

TOURIST INFORMATION:

Tourist Information Centre
Bulevar Mihajla Pupina 9
Phone: +381 (0)21 421 811
Monday – Friday: 08.00 a.m. – 04.00 p.m.
E-mail: tons@turizamns.rs

Tourist Information Centre
Jevrejska 10
Phone: +381 (0)21 66 17 343, 66 17 344
Monday – Friday: 08.00 a.m. – 06.00 p.m.
Saturday: 10.00 a.m. – 03.00 p.m.
E-mail: tons@turizamns.rs

www.novisad.travel

NOVI SAD

A missing view



NOVI SAD TALKING

Your personal guide through Novi Sad

The application called “Novi Sad Talking” can be downloaded free of charge from Google Play Store on your “smart phone”. Using the audio guide you can learn about Novi Sad and its significant sites.



Information for tourists:

Visits to churches are exclusively the jurisdiction of the relevant church communities.

Currently, the Jewish Community is the only one that established the possibility of organised visits to the Synagogue. According to the information from the Jewish Community, which is responsible for the visits to the Synagogue complex, organised tourist visits (more than 5 persons) need to be arranged a day earlier via the telephone of the Jewish Community Novi Sad +381 (0)21 423 882 (they do not work on weekends) in order to book the time and, if necessary, hire the guide services. All necessary information are available at the Jewish Community Novi Sad.

Impresum

Publisher: Tourist Organisation of the City of Novi Sad

For the publisher: Branislav Knežević

Text and data: Gordana Stojaković

Translated into English by: Lingua – Agencija za prevodjenje, Novi Sad

Editing and proofreading of the text in Serbian:

Jovana Perošević

Design: Grafomarketing Novi Sad

Photographs: TONS archives, Dragan Kurucić

Printed by: Grafomarketing Novi Sad

Circulation: 1000 copies

ISBN: 978-86-88855-57-0

References: Spomeničko nasleđe Srbije (1998);

Mapa verskih zajednica Novog Sada (2003)

Novi Sad, September 2016

CIP - Каталогизacija y publikaciji
Библиотека Матице српске, Нови Сад
338.48(497.113 Novi Sad)(036)

NOVI Sad : a missing view / text Gordana Stojaković, Branislav Knežević. - Novi Sad : Tourist organisation of the city of Novi Sad, 2016 (Novi Sad : Grafomarketing). - 16 str. : ilustr. ; 20 cm

Tiraž 1.000.

ISBN 978-86-88855-57-0

1. Stojaković, Gordana [aytor]

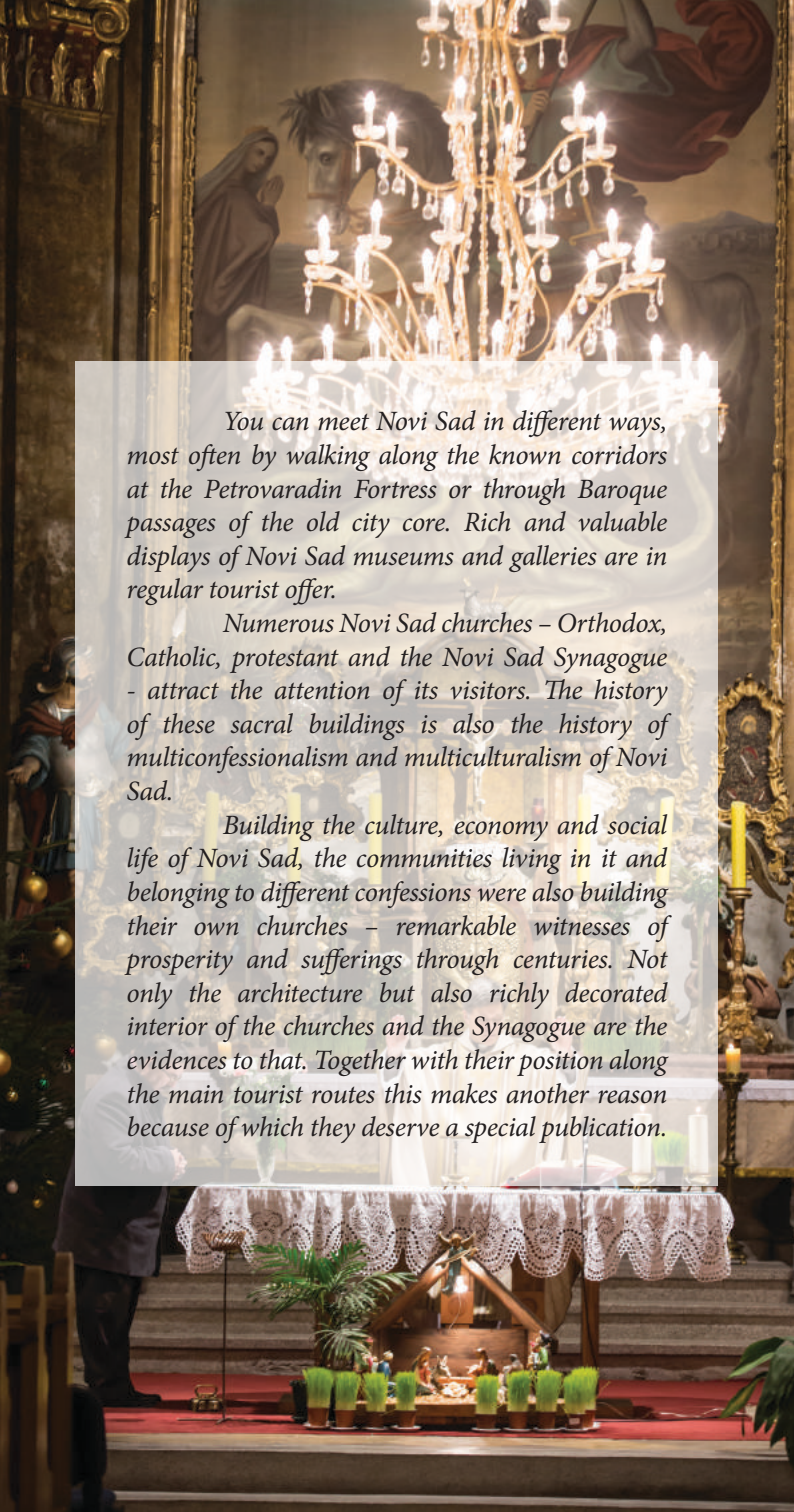
2. Knežević, Branislav [aytor]

a) Нови Сад - Водичи

COBISS.SR-ID 308019719

The publisher is not responsible for changes in information and data






You can meet Novi Sad in different ways, most often by walking along the known corridors at the Petrovaradin Fortress or through Baroque passages of the old city core. Rich and valuable displays of Novi Sad museums and galleries are in regular tourist offer.

Numerous Novi Sad churches – Orthodox, Catholic, protestant and the Novi Sad Synagogue - attract the attention of its visitors. The history of these sacral buildings is also the history of multiconfessionalism and multiculturalism of Novi Sad.

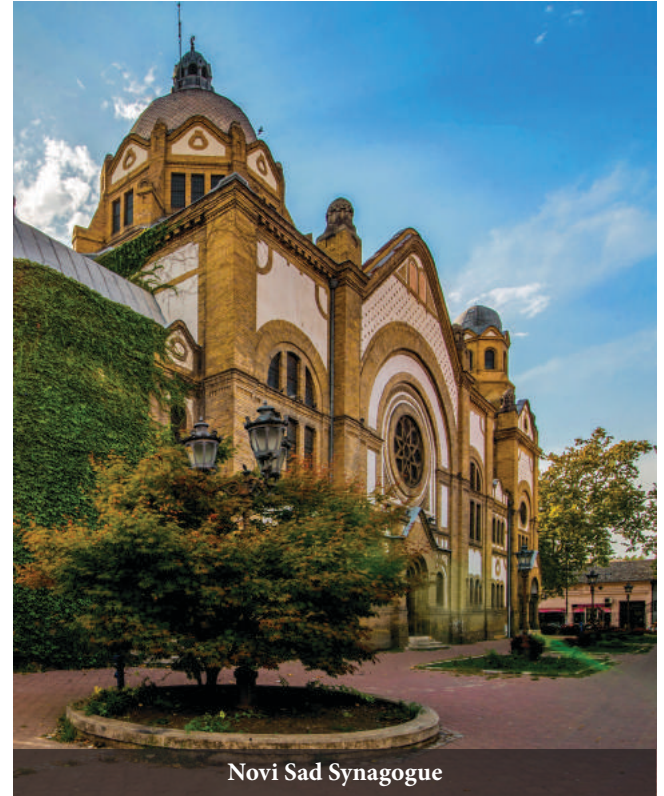
Building the culture, economy and social life of Novi Sad, the communities living in it and belonging to different confessions were also building their own churches – remarkable witnesses of prosperity and sufferings through centuries. Not only the architecture but also richly decorated interior of the churches and the Synagogue are the evidences to that. Together with their position along the main tourist routes this makes another reason because of which they deserve a special publication.





Roman Catholic Parish Church of the Name of Mary

Roman Catholic Parish Church of the Name of Mary (known as “Cathedral”) was built in Neo-Gothic style in the period from 1893 to 1895. It was built at the Liberty Square at the site of older churches, the oldest among which was built in the first decades of the 18th century. Upon the completion of the war conflicts during the Rebellion in 1848/49, the Catholic community started rebuilding its temple, which became a permanent cathedral temple in 1864. By the end of the 19th century the Catholic community of the city of Novi Sad decided to build a new, representational temple which can still be seen today. By the end of 1891, the old Catholic church was torn down and the building of a new one started according to the project by György Molnar. He designed a three-nave basilica with the tower that was 73 m high, which made it the highest church in the city. There are four altars in the church and the main one is decorated with carved wood from Tirol. The windows are decorated with vitrages made in Pest. The church organs date back to 1885. The bust of an architect György Molnar can be found in the niche below the church choir.



Novi Sad Synagogue

Novi Sad Synagogue with the buildings of the Jewish School and Jewish Community Centre represents a spatial cultural-historical unit built in 1909 according to the design by Lipot Baumhorn, an architect from Pest. The monumental complex dominated by the Synagogue is one of the largest in this part of Europe. The Synagogue is a three-nave building above the central part of which the dome that is 40 m high arises. The interior is divided into a ground floor and a gallery. The ground floor holds the male and the “altar seats” while the gallery holds the female seats. In 1944, Novi Sad Synagogue was used as the place where Jews were brought to before being sent to the death camps and the plaque on the facade was placed in the memory of that.

The complex is made complete with the building of the Jewish School and the building that accommodating Jewish community officials (Jewish Community Centre) that are placed parallel with the Synagogue. The entire complex was built in the Secession style. The facades of all three buildings were made of yellow clinker brick while the facade of the Synagogue is also decorated with ornaments.



Serbian Orthodox Church of Saint George

Serbian Orthodox Church of Saint George is the parish church and it is located immediately adjacent to the side of the Palace of the Bačka Bishop of the Serbian Orthodox Church. The contemporary church is a one-nave building with a three-piece altar apse and a high, new-Baroque bell tower. The first church was built at that site in the period from 1734 to 1740. As most buildings in Novi Sad it was destroyed in the bombardment of Novi Sad from Petrovaradin Fortress during the Rebellion in 1849. The church was restored in the period from 1851 to 1853 according to the design of the Pest builder Gustav Saiba. The church got its current outlook after the last renovation that was carried out in the period from 1903 to 1905 according to the plan of Milan Michal Harminc, an architect and contractor from Pest. The original iconostasis, painted during the first restoration by a painter Jovan Klajić, was replaced with a new one painted by Paja Jovanović, one of the greatest Serbian painters, representative of academic realism. The wall paintings were painted by Stevan Aleksić, who was also one of the most significant Serbian painters by the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. The church interior is decorated with vitrages, which contributes to a general impression of richness experienced by visitors, and witnesses the richness of a community that built the church.



Serbian Orthodox Church of Assumption of the Holy Mother of God – The Assumption Church

Serbian Orthodox Church of Assumption of the Holy Mother of God – The Assumption Church is the monument of culture of exceptional significance. The oldest church at that site was built probably in the first decades of the 18th century and in 1776 it was replaced with a new one that still exists today. It is a one-nave Baroque building with semi-circular altar apse and a bell tower above the western forefront. The church iconostasis was wood carved by the brothers Marković – Aksentije and Arsenije. The icons are attributed to Janko Halkozović, Dimitrije Janković and Andrey Shaltisti. The wall paintings were painted by Janko Halkozović and Vasilije Ostojić, two painters that are placed among the most significant representatives of the Serbian early-Baroque painting. The wall paintings were also painted by Jovan Popović. The work of all the above-mentioned painters in the Assumption Church resulted with a unique and exceptional Baroque unit that represents the Serbian painting by the end of the 18th century in the best possible way.



Saint Nicholas' Church

Serbian Orthodox Church of Relocation of the Relics of St. Nicholas – Saint Nicholas' Church is the oldest Orthodox church in Novi Sad. It is known that the church was consecrated in 1730 and that its founders were the Bogdan brothers, who built it as a family chapel and tomb. The church was destroyed in the Rebellion (1849), as many other buildings in Novi Sad were. The restoration, which was completed in 1862, was financed by the great benefactors, Jovan and Marija Trandafil, from the fund they founded for that purpose. St. Nicholas' church is a Baroque building of smaller dimensions with a prominent bell tower above the western front and a smaller dome above the central part of the church nave. The iconostasis is the work of the Novi Sad painter Pavle Simić. The benefactors Marija and Jovan Trandafil were buried in the church, and so were their two early deceased children Kosta and Sofija. The sons of Albert Einstein and Mileva Marić-Einstein, his first wife and citizen of Novi Sad, were baptised in this church in 1913. The oldest inscription of the word "Novi Sad" written in Serbian can be seen on the external church wall.



Serbian Orthodox Church of Three Holy Hierarchs

Serbian Orthodox Church of Three Holy Hierarchs (locally known as Almaška) is a monument of culture of exceptional significance. It was built in 1797 according to the project by Martin Kovčarski as a one-nave classicistic church with a massive and high bell tower at the western forefront. The iconostasis closure in the church was wood carved by Aksentije Marković, and the icons were painted by Arsenije Teodorović, one of the most significant and most influential Serbian painters of the 18th and 19th century. The wall paintings and those on the church nave ceiling were also painted by Arsenije Teodorović while the parts of the altar space were decorated with paintings of the Ukrainian painter Andrey Shaltisti. Famous Serbian painter Uroš Predić painted the icon of Virgin Mary on the throne.



Christian Reformed Church

Christian Reformed Church is located in Šafarikova Street. The Church Community Office of the Christian Reformed Church in Novi Sad was founded in 1808 and the first followers were the Hungarians who mainly came from Erdely. Nowadays there are two Christian Reformed Church communities in Novi Sad, one of which is in the city centre (Šafarikova Street) and the other one in the neighbourhood called Telep. The church in the centre of Novi Sad was built in 1865 at the site of an older church, which was destroyed in the Rebellion from 1849, just as many other buildings in Novi Sad were. The project is the work of Imre Manyki and the church was built in neo-gothic style with the elements of classicism. The church organs date back to 1890.



Slovak – Evangelical Church A.V.

Slovak – Evangelical Church A.V. is located at Jovana Subotića Street. The first written document about the Slovaks in Novi Sad (formerly Petrovaradin Trench) date back to the first decades of the 18th century. The church that still exists was built in 1886 thanks to the efforts of its followers and under the auspices of the Count Adolf Reiser. The design and the building of the church are to be accredited to Josef Cocek, an educated builder from the Cocek family whose founder in Novi Sad was the contractor and builder Alois Cocek. Josef Cocek built the church using classicist and baroque elements as a one-nave building with a massive bell tower above the forefront. The church organs represent a special value, as well as the bell tower. The building of the Slovak – Evangelical Church A.V. Diocese is located adjacent to the church.



Greek Catholic Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul

Greek Catholic Church of St. Apostles Peter and Paul is located at Miletićeva Street, in the city centre. The Greek Catholic Church parish was founded in Novi Sad in 1780. Its followers are mainly among the Ruthenians, Ukrainians and Romanians. The church was built in 1820 in Classicist-Baroque style and it preserved its original outlook because of the fact that it was one of the rare buildings in Novi Sad that had not been destroyed in the bombardment during the Rebellion in 1849. A highly valuable iconostasis is attributed to Arsenije Teodorović, one of the most significant and most influential Serbian painters of the 18th and 19th century and Ivan Ivanić



Roman Catholic Church of St. George

Roman Catholic Church of St. George with a convent was built in the Baroque style in the period from 1701 to 1714, while the convent dormitories were built in 1734. The facade of the church is decorated with the statue of St. Ignatius Layol, the founder of the Order of Jesus i.e. Jesuits. The crypt that is located in the church cellar keeps the graves of representatives of high nobility who were killed in the battles with the Turks starting from 1696 and in the most famous Battle of Petrovaradin in 1716. The plaques in the Roman Catholic Church of St. George witness that the Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Joseph (1830-1916) visited the Petrovaradin Fortress in 1852. Regent Aleksandar Karadjordjević (1888-1934) did the same in 1919.



The Roman Catholic Church of Mary of the Snow

The Roman Catholic Church of Mary of the Snow was built at the site where initially a catholic church stood and later on a mosque during the period of the Turkish rule, which commenced with their victory at the battle of Mohač in 1526. By the end of the 17th century the Jesuits rearranged the abandoned mosque at Tekije and turned it into a church that they dedicated to Holy Mother's immaculate conception. One of the key victories of the Christian Army that contributed to a permanent withdrawal of the Turks from the regions of Bačka and Srem happened on August 5th, 1716 in the vicinity of the temple at Tekije, in the Vezirac area. According to the legend, the victory of the Christian Army was attributed to the Holy Mother and the church at Tekije erected in her glory became a specific memento of the Christian Army victory. The church got its contemporary outlook in 1881 thanks to the efforts of the bishop and writer Ilija Okrugić Sremac. The project of restoration in Neo-Gothic-Romanticism style was made by the architect Herman Bole. The crescent below the cross on the top of the church dome is one of specific characteristics of the church. The other one is the copy of the icon of Holy Mary of the Snow made after the original from the Roman church of Santa Maria Maggiore that is kept inside the church. Nowadays, the church is the ecumenical sanctuary where during the Small and Big Tekija the processions are held, the latter being in the memory of the battle at Vezirac from 1716.