



# DUHOVNA BAŠTINA

OPŠTINE  
STARA PAZOVA

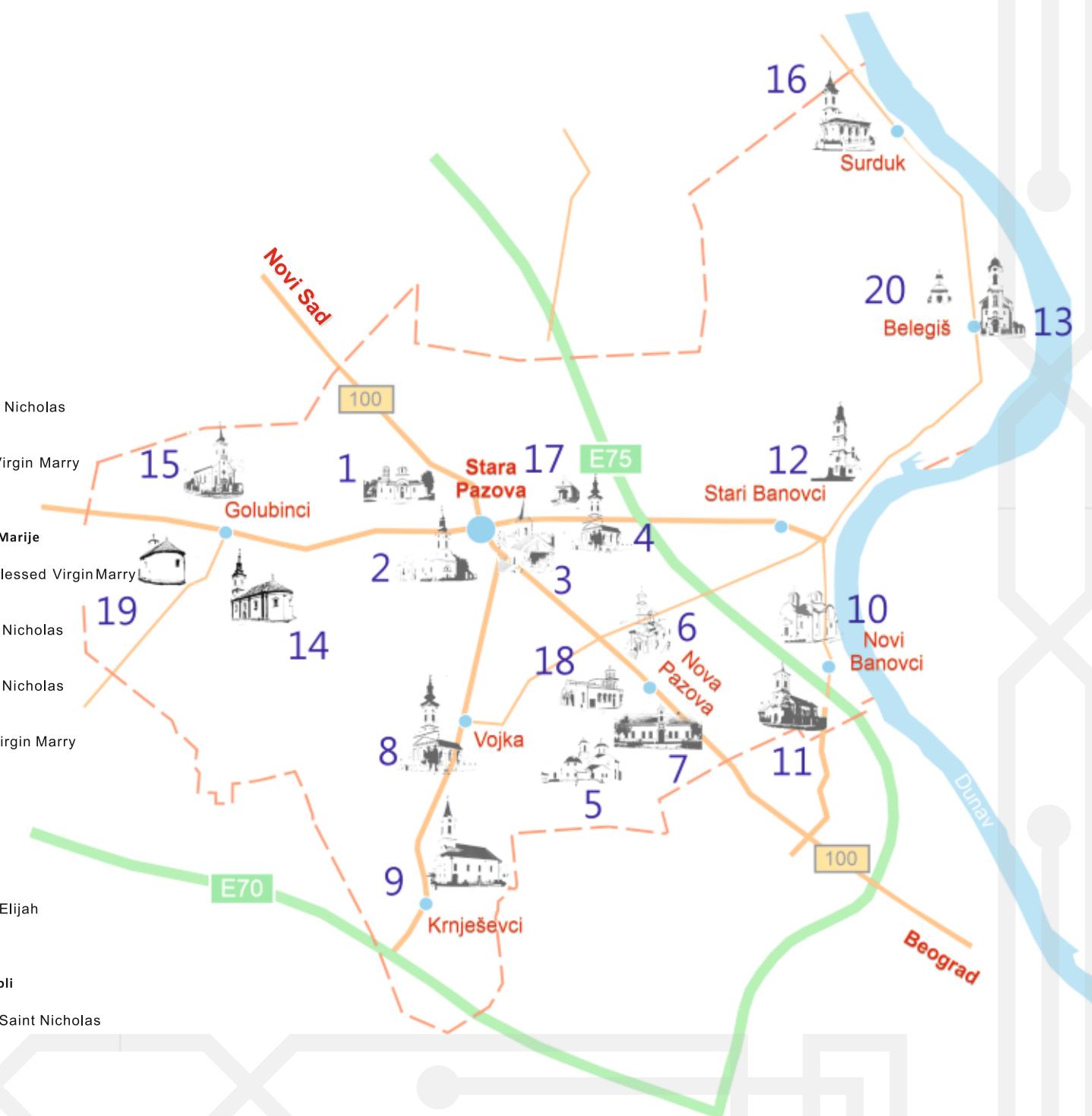
OUR  
RELIGIOUS  
HERITAGE

[www.turizampazova.rs](http://www.turizampazova.rs)

*O*pština Stara Pazova ima dragocene spomenike duhovne kulture i odlikuje se multikonfesionalnošću. Zastupljene su različite veroispovesti, dominantni su pravoslavni verski objekti, a pored njih tu su rimokatolički i evangelički. Sakralni objekti svih veroispovesti nastali su u periodu od 18. do 21. veka, a neki od njih predstavljaju spomenike kulture koji se nalaze pod zaštitom države.

*M*unicipality of Stara Pazova has precious monuments of spiritual culture and it is characterized by multi-confessional diversity. Different religions are present, Orthodox religious buildings are dominant, and there are also Roman Catholic and Evangelical ones. Religious buildings of all religions were created in the period from the 18th to the 21st century, and some of them represent cultural monuments that are under state protection.

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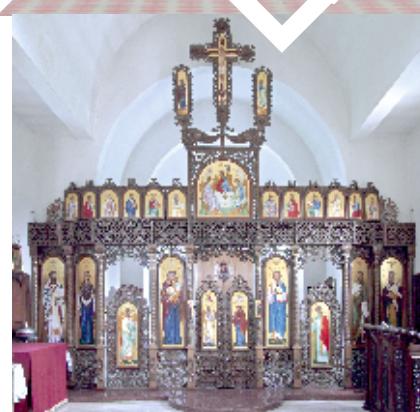


# Hram Pokrova Presvete Bogorodice Stara Pazova

Church of Intercession of Theotokos



Hram je podignut 2007. godine u vizantijsko – moravskom stilu prema nacrtima arhitekte Milorada Mitrovića. Lipovu ikonostasnu pregradu 2010. godine izradio je Simo Budiša, a oslikala je Veronika Đukanović. U podnom delu hrama nalazi replika “hilandarske zvezde” koja je napravljena od mermera i granita.



The church was built in 2007 in Byzantine – Moravian style according to the drawings by the architect Milorad Mitrović. Iconostasis partition made of linden wood was built by Simo Budiša in 2010 and it was painted by Veronika Đukanović. There is a replica of the star from the Hilandar Monastery made of marble and granite on the floor of the church.

# Hram Svetog proroka Ilijе Stara Pazova

Church of Saint Elijah the Prophet



Hram je podignut 1828. godine u neoklasističkom stilu. Drvorezbariju i oslikavanje ikonostasa izveo je Petar Čortanović 1861. godine. U hramu se nalaze mošti svetih novomučenika Jasenovačkih iz manastira Jasenovac i bogoslužbene knjige štampane tokom 18. i 19. veka. U porti se nalazi pet grobova značajnih ličnosti koje su obeležile istoriju ovog hrama. Sakralni objekat evidentiran je od strane Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture iz Sremske Mitrovice.



The church was built in 1828 in neoclassical style. Carvings and paintings of the iconostasis were made by Petar Čortanović in 1861. Relics of Jasenovac New Martyrs from Monastery Jasenovac and liturgical books printed during 18th and 19th century are located in the church. Five graves of important people who marked the history of the church are located in the God's acre around the church. Religious building was registered by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica.



# Rimokatolička filijalna crkva Presvetog trojstva **Stara Pazova**

**Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity**



Crkva je podignuta 1910. godine. Radove je izveo zidarski majstor Josip Cimerman iz Novog Slankamena. U crkvi se nalazi slika Svete Trojice iz 1885. godine, a krst ispred crkve podignut je 1888. godine. Sakralni objekat evidentiran je od strane Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture iz Sremske Mitrovice.



The church was built in 1910. The construction was made by the master builder Josip Cimerman from Novi Slankamen. The painting of the Holy Trinity from the year 1885 is located in the church, and the cross was built in 1888. Religious building was registered by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica.



# Slovačka evangelička crkva a.v. Stara Pazova

Slovak Evangelical Church



Crkva je podignuta 1788. godine. Prva je u celoj tadašnjoj Habzburškoj monarhiji pre patentu o toleranciji dobila dozvolu za izgradnju zvonika i predstavlja najstariji objekat ove veroispovesti u jugoistočnoj Evropi. U unutrašnjosti crkve nalaze se: orgulje dopremljene iz Pešte iz 1868. godine, koje je napravio majstor Ország Šandor, kao i tri slike iz 1887. godine koje su kopije iz berlinske slikarske škole. U crkvi je 1929. godine za prvog biskupa slovačke evangeličke crkve rukopoložen Staropazovčanin Adam Vereš. Sakralni objekat predstavlja spomenik kulture od velikog značaja i nalazi se pod zaštitom države.



The church was built in 1788. It was the first one to obtain the bell towerbuilding permit in the entire Habsburg Monarchy before The Patent of Toleration and it is the oldest building of this religion in the entire Southeast Europe. Inside of the church there are organ brought from Pest in 1868, made by the master Ország Sándor and three paintings from the year 1887 that are copies of Berlin Painting School. Adam Vereš from Stara Pazova was ordained as the first bishop of the Slovak Evangelical Church. The religious object represents the cultural monument of great importance, and it is under state protection.

# Hram Prepodobne mati Paraskeve Nova Pazova

Church of Parascheva of the Balkans



Hram je podignut 2007. godine po uzoru na Lazaricu iz Lazareva, kod Banja Luke. Nisku, vešto rezbarenu ikonostasnu pregradu izradili su 2010. godine Slobodan Marunić i Milorad Jovančić. Oltarsku pregradu i svod oltarske apside oslikao je 2013. godine ikonopisac Borislav Živković iz Kikinde. U crkvi je pohranjena riza iz Jašija, u kojoj su bile položene moštvi Svetog Petka.



The church was built in 2007 designed on the basis of the Lazarica Church from Lazarevo, near Banja Luka. Low, skillfully carved iconostasis partition was made in 2010 by Slobodan Marunić and Milorad Jovančić. The altar partition and the vault of the altar apse was painted by the icon painter Borislav Živković from Kikinda in 2013. The cincture from Jassy where the relics by Saint Parascheva of the Balkans were placed is located in the church..



# Hram Svetе Trojice Nova Pazova

Church of the Holy Trinity



Hram je podignut 1993. godine i pripada vizantijskom stilu. Ikonostas je postavljen 1996. godine, a izradili su ga monasi manastira Žiča, freskopis je urađen 2015. godine, hram su živopisali protomajstor Dragan Marunić, magistar Dragan Stanković i magistar Nemanja Marunić. Od 2018. godine u hramu se nalazi čestica moštiju Svetog Nektarija Eginetskog.



The church was built in 1993 in Byzantine style. Iconostasis was set in 1996, and it was made by the monks from the Žiča Monastery, frescoes were painted in 2015 and the rest of the church was painted by the master painter Dragan Marunić, master Dragan Stanković and master Nemanja Marunić. The relics particle of Saint Nectarios of Aegina has been placed inside of the church since 2018.

# Hram Prepodobnog Sisoja Velikog Nova Pazova

Church of Sisoes the Great



Hram predstavlja prvi pravoslavni bogoslužbeni prostor u Novoj Pazovi. Osvećen je na Božić, 1945. godine, u zgradbi koja je pre Drugog svetskog rata pripadala evangeličkoj crkvi. Ikonostas je oslikao Dragan Bjelogrlić 70 – ih godina 20. veka, dok je zvonik podignut 1993. godine. Veliku vrednost ima celivajuća ikona Majke Božje, pred ikonostasom, koju je priložila uprava beogradskog Sabornog hrama.



The church is known as the first orthodox religious building in Nova Pazova. It was consecrated on Christmas of the year 1945 inside of the building that was owned by the Evangelical Church before the Second World War. Iconostasis was painted by Dragan Bjelogrlić in the 1970s, and the bell tower was built in 1993. The icon of Virgin Mary is of a great value, and it is located in front of the iconostasis. The icon was donated by the administration of Cathedral in Belgrade.

# Hram Prenosa moštiju Svetog oca Nikolaja **Vojka**



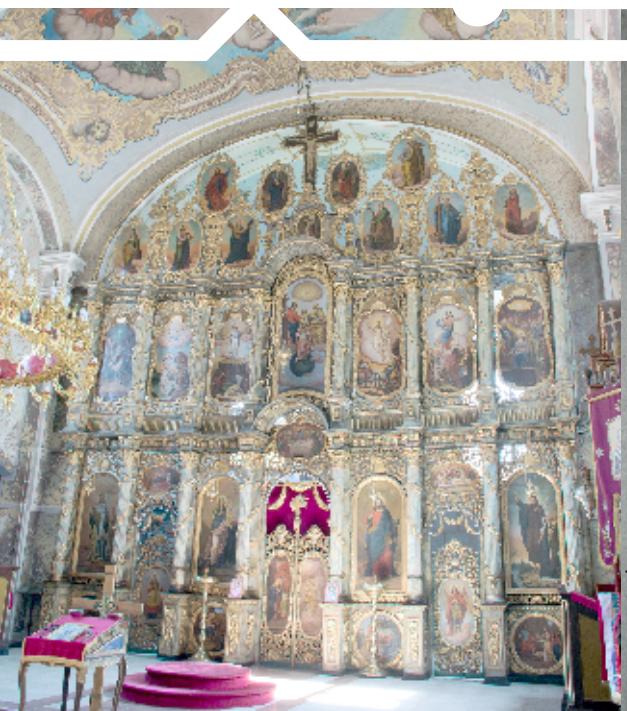
## Church of Translation of the Relics of Saint Nicholas



Hram je podignut 1857. godine. Ikonostas se pripisuje poznatom drvorezbaru Eduardu Vladaršu, a oslikao ga je Pavle Čortanović u drugoj polovini XIX veka. Sredstava za izgradnju ograde od kovanog gvožđa oko crkvene porte, ostavio je 1885. godine carski i kraljevski kapetan Trifun Vujin iz Vojke. U hramu se čuvaju i koriste najstarije bogoslužbene knjige od 17. do 20. veka. Sakralni objekat predstavlja spomenik kulture i nalazi se pod zaštitom države.



The church was built in 1857. Iconostasis was made by the famous wood carver Eduard Vladarš, and it was painted by Pavle Čortanović in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Funds for the building of the wrought iron fence around the God's acre of the church were donated by the royal captain Trifun Vujin from Vojka in 1885. The church keeps and uses the oldest liturgical books from 17th to 20th century. Religious building represents the cultural monument, and it is under state protection.



# Hram Blagoveštenja Presvete Bogorodice Krnješevci

# Church of the Annunciation to the Blessed Virgin Mary



Hram je podignut u klasicističkom stilu 1820. godine, a majstor za zidanje crkve bio je Karlo Kaski iz Petrovaradina. Rezbariju klasicističkog ikonostasa radio je Maksim Lazarević, a slikarske radove izveo je Petar Čortanović tokom druge polovine 19. veka. Iz stare crkve sačuvana je retka ikona Nedremanog oka iz 1730. godine, koja se danas čuva u Galeriji Matice srpske u Novom Sadu. Sakralni objekat predstavlja spomenik kulture od velikog značaja i nalazi se pod zaštitom države.



The church was built in classicist style in the year 1820, and the master builder of the church was Karlo Kaski from Petrovaradin. Wood carvings of a classicistic iconostasis was done by Maksim Lazarević, and the painting was done by Petar Čortanović in the second half of the 20th century. Rare icon of The Non-Sleeping Eye from the year 1730 was saved from the old church, and it is now placed in the Gallery of Matica Srpska in Novi Sad. The religious object represents the cultural monument of great importance, and it is under state protection.



# Hram Svetog Vasilija Ostroškog Čudotvorca Novi Banovci

Church of Saint Basil of Ostrog



The church was built in 2006 according to the drawings of the architect Mile Zec and the civil engineer Marko Babić in Byzantine style. A stone from the Montenegrin Monastery of Ostrog was brought and built into the wall above the entrance on the west side of the church.

The iconostasis design with the choir place design was made by the mechanical engineer Milovan Bulatović in 2005, and they were made by the carpenter Vasa Grajić from Novi Banovci. Iconostasis was painted by Rade Sarić from Belgrade in 2006. Painted choir places located inside of the church are extremely rare. The rest of the church was painted by Mihajlo Đember from Novi Sad.



Hram je podignut 2006. godine prema nacrtima arhitekte Mileta Zeca i građevinskog inženjera Marka Babića u vizantijskom stilu. Iz manastira Ostrog koji se nalazi u Crnoj Gori donet je kamen koji je obrađen i uzidan iznad ulaznih vrata na zapadnoj strani hrama. Projekat ikonostasa zajedno sa pevnicama izradio je mašinski inženjer Milovan Bulatović 2005. godine, a izradio je stolar Vasa Grajić iz Novih Banovaca. Ikonostas je oslikao Rade Sarić iz Beograda 2006. godine. U hramu se nalaze pevnice koje su oslikane i kao takve prava su retkost. Živopis izvodi Mihajlo Đember iz Novog Sada.





# Rimokatolička crkva Rođenja Blažene Djevice Marije Novi Banovci

Roman Catholic  
Church of Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary



Crkva je podignuta 1766. godine pod pokroviteljstvom austrijske carice Marije Terezije (1740-1780). Jedna je od najstarijih rimokatoličkih crkava u Sremu i najstariji sačuvani sakralni objekat na teritoriji opštine Stara Pazova. U crkvi posebnu vrednost imaju: oltar koji je izrađen od drveta u drugoj polovini 19. veka i orgulje iz 1910. godine koje je izradio Antonin Möller iz Kutne Hore. Sakralni objekat predstavlja nepokretno kulturno dobro od velikog značaja i nalazi se pod zaštitom države.



The church was built in 1766 under the patronage of the Austrian Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780). It is one of the oldest Roman Catholic churches in Srem, and it is the oldest preserved religious building in the territory of Municipality of Stara Pazova. Altar made of wood in the second half of the 19th century and organ from the year 1910, made by Antonin Möller from Kutná Hora are of a great value for the church. The religious building in a cultural monument of a great importance, and it is under state protection.



# Hram Prenosa moštiju Svetog oca Nikolaja Stari Banovci

## Church of Translation of the Relics of Saint Nicholas



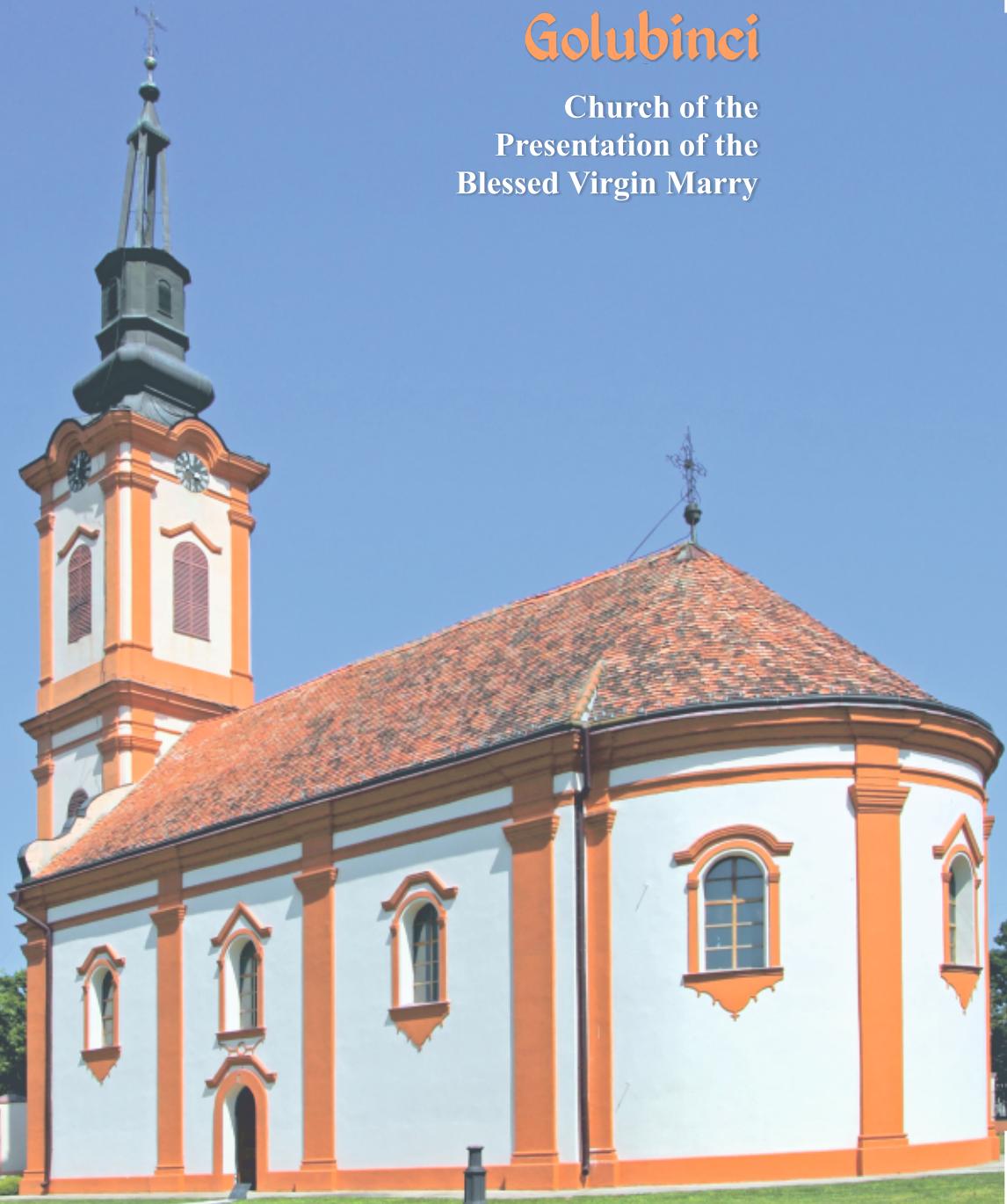
Hram je podignut 1785. godina u vizantijском стилу, а предпоставља се да су га зидали немачки грађевници. Због својих импозантних димензија трећи је по величини у Срему. Иконостас је израдио познати карловачки дрворезбар Марко Вујатовић 1817. године, а осликавање је радио Константин Лекић 1836. године. После његове смрти радове је преузео земунски сликар Џивко Петровић који је завршио 1840. године. У храму је сачувано више старих икона и богослужбених књига. У порти уз јужни зид храма, налазе се две надгробне плаће, предпоставља се да су ту сахранjeni ктитори храма. Сакрални објекат представља непокретно културно добро од великог значаја и налази се под заштитом државе.

The church was built in 1785 in the Byzantine style, and it is assumed that it was built by German builders. Due to its impressive dimensions, it is the third largest in Srem. The iconostasis was made by the famous woodcarver Marko Vujatović from Karlovci in 1817, and the painting was done by Konstantin Lekić in 1836. After his death, the works were taken over by the painter from Zemun, Živko Petrović, who finished the work in 1840. Several old icons and liturgical books have been preserved in the temple. In the gate along the south wall of the temple, there are two tombstones, it is assumed that the founders of the temple are buried there. The religious building is an immovable cultural asset of great importance and it is under state protection.



# Hram Vavedenja Presvete Bogorodice **Golubinci**

Church of the  
Presentation of the  
Blessed Virgin Mary

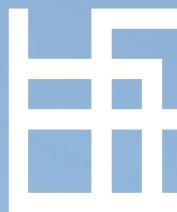


Hram je podignut 1788. godine u baroknom stilu. Stare delove ikonostasa oslikao je vojvodanski slikar Dimitrije Bačević u drugoj polovini 18. veka i predstavljaju njegova najbolja umetnička ostvarenja. Rezbarija je rad nepoznatog umetnika s druge polovine 18. veka. Klasicističku ornamentalnu dekoraciju u ovim zonama rezao je Marko Vučatović 1815. godine, a Stefan Subotić je od 1817 – 1820. godine obnovio stare delove ikonostasa, dopunio novim ikonama, naslikao pevnice i episkopski presto. Sakralni objekat predstavlja nepokretno kulturno dobro od velikog značaja i nalazi se pod zaštitom države.



The church was built in 1788 in Baroque style. Old part of the iconostasis was painted by the painter from Vojvodina Dimitrije Bačević in the second half of the 18th century and those paintings are his best artistic accomplishments. Wood carving was done by the unknown artist in the second half of the 18th century. Classicistic ornamental decoration everywhere was done by Marko Vučatović in 1815, and Stefan Subotić rebuilt the old parts of iconostasis, added new icons, painted the choir place and the Episcopal throne from the year 1817 and the year 1820. The religious building in a cultural monument of a great importance, and it is under state protection.





# Rimokatolička crkva Svetog Jurja Golubinci

## Roman Catholic Church of Saint George



Crkva je podignuta 1885. godine, a graditelj je bio Josip Uari iz Zemuna. Unutrašnjost crkve krase: orgulje iz 1885. godine, oltarske i zidne slike iz 19. veka, vitraži iz Budimpešte i Zagreba i oltar Svetе Ane iz 1911. godine. Šezdesetih godina 19. veka u župnom dvoru je bila i prava egipatska mumija, nazvana u narodu "Golubinačka mumija". Mesni župnik Ilija Barić nasledio je mumiju od svog brata, strastvenog kolezionara koji je poklonio narodnom muzeju u Zagrebu 1862. godine. Crkva je evidentirana kao nepokretno kulturno dobro od strane Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture iz Sremske Mitrovice.



The church was built in 1885, and the builder was Josip Uary from Zemun. The inside of the church is decorated with: organ from 1885, altar and wall paintings from the 19th century, stained glass from Budapest and Zagreb and the altar by Saint Anna from 1911. There was a real Egyptian mummy, called "The mummy from Golubinci" in the parish court in the 1860s. Local pastor Ilija Barić inherited the mummy from his brother, passionate collector, who gave it to the National Museum in Zagreb in 1862. Religious building was registered by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica.



# Hram Svetog oca Nikolaja Surduk

Church of Saint Nicholas



Hram je podignut 1816. godine zahvaljujući zalaganju prote Vasilija Nikolajevića. Poznati karlovački drvorezac Marko Vujatović je 1816. godine izradio pevnice, dveri i stolove, dok je ikonostas izveo 1822. godine. Ikonostas na klasicističkoj oltarskoj pregradi oslikali su nepoznati autori. U arhijerejskom tronu nalazi se stara zografska ikona Svetog oca Nikolaja, sa česticom moštiju ovog sveca. U hramu se nalaze stare bogoslužbene knjige iz 18., 19. i 20. veka. Hram je evidentiran kao nepokretno kulturno dobro od strane Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture iz Sremske Mitrovice.



The church was built in 1816, thanks to the devotion by the archpriest Vasilije Nikolajević. The famous wood carver from Karlovci Marko Vujatović did the choir place, doors and tables in 1816, and the iconostasis was done until 1822. The Bishop's throne holds the old zoographic icon of Saint Nicholas, with this Saint's relics particle. The church holds the liturgical books from 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Religious building was registered by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica.



# Hram Prenosa moštiju Svetog oca Nikolaja Belegiš

Church of Translation of  
the Relics of Saint Nicholas



Hram je podignut 1927. godine, ukrašen je vučenom i livenom plastikom, triforama i rozetnama i predstavlja srpski nacionalni stil iz prve polovine 20. veka. Zidali su ga Kosta Đaniš i Sava Škorić iz Šapca. Iz stare crkve prenet je ikonostas Nikole Markovića, koji je bio malih dimenzija za novu, tako da je dodato još 6 novih ikona koje je radio Stefan Stefanović iz Sremskih Karlovaca. Duborez na stolovima i ikonostasu radio je Alojz Kuster iz Indije. Glavne starine ove svetinje predstavljaju uglavnom stare bogoslužbene knjige, uključujući i Jevangelje iz 1760. godine. Sakralni objekat evidentiran je od strane Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture iz Sremske Mitrovice.



The church was built in 1927, it was decorated by façade and cast plastic, triforas and rosettes and it represents Serbian national style from the first half of the 20th century. It was built by Kosta Đaniš and Sava Škorić from Šabac. Iconostasis by Nikola Marković, which was small, was bought from the old church for the new one, and 6 new icons were added, painted by Stefan Stefanović from Sremski Karlovci. Wood carving on the tables and iconostasis was done by Alojz Kuster from Indija. Main antiques of this religious building are old liturgical books, including the Gospel from 1760. Religious building was registered by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica.



# Kapela na Vodice posvećena Svetom Ilijи Stara Pazova

Chapel of the holy  
water dedicated to Saint Elijah



Kapela je podignuta oko 1850. godine trudom čobanina Ilije Križana. Po legendi on je bio bolestan i u snu mu se javio Sveti Ilij. Rekao mu je da se umije vodom sa vodice. Kada je prezdravio, čobanin, koji nije imao porodice, reši se na zidanje kapele u znak zahvalnosti svetitelju za spasenje. Posvetio je Svetom Iliju sa rečima "Ja Ilij on Ilij". Kako je kapela mala, u njoj se retko držalo bogosluženje. Odlukom Vlade Republike Srbije kapela je utvrđena za spomenik kulture.



The chapel was built in 1850 thanks to the effort of a shepherd Ilij Križan. According to the legend, he was ill, and Saint Elijah appeared in his dream. He said that he should wash his face with the holy water. When the shepherd, who did not have any family, got better, he decided to thank the savior for the salvation by building the chapel. He dedicated it to the Saint Elijah with the following words: "I Elijah, he Elijah". As the chapel is small, the liturgies are rarely held inside. The chapel was registered as the cultural monument by the Decision of Serbian Government.



# Kapela na Vodice posvećena Svetom Nikoli Golubinci

Covenant Chapel  
holy water dedicated to Saint Nicholas



Kapela je podignuta 1889. godine uz pomoć sveštenika Damjana Preradovića i trudom meštana Golubinaca. Godine 1969. slikar Dragan Bjelogrlić i duborezac Emil Penov izradili su ikonostas, malu pevnici i nalonj za celivajuću ikonu. Za Svetog Nikolu, za slavu vodice, iz sela se i danas dolazi litjom. Pored pravoslavaca u većem broju na vodicu u Golubinice dolaze i rimokatolici. Kapela je evidentirana kao nepokretno kulturno dobro od strane Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture iz Sremske Mitrovice.



The chapel was built in 1889 with the help of the priest Damjan Preradović and the citizens of Golubinci. Iconostasis, little choir place and the icon pedestal were made by the painter Dragan Bjelogrlić and the wood carver Emil Penov in 1969. When the day of Saint Nicholas comes, people still come from the village in the lity. Roman Catholics also come to Golubinci on this day with the Orthodox. The chapel was registered by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica.

# Kapela Vaskrsenja Gospodnjeg

## Nova Pazova

Chapel of Resurrection



 Kapela je podignuta 1999. godine, kada ju je osvetio Episkop sremski Gospodin Vasilije. S obzirom na činjenicu da se nad ovim zdanjem ne uzdiže uobičajeni toranj, zvona su postavljena u tavanskom prostoru, iznad oltarske apside. Objekat je projektovao Dušan Bobac, unutrašnjost kapele oslikao je Dragan Marunić iz Beograda 2016. godine, a dveri je izradio Slobodan Marunić iz Batajnice 2018. godine.



The chapel was built in 1999, when it was consecrated by the Bishop of Srem Vasilije. Concerning the fact that the usual tower does not exist above this building, the bells were set in the attic, above the apse of the altar. The building was designed by Dušan Bobac, the inside of the chapel was painted by Dragan Marunić from Belgrade in 2016, and the doors were made by Slobodan Marunić from Batajnica in 2018.



# Kapela Svetog Pantelejmona Belegiš

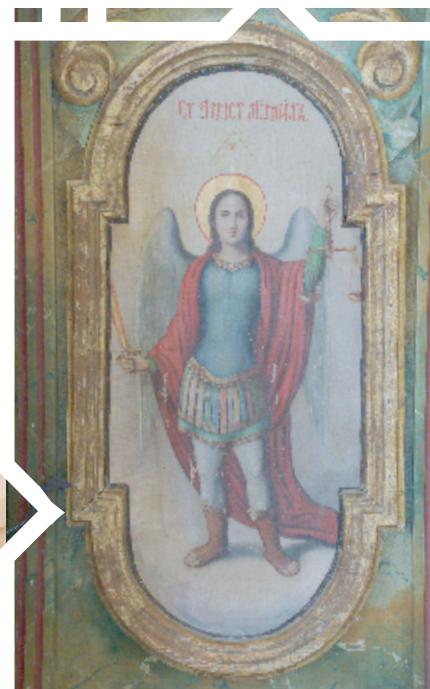
Chapel of Saint Panteleimon



Kapela je podignuta 1904. godine na seoskom groblju, a izgradnju je finansirao belegiški sveštenik Spiridon Mauković sa suprugom Katicom. U unutrašnjosti se nalaze portreti sveštenika i njegove supruge, a ispod kapele je njihova grobnica. Ikonostas u kapeli izradio je Nikola Ivković i njegova radionica iz Novog Sada 1904. godine. Kapela je jednostavna sa svedenom dekoracijom, a reprezentuje epohu historicizma koja se tih godina postepeno povlači iz srpskog crkvenog graditeljstva. Kapela je evidentirana od strane Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture iz Sremske Mitrovice.



The chapel was built in 1904 on the ground of the village cemetery, and the building was financed by the priest from Belegiš Spiridon Mauković with his wife Katica. Inside of the chapel there are portraits of the priest and his wife, and their tomb is under the chapel. Iconostasis of the chapel was done by Nikola Ivković and his workshop from Novi Sad in 1904. The chapel is simple with a simple decoration, but it represents the historicism era that was slowly disappearing from the Serbian religious building in that time. The chapel was registered by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Sremska Mitrovica.





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1. Богдановић, Весна, 1958-

a) Стара Пазова (општина) - Верски објекти - Водичи