

Religious Communities of Novi Sad



Ecumenical
Humanitarian
Organization

The Ecumenical Humanitarian Organization (EHO) continues the work of the Ecumenical Humanitarian Service founded on the initiative of the World Council of Churches (WCC) in 1993.

EHO founder churches are:
The Christian Evangelical Church A.C. in Serbia & Montenegro (S&M)
The Evangelical-Methodist Church in S&M
The Greek Catholic Church in Vojvodina
The Reformed Christian Church in S&M
The Slovak Lutheran Church in S&M.

EHO is a church related humanitarian organization providing assistance to a vast number of refugees, IDPs, the poor, elderly, ill, unemployed people and children all over Vojvodina regardless of their religious, national or any other background through material aid distribution, organization and implementation of various educational and development programmes and activities.

PILLARS OF ECUMENISM: A MAP OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES IN NOVI SAD
Project of EHO & WCC South-East European Ecumenical Partnership fund (WCC SEEPEP).

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NOVI SAD - A SHORT HISTORY

Archaeological excavations finding remains of organized human settlements witness in favour of the fact that the area around Novi Sad was inhabited in prehistoric and early historic times. However, the beginning of creation of the modern city is traditionally related to building of the Petrovaradin fortress started at the time of the Hapsburg Monarchy at the end of 17th century. The 1st name of the town was Răczváros (Hungarian for: a Serb(ian) town), then Petrovaradinski Sanac /Serbian for: Petrovaradin moat/. In 1698 it had 12 military frontiersmen's and 20 craftsmen's households.

A bit later the town became a tradespeople centre whose multiconfessional inhabitants bought its independence and freedom in 1748 and it gets a status of a free royal town under the name of Neoplanta /Latin for: newly planted/. From that time on it was known under this and another 3 names in local languages: Novi Sad (in Serbian), Neusatz (in German) and Újvidék (in Hungarian). In the 1st half of the 18th century 4 Orthodox and a Roman Catholic church was built, followed by the Armenian and the Greek Catholic church, the Synagogue and the Protestant churches. During a revolutionary uprising in 1849 the town was almost completely destroyed by cannonfire from the Petrovaradin fortress, but it was rebuilt during the 2nd half of the 19th century. It was then that the foundations of the today's city centre were laid. The rebuilding of the town attracted more and more inhabitants. In 1880 there were 21,314 people living in Novi Sad: 7,961 Roman Catholics, 6,750 Orthodox, 2,336 Reformed, 1,417 Evangelicals, 1,101 Jews and 1,749 members of other denominations. At the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century the Methodist, Nazarene and Adventist communities became more visible. The enhanced economical and cultural growth that began at the end of the 19th century was stopped in its tracks during the World War I (1914-1918).

From 1918-1928 Vojvodina (today's northern province of Serbia) used to be within the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians and in 1929 Novi Sad became the administrative, cultural and economical capital of the Danube Duchy within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

From 1944-1990 Vojvodina and Novi Sad as its capital are within the Republic of Serbia, member republic of the socialist Yugoslavia, the name of which has been changed several times. After the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fell apart, Serbia and Montenegro founded the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1992 and in 2003 its name was changed into a federation of Serbia and Montenegro.

Today's Novi Sad is the administrative, political, cultural and religious centre of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. It was built on foundations of multiculturalism dating many centuries back and is thus to be recognized as a meltingpot of various cultures that have formed its residents' spirit over the last two centuries patiently and in an air of tolerance. Its multiculturalism and multiconfessionality influenced and taught its residents to respect living in peace, tolerance, work and dedication as foundations of progress in every aspect.

The southern end of the great Middle European plains, the Danube, the Petrovaradin fortress and towers of Novi Sad churches are the 1st images to be seen when coming to Novi Sad and its residents keep them in their memory wherever they go. An additional colouring of Novi Sad air in general are the languages spoken on the city squares, in the streets, schools, theatres and the bells of its church towers built with great devotion and love. The creative spirit of the people who built Novi Sad remained with people in spite of uprisings and wars and are most obviously reflected in the visage of its temples.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The 1st believers of the Serbian Orthodox Church (SOC) came to Vojvodina before 1690 with what is known in local history as the Great Migration of Serbs. They came from Serbia proper and from other so-called military enclaves (i.e. salients) and other regions in the Balkans with Serbian population. Today there are round 1,000,000 believers in Vojvodina living in all settlements all over the region and there are some villages, like Turija and Parage, for instance, that are almost exclusively Orthodox. There are 3 bishoprics in Vojvodina with round 450 clergymen serving in them. On the territory of Novi Sad with its most remote outskirts including the settlements of Čenej and Sangaj there are 11 churches of the SOC. Besides the churches, there is also the Bishop's Hall (the seat of the Bishop of the Bačka Bishopric of the SOC built in eastern style according to the project of Mr. Vladimir Nikolić in 1901) in the very centre of the town. There are no special requirements regarding clothing for men entering these churches. Women should preferably wear a skirt and a scarf on their head, but it is not mandatory. It is strongly recommended not to enter the temples in shorts, mini skirts or sleeveless shirts. In churches built in Baroque style the front part near the altar and the middle of the church are reserved for men and the back part is for women. In Byzantine style churches men are to the right and women to the left of the church (facing the altar). *Entering the altar is permitted exclusively to clergymen* and exceptionally to men. Besides the 4 already mentioned churches (see map) Novi Sad has the following SOC temples:

25. The SOC (Chapel) of St. Apostles Peter and Paul (in Petrovaradin)
It is in Petrovaradin in Vladimir Nazora Street within the Military Hospital. It was built in 1922 and its 1st iconostasis was painted by Vasa Eskić. After the World War II the chapel served as a military warehouse and in 1989 it regained its sacral function. The same year its new iconostasis was provided from Greece. Services are in Old Church Slavonic and Serbian on weekdays at 8.00h. There are no evening services on weekdays. The wake is on Saturdays and

holidays at 7.00 h and the holy liturgy is on Sundays and holidays at 10.00 h.

26. SOC of the Birth of the Holy Theotokos (Locally known as the Vasna Church in Sremska Kamenica)

It is in Sremska Kamenica in 18. Karadjordjeva Street. Before this one there used to be another church (the SOC of the Ascent of the Holy Theotokos) built in 1696 and its reconstruction is mentioned in 1732. Its present form dates back to after the earthquake in 1737. It was being built for almost 20 years (from 1737-1758) and its new form kept mostly Baroque features with elements of Classicism. Wallpaintings date back to the mid 18th century and the iconostasis, the work of Stevan Gavrilović, are from 1802. There is also a historically very valuable icon of the St. Archangel Michael painted by Steva Todorović in 1856. Services are in Old Church Slavonic and Serbian on weekdays at 17.00 h. There are no morning services on weekdays. Each Friday there is an acathistos to Holy Paraskeva at 17.00 h. The wake is on Saturdays and holidays at 17.00 h and the holy liturgy is on Sundays and holidays at 9.30 h.

27. *Under construction:* The SOC of the Holy Ascension
It is in Kliša (a northern part of Novi Sad) in Sentandrejski put Street. Services are in Old Church Slavonic and Serbian and there are no services on weekdays. The wake is on Saturdays and holidays at 8.00 h and the holy liturgy is on Sundays and holidays at 9.30 h.

28. *Under construction:* The SOC of St. Cyril and Methodius
It is in Telep (a south-western part of Novi Sad) on the corner of Čiril i Metodija and Fejes Klára Street and no services are held there yet.

29. *Under construction:* The SOC of St. Sava
It is in Bistrica (a western part of Novi Sad known locally also as Novo Naselje) on the corner of Radojka Raše Radujkova and Bulevar Slobodana Jovanovića Street and there are no services in it.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The 1st believers of the Roman Catholic Church (RCC), the 2nd biggest religious community in the region, have been dwelling here from the time of the Hungarian king Árpád (890-907). Its founders came from Hungary and were later followed by the Avars (people originating from Dagestan) and Slavs from Bulgaria. After liberation from the Turks, the Novi Sad parish was re-established in 1702. There were 97 parishes in this region at the time. Today there are round 320,000 believers in Vojvodina, mostly Hungarians and Croats. There are also 3 bishoprics and 1 vicariate, 270 churches, 119 priests and 120 monks and nuns of various monastic orders (amongst others the Franciscan, Carmelite, Salesian and Jesuit). Most believers live in municipalities of the Northern Bačka district. On the territory of Novi Sad with its suburbs there are 7 churches, 3 convents and 1 abbey. In the yard of the Roman Catholic Parish there is also the administration office, the so-called Plebania, built in Baroque-Classical style according to the project of Effinger György in 1808 and it is a culture monument of great significance. There are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering these churches, but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are no special places for men and women within the churches.

Besides the 34 already mentioned churches (see map) Novi Sad has the following RCC temples:

30. The Franciscan Convent of St. Ivan Kapistran
It is in 4. Cara Dušana Street. It was built in 1938 and used to be a family house, but it was reconstructed for religious purposes in 1942. The building complex has a church seating 160 people (with max. capacity of 260), a convent, a printer's business and auxiliary edifices. Services are on weekdays at 18.00 h (on Mondays and Thursdays in Croatian and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays in Hungarian), Saturdays at 18.00 h in Hungarian and 19.00 h in Croatian. On Sundays the service in Croatian is at 8.30 and those in Hungarian are at 10.00 and 18.00 h.

31. The Vicarage of the Holy Spirit
The Convent of the Fellowship of the Word of God
It is in 13. Velebitska Street in Kliša (a northern part of Novi Sad). The building itself, built in 1963, used to be residential, but it was reconstructed for church purposes two times (in 1975 and 1981). There is a chapel seating 40 and admitting up to 120 people and a convent. Services are held at 7.30 h (Monday - Wednesday in Hungarian and Thursday - Saturday in Croatian) on Sundays and holidays there is a service in Hungarian at 8.00 h and another one in Croatian at 9.30 h.

32. The RC Abbey of St. Jurij
It is in Petrovaradin in 20. Strossmajerova Street. The church itself was built in Baroque style from 1701-1714. There is a sculpture of St. Ignatius, the founder of the Christ's order whose members founded the abbey. The church has a crypt with remains of the military officers who lost their lives in the Petrovaradin battle in 1716. The interior and the altar are decorated with intricate wooden carvings and there is also an organ from 1830. It seats 100 people and the students of the Music Academy use it as a concert hall in summer. The abbey of St. Jurij was built from 1710-1734. Services are in Croatian on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 18.00 h.

33. The RCC of the Holy Cross
It is in a part of Petrovaradin known as Ljudevit dol in 21. Koste Načević Street. There used to be another church there built in 1776 before this one built in 1800. The parish itself was founded in 1775. The parish home is right beside the church. Services are in Croatian on weekdays at 8.00 h and Sundays at 9.00 and 17.00 h.

34. The RC Parish Church of St. Rok
It is in Petrovaradin in 160. Preradovićeva Street. It was built in 1808; it seats 100 and admits up to 350 people. There is also an organ from 1929 and a parish home dating back to the middle of the 19th century. Near the temple there is a little hill with a clearing on top of it known locally as Kalvarija. There is a monument of three stone crosses with crucifixes. Services are in Croatian on weekdays at 18.30 h and on Sundays and holidays at 10.30 and 18.30 h.

35. The RCC of the Carrying of the Holy Cross
It is in Sremska Kamenica on Zmaj's Square. It was built in 1811; it seats 100 and admits up to 300 people. Services are in Croatian on weekdays at 17.00 h and on Sundays at 11.00 h.

36. The RCC of the Saint Mary of the Snow
It is at a place locally known as Tekije, several kilometers from Novi Sad down the main road to Sremski Karlović. It was built on a site of a Roman Catholic temple that later became a mosque. Its present form dates from 1881 when Ilja Okrugli, the then priest and writer buried in the very same church a bit later, did his best to have it built according to a project by Hermann Bohle. The church is an ecumenical Christian sanctuary because on the dates of the Great and Small Pilgrimage (26 July and 5 August) a lot of people gather in it to commemorate the great victory of the Christian army at Vezirac in 1716 attributed to the Saint Mary. There is a copy of the icon of the Saint Mary of the Snow from the Santa Maria Maggiore church in Rome. It is also famous for the fact that there is a cross with a crescent under it on the top of the church. There are no services in it during peak wintertime (from the last week of October till the 1st week after Easter by the Gregorian calendar). Otherwise, the services are in Croatian on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7.30 h and on Sundays at 16.00 h in winter and 17.00 h in summer.

THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH

The 1st believers of the Greek Catholic Church came from the Carpathian region of today's Ukraine, Slovakia and Hungary in 1745. There were round 3,000 believers at the time and today there are round 20,000 of them and they are mostly Ruthenians, Ukrainians and Romanians. Most of them live in Ruski Krstur, Kucura, Vrbas and Novi Sad. 17 parishes in Vojvodina belong to the Križevci Bishopric with a total of 18 priests, 50 nuns and 2 monks serving in 18 churches and 7 monasteries. The Novi Sad parish was founded in 1780. There are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering these churches, but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. Most of the believers would have their own reserved seats in the church. Men and the choir usually stand closer to the altar, while women stand in the back or along both sides of it. Besides the church (see map) there is (37.) the Greek Catholic Convent of the Servants of the Immaculate Mary in Novi Sad in 7. Olge Petrov Street. It used to be a family house built in 1958. Today it has the Chapel of the Heart of Jesus seating 9 people and the services are held weekly.

THE SLOVAK LUTHERAN CHURCH

The 1st written records on the believers of the Slovak Lutheran Church date back to 1725. They were Slovaks from the northern part of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy. In the beginning of the 18th century there were round 4,000 - 5,000 of them in the region. In 1928 their number rose to 80,000 and today there are 65,000 of them. Most of them live in Bačka Petrovac, Stara Pazova, Kovačica, Padina and Kisa. There is one bishopric in Vojvodina, the seat of which is in Novi Sad, with 35 parishes and 27 pastors serving in 27 churches. The Novi Sad parish was founded at the beginning of the 19th century and it has one church (see map). There are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering these churches, but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women. Though it has no churches in Novi Sad, there is another Lutheran church in Vojvodina called the *Evangelical Christian Church A.C.* It was founded in 1930 and it has 10,500 believers - mostly Hungarians and Germans - 18 churches and the seat of the bishopric is in Bajša.

THE CHRISTIAN REFORMED CHURCH

The 1st believers of the Christian Reformed Church came to Vojvodina round 1750. They were Hungarians from the Erdely region expelled from their homes after the counter-reformation. There are no reliable data on the number of believers at the time of their arrival to Vojvodina, but data from the end of 1919 indicate that there were 60,000 of them mostly Hungarians and Germans. Data from 1998 indicate that there were 17,600 of them at the time. Most of them live in Stara Moravica, Pačir, Vojlovica, Feketić and Rumenka. There are 64 congregations in Vojvodina worshipping in 45 churches under guidance of 17 pastors. The seat of the bishopric is moved from time to time to the place where the new bishop is elected and it is in Feketić at present. The Novi Sad parish was founded in 1808 and in 1863 it had 1,500 believers. Today there are 2 churches in the town (see map) and there are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering these churches, but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women.

THE EVANGELICAL METHODIST CHURCH

The 1st believers of the then Episcopal Methodist Church came to Vojvodina in the last decade of the 19th century. Some of them were missionaries from Central Europe (Austria, Germany and Switzerland). The 1st parishes were founded in 1898 in Srebran, Vrbas and Novi Sad. Some other congregations were formed a bit later mostly among the Germans. There are round 2,000 believers today and they are mostly Slovaks, Serbs, Hungarians, Roma and others. 16 parishes are organized in 6 municipalities within 1 district. This district, along with that of the FYR Macedonia forms a Yearly Conference (i.e. the Synod), which is in turn a part of the Central Conference for Middle and South Europe with the seat of its bishopric in Zurich. In 1968 the official name of the church was changed into the Evangelical Methodist Church as a result of various inter-church unions in Europe and on other continents. The Novi Sad parish was founded in 1898 and it has its own building with a church (see map) since 1904. Services are held on regular basis in the building in the yard since 1907 and the administrative centre of the church (i.e. the Secretariat for the whole country) is also in this building. There are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering these churches, but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

Excavations on archaeological sites in Vršac, near Ludoš and in Čelarevo indicate that Jews have lived in this region since Roman times, but the officially acknowledged data claim that they came to Vojvodina in 1693. The 1st believers came from the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland because of prosecution and prohibition to get married and start families. In 1717 there were 3 Jewish families in then Răczváros and in 1728 there were 12 families with 27 members. Among them were also 10 adult men and it meant that they could hold religious services according to their own tradition. Today's Jewish Community in Novi Sad has 600 members and some of them are from mixed marriages. Most of Jews in Vojvodina live in Novi Sad, Subotica, Zrenjanin, Sombor, Kikinda, Pančevo and Zemun. There are 2 synagogues in Vojvodina (in Subotica and Novi Sad - see map) under jurisdiction of 1 rabbi and with 2 foreworshippers leading the services. There are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering the synagogue, but men are expected to wear a hat or a cap and women a scarf on their heads. During the service men usually stand to the right and women to the left, while earlier men used to stand in the parterre and women on the galleries.

THE ISLAMIC COMMUNITY

Before the World War II the Islamic Community in Novi Sad had only 2 families, but the number increased with the migration of people from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo after the war. From 1956-1979 all the community had no activities whatsoever. After a three-years long reconstruction of the mesjid, it continues its work in 1982. There are round 50,000 believers in Vojvodina today and most of them live in Novi Sad, Subotica, Zrenjanin and Beočin. Religious services and work in Vojvodina are led by 4 imams. The Islamic Community in Novi Sad has only one mesjid (see map) with only one prayer hall which is thus *entirely only by men*. It is necessary to do the abdest (the ritual washing before a prayer) properly before entering the mesjid.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVENTIST CHURCH

The 1st believers of the Christian Adventist Church came from Germany at the beginning of the 20th century. There were round 200 believers in Vojvodina at the time, but today there are several thousands of them. Most of them live in Novi Sad, Subotica, Zrenjanin and Sombor. All bigger settlements in Vojvodina have a prayer hall or a church. The seat of the church is in Belgrade (and Geneva respectively), but Novi Sad is the centre of the Northern church region that includes the territories of Srem, Banat and Bačka (the 3 geographical and historical parts of Vojvodina). The Novi Sad community was founded in 1911 and it has one church and 2 prayer halls in the town (see map). There are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering these churches, but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women.

THE CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

Believers of the Christian Baptist Church came to Vojvodina from Europe across Hungary in 1848-1849. They reached Novi Sad in 1860. The Novi Sad community was founded in 1875. There are round 2,300 believers in Vojvodina and most of them live in Novi Sad and its surroundings (Bačka Petrovac, Kulpin, Kisa, Kikinda, Subotica and Vršac). Services are held in 53 churches in Vojvodina (including Belgrade) and are led by round 10 pastors. There is one church in Novi Sad (see map) and there are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering these churches, but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

Its founders are local believers of 2 evangelical churches in Novi Sad. It was founded in 1991. Most of its believers live in Novi Sad, Temerin and Sombor. There is only one church in this area and it is in Novi Sad (see map) and the other one is in Banja Luka (in the Republic of Srpska). There are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering these churches, but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women.

THE PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL CHURCH

The protestant Evangelical Church has been in existence within the Pentecost Church since 1900. Its 1st believers came to Vojvodina from Germany. There are round 2,000 of them today and most of them live in Novi Sad, Subotica, Zrenjanin, Vršac and Kikinda. Churches (i.e. payer halls) are to be found in all settlements where there is a congregation. Religious work and services are led by round 60 pastors. There is one Protestant Evangelical Church in Novi Sad (see map) and there are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering these churches, but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH

Its 1st believers came to Vojvodina round 1850. The community itself has been in existence within the Pentecost Church since 1900. The new church started working in 1992. Most of its believers live in Vojvodina, especially in Novi Sad, Zabalj and Stara Pazova. There is one prayer hall of the Evangelical Church in Novi Sad (see map) and there are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering these churches, but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women.

THE NAZARENE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

Believers of this church, known as the Nazarenes, came to Vojvodina round the middle of the 19th century. There are round 450 believers and 16 preachers in Novi Sad and Petrovaradin. There are no special requirements regarding men's clothing, but women have to wear skirts and scarfs on their heads. During the service the right hand side of the church is traditionally reserved for men and the left for women. Besides the prayer hall in the town centre (see map) there is also

38. The Nazarene Prayer Hall in Petrovaradin

It is in 30. Patrijarša Rajačićeva Street in a residential building reconstructed for religious purposes.

THE CHRIST'S CHURCH OF BROTHERS

It was founded in 1930 under the name of Christian Community. Its present name dates from 1946. There are round 80 believers of this church in Novi Sad. There are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering the church (see map), but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women.

THE CHRIST'S SPIRITUAL CHURCH

Founded in 1920 this religious community was initially called the Lord's Church, but it changed its name into the present one in 1956. There are round 30 believers in Novi Sad and 1 preacher. The prayer hall (see map) is in a reconstructed family house and it seats 50 people. There are no special requirements regarding men's clothing, but for women it would should preferably wear skirts and scarfs on their heads.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST THE SAVIOUR

Founded only very recently this is probably the newest and youngest religious community in Novi Sad with round 120 believers. There are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering the church (see map), but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

The community of Jehovah's Witnesses in Novi Sad was founded in 1962 and is formally a part of the Zagreb community. It has over 150 believers - the so-called brothers, 4 pastors - heads, and 6 deacons. Aside from public Bible lectures the community organizes religious teaching on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons. There are no special requirements regarding men's or women's clothing when entering the church (see map), but it should nevertheless be within the merits of decency and good taste. There are also no special places designated for men and women.

¹ Novi Sad with its most immediate suburbs, i.e. Petrovaradin, Sremska Kamenica and the road to Sremski Karlović.

² This church is also known as the Unitarian Church.

³ A.C. Abbrev.: of Augsburg confession. It is another name for the Lutheran churches.

⁴ Along with the Protestant Evangelical Church, the Evangelical Church, the Christian Community and the Church of Christ the Saviour, the Christian Baptist Church is a member of the Association of the Pentecost Churches in Vojvodina. There are round 10,000 believers of various Evangelical churches in Serbia and Montenegro.

^{*} The building is marked, but there is no written information on the times of service. More detailed information could not be obtained.

THE SERBIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH (SOC)

1. SOC of St. George (Locally known as *Saborna*)¹
It is in 2, Svetozara Markovića Street, right next to the Bishop's Hall. It was built from 1734-1740 and restored for the first time from 1851-1853 according to a somewhat adapted project of Gustav Scheib, an architect from Budapest, after its tower and façade had been severely damaged during the uprising in 1849. Its today's form results from the 1902-1905 reconstruction according to a project of another architect from Budapest, Mihály Harminc. In spite of these reconstructions the church has its basic Neo-Baroque style. The iconostasis dating back to the time of its building was later transported to the church in Čenej, a village near Novi Sad, and has been there ever since. The new iconostasis, still to be found in the church, was painted by Paja Jovanović and the pictures on the walls were painted by Stevan Aleksić. The church has its own choir, well-known in Europe. Services are in Old Church Slavonic and Serbian according to the following schedule: on weekdays the morning service is at 7.00h and the evening one at 18.00 h. On Saturdays, the morning service is at 7.00 h followed by a liturgy. The wake² is on Saturdays and holidays at 17.00 h. On Sundays and holidays the liturgy is at 9.00 and the evening service is at 18.00 h.

2. SOC of Dormition of Holy Theotokos³ (Locally known as *Uspenska*)⁴
It is in 2, Uspenska Street, right next to the Serbian National Theatre. It was built from 1765-1776 in Baroque style at the site of an older church dating back to 1st decades of the 18th century. Its inside was painted by leading local painters and artists of the time (the Ukrainian Andrej Šhaltist, Janko Halkozović, Jovan Popović, Vasilije Ostojić) and it is thus a real jewel of of Baroque art in this region. Services are in Old Church Slavonic and Serbian according to the following schedule: on weekdays the morning service is at 7.30h and the evening one at 18.00 h throughout the week. The wake is on Saturdays and holidays at 17.00 h. On Sundays and holidays the liturgy is at 8.30.

3. SOC of the Relocation of the Relics of St. Nicholas (Locally known as Nikolajevska)
It is in a rather secluded churchyard of its own at the Svetozar Marković Square, right across the library of Matica srpska. It was built round 1730 in Baroque style as pious endowment of Bogdanović family. It was severely damaged in the uprising in 1849 and from 1861-1862 it was rebuilt by Jovan and Marija Trandafil, who were later buried in it. The iconostasis and wall paintings date back to this time. The walls were painted by Nikola Đimić and the iconostasis by Pavle Simić. Sons of Albert and Mileva Einstein were baptized in this church in 1913. Services are in Old Church Slavonic and Serbian according to the following schedule: on weekdays there is no morning or evening service, but on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays there is an acathistos⁵ at 18.00 h. On Sundays and holidays the liturgy is at 9.00 h.

4. SOC of Three Holy Hierarchs (Locally known as Almaška)
It is in 15, Almaška Street. It was built from 1797-1808 in classicist style according to the project of Martin Kovarski at the site of an older church. The iconostasis and most of the wall paintings, however, bear distinct Baroque characteristics. This church has the works of 4 prominent Baroque artists of this region. Aksentije Marković carved the iconostasis painted by Arsa Teodorović, while wall paintings are the work of Uroš Predić and Andrej Šhaltist. Services are in Old Church Slavonic and Serbian according to the following schedule: on weekdays there is no morning or evening service. On Saturdays and holidays the wake is at 17.00 h. On Sundays and holidays the liturgy is at 9.00 h.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH (RCC)

5. Rimokatolička župna crkva Imena Marijinog (Locally known as Katedrala)
It is in the very centre of the town facing the town hall. It was built in Neo-Gothic style from 1893-1895 at the site of an older church from 1742 that used to be the cathedral from 1864. The main altar is carved in Tyrolean style and the window paintings were made in Budapest. Aside from Biblical scenes they also have coats of arms of prominent residents of Novi Sad. The church has an organ from 1895 and is thus often used as a concert hall. With 73 m tall tower this is the tallest church in town. Services are held according to the following schedule: on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 17.00 h, on Saturdays at 8.30 h and on Sundays at 7.00 and 10.00 h in Croatian and at 8.30 and 11.30 h in Hungarian. On weekdays the language of service changes weekly, i.e. a week in Croatian is followed by a week in Hungarian.



6. RCC of St. Elizabeth
It is in 11, Ćiril i Metodija Street in the part of town called Telep. It was built in 1930 in the Hungarian Secessionist style according to the project of the architect named Schollmann, while wooden parts were made by famous woodcarver of the time named Schmidt. It seats 300 people and has an organ from 1907 that was brought to the church from Bač ki Grač, a village to the north-west of Novi Sad, in 1936. Services are in Hungarian on weekdays at 16.15 h and on Sundays at 7.00 and 10.00 h.

7. RCC of St. Rok
It is in 9, Futoška Street. Built in 1801 it is on a site that used to be a RC graveyard in the 19th century. The graveyard was later relocated to its today's location. The church seats 100 people, has a gallery for the choir and an organ from 1879 built by Adam Keilbach from Novi Sad. This organ is considered artistically most valuable of all organs in Novi Sad churches. Services are in Hungarian on weekdays at 7.30 h and on Sundays at 7.00 h.

THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH (GCC)

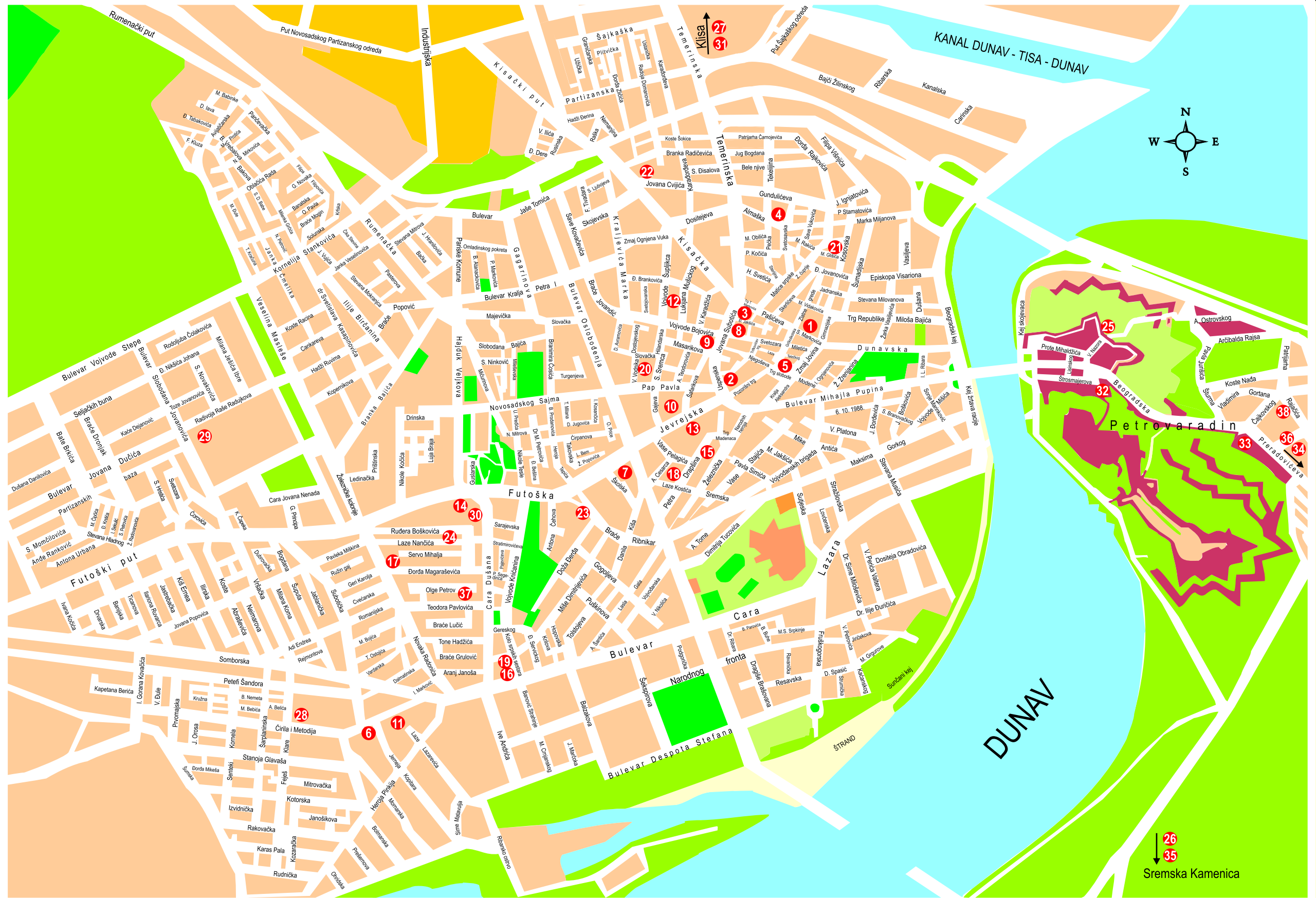
8. GCC of St. Apostles Peter and Paul
It is in 44, Svetozara Markovića Street. Built in 1820 in Classicist-Baroque style, together with the parish building facing it, it is one of the rare public buildings that was not damaged during bombing and fire in the uprising of 1849. The iconostasis, supposedly painted by Arsa Teodorović and Ivan Ivanić, is of exceptional value. There are 156 seats in the church, but up to 300 people can attend services in it. In 1832 the Austrian-Hungarian monarch, Emperor Franz Joseph I himself, visited this church. Services are in Old Church Slavonic and sermons are in Ruthenian and Ukrainian.



are 150 seats in the church, but up to 300 people can attend services in it. The building of the Bishopric of Yugoslavia was built in 1965 and is right behind the church in 2, Vuka Karadžićeva Street. Services are in Slovak and occasionally in Serbian on Tuesdays at 8.30 h and Sundays at 10.00 nad 18.30 h.

THE REFORMED CHRISTIAN CHURCH

10. The Reformed Christian Church in the town centre
It is in 5, Safarikova Street. It was built in 1865 in Neo-Gothic Style according to the project of its then priest and architect Imre Manyoki. Before it there used to be another church that had been destroyed in the uprising of 1849. The parish was built at the same time in the Classicist style. The church has also an organ from 1890. Services are in Hungarian on Sundays at 10.00 h.



THE SLOVAK LUTHERAN CHURCH

9. The Slovak Lutheran Church
It is at the corner of Jovana Subotića and Masarikova Street. It was built in 1886 in Baroque-Classical style as a pious endowment of Count Adolph Reiser. The church still has its original form, though it was partially damaged during the World War II. The organ and the bell tower are considered to be of great cultural and historical value. There



11. The Reformed Christian Church in Telep
It is in 7, Ćiril i Metodija Street. It was built in 1931 according to the project of János Fülöp and it seats 300 people. Services are in Hungarian on Sundays at 8.00 h.

THE EVANGELICAL METHODIST CHURCH

12. The Evangelical Methodist Church
It is in 7, Lukijana Mušickog Street. The building itself was built in 1904, but it was bought for the church purposes in 1907. A new adjacent part serving as the church was built next to it in 1911. The whole complex was built in Secessionist style with Gothic elements and is of great style and architectural value. There are 120 seats in the church, but up to 150 people can attend services in it. Services are in Serbian and are held on Fridays at 16.00 h in winter or 18.00 h in summer and on Sundays at 10.00 h and 16.00 h in summer or 18.00 h in winter.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

13. The Synagogue
It is in 9, Jevrejska Street. It was built in Hungarian Secessionist style in 1906 according to the project of Lipoth Baum. This is the 5th synagogue built on this site. Above the door there is an inscription in Hebrew saying: 'For my home shall be named the home of all peoples.' Within the synagogue complex there used to be a poultry buther's and a mikve (the ritual bath) behind the temple and to its sides there was a school and the municipal community building. Today there is the so-called winter temple behind the synagogue. It is a little prayer room used in winter with 3 stones from the original synagogue built into it. The then school building belongs to the today's Ballet School and the other building partially still belongs to the Jewish Community, while the rest of it has been privatized or is used for business purposes. The synagogue was repaired 1985 for the last time and in 1991 it was put at disposal of the Town of Novi Sad as a concert hall for 25 years. Nevertheless, The Jewish Community has the right to hold religious services when needed. There are no services on regular basis. Otherwise, the language of service is Hebrew.



and there used to be 2 residential buildings used for church purposes. This church is the newest church in use in Novi Sad. Services are in Serbian on Tuesdays and Fridays at 18.00 h and Saturdays at 9.30 h. Beside the church there are other 2 prayer halls - in 28, Temerinska Street, and 6, Avgusta Cesarca Street in adapted residential buildings. In Temerinska Street services are in Serbian on weekdays at 19.00 h and Saturdays at 9.30 h. In Avgusta Cesarca Street services are in Serbian and Hungarian on Saturdays at 9.30 h.

THE CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

16. The Christian Baptist Church
It is in 24, Kola srpskih sestara Street. It was built in 1967 according to the project of Petar Jankov. The church complex includes the church, the Seminary - a theological boarding school and a residential part. The building used to have a printing business that, amongst others, printed the 1st Bible in Romani. This complex hosts also the Novi Sad Faculty of Theology. There are 500 seats in the big prayer hall, but up to 700 people can attend services in it. Services are in Serbian on Wednesdays at 18.00 h and Sundays at 10.00 h.



THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

17. Christian Community
It is in 21, Nova Radonjićeva Street. It was built in 1996 and is one of the newest religious buildings in town. The management of the community has its premises within the comex. Services are in Serbian on Wednesdays at 19.00 h and Sundays at 17.00 h in winter or 19.00 h in summer.

THE PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL CHURCH

18. The Protestant Evangelical Church
It is in 42, Petra Drapsina Street. Its building is a late 19th century one adapted for church purposes in 1950. The prayer room seats up to 180 people. Prayer meetings are in Serbian on Wednesdays at 19.00 h and Sundays at 9.00 h and 18.00 h in winter or 19.00 h in summer.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH

19. The Evangelical Church
It is in 24, Kola srpskih sestara Street, in the building of the Christian Baptist Church. Services are in Serbian according to the following schedule: on Thursdays at 19.00 h and on Sundays at 18.00 h in winter or 19.00 h in summer. Once a month, on a Friday at 19.00 h, this church organizes common prayers of members of all 5 Novi Sad evangelical churches.

THE NAZARENE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

20. Prayer Hall
It is in 12, Valentina Vodnika Street. It was built from 1922-1924 in the Classicist style and it seats up to 400 people. Services are in Serbian on Thursdays at 18.00 h and on Sundays at 9.00 and 15.00 h.

THE CHRIST'S CHURCH OF BROTHERS - MOVED IN 2003.

21. The Christ's Church of Brothers
Its prayer hall is in 17, Kosovska Street and its prayer hall seats 100 people. Services are in Serbian on Tuesdays and Fridays at 19.00 h and on Sundays at 9.00 and 18.00 h. In winter all services are held an hour earlier.

THE CHRIST'S SPIRITUAL CHURCH

22. The Christ's Spiritual Church
It is in 44, Jovana Cvijića Street. Services are in Serbian on Thursdays late in the afternoon and on Sundays in the morning and afternoon.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST THE SAVIOUR

23. The Church of Christ the Saviour
The seat of the community is in 59, Braće ribnikara Street. Prayer meetings are held in the building of the Christian Baptist Church in 24, Kola srpskih sestara Street. Services are in Serbian and occasionally in English (with translation into Serbian) on Saturdays at 18.00 h in winter or 19.00 h in summer.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

24. Prayer Hall
It is in 12, Laze Nančićeva Street, and it is newly built. Public Bible lectures are in Serbian on Sundays at 9.30 and 16.00 h. *

¹ - Cultural treasure of great significance (according to the catalogization of edifices of exceptional and great significance of the Culture Monuments Protection Institute of Serbia: from: *Spomenik književnosti Srbije*. (1998). RZSKS, Belgrade.).

² Wake (Serb. bdjenje) A longer service before Sunday or a church holiday.

³ -Cultural treasure of exceptional significance (based on the same source.).

⁴ Ancient Greek word used in Orthodoxy for Virgin Mary, the Mother of Christ.

⁵ Acathistos - Ancient Greek word: an Orthodox religious song at the beginning of the evening service before a holiday or in praise of a saint during which people stand.

⁶ Mesdjid - Arab.: a civil building used for Islamic religious services where there is no mosque. The building/edifice is marked, but there is no information on the times of services. Further information was impossible to obtain. The religious building is further away in this direction.