* (Cooking) and *Pedagogiju* (Pedagogy), but she was better known in public, at least at that time, after her literary and translating work. Starting from 1876 the poems and short stories by Mileva Simić, often signed with pseudonyms the most famous among which was "Pavlovna", were published in the magazines "Javor" (Novi Sad), "Dubrovnik" (Dubrovnik), "Srpska Zora" (Mostar), "Stražilovo" (Novi Sad), "Delo" (Belgrade), "Branik" (Novi Sad), "Ženski Svet" (Novi Sad), "Kolo" (Novi Sad), etc. Stories for children were published in the magazines "Neven" and "Spomenak" and her drama texts for children, some of which to be mentioned include: *Drugarice* (Friends), *Dobrovoljni prilozi* (Charity Contributions), *Polaženik* (The First Guest), *Sirotica* (A Poor Girl), *U laži je plitko dno* (Lies Have Short Legs), *Gordana*, etc. were played outside Vojvodina as well. In its edition titled *Knjige za narod* (Books For the People), Matica Srpska published her work *Retka sreća: šaljiva igra u jednom činu* (A Rare Luck: Humorous Play in One Act) (1900). The magazine "Javor" published her short stories *Nada*, *Maksim Crnojević* and *Prividjenje* (The Illusion). When it comes to her translation work we should mention the translations of texts of a famous Hungarian writer Mór Jókai published in "Javor" and "Ženski Svet". Her work related to collecting of Serbian female folk songs from Vojvodina remained almost unknown. According to Mileva Simić, they were created by both young girls and old women, while lascivious songs were created by the divorced, widowed or women who were returned to their families because of infidelity.

Mileva Simić belonged to a renowned circle of intellectual female citizens of Novi Sad who gathered around "Dobrotvorna Zadruga Srpkinja Novosatkinja" ("Charity Cooperative of Serbian Women from Novi Sad") and took care of its work. Mileva Simić was awarded an honorary membership for her work. King Aleksandar (Karadjordjević) awarded her the "Medal of the Yugoslav Crown of the 1st Degree" for her pedagogical and literary work.

Mileva Simić never married. She devoted her entire life to improvement of women's education and general prosperity of her people.

Mileva Simić (1859-1946), a pedagogue, writer and translator, and a teacher who was the Headmistress of the Higher Serbian School for Girls in Novi Sad for some time.

G.S.

Mileva Simić lived in Temerinska Street no. 21 in the house that was owned by her father Pavle Simić. Later on she lived in Grčkoškolska Street no. 10. She died in Novi Sad and was buried at Almaško Cemetery (plot no. I/2-19G). Her grave is a protected cultural property. On the house in Temerinska Street no. 21 where Mileva lived for some time with her father there is the memorial plaque witnessing that her father, Pavle Simić, used to live in it. Mileva Simić is not mentioned, which should be corrected with a new memorial plaque. There is a street in the Novi Sad neighbourhood of Slana Bara that was named after her.

S.K.



House in Temerinska Street no. 21. Photograph: G. Stojaković



Monument at Almaško Cemetery. Photograph: S. Kresoja



MILICA TOMIĆ (1859-1944)

was born in the family of Svetozar Miletić, the most important political figure among the Serbs in Hungary in the 19th century. She was educated in Novi Sad, Pest, and Vienna. She entered the political scene when she was less than 20 years old, at the time of Miletić's imprisonment, and took over a part of her father's political commitments, primarily publishing articles in the magazine "Zastava". Milica was also dealing with Miletić's entire correspondence. She married a prominent Serbian politician Jaša Tomić in 1885.

She was the editor and owner of a monthly magazine "Žena" ("The Woman") (1911–1914, 1918–1921) which was the only magazine for women published in Novi Sad alongside the magazine "Ženski svet" ("Women's World"). "Žena" was the engaged monthly magazine that was dealing with the issues of women's emancipation and advocated openly women's political rights, primarily the right to vote. She wrote about a difficult position of women in a Serbian patriarchal family referring to the data on mortality of children under the age of 7 in Hungary at the beginning of the 20th century that was the highest among the Serbs.

Milica Tomić pointed to the need for education of female children, struggle against prejudices, and superstition, and she wrote about the significance of women's health. Her female contemporaries had a positive attitude of her work, which was recorded in the book titled *Srpkinja, njezin život i rad, njezin kulturni razvitak i njezina narodna umjetnost do danas* (Serbian Woman, her Life and Work, her Cultural Development and her Folk Art Until Today) (Sarajevo, 1913).

Together with a group of like-minded women she founded a Women's Reading Room "Posestrima" ("Sister by Blood") in Novi Sad in 1910 that used to work on Sunday afternoons, at the time when women were free from household and other chores. "Posestrima" was more than a reading room – it was a safe place for women where members were bound by strong solidarity in situations of diseases and in need.

Together with her female comrade in most undertakings Julka Ilić, Milica Tomić collected 30,000 women's votes of Serbian women against 'Hungarianisation of schools in Hungary' with the assistance of members and followers of

"Posestrima" from all around Hungary. Those votes were handed over to Jovan Manojlović who spoke about the issue in the Hungarian parliament, and presented the collected women's votes as evidence. She was one of seven women from Vojvodina who were elected MPs of the Great People's Assembly of the Serbs, Bunjevci and Other Slavs of Banat, Bačka and Baranja that was held in 1918 when women were granted the voting right for a short while.

Milica Tomić (1859-1944), the owner and editor of a monthly magazine "Žena" ("The Woman") (1911-1914, 1918-1921) who was one of seven women from Vojvodina who were elected MPs of the Great People's Assembly of the Serbs, Bunjevci and Other Slavs of Banat, Bačka and Baranja that declared the accession to the Kingdom of Serbia in 1918.

G.S.

Milica Tomić lived in Dunavska Street no 14, in the house of her father Svetozar Miletić where Matica Srpska was accommodation for a certain period as well. The house is located within a protected spatial-cultural historical unit. It was built by the end of the 18th century and restored after the Uprising from 1848-49. Svetozar Miletić lived in the house with his family by the end of the 19th century, and Jaša Tomić joined them after he had married Miletić's daughter Milica. Later on she moved with her husband to Zmaj Jovina Street no. 23 that was also the head office of the Serbian Radical Party. Two memorial plaques have been placed on the house in Dunavska Street no. 14 and they were dedicated to Svetozar Miletić and Jaša Tomić so that the third one should be placed as well that would be dedicated to Milica Tomić. After her husband's death Milica moved to Belgrade where she lived in an apartment belonging to her brother Slavko Miletić who was the Minister in the Kingdom of of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. After her brother's death she spent her last days living as a tenant in different apartments. Milica died in Belgrade. Her remains were transferred and buried at Uspensko Cemetery, in a tomb together with her father Svetozar Miletić and a husband Jaša Tomić. This tomb and the monument are protected cultural properties. Nothing else points to the fact that this woman has left a great trace in history of Novi Sad. She is still unjustly placed in the shade of her father and husband. She has no monuments, busts, or memorial plaques. One street in the Novi Sad neighbourhood of Gornje Livade was named after her.

S.K.



*Houses in Dunavska Street no. 14 and Zmaj
Jovina Street no. 23. Photographs: G. Stojaković*



*Monument at Uspensko Cemetery
Photograph: S. Kresoja*

JELICA BELOVIĆ-BERNADŽIKOVSKA (1870-1946)

was born in Osijek where she started education that she later continued in Djakovo and Zagreb and completed at the Teachers' Colleges in Vienna and Paris. She worked as pedagogue (teacher) in Zagreb, Ruma, Osijek, and Mostar. In Banja Luka she was appointed the Headmistress of a Higher School for Girls. She became the citizen of Novi Sad after the World War I. Her pedagogical career continued in a Mixed Grammar School in Novi Sad where she worked until retirement.



Jelica Bedović-Bernadžikowska started her literary work in 1885 publishing her first literary works in youth magazines. As a teacher she wrote for school magazines that were printed in Zagreb, Sarajevo, Sombor, and Sremski Karlovci. In addition to literary works she also published texts about ethnology, pedagogy in foreign papers such as "Frankfurter Zeitung", "Frauenzeitung", "Revue des Deux Mondes", "The Gipsy Lore", and "Antropopyteia". It also remained recorded that she was the editor of the magazine "Frauenwelt". Her public work in the fields of ethnology and folklore tradition was known and appreciated, in particular in the area of folk embroidery and symbolism of folk ornaments. Thanks to her, traditional embroidery has been systematised and appropriate terminology was introduced in the scientific discourse. As an expert in ethnology she participated in the establishment of Ethnographic and Entrepreneurial-Artistic Museum in Zagreb. She was the associate of professor Friedrich Salomon Krauss (Vienna), expert associate of ethnographic museums in Split and Belgrade and honorary member of the Vienna Folklore Association. She is one of the organisers of the exhibition titled "Srpska žena" ("Serbian Woman") that was held in Prague in 1910. This event was the reason for elaboration of the book-memorial containing the information on women in the Serbian people who left traces in the fields of culture, science, pedagogy, and philanthropy. It is the matter of the book titled *Srpkinja njezin život i rad, njezin kulturni razvitak i njezina narodna umjetnost do danas* (Serbian Woman, her Life and Work, her Cultural Development and her Folk Art Until Today) (Sarajevo 1913) that she edited and that was dedicated to Savka Subotić. A photo type edition of *Srpkinja* was printed hundred years later in Banja Luka (in 2013). Some of the most important works by Jelica Belović-Bernadžikowska in the fields of ethnology and folklore tradition include: *Gradja za tehnološki rječnik ženskog ručnog rada* (Material for Technological Dictionary of Women's Handicraft)

(Sarajevo 1906), *Musik und Gesang bei den Süslawen* (*Music and Singing Among the South Slavs*) (Leipzig, 1923), *Die Sitten der Süslawen* (Dresden 1927), *Jugoslovenski narodni vezovi* (*Yugoslav Folk Embroidery*) (Novi Sad, 1933). As the citizen of Novi Sad she was an influential member of the National Women's Federation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. She was the first female intellectual who defined female writing while writing in *Srpkinja*... about literary work of Darinka Bulja and Danica Bandić. She died lonely in Novi Sad and was almost completely forgotten.

Jelica Belović-Bernadžikovska (1870-1946) writer, pedagogue/teacher, folklore connoisseur, and editor of the book titled *Srpkinja njezin život i rad, njezin kulturni razvitak i njezina narodna umjetnost do danas* (*Serbian Woman, her Life and Work, her Cultural Development and her Folk Art until Today*) (Sarajevo 1913).

G.S.

Jelica Belović-Bernadžikovska came to Novi Sad after the World War I and she lived in it until she died. She was buried at Uspensko Cemetery, but her grave is not visible any more (it is somewhere in the first cemetery field). She lived in the building in Futoška Street no. 6. She has no memorial of any kind, and no street in Novi Sad was named after her. Since her grave is not visible any more the proposal is to place the memorial on the wall of Uspensko cemetery.

S.K.

Building in Futoška Street no. 6

Photograph: G. Stojaković



ERŽIKA MIČÁTKOVÁ (1872-1951)

was born in Kisač, in a famous family Mičátek whose members father Jan and brothers Vladimír and Dr Ljudevit, were the leaders of the Slovak community in Vojvodina. The family was stimulative for Eržika Mičátková that enabled her to take off bravely into public. In the magazine "Slovenské pohľady" in the period from 1900 to 1932 she published her, prevalently translating works among which we could single out the translations of Ksaver Šandor Gjalski, Janko Leskovar, and Branislav Nušić. Her literary works and texts of polemic or documentary contents were published in the magazines "Dennica", and "Živena".

Among her literary works we should mention short stories *Dedina*, *Katuškino prevínenie*, and *Anča samopašnica*. For history of a women's movement she wrote an important series of texts published in the magazine "Živena" in the period from 1924 to 1927 about the work of the Central Association of the Czech Women of the Kingdom of SCS (Yugoslavia) that was established in Novi Sad in 1921. Eržika Mičátková succeeded Judmila Hurban at the leading position in the Association. The objectives of the Association were harmonised with 'people's objectives' that Slovak community had in social, cultural, and educational spheres. In Novi Sad alone the Association had 110 members. During the period when she was the leader of the Association Eržika Mičátková organised lectures, exhibitions, social evenings, theatre plays with the aim to bring the Association closer to women from both urban and rural communities.

Eržika Mičátková was one of renowned members of the National Women's Association of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia) and at the Association Congress that was held in Zagreb in 1926 she initiated the resolution on protection of Slovak women among which there were a lot of young women who worked as servants in Belgrade. The resolution requested to provide one classroom in some of Belgrade schools on Sunday afternoons for the needs of educational work with the Slovak girls working in Belgrade. Eržika Mičátková was awarded the Medal of St. Sava of the 5th Order by the King Aleksandar (Karadjordjević) for her work in the field of promoting national culture, in particular among women in a Slovak community in Vojvodina.



Eržika Mičátková (1872-1951), a writer, and translator will be remembered as the President of the Central Association of the Czech Women in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia).

G.S.

Eržika Mičátková lived in Novi Sad in Dunavska Street no. 13. In Novi Sad and Kisač there are no memorials, nor streets that were named after her and that remind of educational and cultural activities of Eržika Mičátková, or her work within the Central Association of the Czech Women in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia). The proposal is to place the memorial plaque on the house in Dunavska Street no. 13 and in Kisač.

S.K.

*House in Dunavska
Street no. 13*

*Photograph:
G. Stojaković*



MILEVA MARIĆ-AJNŠTAJN (1875-1948)

was born in Titel, in the house of her grandfather from the mother's side, Atanasije Ružić. Her father Miloš Marić soon moved the family to Ruma where he got employment as the administration officer. Mileva started her education in Novi Sad, continued it in the Grammar School in Šabac, and completed it in Zagreb being prior to that granted the permission to attend school that could be attended only by men. At the University in Zurich, Mileva Marić enrolled the Faculty of Medicine first in 1896 and soon transferred to the State Polytechnic School where she studied mathematics and physics as the fifth women who had managed to enrol that school.



First two years of studies were successful for Mileva Marić, but, nevertheless she did not manage to complete the studies she chose. During the studies Mileva Marić met Albert Einstein and married him in 1903. She gave birth to three children - daughter Lizerl, who was born in non-matrimonial community and whose destiny remained unknown until today, and sons Hans Albert and Eduard. The citizens of Novi Sad often emphasise the data that sons of Mileva Marić and Albert Einstein were baptised in St. Nicholas Church according to the Orthodox tradition and ceremony in 1913. Marriage with Einstein was complicated and it ended up with separation in 1914 and later on with a divorce in 1919.

Her indisputably exceptional talent for mathematics, her seriousness and diligence, the records of Albert Einstein himself about the extent up to which Mileva's knowledge of mathematics helped him in his work, used to be and have remained the foundation based on which the disputes about Mileva Marić as a scientist are still present. In that context it is not possible to avoid the thesis according to which Mileva's contribution to Einstein's scientific work is indisputable, and there are also claims speaking explicitly about her important contribution to Einstein's Special and General Relativity Theory. Einstein gave Mileva the cash amount of the Nobel Prize for the development of theory of physics that Einstein was awarded with in 1921 primarily for the explanation of photo-electric effect based on the work that was published in 1905, at the time of his intensive work with Mileva.

However, money did not bring peace and relief to Mileva since she spent the larger part of that money to treat her sick son Eduard. After that the years of

insecurity and suffering followed because of the son's illness, money issues and loneliness. Mileva Marić died in Zurich in 1948 and she was buried there. One street in Novi Sad, one Secondary Technical School and the reward for best students at MSc and PhD study programmes in mathematics established by the University in Novi Sad in 1994 were named after her. The house that her father built in 1907, in Kisačka Street no. 20 continues to attract visitors although there is no memorial plaque, or memorial room that would tell about an intimate and scientific partnership of a man whose ideas have permanently indebted the humanity and a woman of a brilliant mind and tragic fate who used to be an indisputable and important inspiration for him at some point.

Mileva Marić Ajnštajn (1875-1948), a mathematician of a brilliant mind and tragic fate who used to be an intimate and scientific partner of Albert Einstein.

G.S.

Mileva Marić Ajnštajn lived in Kisačka Street no. 20, in the house built by her father Miloš Marić in 1907. A vehicular entrance divides the house in two unequal parts. It is protected as cultural property. In 1975 the memorial plaque was placed only to be removed later since the data were not correct. Regretfully, the house is neglected and deteriorated, without any memorial plaque on it. The proposal is to place a new memorial on the house in Kisačka Street no. 20.

S.K.



House in Kisačka Street no. 20. Photograph: G. Stojaković

DARINKA GRUJIĆ-RADOVIĆ (1878-1958)

was born in Kragujevac, in a renowned family Radović. She completed the Higher School for Girls in Belgrade and became the lady of honour of queen Natalija (Obrenović). Darinka went to America before the outbreak of the World War I and soon she became the president of the Association "Srpska žena" ("Serbian Woman") in New York.

The outbreak of the World War I and the news on great suffering of the Serbian people during the World War I found her in America where she immediately started collecting aid that she personally took to the Kingdom of Serbia in 1914 and later on (in 1915) to Skopje where she organised the first collective centre for parentless children who had managed to escape from horrible war devastations in Serbia. Darinka Grujić-Radović organised similar homes and collective centres, some of which included schools with kindergartens, in Thessaloniki and Niece.

In liberated Belgrade, she organised the home for parentless children in 1918, which also included the socks making factory and tailor's workshops employing poor women for whom that was the only source of income. The following year Darinka Grujić-Radović left the home in Belgrade to the Belgrade Women's Association to continue taking care of it while she herself organised the "Serbian-American Home" for parentless children in Sremska Kamenica, in Marcibany-Karacsony castle. The castle was bought up in 1923 with the funds provided by John Frothingham, and it became the seat of the same named endowment for parentless children that was managed by Darinka Grujić-Radović. The Home had a part for elementary school, and grammar school pupils, as well as for children who attended teacher's, merchant's and other vocational schools, classes for weaving with the course in weaving, sewing and traditional folk embroidery. The Home also had a small estate (vegetable garden, beekeeping unit, cows, chicken). The School for Housewives was also active there for some time. The "Serbian-American Home" was closed in 1930. Around 2,250 children passed through it and found care, warmth and possibility to acquire education. After the closing of the Home in Sremska Kamenica Darinka Grujić-Radović went to Belgrade where she continued taking care of children without parents. She died in Belgrade and was buried



there. Children's Village in Novi Sad, the institution that takes care of parentless children, is the continuation of the same care provided to such children that was initiated in Sremska Kamenica by Darinka Grujić-Radović.

Darinka Grujić-Radović (1878-1958) founded and managed the "Serbian-American Home" for parentless children in Marcibany-Karacsony castle in the period from 1919 to 1930.

G.S.

Darinka Grujić -Radović founded the "Serbian-American Home" in the castle that was built by the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century. It was built by the noble family Marcibany de Puho, and it later became the property of the family Karacsony. The castle was bought up with the funds provided by John Frothingham for the needs of the "Serbian-American Home" managed by Darinka Grujić-Radović. The castle is the monument of culture of high significance. The text of the memorial plaque that has been placed on its facade confirms who it was built by but not the fact that it served to humanitarian purposes and that it was managed by an exceptional woman. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque about that beside the one telling the story of the first owners of the castle.

S.K.



Marcibany-Karacsony Castle. Photograph: M. Dunjić

JELENA KON (1883-1942)



was born in Eisenstadt (Austria) and she became the citizen of Novi Sad having married Julije Kon, a renowned merchant and active member of the Novi Sad Jewish Community in the period between the two world wars. During the great economic crisis, which was felt in particular during the 1920's, Jelena Kon decided to help the most vulnerable population categories, regardless their religious or national affiliation. That was how the most important ecumenical humanitarian organisation in Novi Sad called "The House of the Bread Crust and Children's Kindergarten" was founded in 1925 thanks to the efforts of Jelena Kon and with the aim to help homeless and disadvantaged children and mothers.

Jelena Kon gathered renowned citizens, both men and women, who donated money to help this unique undertaking. Among the renowned female citizens of Novi Sad who supported Kon's project we can mention: Teodora Dora Dundjerski, Milica Moč, Erna Bauer, Melanija Novaček, and others. The organisation started working in 1925 in the premises of the today's Institute for Public Health of Vojvodina, taking care of parentless and poor children. Later on, a new special purpose building was built and the number of beneficiaries increased so that special units were formed: children's nursery, dining room for children and home for infants within which there was also the medical counselling service. In the building of the former "House of the Bread Crust and Children's Kindergarten" that was built in 1933 in Sonje Marinković Street there is still a public kindergarten. The facade of today building is decorated with the sculpture of "Mother and a Child" that was made by the sculptor Mihajlo Kara, the creator of the first Israeli stamp, based on the idea of Jelena Kon.

In order to provide safe financing of the institutions, Jelena Kon was personally involved in the work of the organisation on a daily basis and she also organised humanitarian concerts. It is known that Bronislav Hubermann (1928), Arthur Rubinstein (1929), Paul Hindemith (1929), and Dresden String Quartet (1936) accepted her invitation and performed in Novi Sad in favour of the "House of the Bread Crust and Children's Kindergarten". There are even some indices (without reliable data) that Josephine Becker performed in Novi Sad thanks to Jelena Kon. Together with her husband Julije, Jelena

Kon was killed in the Novi Sad Raid, the pogrom committed mainly over the Serbs, and Jews by the Hungarian fascists in 1942. The victims were thrown into the frozen Danube so that there are no graves except for the monument at the Danube Quay and at Štrand as the place of piety for all the victims of the Raid. There is no memorial plaque on the building of today's kindergarten that was built thanks to her tireless commitment.

Jelena Kon (1883-1942) founded the humanitarian organisation "The House of the Bread Crust and Children's Kindergarten" for parentless and poor children of all nations and religions in 1925. The Centre of the organisation was built in 1933.

G.S.

Julije Kon, the husband of Jelena Kon was the owner of a large, famous and renowned shop called "At the Blue Horse" in Kralja Aleksandra Street. The building of the shop does not exist any more. Jelena and Julije Kon were killed in 1942, in the Novi Sad Raid, and they were thrown into the Danube together with many other victims. This is the reason because of which she has neither grave, nor any other memorials except for the monument at the Quay of the Victims of the Raid at Štrand, as the memory of all Novi Sad citizens who were killed then. The proposal is to place the memorial on the building of the former "House of the Bread Crust and Children's Kindergarten", namely today's kindergarten of the Pre-school Institution "Radosno detinjstvo" in Sonje Marinković Street.

S.K.

Former "The House of the Bread Crust and Children's Kindergarten" that is currently the nursery within the Pre-school Institution "Radosno detinjstvo".

Photograph: G. Stojaković



KATHERINE STEWART MACPHAIL (1887-1974)

was born in Scotland, in the vicinity of Glasgow. Her father, Donald MacPhail, MD did not encourage her to study medicine. Nevertheless, she successfully graduated medicine in 1911. After the outbreak of the World War I, Dr Katherine MacPhail joined the staff of the Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service that was founded by the Federation of Scottish Suffrage Organisations. Together with the corps of the Scottish medical staff, Dr Katherine MacPhail came to Serbia in 1915 where she worked in Kragujevac and later on in Belgrade Army Hospital. She was among many within the medical staff who suffered from typhus during that horrible year of 1915 in Serbia. Having recovered she continued her work in Bitola Hospital where she was in the vicinity of war activities during the Thessaloniki operation.



In 1919, after the end of the World War I, she founded an English-Serbian Children's Hospital in Belgrade, which was the centre for education of medical staff. In 1934, the Ministry of Health of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia bought up the building of the hospital. Dr Katherine MacPhail left Belgrade, and with the assistance of her friend Darinka Grujić-Radović she bought the land in Sremska Kamenica where she built the English-Yugoslav Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, the first of that kind in Serbia. The hospital started working in 1934 treating children ill with bone and joint tuberculosis, rachitis, and scoliosis. Ministry of Health of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, queen Marija (Karadjordjević) and Scottish Fund for Children's Aid supported the work of the hospital.

At the beginning of the World War II Dr Katherine MacPhail had to return to Scotland, but she came back to Sremska Kamenica after the liberation in 1945 already bringing equipment and sanitation material for the hospital. Regretfully, new authorities of the socialist Yugoslavia allowed her to work only within UNRRA (United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration). In 1947, the hospital was nationalised and Dr Katherine MacPhail was forced to return to Scotland where stayed until the end of her

life. She visited her hospital in September 1954 for the last time. That was the opportunity for the citizens of Sremska Kamenica to award her the status of honorary citizen. In 1973, Serbian Medical Society awarded her posthumously an honorary membership. In Norwich, Novi Sad twin city, the Katherine MacPhail Fund was established for the restoration of the former English-Yugoslav Children's Hospital.

Dr Katherine Stewart MacPhail (1887-1974) founded the English-Yugoslav Children's Orthopaedic Hospital in Sremska Kamenica in 1934, the first of that kind in Serbia.

G.S.

Dr Katherine Stewart MacPhail bought the land for construction of the English-Yugoslav Children's Hospital in 1934. The hospital worked with some interruptions all until the 1960's and it was closed in 1992. The building is the property of the Clinical Centre of Vojvodina. It is in a devastated condition today. The Institute for Protection of Monuments of Culture of the City of Novi Sad placed the building under the previous protection and initiated the procedure for proclaiming of the building a cultural property. Thanks to the efforts of the Association of Physicians of Vojvodina, her bust was erected in the hospital yard, in Dr Katherine MacPhail Street no. 39, the street in Sremska Kamenica that was named after her. The bronze bust placed on the stone pedestal is the work of the sculptor Ratko Gikić from Novi Sad. The text on the pedestal reads:

"Dr. Katherine S.
MacPhail
1887-1974"
"Association of Physicians
of Vojvodina
1988"

Dr Katherine MacPhail lived in the house in Marka Oreškovića Street no. 1 in the period from 1931 to 1947. The memorial plaque witnessing that was placed on the facade of that house in 1988.

S.K.



*House in Marka Oreškovića Street no. 1
Visit of queen Marija to the hospital in Sremska Kamenica*

Photograph: S. Kresoja



**Ћ. В. Краљица Марија приликом своје недавне посете Југословенско-ен-
глеском деčјем санаторијуму у Ср. Каменици**



ANICA SAVIĆ-REBAC (1892-1953)

was born in Novi Sad, in the family of Milan Savić, who was the Secretary of Matica Srpska and editor of "Letopis Maticе Srpske" ("Matica Srpska Chronicle") for a certain period. An intellectual environment she lived in contributed to the fact that Anica spoke German, French and English as a girl already and that she published the translation of Byron's *Manfred* at the age of thirteen and later on the works of Shelley and Verharn. She published her first original literary works – poems in "Brankovo Kolo" in 1906.

In 1910 family Savić moved to Vienna where Anica enrolled the studies of classical philology, which she completed in Belgrade after the end of the World War I. She came to Belgrade in 1921 after she married Hasan Rebac and got her first employment as a supplement, and later on as professor in the Third Real Gymnasium for Girls. Her work as an activist of the Association of Women with University Education, the organisation that was established in 1927, is important for the history of feminism. The period she spent in Skoplje, where she went accompanying her husband, was important because she met there a feminist and writer Rebecca West who left the note on Anica and Hasan in her book *Crno jagnje sivi soko* (*Black Lamb Grey Falcon*).

In 1932 Anica Savić-Rebac defended her PhD thesis titled *Predplatonska erotologija* (*Pre-platonic Erotology*) at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Belgrade University. It was published that same year. In the years until the World War II she published the following studies and experiments: *Geteov Helenizam* (*Goethe's Hellenism*) (1933), *Ljubav u filozofiji Spinozinoj* (*Love in Spinoza's Philosophy*) (1933), *Mistična i tragična misao kod Grka* (*Mystic and Tragic Thought of the Greeks*) (1934), *Štefan George* (1934), *Platonska i hrišćanska ljubav* (*Platonic and Christian Love*) (1936), *Kallistos* (written in German, 1937), *Tomas Man i problematika naših dana* (*Thomas Mann and Problems of Our Days*) (1937), and others. After the World War II in her essays titled *Njegoš*, *Kabala i Filon* (*Njegoš, Kabbalah, and Philo*), *Njegoš i bogumilstvo* (*Njegoš and Bogomilism*) and *Pesnik i njegova poezija* (*Poet and His Poetry*) she was dealing with Njegoš and his work *Luča Mikrokozma* (*The Ray of Microcosm*). Anica Savić-Rebac is also important as translator. She translated Njegoš's *Luča Mikrokozma* into English

and German, Tomas Mann, and she entered the theory of Serbian literature with the collection of poems *Večeri na moru* (*Evenings at the Sea*) (1929). After the end of the World War II, in 1946, Anica Savić-Rebac was elected associate, and later on a full time professor at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Belgrade University.

She committed suicide, as she wrote in "full lucidity of intellect and will" after a sudden death of her husband Hasan Rebac, a man who was the impersonation of warmth, Achilean bravery and Balkan irrationality for her. She was buried at a New Cemetery in Belgrade. Her works *Antička estetika i nauka o književnosti* (*Ancient Aesthetics and Science of Literature*) (1954) and *Helenski vidici* (*Hellenic Perspectives*) (1966) were published after her death. Thanks to another female citizen of Novi Sad, Darinka Zličić, the collected works of Anica Savić-Rebac were published in seven books in the period from 1984 to 1988. Ljiljana Vuletić also gave her contribution to contemporary analysis of life and work of Anica Savić-Rebac with a monograph titled *Život Anice Savić-Rebac* (*Life of Anica Savić-Rebac*) (2002). The legacy of Anica Savić-Rebac is kept in Matica Srpska and University Library Svetozar Marković in Belgrade.

Anica Savić-Rebac (1892-1953), classical philologist, philosophy historian, writer, translator, and professor of the Faculty of Philosophy of the Belgrade University is one of the most important figures of our intellectual heritage.

G.S.

Anica Savić-Rebac lived in the house in Svetozara Miletića Street no. 13 in Novi Sad. She lived there with her parents and their house was the meeting place of Novi Sad elite of that time. A portrait of Anica Savić-Rebac, the work of Uroš Predić, is kept in Matica Srpska. The street at the Novi Sad neighbourhood of Slana Bara was named after her, as well as the branch of the City Library where readers can borrow books in foreign languages and languages of national minorities. A memorial should be placed on the house in Svetozara Miletića Street no. 13. Anica Savić-Rebac deserves to have a bust at the Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad.

S.K.



House in Miletićeva Street no. 13

Photograph: G. Stojaković

NADA MICIĆ-PAKVOR (1899-1969)



comes from Glina (Croatia). She graduated medicine in Zagreb in 1924. She started her career in Novi Sad before the World War II initially as a physician at the School Polyclinic and later as the head of the same institution all until 1941. According to the records of Teodora Petrović in her book *Sećanja (Memories)*, Dr Nada Micić was the President of the Yugoslav Association of Women with University Education – Section for Vojvodina. After the liberation of Novi Sad new authorities appointed her the Director of the School Polyclinic. Based on the decision of the Trustees for People's Health of the Main Board of the People's Front of Vojvodina, Nada Micić-Pakvor was the head of the Department for Protection of Mothers and Children since 1949. She was a member of the Provincial Board of the Women's Antifascists Front of Vojvodina in charge of education of women in the field of health protection of children. Her articles about children's health, correct child care, hygiene, women's reproductive health, etc. were regularly published in the period from 1948 to 1950 in "Glas žena" ("Women's Voice"), a monthly magazine of the Provincial Board of the Women's Antifascists Front of Vojvodina. Some of them were published as single brochures such as *Majka priprema povrće za svoju decu (Mother Prepares Vegetables for her Children)*, *Za Mališane koji se lekara plaše (For the Little Ones Who Are Afraid of Doctors)*, *Higijena đaka od jutra do mraka (Pupils' Hygiene from the Morning to the Evening)*, *Ne putuj majko bez velike potrebe sa svojim odojčetom (Mother, do not travel with your infant if there is no need for that)* and others. In 1962, Dr Nada Micić-Pakvor who was the chief physician at that time already, was the head of the Provincial Centre for Protection of Mothers and Children which was transformed into two institutions that same year: Demonstration Centre with Surgical Departments and Provincial Centre for Protection of Mothers and Children with special tasks that was managed by Nada Micić-Pakvor all until her retirement in 1964.

Dr Nada Micić-Pakvor (1899-1969) has been leading diverse departments that were taking care of health of the youngest citizens of Novi Sad and their mothers for more than three decades.

G.S.

Dr Nada Micić –Pakvor lived in Novi Sad in Nikole Tesle Street no. 12. After the retirement she moved to Belgrade where she died and was buried. She has no memorials nor the street that would remind of the fact that Dr Nada Micić-Pakvor gave a great contribution to the health care system in Novi Sad. The Provincial Centre for Health Protection of Mothers and Children where Dr Micić-Pakvor worked, merged in 1966 with the Clinic for Children's Diseases into a unique institution titled the Institute for Health Protection of Mothers and Children. The seat of this new health care institution was in Hajduk Veljkova Street no. 10. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque at that site, i.e. the current Institute for Health Protection of Children and Young People of Vojvodina that would remind of Dr Nada Micić-Pakvor.

S.K.



Building of the Institute for Health Protection of Children and Young People of Vojvodina

Photograph: G. Stojaković

BÖRCSÖK ERZSÉBET (1904-1971)

was the author of the first Yugoslav novel published in Hungarian *A végtelen fal* (*Endless Wall*) (1933). She completed the Catholic Gymnasium in Timisoara, the school where girls could only take exams without attending classes (1923) and Teacher's College in Novi Sad (1957).



During the 1930s Erzsébet Börcsök was one of the most important writers who were the followers of "couleur locale" gathered around Szenteleky Kornél. This is confirmed by her literary works - novella *Vándor a Nisavánál* (*The Traveller on the Nišava*) (1931), the same named collection of novellas (1936), novel *A végtelen fal* (*Endless Wall*) (1933), first part of autobiographic novel *Eszter* (1939), articles, essays, etc. in all significant magazines published in Hungarian ("*Reggeli Újság*", "*Napló*", "*Kultúra*", "*Híd*", "*Jugoszláviai Magyar Újság*", "*Hétről-Hétre*", "*A Mi Irodalmunk*"...). Her literary works bring to life the pictures of a flatland and people made of life itself and strength, the world of different religions and languages and life filled with warmth, calmness, melancholy, and sometimes furious cruelty.

Erzsébet Börcsök moved to Vršac after she married and she worked there as German and Hungarian teacher. That was the period when she stopped writing. Her first literary works after a long break were dramas for children and adults (some of which she directed herself and prepared for theatre performing), texts published or told in "*Magyar Szó*", "*7 Nap*", "*Újvidéki Rádió*", etc. The second collection of novellas, *Emberek a Karas mellől* (*People from the Karaš*) (1963) and the second part of the novel *Eszter* (1968) she published after almost thirty years of literary silence. Her last novel *Sári* was published after her death in 1971. Erzsébet Börcsök lived at her daughter's, writer Jódal Rózsa in Novi Sad since 1964. Vojvodina Centre for Methodology "Erzsébet Börcsök" worked in Pančevo in the period from January 14th, 1998 to April 16th, 2011 in the memory of Erzsébet Börcsök's work. The South Banat Literary Circle "Erzsébet Börcsök" was established within the Cultural Artistic Society "Petőfi Sándor" on April 16th, 2011 in Pančevo in order to prevent the name of the writer to be forgotten.

Erzsébet Börcsök (1904-1971), a writer, published *A végtelen fal* (*Endless Wall*), the first Yugoslav novel in Hungarian (1933).

G.S.

Erzsébet Börcsök lived and died in Braće Krkljuš Street no. 23 in Novi Sad. She was buried at Catholic Cemetery, plot I/09-105. One street in the Novi Sad neighbourhood Gornje Livade was named after her. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque on the building in Braće Krkljuš Street no. 23.

S.K.



Building in Braće Krkljuš Street no. 23. Photograph: G. Stojaković

Monument at Catholic Cemetery. Photograph: S. Kresoja

CZIMMER ANNA (1906-1967)

was born in Arad, in Transylvania. Before the World War II she worked as physician in Szeged, as the assistant to Albert Szent-Györgyi, who discovered vitamin C and was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine in 1937. At that period she published scientific papers in professional magazines and she also studies and collected data about traditional healing.

Novi Sad became her home for the first time in 1943 and later on immediately after the liberation when she started her medical career initially at the hospital at Venac and Clinic for Pulmonary Diseases in Majevička Street where she was the head of the Bacteriological Department. Since 1950 she got almost completely paralysed but she nevertheless managed to go to work without missing her obligations that implied the use of microscope.

Dr Anna Czimmer was well acquainted with the Romanian literature, from Mihai Beniuc, Mihail Sadoveanu, and her translation work is also important. She translated the novellas of Marcel Ayme and *Little Prince* by Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. She learnt Serbian in Novi Sad so that she could follow contemporary literary production in Hungarian, Romanian and Serbian. Dr Anna Czimmer published her literary works and works in ethnology in the magazines "Lumina", "Híd", and youth magazines. A "literary salon" held in her apartment was also well-known and many important figure of Hungarian literature passed through it either personally or via correspondence. This also includes Erzsébet Börcsök. regretfully, interesting and valuable correspondence with many figures of Hungarian literature in Vojvodina and to the north of it, including the letters of Szent-Györgyi were burnt according to Anna's explicit wish. Little is known about her private life. She was the widow of Dr Gresz Béla. She had no children. As the family refused to take care of her when she got very ill and hardly mobile, that obligation was taken over by Bence family. Sick and lonely Anna died at the age of 61.

Dr Anna Czimmer (1906-1967), a physician, scientists, ethnologist and writer shall remain remembered as the associate of Albert Szent-Györgyi, who discovered vitamin C.

G.S.

Dr Anna Czimmer was buried at the Catholic Cemetery under the name of Gresz Bélané. Her grave is hardly visible today. She has no memorial or street in Novi Sad. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque on the building of the Health Centre in Majevička Street that would remind of the physician and writer Anna Czimmer.

S.K.



*Health Centre for Pulmonary Diseases in Majevička Street
Grave at the Catholic Cemetery*

Photographs: G. Stojaković

SONJA MARINKOVIĆ (1916-1941)

was born in the vicinity of Pakrac (Croatia) in the family of a priest and a teacher. She attended grammar school in Sombor and Novi Sad and after that she enrolled and graduated from the Faculty of Agriculture in Zemun. As an expert in agronomy she worked in Sombor and Novi Sad.



Sonja Marinković joined the Youth movement lead by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) as a grammar school pupil, and she was admitted to the CPY as a student. In 1938 she was elected a member of the Provincial Committee of the Alliance of the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (ACYJ). Since then she was in the group with communists who organised and managed strikes, demonstrations and other forms of resistance to the regime of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. In 1940 she was elected a member of the Provincial Committee of the CPY for Vojvodina. She was in charge of organising the Red Aid designated to the victims of terror of the regime of the Kingdom of Serbs Croats and Slovenes/Yugoslavia. It was the matter of providing material, legal and health assistance to revolutionaries and their families in the period from 1921 to 1941.

Due to political activity Sonja Marinković was arrested twice – in 1939 and in 1940. After the occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia by the Axis Alliance and their allies, Sonja Marinković was in Zrenjanin and she was involved in organising of diversion groups, first partisan detachments and other forms of resistance to occupiers in Vojvodina together with other members of the Provincial Committee of the CPY. The agents of the occupiers arrested her in 1941. She was tortured during the interrogation in Petrovgrad (Zrenjanin) but she did not betray her fellow associates. She was executed in Bagljaš near Zrenjanin in 1941. In 1943 she was proclaimed the national hero. In her honour many schools in Vojvodina, one of which is in Novi Sad, were named after her.

Sonja Marinković (1916-1941) a revolutionary, national hero and communist who was killed by fascists near Zrenjanin.

G.S.

Sonja Marinković lived in Novi Sad mainly in rented apartments as a member of activity group. For a while she lived in Maksima Gorkog Street no. 30 where the office of the Institute for Field and Vegetable Crops are located today. In Novi Sad and Petrovaradin there are streets named after her; one elementary school in Novi Sad and cultural-artistic society were also named after her. The memorial plaque with the image of Sonja Marinković made of bronze, the work of the sculptor Julijan Kiš was placed in 1969 on the building of Radnički Dom, at the beginning of Sonje Marinković Street. The text on the plaque that no longer exists is read:

"Sonja Marinković
3. IV 1916 – 31. VII 1941.
National hero
Secretary of the Municipal Committee of ACYY
in Novi Sad
Member of the Provincial Committee
of the CPY for Vojvodina
Executed"

S.K.

*Building in Maksima Gorkog Street
no. 30*

Photograph: G. Stojaković



LIVIJA (LILIKA) BEM (1919-1941)



was born in Szeged. She moved to Novi Sad in 1924 together with her family. After the fifth grade of grammar school she got employment as a clerk in a hardware store Granjić in Dunavska Street. She got included in a progressive movement quite early and as a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) she was in charge of political work in the Federation of Clerks Working in Banks, Insurance and Trade Companies. There she organised cultural-educational work and she was involved in specific political activity when it comes to women.

She was one of the founders of the Youth Cultural-Economic Movement and member of the Main Board of the organisation. She was also active in the work of the Jewish Youth Organisation Hashomer Hatsair. Having broken into the printing shop of the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the Novi Sad police arrested fifteen members of the CPY and Alliance of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (ACYU) and Lilika Bem was one of them. She was released from prison just before the World War II but her file in the police meant that she was under the constant surveillance. At the very beginning of the World War II she was elected a member of the District Committee of the CPY and Agitprop of the Provincial Committee of the CPY with the head office in Novi Sad. Livija Bem was involved in the activities lead by the CPY that were supposed to weaken, shake and disturb the Hungarian occupational authorities in Novi Sad. She was arrested in 1941. She tried in vain to avoid being captured by shooting at the agents who were arresting her. She was brought to prison under guard. Lilika Bem was submitted to cruel torture methods that were usual methods of extorting information on other communists and accomplices. She did not betray anyone. Livija was sentenced to death and hanged in Novi Sad, in the military barracks at Futoški put. She was buried at a the Memorial Cemetery of WWII Veterans on the New Cemetery.

Lilija (Lilika) Bem (1919 -1941), a revolutionary and communist who was killed by fascists in the occupied Novi Sad in 1941.

G.S.

Having moved to Novi Sad Livija Bem lived with her parents in the house in Beogradska Street no. 30, which is currently Koste Šokice Street. When she

left her parents' home she lived with her friends in illegal apartments, and one of them was the attic in Vladike Platona Street. Feeling that the agents are on her trail she changed apartments very frequently. Livija Bem was arrested in Miletićeva Street on September 20th, 1941. She tried to avoid being arrested and shot at agents but she failed. Livija was hanged in the military barracks in Futoška Street. She was buried at a New Cemetery, memorial complex, first row, plot 11-011. The memorial complex of the fighters in the National Liberation War is a protected cultural property and Livija's grave is within it. One street in Novi Sad in the vicinity of Futoški Park was named after her. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque below the name of the street.

S.K.

*Former
military barracks
at Futoški Put and
Lilike Bem Street*

*Photograph: G.
Stojaković*



GROZDA GAJŠIN (1920-1941)

was born in Žabalj, and came to Novi Sad for education. She lived with her sick brother on his modest worker's salary. In summer 1940 she was admitted to the Alliance of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (ACYY). That same year she was apprehended with her friend Natalija Stankov in the action of demolition of the German bookstore. She was arrested and tortured in the Novi Sad prison, the building known as "Armija" in the vicinity of Futoška Market. Soon she was transferred to the Szeged prison where she was hanged in 1941.



Grozda Gajšin (1921-1941), a revolutionary, member of the Alliance of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia who was killed by the fascists in Szeged.

G.S.

The street in which Grozda Gajšin lived during her education in Novi Sad has changed its name several times: Csatorna utca, Kert utca, Baštenska, Studenička, Gyergyói utca, and Studenička again. Today, this street is named after the ACYY member Grozda Gajšin. Except for the name of the street in which she lived there are no other memorials. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque below the name of the street.



S.K.

Grozde Gajšin Street

Photograph: G. Stojaković



VERA PAVLOVIĆ (1921-1945)

was born in Novi Sad. She enrolled the studies of medicine at the Belgrade University just before the World War II. During her student's days she participated in students' demonstrations in 1939. She was admitted to the Communist Party of Yugoslavia in 1940. After the occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Vera Pavlović returned to her home town where she was elected a member of the Municipal Committee of the Alliance of the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia and Secretary of the Regional Committee. As a well-known communist she was arrested by agents of Hungarian occupational authorities in 1941. She was tortured in the Novi Sad prison "Armija" but she did not betray any of her fellow-fighters and associates. She was sentenced to death, but her sentence was immediately replaced with twelve years of imprisonment. She was sent to the Budapest military prison Kontra and later on to the Budapest women's prison Marianostr. The Germans transferred her to the Ravensbrück concentration camp. Just before the liberation of the Ravensbrück concentration camp Vera Pavlović was killed and cremated.

Vera Pavlović (1921-1945), a revolutionary and member of the The Communist Party of Yugoslavia was killed by fascists in the Ravensbrück concentration camp in 1945.

G.S.

One street in Novi Sad was named after Vera Pavlović and in 1976 a memorial plaque was placed on the house no. 2 in that street. It is the work of a sculptor Pavle Radovanović. The text on the plaque that no longer exists is read:

"Vera Pavlović
1921-1945
Student revolutionary
Member of the CPY
Secretary of the Regional Committee of
Alliance of the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia in 1941
Died heroically
in the concentration camp
Ravensbrück"

S.K.



The place where once stood the memorial plaque in Vere Pavlović Street

Photograph: S. Kresoja



FEJŐS KLÁRA (1921-1943)

was born in Budapest. She moved to the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes together with her family. In Velika Kikinda she completed grammar school and enrolled medicine in Belgrade. She was admitted to the Alliance of the Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (ACYY) in 1939 and to the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (CPY) in 1940. Immediately after the occupation of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, as a member of the District Committee of the ACYY for northern Banat, Fejős Klára was politically active in Petrograd (Zrenjanin) and later on in Bačka. She was involved in establishing and strengthening of ACYY and party organisations in Banat and Bačka, printing and distribution of promotion materials, and for some time she was one of the closest associates of Svetozar Toza Marković, Organisational Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the CPY for Vojvodina. In 1943 she was elected as a member of the District Committee of ACYY for Bačka and Baranja. She was killed together with a group of underground activists in an armed conflict with the agents of the occupational authorities in Bačka Palanka in 1943.

Fejős Klára (1921-1943), a revolutionary and communist who was killed by fascists in an armed conflict in 1943.

G.S.

During her stay in Novi Sad Fejős Klára lived in illegal apartments. One street at Telep was named after her. Many schools in Vojvodina were named after Fejős Klára in the memory of this revolutionary and communist. In 1967, a Students' Dormitory in Novi Sad was also named after her. The proposal is to place a memorial plaque on the building of the Student's Dormitory that was named after Fejős Klára.

S.K.



Student's Dormitory "Fejős Klára"

Photograph: S. Kresoja



JUDITA ŠALGO (1941-1996)

was born in Novi Sad as Judita Manhajm. Biographic data about her early childhood witness about the pogrom of Jews in Novi Sad during the World War II. Judita, adopted Šalgo, continued her life in Novi Sad with her mother who survived the Nazi concentration camp and a step father.

Judita Šalgo graduated world literature at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade. During the 1970s she was the editor of *Tribina Mladih* (Youth Tribune) when thanks to her a space was opened for new avant-garde in a cultural ambience of Novi Sad. Due to political arbitration in art and disqualification of avant-garde she was forced to leave *Tribina Mladih* and she continued working as a free artist. In her work biography we can read, between the suspensions, dismissals and resignations, that she was the editor of "*Letopis Matice Srpske*" ("*Chronicle of Matica Srpska*"), editor in the Publishing Company Matica Srpska and Television Novi Sad, translator in the Publishing Company "Forum", secretary of the Association of Writers of Vojvodina, and she was also active in the Council for Culture of Novi Sad for a while.

In cultural history of multicultural Vojvodina she will remain remembered as one of the most eminent avant-garde poets, writer, multimedia artist, and author whose opus opened many long-range poetic, linguistic and issues of gender identity. Her translating work is also important.

She published collections of poems *Obalom* (*Along the Shore*) (1962), *67 minuta, naglas* (*67 Minutes, Aloud*) (1980), *Život na stolu* (*A Life on the Table*) (1986), novel *Trag kočenja* (*Trace of Braking*) (1987), collection of short stories *Da li postoji život* (*Is There A Life?*) (1995) and posthumously the novels *Put u Birobidžan* (*The Journey to Birobijan*) (1997) and *Kraj puta* (*The End of the Road*) (2004), and collection of essays *Jednokratni esej* (*Unifold Essay*) (2004).

She as awarded the Prize "Ljubiša Jocić" in 1981 for poetry and "Miloš Crnjanski" for the novel *Trag kočenja*.

Judita Šalgo (1941-1996), a writer, multimedia artist, and translator is an important representative of avant-garde in Serbian culture.

G.S.

Judita Šalgo was buried at the Jewish Cemetery (first field, plot 4-337). One street in Veternik was named after her. There is no memorial in Novi Sad that would remind of her fruitful and important work in the field of culture. The proposal is to place the memorial plaque on the building of the Cultural Centre of Novi Sad where Tribina Mladih is still working that would remind of Judita Šalog, and to name after her one of Novi Sad events dedicated to literature.

S.K.



Memorial plaques at the Jewish Cemetery. Photograph: S. Kresoja

Cultural Centre of Novi Sad. Photograph: G. Stojaković

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MAP

- 1 Judita Horovic (1787-1857) Building of the Jewish Community in Jevrejska Street
- 2 Ljubica Obrenović (1788-1843) House in Zmaj Jovina Street no. 5
- 3 Marija Trandafil (1816-1883) Houses in Pašićeva Street no. 11 and Zmaj Jovina Street no. 16, St.Nicholas Church
- 4 Dafina Natošević (1830-1911) House in Pašićeva Street no. 7
- 5 Savka Subotić (1834-1918) House at Pozorišni trg 6
- 6 Sofija Vujić (1851-1921) and Milka Marković (1869-1931) House in Dunavska Street no. 16
- 7 Milica (1854-1881) and Anka Ninković (1855-1923) House in Zlatne Grede Street and Sestara Ninković Street
- 8 Adel Nemessányi (1857-1933) Petra Drapšina Street
- 9 Mileva Simić (1859-1946) House in Temerinska Street no. 21
- 10 Milica Tomić (1859-1944) House in Dunavska Street no. 14
- 11 Jelica Belović-Bernadžikovska (1870-1946) House in Futoška Street no. 6
- 12 Eržika Mičátková (1872-1951) House in Dunavska Street no. 13
- 13 Mileva Marić Ajnštajn (1875-1948) House in Kisačka Street no. 20
- 14 Darinka Grujić - Radović (1878-1958) Marcibany- Karacsony Castle
- 15 Jelena Kon (1883-1942) Building of the Kindergarten of the Pre-school Institution "Radosno detinjstvo" in Sonje Marinković Street
- 16 Dr Katherine Stewart MacPhail (1887-1974) House in Marka Oreškovića Street no. 1 in Sremska Kamenica
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- 18 Dr Nada Micić -Pakvor (1899-1969) Institute for Health Protection of Children and Young People of Vojvodina, Hajduk Veljkova Street no. 10
- 19 Erzsebet Börcsök (1904-1971) Building in Braće Krkljuš Street no. 23
- 20 Dr Anna Czimmer (1906-1967) Health Centre in Majevička Street
- 21 Sonja Marinković (1916-1941) House in Maksima Gorkog Street no.30
- 22 Livija Bem (1919-1941) Military barracks at Futoški Put
- 23 Grozda Gajišin (1920 -1941) Grozde Gajšin Street
- 24 Vera Pavlović (1921-1945) Vere Pavlović Street
- 25 Fejős Klára (1921-1943) Students' Dormitory K. Feješ and Klara Feješ Street
- 26 Judita Šalgo (1941-1996) Cultural Centre fo Novi Sad (Youth Tribune)

- A Jewish Cemetery
- B Catholic Cemetery
- C Protestant Cemetery
- D Orthodox "Uspensko" Cemetery
- E Orthodox "Almaško" Cemetery
- F Memorial Cemetery of WWII Veterans on a New Cemetery (Rumenački put)

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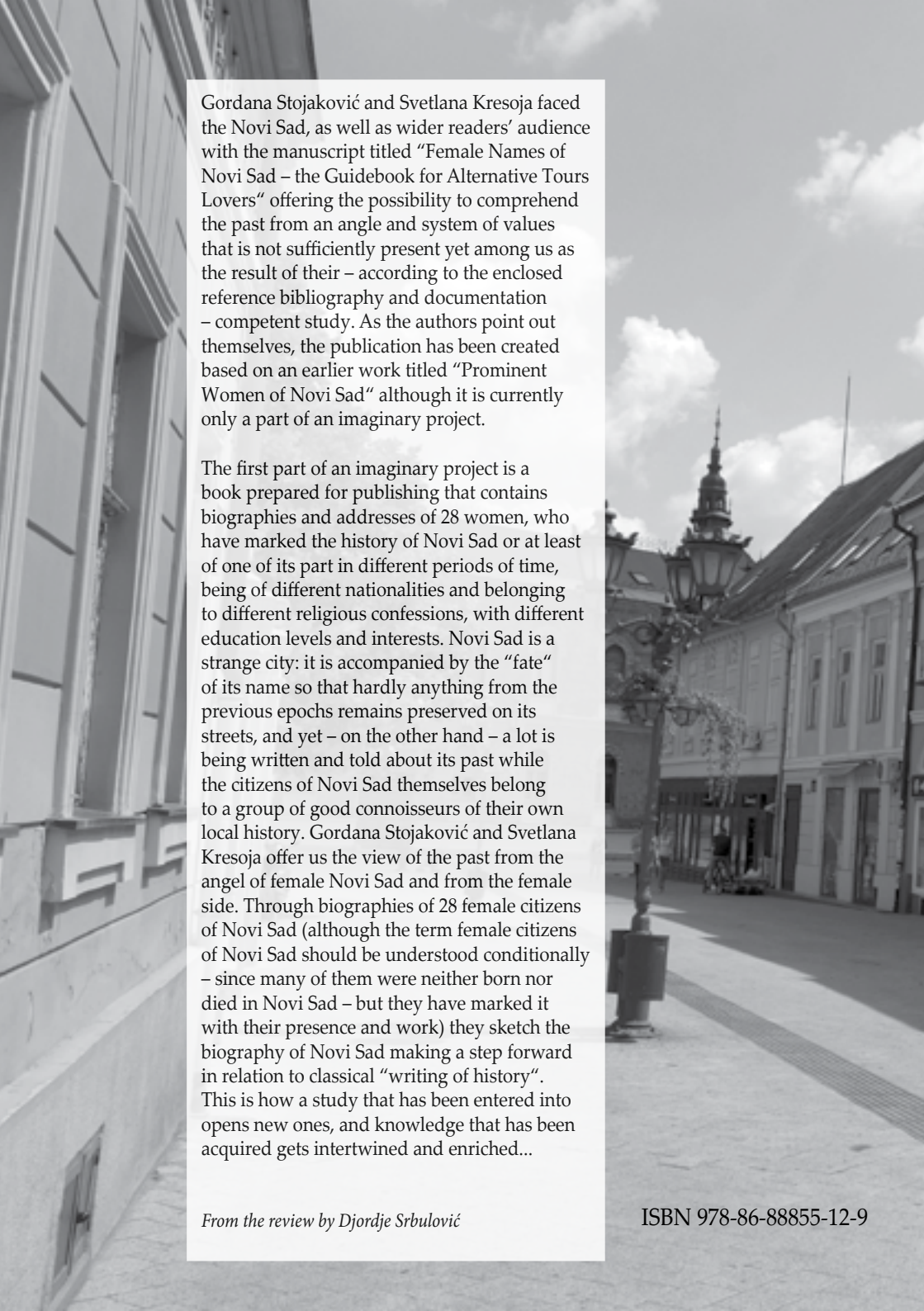
Pančevo

Vršac

Požarevac

Kragujevac

Niš



Gordana Stojaković and Svetlana Kresoja faced the Novi Sad, as well as wider readers' audience with the manuscript titled "Female Names of Novi Sad – the Guidebook for Alternative Tours Lovers" offering the possibility to comprehend the past from an angle and system of values that is not sufficiently present yet among us as the result of their – according to the enclosed reference bibliography and documentation – competent study. As the authors point out themselves, the publication has been created based on an earlier work titled "Prominent Women of Novi Sad" although it is currently only a part of an imaginary project.

The first part of an imaginary project is a book prepared for publishing that contains biographies and addresses of 28 women, who have marked the history of Novi Sad or at least of one of its part in different periods of time, being of different nationalities and belonging to different religious confessions, with different education levels and interests. Novi Sad is a strange city: it is accompanied by the "fate" of its name so that hardly anything from the previous epochs remains preserved on its streets, and yet – on the other hand – a lot is being written and told about its past while the citizens of Novi Sad themselves belong to a group of good connoisseurs of their own local history. Gordana Stojaković and Svetlana Kresoja offer us the view of the past from the angel of female Novi Sad and from the female side. Through biographies of 28 female citizens of Novi Sad (although the term female citizens of Novi Sad should be understood conditionally – since many of them were neither born nor died in Novi Sad – but they have marked it with their presence and work) they sketch the biography of Novi Sad making a step forward in relation to classical "writing of history". This is how a study that has been entered into opens new ones, and knowledge that has been acquired gets intertwined and enriched...

From the review by Djordje Srbulović

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