

DeTour 1: The Big Banat Experience

(Jimbolia – Foeni – Jaša Tomić – Nova Crnja circle)

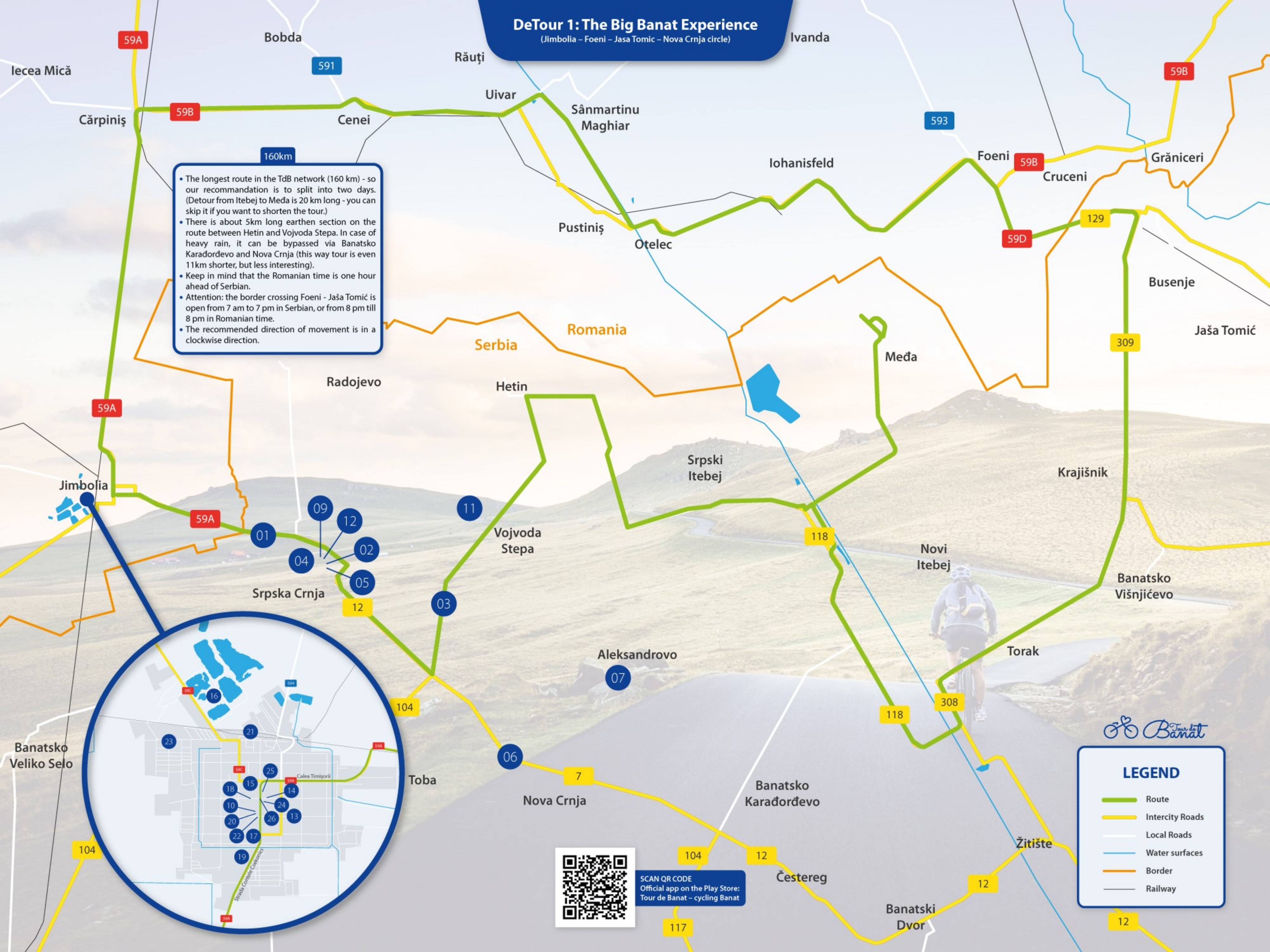
- The longest route in the TdB network (160 km) - so our recommendation is to split into two days. (Detour from Itebej to Međa is 20 km long - you can skip it if you want to shorten the tour.)
- There is about 5km long earthen section on the route between Hetin and Vojvoda Stepa. In case of heavy rain, it can be bypassed via Banatsko Karađorđevo and Nova Crnja (this way tour is even 11km shorter, but less interesting).
- Keep in mind that the Romanian time is one hour ahead of Serbian.
- Attention: the border crossing Foeni - Jaša Tomić is open from 7 am to 7 pm in Serbian, or from 8 pm till 8 pm in Romanian time.
- The recommended direction of movement is in a clockwise direction.

LEGEND

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Coordinate GPS: N 45 44.809 E 20 41.923

The castle was built in 1943 to receive high-ranking German occupying forces in the Balkans, i.e. General Neuhausen and his family, whereas in some rumours people say it was built for Herman Goering. The Castle is anachronous in comparison to the architectural style of that time, although it was basically built as Classicist Castle compiling all relevant features such as luxurious materials (pink marble), first-class oak joinery etc. On the estate there are a few auxiliary facilities, and the entire complex is fenced. The Castle is under cultural heritage.



02 House of Djura Jakšić Memorial Museum
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.465 E 20 41.641

The house of Djura Jakšić turned to Museum has, frequently changed owners and functions. After the death of Dionisije Jakšić, it was inherited by the youngest son Venijamin, a priest in Crnja. After his death, the house became state-owned. The first Srpska Crnja library and reading-room were opened in it in 1919. The first decision on setting up of a museum in memory of Djura Jakšić was passed on 05/12/1944, but the decision was not enforced at that time though. The museum was opened on 5 October 1952. Birth house of Djura Jakšić has been protected at the national level since 1956. Exhibition space of the museum consists of three rooms. The exhibits as they are now were arranged by Zrenjanin National Museum in 1981 in such a way to consistently reflect the complex personality of the greatest Serbian painter and poet of Romanticism. Approximately 400 various documentary items: photo-copies, xero-copies and colour reproductions interpret the life and work of Djura Jakšić by way of concise description on labels; the original documents are kept in the archives of Novi Sad, Kragujevac, Požarevac, Svetozarevo - Jagodina, City Museum of Belgrade, while the paintings are in the Gallery of "Matica Srpska" in Novi Sad, National Museum in Belgrade and Zrenjanin.



03 Orthodox Church of St. Vasilije Ostroški
Coordinate GPS: N 45 41.039 E 20 39.403

St. Vasilije Ostroški church was built in 1939 in Vojvoda Stepa village by newcomers (colonists) who actually were Serbian volunteers in first World war coming from the Salonika Front. The church is the gathering place of believers and relevant spot of cultural and religious tourism.



04 Srpska Crnja – Public pool
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.894 E 20 41.595

Outdoor public swimming pool is under the control of Serbian Crnja JKP "August 8". Opening time is from early June to early September. Regular water quality control is carried out by the Public Health Institute.



05 Catholic Church of St. Joseph
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.624 E 20 41.419

The church was constructed by Josef Čekonić on 1 September 1808 at the time when Crnja was divided to Serbian and German Crnja. The church was actually constructed by German Crnja inhabitants with Count Čekonić providing for the material. The stone cross and the statues in front were provided by people. On October 18 it was accepted by the priest of the parish, while the bishop Ladislaus Koszeghi von Remete blessed it in honour of St Joseph in 1811. In 1847 the church was robbed and the damage was significant. The interior used to be adorned by the magnificent Main Altar and Maria's Altar. Around the church believers used to gather especially at Christmas and Easter. Nowadays St. Joseph church is in extremely poor condition due to lack of money for its maintenance. Initiative for its renovation has been taken and it is to be expected that it will be fully reconstructed and become again the centre of gathering of worshipers and visitors of the place who come to look for their roots.

Because of great interest of foreign tourists, first of all Germans whose predecessors once lived in Crnja, renovation of the church is a must.



06 Church of St. Agota
Coordinate GPS: N 45 40.111 E 20 36.299

The foundation stone of this church was laid on October 3, 1842, initiated by Josip Cekonjic and dedicated to him in 1844, when the bell and organ were first heard. The renovation works began in 2007 with the foundation of the Holy Agota. There is only one Catholic Church in Nova Crnja. During renovation the roof and the floor have been replaced, whereas external and internal walls were renovated last year. The main sponsors of the works are Provincial Investment Fund, Zrenjanin Diocese, the Fund Kirche from Not, Germany, and individual donors.



07 Ljubičin gaj Picnic area
Coordinate GPS: N 45 37.932 E 20 37.562

Ljubičin Gaj in recent years has become a real tourist destination. This is a wonderful place for vacation with family, relaxation, the choice of hunters and fishermen, painters and artists who come here in organized colonies ... As it is attractive to tourists, also many of local population like to come here, thanks to their will and besides this place is really served to May Reveille, when there is always need for more place, it has become an attractive and during the winter months. A Banat plain provides an amazing oasis of peace and quiet.



08 Church of St. Nicholas
Coordinate GPS: N 45 44.689 E 20 47.408

Immediately after the Serbs moved here from Jamtara, the St. Nicholas Church was built of rammed earth, but pulled down in 1838. It was on the same spot as it is today, also dedicated to the same saint. Today's church was constructed in 1941 and consecrated by Timisoara priest Jovan Vasić. The church was built in classical style with one hand and with an altar apse in the semicircle. The bell tower is at the same level as the cross 34.31m. Wood engraving, found in iconostasis, choir booth and thrones, was completed in 1858 by an unknown artist, while frescoes and icons are painted by the then famous painter Nikola Aleksić. In 2001, preservation and restoration was carried out on the front facade and the tower under the supervision of the Provincial Office for Protection of Cultural Monuments from Novi Sad. General adaptation of roof structure was done in 2008 funded by Provincial Secretariat for Administration, Regulations and National Minorities, the Municipality of Nova Crnja and Local Community Radojevo. Its architectural value makes this church a valuable artistic piece and the valuable spot for prayers and pilgrimage.



09 Djura Jakšić Monument
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.546 E 20 41.698

On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Đura Jakšić (1832-1982), a large monument was set up in front of the Cultural Club and the Public Library. Created by Aleksandar Zarin, a sculptor born in Srpska Crnja in 1923. This year - the 1982 Djura's Dais Festival - Lipar Nights - lasted for 15 days.



10 The "Buna Vestire" Orthodox Church
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.368 E 20 43.495

The "Buna Vestire" Orthodox Church was built in the Neo-Soviet style, between 1933-1942, according to the plans of the Romanian architect Victor Vlad. This was celebrated in 1942 under the patronage of the "Celebration" celebrations (March 25), and in 2004 with the patronage "The Assumption of the Virgin" (August 15). The worship place has three towers and a cylindrical vault, entirely covered with a tile. Between 1938 and 1941, painter Vasilie Hudici performs the mural painting in an unusual style, and between the years 1938-1944 the iconostasis and the interior furniture by the lasi artist Ioan Antonescu are carved in lime wood. The traditional Banana prayer is organized, featuring folk music bands, artisans and folk artists from all over the country under the patronage of the Orthodox Church.



11 Big forest picnic area
Coordinate GPS: N 45 40.943 E 20 42.417

Large forest in Vojvode Stepe represents an ideal place for rest and recreation. Great forest spans at a total area of 186 ha. In abundant flora and fauna precede wood of acacia, black walnut, hackberry, Virginia juniper, American ash, sour wood, red oak and other hardwood.



12 Orthodox Temple of Holy Great Martyr Prokopije
Coordinate GPS: N 45 43.407 E 20 41.645

The temple was constructed in 1775 and became known by its iconostasis painted by the most prominent of Serbian Romanticism painters Djura Jakšić who started replacing icons in 1852/53, but did not make it to the end. In the late 19th century, in 1892 this plan of renewing the iconostasis was completed by J. Riger from Timisoara. The temple belongs to the few oldest sacral buildings in Banat. Although these icons were early works demonstrating resemblance to Konstantin Danil's works, they are relevant pieces of Jakšić's few sacral works. In addition to icons, there are 4 old printed books in the temple: Antologion, Dugo polje 1643, Djevanija cerkovnaja, Moskva, 1719, Teatron or pozor istoriceskij, Sanktpeterburg, 1720, Kazanij, Rimnik, 1781. The church is protected at national level.



13 Sever Bocu Press Museum
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It was established on initiative and by contribution of the poet Petar Stojic, and its main purpose is to preserve, present and promote the cultural and historical values of the social, political and economic events, as they were reflected in time by the written press. The museum has several rooms where various collections of old newspapers, almanacs and calendars from the 19th and the 20th centuries are presented.

14 The "Classic" Restaurant Hotel
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.512 E 20 43.177

The "Classic" Restaurant Hotel (Tudor Vladimirescu Street) – It provides a modern and relaxing atmosphere; the place contains an indoor terrace and offers meals of Swabian cuisine. It represents a good occasion to remind on the German characteristics that Jimbolia has been preserving for centuries. The hotel can host 30 people and it has two types of apartments: doubles (living room, bedroom, bathroom with shower cabin) and singles (bedroom, corridor, bathroom with shower cabin). Each apartment is equipped with refrigerators and TV sets.



15 The "Florian" Museum of Firefighters
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.642 E 20 43.004

The "Florian" Museum of Firefighters – It was established in 1993, upon initiative of the "Florian" Civilian Firefighters Association in Jimbolia, with the support of the Town Hall employees and of the "Banatul" Museum in Timisoara, in order to honor the activity of firefighting of the volunteer firefighters. The museum exhibits objects and specific equipment for the volunteer firefighter teams in the Banat, dating back to the period 1880 – 1970, which belonged to the firefighters in Jimbolia, paintings, photographs, diplomas and trophies obtained by the volunteer firefighters in professional competitions.



16 The Lakes of Jimbolia
Coordinate GPS: N 45 48.338 E 20 42.488

The lakes of Jimbolia – They are located at the exit from town, on the road leading to the locality of Comlosul Mare. They are actually anthropic origin lakes, resulted from the excavations performed by the former Ceramica (Pottery) factory in search of the clay necessary for the construction of bricks. They have areas of up to 7 hectares, and depths of up to 25-30 meters. They represent the favorite place of the fishing lovers (the ponds are populated by various species of carp, pickerel, and catfish) and an ideal recreation spot during the hot summer days.



17 The Memorial House "Dr. Karl Diel"
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.201 E 20 43.072

It was inaugurated in 2000, through the mutual effort of Mrs. Pia Brânzeu, the great grand-daughter of the reputed surgeon, of the town hospital and of the Jimbolia Town-Hall employees.



18 The Museum of Stefan Jäger
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.506 E 20 42.996

The Museum of Stefan Jäger – It is dedicated to the life and work of the painter Stefan Jäger (1877 - 1962). It was opened in 1996 and built with the support of the German land of Bavaria; it comprises the former memorial house, devoted to the painter (opened in 1969) and also a new building. The construction includes: an ethnography section, an archeology section, a room destined for the personalities of Jimbolia, a meeting room, a traditional Swabian room and a space meant for exhibitions. The painter's workshop has remained unchanged and it comprises, beside objects which belonged to the artist, eleven oil paintings, water color creations and sketches.



19 The Open Space Thermal Swimming Pool Compound
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.024 E 20 42.890

The Open Space Thermal Swimming Pool Compound – It represents an actual alternative to the heat during the summers. It consists of three swimming pools, one of them is Olympic game sizes and another one has thermal water; the pools are accompanied by volley-ball and basketball fields, food shops and a space predicted for picnics. As for the thermal waters, they are useful because of their beneficial effects on the following illnesses: spondylosis, osteoarthritis of the hip, gonarthrosis, chronic articular rheumatism, slipped discs, low back pains, sciatic nerve condition, polyarthritits, intercostal neuralgia, circulatory failure, osteoporosis, gynecological conditions. The traditional Banana prayer is organized, featuring folk music bands, artisans and folk artists from all over the country under the patronage of the Orthodox Church.



20 The Orthodox Church The Annunciation
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.372 E 20 43.086

The Orthodox Church "The Annunciation" – The cornerstone of the present church was installed in 1933. The church was finished by 1942, when it was consecrated to the holy celebration of the Annunciation (March 25th).



21 The Railways Museum
Coordinate GPS: N 45 48.055 E 20 42.991

The Railways Museum – located near the railway station, it was inaugurated on November 15th, 1997, on celebration of 150 years from the opening of the Jimbolia Timisoara railroad. The museum offers an exhibition of postcards, illustrating the history of locomotives, from those working on steam to the modern ones, a numismatics series, comprising various types of coins, which circulated in this area, as well as a collection of ancient train tickets. Numerous old objects can also be seen here, which are specific to the railroad transport: sealing presses for the railcars, tail lamps, signaling devices, suitcases, a railway repair tricycle, more than 100 years old etc.

22 The "Riviera" Restaurant
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.354 E 20 43.110

The "Riviera" Restaurant – It is an ideal place to meet friends, to have lunch or dinner with your family or to hold business meetings. The calm and friendly atmosphere, the elegant furniture, as well as the quality of the served dishes, creating an unforgettable ambience.

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23 The Roman Catholic Church in Futok District
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.974 E 20 42.029

The impressive edifice was built between 1928 and 1929 with Bohn family funds for the commemoration of Michael and Jakob Bohn. The materials used for building the church were brought from the renowned Bohn factory. The plans of the construction were drawn by the architect Hans Jänner, born in Jimbolia, who planned a Neo Gothic church. There are some paintings of great value inside the church: the painting in the altar depicting Saint Archangel Mihail, the patron of the church, and also the two paintings made by the renowned painter Stefan Jäger(1877-1962).



24 The Roman Catholic Church "St. Vendelin"
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.485 E 20 43.134

The Roman Catholic Church "St. Vendelin" - The first Roman Catholic establishment dates back to 1766 and it was built at the same time with the settlement of the Swabian colonists in the towns of Hatzfeld and Landestreu. In 1876, it was enhanced and fully redecorated. In 1911, church tower was raised from 39 m to 53.5 m, and it has remained to this day the highest building of the town. Inside, the main altar is overshadowed by an oil painting created in 1877, on canvas (300x180), a reproduction of Rafael's "Sistine Madonna", dedicated to St. Vendelin, the patron of the church. The original painting (belonging to the painter Pálík Béla, from Budapest) is located in Dresden, Germany.

25 The "Santa Maria" Hotel
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.561 E 20 43.132

The "Santa Maria" Hotel (three stars) - It is located in the center of the town, in a historical building, built in a classical architectonic style, which has been preserved to this day. It offers rooms with a modern ambience and spaces especially equipped for offices.



26 The statue of St. Florian
Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.506 E 20 43.102

The statue of St. Florian – It was created before the year 1866, which is carved in the pedestal, in honor of St. Florian, patron of the town and saint of the Catholic Church, a guardian against fires and floods – catastrophes that affected the town countless times, after the colonization of the Swabians.

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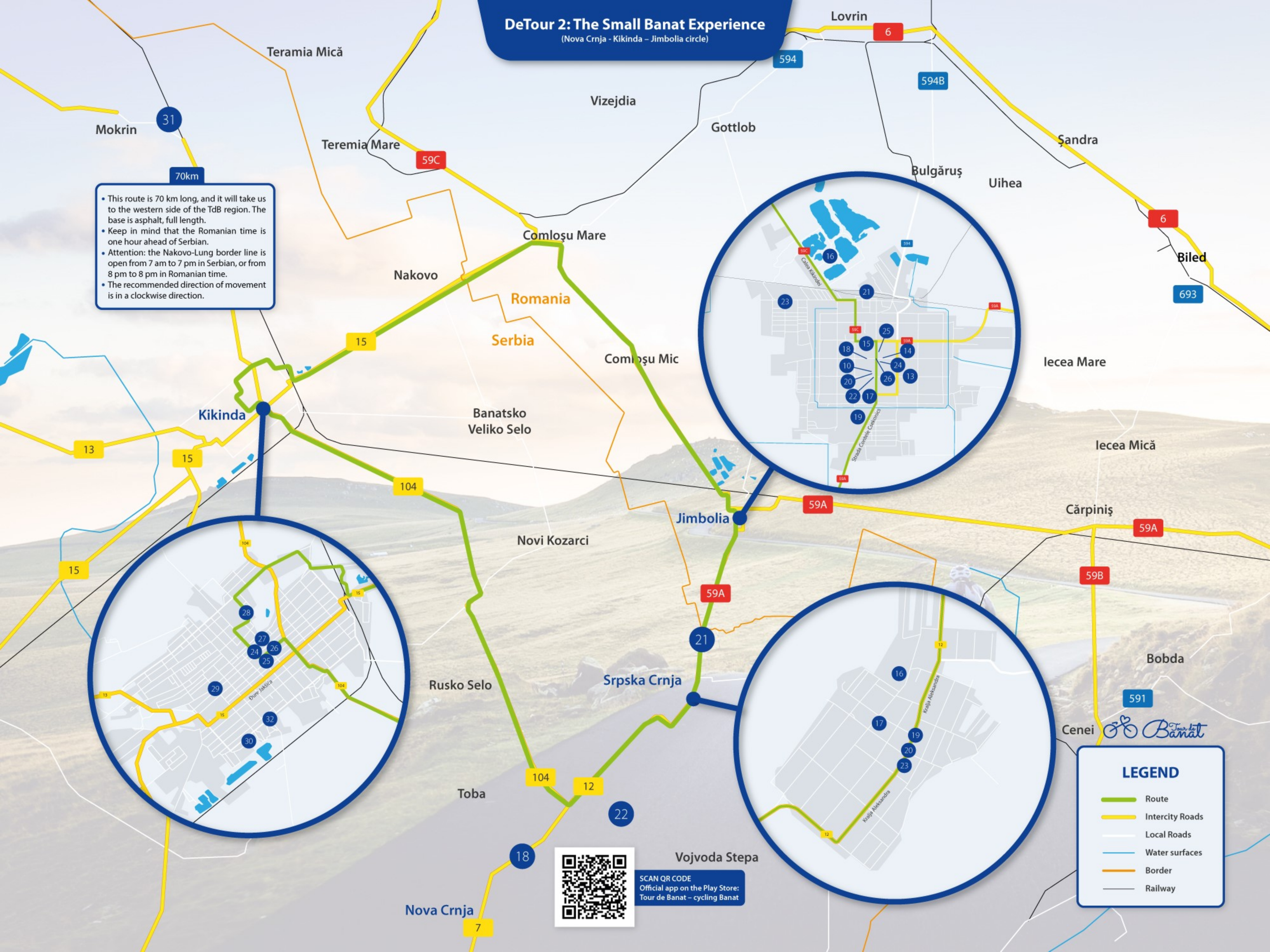


www.tourdebanat.com

DeTour 2: The Small Banat Experience

(Nova Crnja - Kikinda - Jimbolia circle)

- This route is 70 km long, and it will take us to the western side of the TdB region. The base is asphalt, full length.
- Keep in mind that the Romanian time is one hour ahead of Serbian.
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24 Kurija
Coordinate GPS: N 45 49.825 E 20 27.898

Kikinda National Museum was founded on 7th November 1946 as a museum of a complex type. It is situated in the building of former Greater-Kikinda District's Magistrat, on 2080m². The museum has six departments: archaeological, ethnological, historical, natural and arts department with a gallery and has in total 25.000 exhibits. The activity of the Museum is restricted to the territory of the municipalities of Kikinda, Čoka and Ada. One of the best preserved original skeletons of a mammoth in Europe has been kept here since 2006. There is the first ever Serbian 3D cinema within the museum, the Club of Museum friends, a concert hall and a souvenir shop. Kurija (lat. Court room) is a monumental structure dominating the central square, once the seat of Great Kikinda District, Royal Court Table, constructed in the period 1835 – 1839 and has ever since witnessed historical, political and cultural activities in Kikinda, among which the national uprising of 1848, court process against Jovan Popović and a group of young poets in 1930, fascist shooting of hostages in 1942, imprisonment of famous public figures of the region, but also the reception for Austro-Hungarian Emperor Franz Josef and Serbian king-regent Aleksandar.



25 Orthodox Church of Holy Father Nicholas
Coordinate GPS: N 45 41.039 E 20 39.403

According to the legend, at the spot of an old church a Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas was constructed in 1774 at the time when Kikinda was given the privileged status of the Great Kikinda District seat. Icons The Last Supper on the north side and Ascension of God at the south were painted by Teodor Ilić Česljari in 1790. Compositions in the naos Resurrection and Transfiguration as well as Jesus and Samaritan at the Well and the Wedding at Cana Galilee were painted by Ljubomir Aleksandrovic in 1879. Iconostasis of 1773 is the work of the then young Teodor Ilić Česljari or Jakov Orfelin.

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Material editor: RDA Banat
Publishing date: September 2018.
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26 Public Theatre
Coordinate GPS: N 45 49.812 E 20 28.027

Established as a National Amateur Theatre in 1950 and since 1992 professionally called the National Theatre - Kikinda. Activity is preparation and execution performance. National Theatre prepares 4-5 premieres out of about 100 performances per a season. Regular terms are Tuesday and Saturday, but we schedule shows and as needed, especially for children and youth. By the genre we are diverse Theater and we "cover" all variants of theatrical expression except experimental theater.



27 Roman Catholic Church
Coordinate GPS: N 45 49.862 E 20 28.062

Roman Catholic Church was built in the period 1808-1811 with support of Austrian Tsar Franz I, whereas the construction of the chapel with walls made of clay in the church yard started already in 1760. The chapel was dedicated to St. Anthony. Since the first spiritual people in the church were Franciscans, next to June 1812. Four church bells (in Es major) were set in 1925. White altar was made of marble from Arandjelovac, and specific charm that the church has is attributed to its organ. Four paintings depicting the events from the Gospel are the work of Keri Laszlo and sons.



28 SC Jezero
Coordinate GPS: N 45 50.277 E 20 27.650

Sports Center „The lake” is located in the north-eastern part of the city and offers great opportunities for those who need recreation and relaxation, it is ideal for the preparation and training of sports teams, young people or those who feel and like sports, recreation, walking and relaxation.



29 Suvača Mill
Coordinate GPS: N 45 49.449 E 20 27.189

*See the description of point in other maps.



31 Terra Panonica
Coordinate GPS: N 45 56.041 E 20 25.345

The property on the flat hill Terra Panonika in Mokrin is a unique example of a combination of traditional and modern functional concept in the field of architecture and design. Tis complex consist of five unified objects of vojvodinas yards and represents materialized version of socia engaged investor Branimir Brkljača and a group of young architects gathered in a group called Authors. The property on the flat hill is a specific creative and inspiring oasis for meeting of artists, scholars, innovators, educators, sharing ideas, knowledge and the development of a new view of the possible constructs village and town meetings through local and global communities.



32 Trinity Monastery
Coordinate GPS: N 45 49.118 E 20 28.043

The monastery and the residential annex dedicated to Trinity was erected in 1887, in Baroque style, as endowment of Melanija Nikolić born Gajčić (1829-1912), who was also buried in the monastery. She was a rich heiress who had the temple, a chapel and a monastery with residence built after her grandson had died. It was on the spot of today's primary school Djura Jakšić. The monastery was activated in 1887 as men's sanctuary, and by a decree of the Bishop, Trinity was turned to women's monastery.

DeTour 2: The Small Banat Experience

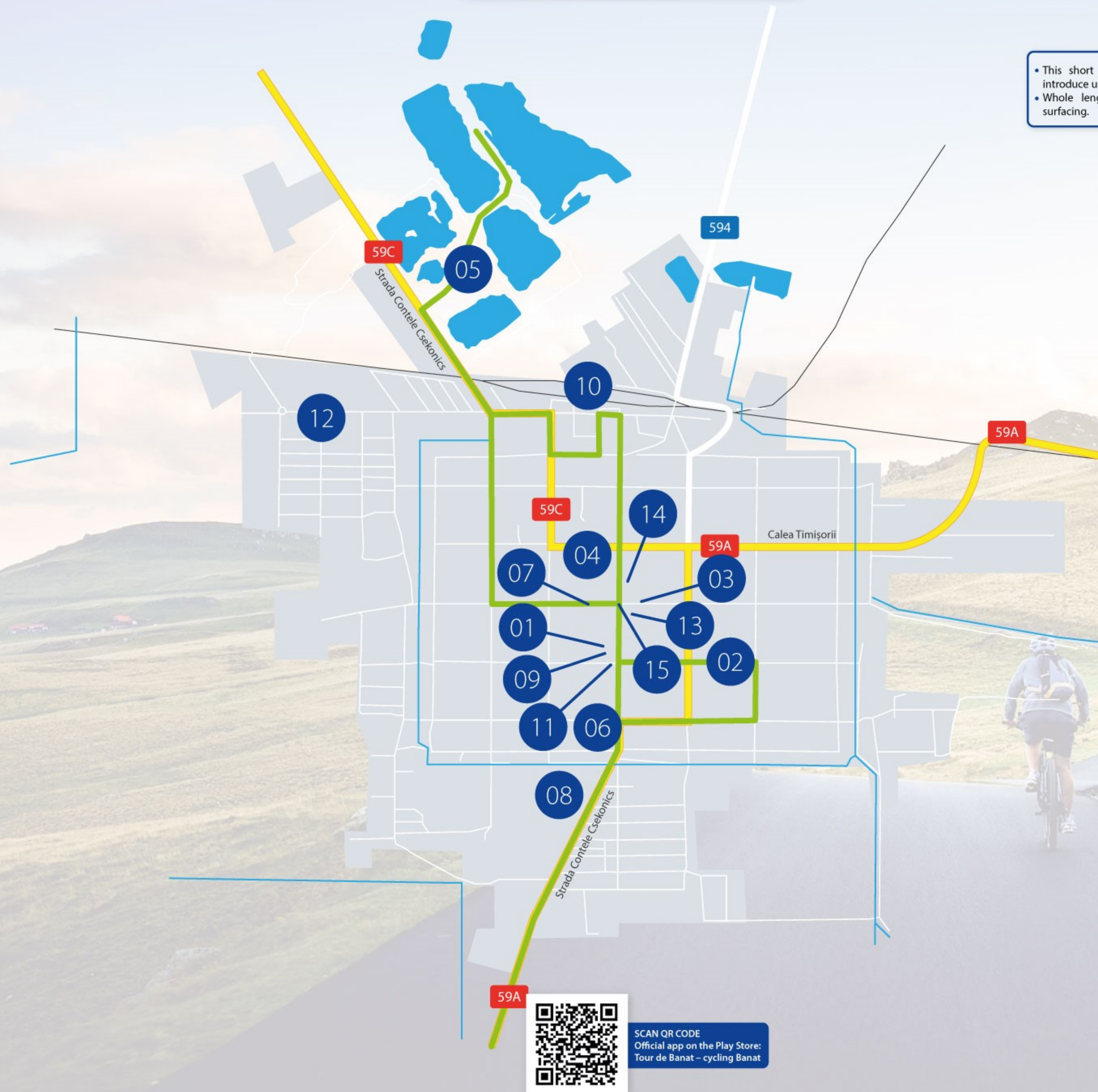
(Nova Crnja - Kikinda – Jimbolia circle)



DeTour 3: Jimbolia sightseeing

11km

- This short (11km) and very pleasant tour will introduce us to Jimbolia.
- Whole lenght of road is paved with asphalt surfacing.



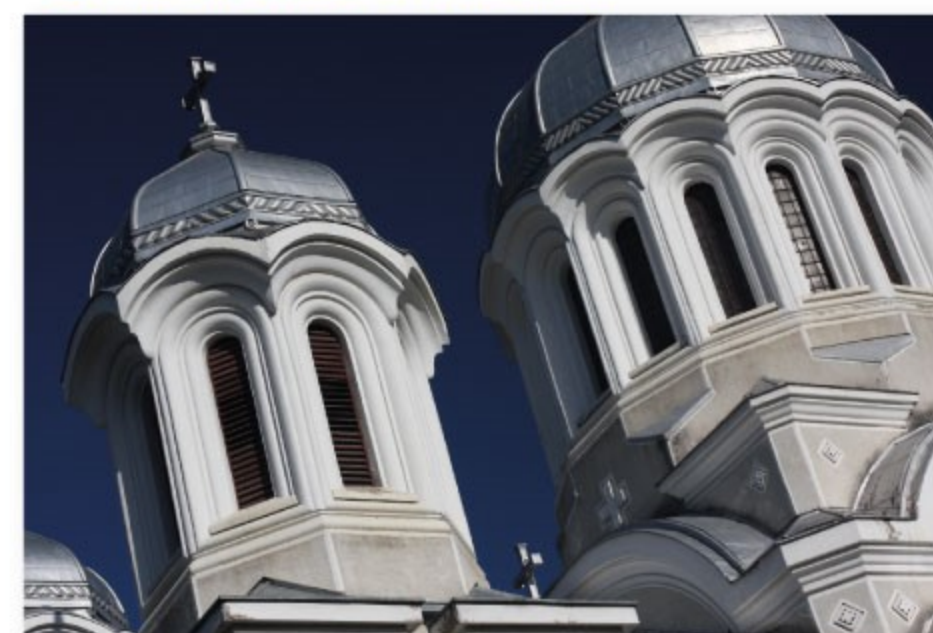
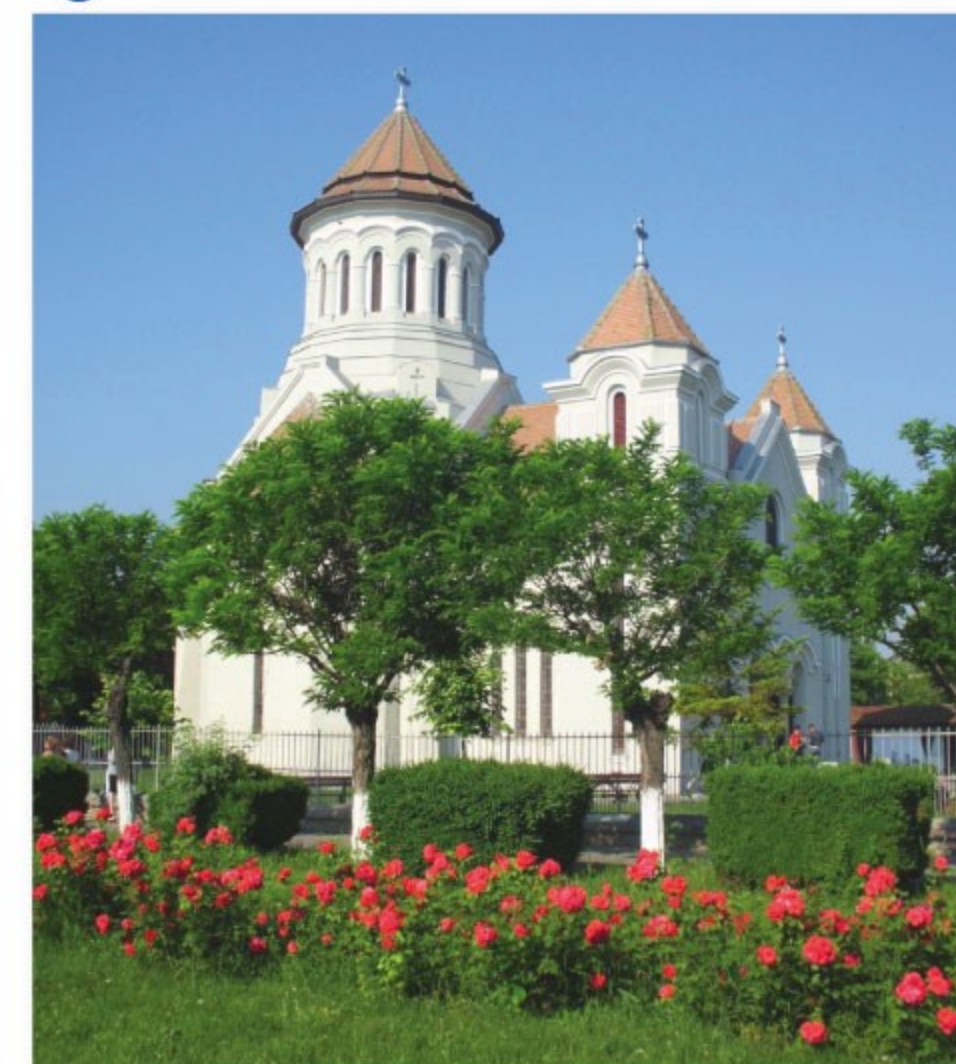
Tour de Banat

LEGEND

- Route
- Intercity Roads
- Local Roads
- Water surfaces
- Border
- Railway



SCAN QR CODE
Official app on the Play Store:
Tour de Banat – cycling Banat



Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.506 E 20 42.996



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thermal water; the pools are accompanied by volley-ball and basketball fields, food shops and a space predicted for picnics. As for the thermal waters, they are useful because of their beneficial effects on the following illnesses: spondylitis, osteoarthritis of the hip, gonarthrosis, chronic articular rheumatism, slipped discs, low back pains, sciatic nerve condition, polyarthrititis, intercostal neuralgia, circulatory failure, osteoporosis, gynecological conditions. The traditional Banana prayer is organized, featuring folk music bands, artisans and folk artists from all over the country under the patronage of the Orthodox Church.

Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.372 E 20 43.086



The Orthodox Church "The Annunciation" – The cornerstone of the present church was installed in 1933. The church was finished by 1942, when it was consecrated to the holy celebration of the Annunciation (March 25th).

Coordinate GPS: N 45 48.055 E 20 42.991



The Railways Museum – located near the railway station, it was inaugurated on November 15th, 1997, on celebration of 150 years from the opening of the Jimbolia Timisoara railroad. The museum offers an exhibition of postcards, illustrating the history of locomotives, from those working on steam to the modern ones, a numismatics series, comprising various types of coins, which circulated in this area, as well as a collection of ancient train tickets. Numerous old objects can also be seen here, which are specific to the railroad transport: sealing presses for the railcars, tail lamps, signaling devices, suitcases, a railway repair tricycle, more than 100 years old etc.

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Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.974 E 20 42.029

The impressive edifice was built between 1928 and 1929 with Bohn family funds for the commemoration of Michael and Jakob Bohn. The materials used for building the church were brought from the renowned Bohn factory. The plans of the construction were drawn by the architect Hans Jänner, born in Jimbolia, who planned a Neo Gothic church. There are some paintings of great value inside the church: the painting in the altar depicting Saint Archangel Mihail, the patron of the church, and also the two paintings made by the renowned painter Stefan Jäger (1877-1962).



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Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.561 E 20 43.132

The "Santa Maria" Hotel (three stars) - It is located in the center of the town, in a historical building, built in a classical architectonic style, which has been preserved to this day. It offers rooms with a modern ambience and spaces especially equipped for offices.



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Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.368 E 20 43.495



The "Buna Vestire" Orthodox Church was built in the Neo-Soviet style, between 1933-1942, according to the plans of the Romanian architect Victor Vlad. This was celebrated in 1942 under the patronage of the "Celebration" celebrations (March 25), and in 2004 with the patronage "The Assumption of the Virgin" (August

15). The worship place has three towers and a cylindrical vault, entirely covered with a tile. Between 1938 and 1941, painter Vasile Hudici performs the mural painting in an unusual style, and between the years 1938-1944 the iconostasis and the interior furniture by the last artist Ioan Antonescu are carved in lime wood. The traditional Banana prayer is organized, featuring folk music bands, artisans and folk artists from all over the country under the patronage of the Orthodox Church.



Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.368 E 20 43.495

It was established on initiative and by contribution of the poet Petar Stojic, and its main purpose is to preserve, present and promote the cultural and historical values of the social, political and economic events, as they were reflected in time by the written press. The museum has several rooms where various

collections of old newspapers, almanacs and calendars from the 19th and the 20th centuries are presented.

Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.512 E 20 43.177

The "Classic" Restaurant Hotel (Tudor Vladimirescu Street) – It provides a modern and relaxing atmosphere; the place contains an indoor terrace and offers meals of Swabian cuisine. It represents a good occasion to remind on the German characteristics that Jimbolia has been preserving for centuries. The hotel can host 30 people and it has two types of apartments: doubles (living room, bedroom, bathroom with shower cabin) and singles (bedroom, corridor, bathroom with shower cabin). Each apartment is equipped with refrigerators and TV sets.



Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.642 E 20 43.004

The "Florian" Museum of Firefighters – It was established in 1993, upon initiative of the "Florian" Civilian Firefighters Association in Jimbolia, with the support of the Town Hall employees and of the "Banatul" Museum in Timisoara, in order to honor the activity of firefighting of the volunteer firefighters. The museum exhibits objects and specific equipment for the volunteer firefighter teams in the Banat, dating back to the period 1880 – 1970, which belonged to the firefighters in Jimbolia, paintings, photographs, diplomas and trophies obtained by the volunteer firefighters in professional competitions.



Coordinate GPS: N 45 48.338 E 20 42.488

The lakes of Jimbolia – They are located at the exit from town, on the road leading to the locality of Comlosul Mare. They are actually anthropic origin lakes, resulted from the excavations performed by the former Ceramica (Pottery) factory in search of the clay necessary for the construction of bricks. They have areas of up to 7 hectares, and depths of

up to 25-30 meters. They represent the favorite place of the fishing lovers (the ponds are populated by various species of carp, pickerel, and catfish) and an ideal recreation spot during the hot summer days.

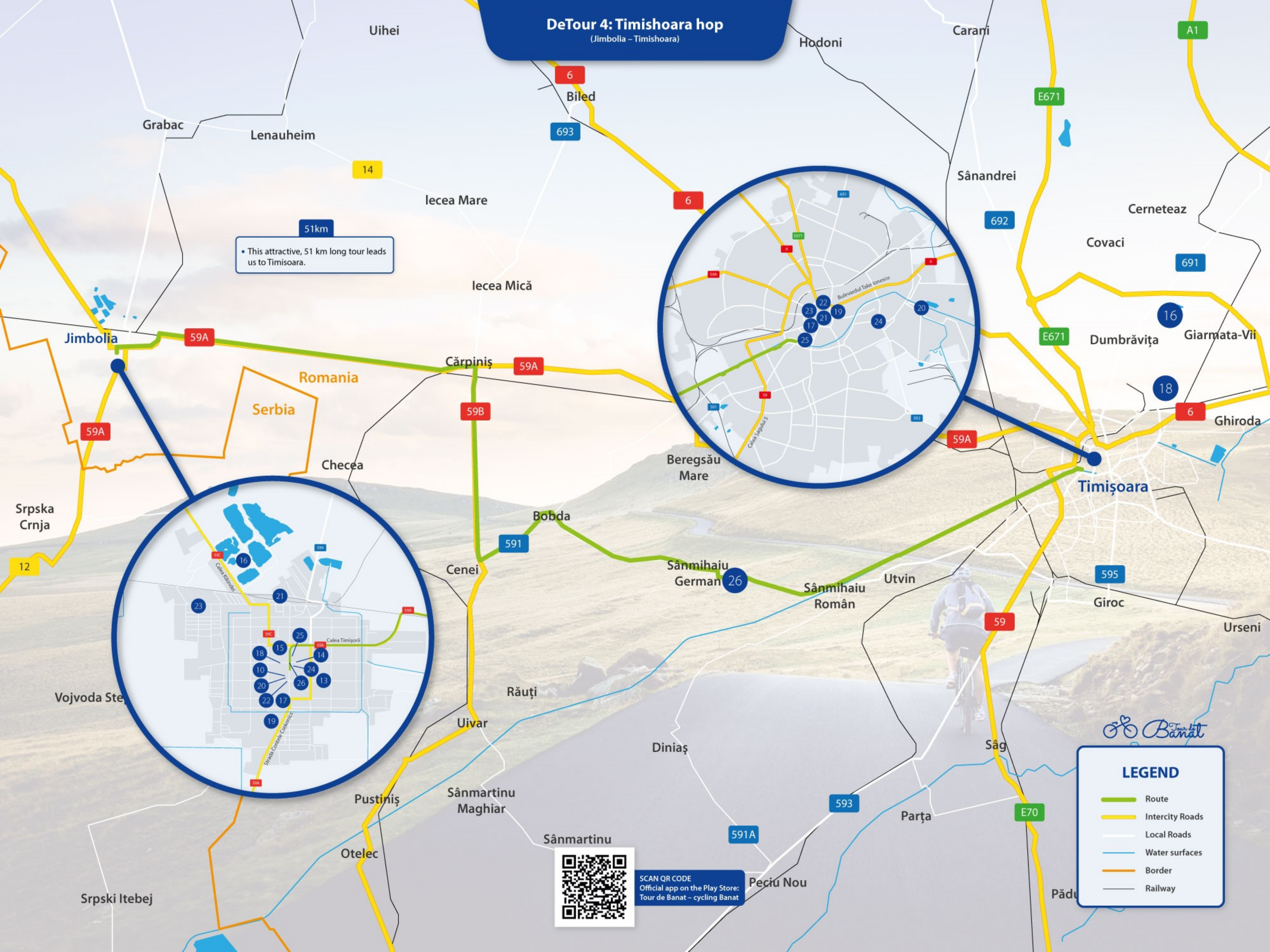


Coordinate GPS: N 45 47.201 E 20 43.072

It was inaugurated in 2000, through the mutual effort of Mrs. Pia Brânzeu, the great grand-daughter of the reputed surgeon, of the town hospital and of the Jimbolia Town-Hall employees.



DeTour 4: Timișoara hop (Jimbolia – Timișoara)





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16 Dumbrăvița Accumulation

Coordinate GPS: N 45 48.364 E 21 15.946

Dumbrăvița Accumulation Lake is approximately 7 km away from Timisoara, at the exit of Dumbrăvița, on the right side of the road, close to Padurea Verde. The lake stretches over approximately 13 ha. It was set up again in 2009. The access to the lake is by the 691 county road, Timisoara – Lipova; at the exit of Dumbrăvița, at the roundabout one takes the right and after approximately 500 meters one reaches the lake. Fishing is allowed both with permit or without it (25 lei fee/person) with maximum four rods. Night fishing is also allowed.



17 Huniade Castle (Banat Museum)

Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.192 E 21 13.620

The Huniade Castle (Banat Museum) is the oldest building in Timisoara, as it was built between 1443 and 1447 by Ioan of Hunedoara, on the ruins of an ancient castle, from the 14th century. In the inside courtyard, the foundations of the stonework and of the walled tower were discovered, which are assumed to date back to 1307-1314...



18 The Banat Village Museum

Coordinate GPS: N 45 46.772 E 21 15.823

Designed as a traditional Banat village, the Reserve of Ethnographic Outdoor Architecture in Green Forest includes household of various national minorities from Banat (Romanians, Slovaks, Swabians, Ukrainians, Hungarians, Serbs, etc.), buildings with a social function in a traditional village (municipality, church), technical installations and workshops. One example is the traditional house of Căpâlnaș (the 19th century), the potter's house and workshop of Bata, oil making appliances, the mill bucket of Toplet, water mills, the wooden church of Topala (the 18th century). The museum has received a wealthy collection of traditional art (12,000 objects) previously belonging the permanent exhibition of the Banat Museum in the Bastion building, which closed in 2007. In the near future a permanent exhibition will be opened in a new building to be set within the open air museum.



19 Maria Theresia Bastion

Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.435 E 21 14.038

It was built between 1730 and 1735, being part of the defensive wall of the old city of Timisoara. It is the only bastion of the nine that has not been destroyed over time. It has the appearance of a fortified bastion that has a protective ditch and high walls on the outside. The interior of the bastion is used as a cultural space.



20 Muzeul Hidrocentralei

Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.480 E 21 15.828

The Timișoara administration began the construction of a new Begej canal, at the beginning of 1907, between the entrance to the city and Neptun Palace in Fabric. Due to the fact that the water level difference between the mentioned points is more than 4 meters, in 1909, the City Hall decided to build a hydroelectric power plant on the Begej Canal, according to the plans of the architect Székely László. In 1910, the hydroelectric plant was put into operation and is still being used. The central building of the hydropower plant is made up of a rectangular body. Stavais form the second largest component of the lens, above which a wooden walkway is built. The electricity produced here was used for tram and public lighting.



21 Palatul Baroc

Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.441 E 21 13.762

Also known as the Old Prefect's Palace, the building was built between 1752-1754, when it became the residence of the governor of the Banat region of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1779, it became the House of the County, and between 1848-1860 it was the seat of the. From 1861 to 1918, the Timiș County headquarters is re-established, and after World War I, the Prefecture of Timiș-Torontal County is housed. Nowadays, the Art Museum is inaugurated in 2006, after a long restoration process started in 1979 by architects Șerban and Doina Sturdza.

From an architectural point of view, the palace is one of the most representative monuments in the Austrian Baroque style, and features some Rococo details. The exterior decorative elements and construction look similar to the Kinsky Palace in Vienna.



22 Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. George

Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.488 E 21 13.797

The construction lasted over 20 years, respectively between 1736 and 1774. The architectural specific style is baroque. Inside there are nine altars decorated baroque and rococo style, and the organ is in Louis the XVth style. The abode has a main entrance and two on both sides.



23 The Stronghold Synagogue

Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.388 E 21 13.558

The synagogue was built on the built on the initiative by Rabbi Maurice Hirschfeld I designed by the Viennese architect Igatz Schuhmann. It was built between 1863-1865 for the Spanish Jewish community in the city. The place of worship is also known for the fact that Rabbi David Opelheim is buried here. Construction in the historicist eclectic style typical in the second half of the 19th century, with ornaments inspired by the Moorish architecture of the Byzantine and Roman influences. The facade of the building is covered with ceramic tiles and ceramic tiles. At the same time, there are two towers and an outer dome. Since 2001, the Synagogue was entrusted to the Banat Philharmonic Orchestra from Timisoara.

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24 The Beer Factory

Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.290 E 21 14.944

Considered the first beer factory in Romania, the factory in Timisoara was built in 1718 at the direct order of Prince Eugene of Savoy. The reasons behind his idea were connected to the needs of the Austrian troops and to supplying the city with beer as there was little drinking water. After the fire in 1890, most part of the building was destroyed, but it was reconstructed at the highest standards of those times and it became one of the most modern beer factories in Europe. Between 1900 and 1920 the investment in the factory brought about two projects: the increase of the beer production to reach 100,000hl/year and the improvement of its quality. The beer produced there became more and more popular, and after 1981, the Beer Factory was declared the official supplier of The Royal Romanian House. Even though the factory has been functioning for almost 300 years in the same building and it has been modernized several times, The Beer Factory remains a traditional building combined with modern technology; its XVIIIth century architecture is still preserved.



25 Orthodox Metropolitan Cathedral

Coordinate GPS: N 45 45.043 E 21 13.456

Also known under the name „Saints Three Hierarchs” Orthodox Cathedral, the church was built during 1936-1946, according to the plans of architect Ion Traianescu. Because of the swampy soil, the foundation is supported by 1000 pillars made of reinforced concrete and stuck at a depth of 20 meters. Even though the church was inaugurated in 1946, with the presence of King Mihai I, the finishing work of the interior and exterior paintings by painter Atanasie Demian were done only in 1956 – a delay caused by the second world war. The construction is a combination of two architectural styles, the Romanian style with Moldavian influences and the Byzantine style. Due to its dimensions of 63 meters long and 32 meters wide (11 towers – the highest of 83,7 meters), the church is one of the highest churches in Romania. The seven bells of the cathedral are very impressive. They are made of an alloy of metals brought from Indonesia and they weigh over 7 tones. The acoustic harmonization of the bells was made by the well known composer, Sabin Dragoi. Their unique sound can be heard in the whole town. On the basement of the cathedral, there is The Museum Collection of Old Ecclesiastical Art of The Metropolitan of Banat. The impressive collection has 3000 ecclesiastical books, over 800 icons on glass and wood and over 130 ecclesiastical objects. The part of the basement oriented towards the altar hosts the necropolis of the Metropolitans of Banat.



26 Thermal Swimming Pool Compound Sănmihaiu Roman

Coordinate GPS: N 45 42.602 E 21 02.339

The Thermal Swimming Pool Compound Sănmihaiu Roman – it offers services of accommodations, restaurant, massage, camping place, thermal water swimming pools, with water at 36 degrees, which can be visited in any season.

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DeTour 4: Timishoara hop (Jimbolia – Timishoara)

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www.tourdebanat.com