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ЗАВОД ЗА ЗАШТИТА НА СПОМЕНИЦИТЕ
НА КУЛТУРАТА И МУЗЕЈ – БИТОЛА

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И МУЗЕЈ – БИТОЛА**

Издавач:

НУ Завод и музеј Битола

За издавачот:

д-р Мери Стојанова

Претседател на редакциски одбор:

Енгин Насух

Технички секретар:

м-р Јове Парговски

Членови на редакциски одбор:

Надежда Георгиева

Оливера Макриевска

Владо Ѓоревски

Лектор: Стево Гацовски

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**Почитувани читатели,
Почитувани колеги,**

Пред нас е новото издание на „Зборник на трудови“ кое како и години наназад така и овој пат ќе понуди автентични материјали и нови сознанија од областа на историјата, заштитата и презентацијата на движното и недвижното културно наследство, како и од музеологија, етнологија, фолклористика, археологија, историја на уметноста, епиграфика....

Како дел од издавачката дејност на Националната установа Завод за заштита на спомениците на културата и Музеј – Битола оваа едиција претставува стручно и научно списание кое е интересно четиво како за стручната така и за пошироката јавност. Во него се поместени трудови на наши колеги од редот на вработени во оваа институција, но и трудови на колеги кои работат во различни сфери во културните и научните институции ширум републиката.

Традиционално „Зборникот на трудови“ го носи зачуваното графичко решение на корицата како препознатлив печат на ова издание, додека во самата едиција ќе ги најдете поместени и инструкциите за авторите, со цел да информираме за тоа како треба технички да се подготвуваат статиите за да го заслужат своето место во некој иден ваков број.

Како и секое претходно, и ова издание го испраќа својот апел до сите колеги и научни работници и во иднина да се пријавуваат со свои стручни и научни трудови до редакцискиот одбор со цел истите да бидат презентирани во јавноста. Престедателот и техничкиот секретар на овој одбор во текот на целата година стојат на располагање за прифаќање на трудови, но и за секаква асистенција во врска со аплицирањето за учество во Зборникот.

Претседател на Редакцискиот одбор



Енгин Насух

в.д.Директор



д – р Мери Стојанова

Angelina POPOVSKA¹

Neglecting...

Abstract: *The long decennial process of revalorization (2004-2019) creates certain disadvantages in terms of immediate protection, especially for the monumental antiquity in jeopardy, whose condition is slowly or rapidly recognized as damaged cultural wealth. Next to the wounded monuments of culture, today we recognize other monuments that can be considered as cultural values or rarities that along with others, pave the way of our cultural heritage.*

Keywords: *law, re-valorization, condition, conservation, recognizing, tradition*

Introduction

The former insights on the terrain undertaken during the early 50-60 years, as well as the subsequent ones in the 80-90s of the 20th century, covered the monuments of the movable and immovable cultural heritage from the Byzantine and Post Byzantine period. The professional services of former Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Skopje worked zealously to reach all inaccessible places, mountainous areas or neglected settlements, notifying the condition of the old values while revealing new antiquities at the same time. The actions carried out in both phases fulfilled the four volumes of registers with more than 20,000 valuable icons from these two historical periods, qualifying it and forming part of today's cultural heritage, left as a testament to our past.

Today's legislation reactivates valorization again by initiating re-valorization with an emphasis on the already established cultural goods from the Byzantine and post-Byzantine periods, qualifying them by category of values with variations of terminology, determined by changing the word "especially" or "high" into "exceptional" etc. which refers for a special category on the monument of culture that has significance.

Some disadvantages of a long process of re-valorization

In the late 90's (1999) the established so called -Priority List- containing the most important cultural monuments, proposed by prominent historians of art, was not considered as a strategy for the already established values within the new laws. The cultural monuments again have become subject to supervision, observation with an assessment of the movable and immovable cultural monuments qualified by new art historians and legislatures.

¹ (senior conservator in the NCC-Skopje)

In that sense, numerous conservation projects aimed at the actual state of cultural heritage characterized as outstanding or of great importance had to have evidence of re-valorization, and therefore our most famous antiques, cited even in the world literature were conditioned to must contain new valorization carried out by less eminent art historians who have attempt to characterize or quote the old texts with new explanations, barely to justify and feed the legal basis contents in a manner of methodology, within the new image of the conservation project.

The protection measures, which inevitably had to be applied to the current damaged state of these monuments, sometimes indicated regular professional control over the condition of the monuments, and therefore regularly conservation, corrections of the old conservation or current regular knowledge with the basic type of interventions, which do not need serious elaborates from a historical point of view, especially those that were once subject to valorization and once conserved! As such, re-valorization in these cases has become an absurd.

It should also be noted that every cultural treasure once it passes the valuation filter becomes and is called a cultural good (heritage) protected by law! and on the basis of this valuation status, only the degree of its damaged condition can change the monument to another category of value. To the detriment of more complex cases, where the condition of the monuments requires more extensive or multidisciplinary research together with the inclusion of scientifically-technical or contemporary sophisticated analyzes that are not only dependent on the value or category of the monument, but rather on the level and aspect of revitalization, rehabilitation, stabilization and preservation of the cultural good, the comparison between megalomaniac and expensive re-valorization and complex re-conservation becomes incomparable!

Conservation project

With examples of re-conservation of gallery collections of particular importance, such as the Ohrid collection of icons, icons from the gallery, an exhibition of icons at the National Museum of Northern Macedonia, etc. in the institutional conservation projects designed for them, regularly involve the employed workers-responsible curators for these collections, as team members. Their textual research in the conservation projects simultaneously created absurdity and unwarrantedness, especially since these researches and discoveries were once placed under the focus of foreign, domestic, former eminent experts, Byzantologists. However, according to the Law on Culture, the Law on Protection of Cultural Heritage, for the preparation of the Conservation Project, their role as a member of the team becomes mandatory, especially in the second part of the realization of the conservation efforts regarding the artistic presentation and the final image of these artistic antiques.

While the process of research, analyzes, proposals, as well as adjustments with financial support, coordination with expert commissions, legal forms for project approval, tangible offers slow down the implementation of immediate protection, which due to these circumstances begins to work after (2) two current years. Due to the legal procedures, the moment of the proposal for the preservation of the discovered damage until the moment of the implementation of the proposed procedures is not coordinated, because there are new damages that were not taken into account, for a duration between! And usually the basic types of damages can rightly be considered as type of maintenance, which is applied in the gallery as a regular occurrence, in contrast to other damages that can be recorded as more advanced damages.

From the conservation point of view, insufficient conservation personnel and the lack of this professional service in these galleries complicate ongoing, regular supervision, preservation and maintenance of the conservation works, which, according to custom, include only the National Conservation Center in Skopje with its experts and their available force, but after two consecutive years.

Valorization of the 19th-21th century?

In this context, in a broader sense, when it's time to look at and observe our cultural heritage from the 19th to the 20th centuries on material or intangible values, that is, the objects and works that register 100 years of existence and have the possibility and opportunity to fall under the value filters, we are still dealing with the re-valorization of the Byzantine and post-Byzantine monumental goods?!

Ignoring the past, some of the welth from the Ilinden Uprising or the First, the Second World War, etc., the testimonies that are still among us, even in the memories of still living people who talk about it, today we behave indifferent, not recognizing the moment and the loss in front of our eyes about the valuable testimonies that tomorrow we will seek to find as part of our history or as a vacuum in the registers of our cultural heritage!

In the modern and digital time, when the West has already done wax figures for its old miners (England), we, our „breath,, is slowly losing sight of our old crafts and skills in a sense of tradition.

- At the time of a fast consumer society, many values quickly disappear from our cultural memory. Our grandparents, our mothers who ever made - Ajvar - every September in the years that had gone by, roasted peppers in the open sky, sometimes in the vicinity of the city, sometimes in front of the buildings that were our homes, and saturated the whole air with a tempting odor, which tempted every child to take a piece of hot bread and homemade ajvar ... nowadays has become a history.

- The elderly grandfathers in their village houses still had an afion pie - for a cure !, and nowhere on the city streets there were any drug addicts !!

- Old grandparents baked Rakia, distilled water in their yards in the city's small towns in many urban settlements, and there was no serious drunken, but cheerful neighborhoods with roasting grill, eating salad - while all the children from the neighborhood ran across the small streets around the settlement and it seemed to be children of all, and every older man was their parent!

- In our country there are still village units in which the production of chock-mortar-houses made of cane was practiced. Today, foreign experts are calling in the protection institutions to explain us that such construction is thermo-economic !!

- The craftsmanship of making baked bricks to cover the roofs of houses proved necessary in preserving the old houses and old churches, but not as lucrative. The state did not support the maintenance and opening of the new factory for specific profiles, and thus the domestic economy switched to industrial and foreign consumption.

- Old crafts (filigree, clay pots, etc.) again „flashed,, with the slogan - Old crafts ... cultural trails ... made under the influence of French, German cooperation and their magic wand. But the full economic cycle and the cycle of their protection remained unfinished! due to national negligence, lack of culture and disrespect of cultural values that the State Council does not recognize as our domestic values, but as European trends, which as such, unfortunately can not be maintained continuously.

Conclusion

Many examples left in our memory will speak in the future about the values that we left unrevealed or we allowed to fail because we did not recognize and did not create a strategy for monitoring and discovering the essentially authentic values, which in the future will enrich our identity as tangible, an intangible treasure or as cultural landscape, that is already accepted in the new world heritage declarations! Should the moment of nostalgia become the most indispensable momentous for us to recognize „today,, as a „tomorrow's,, value?...and finish with the valorization of the cultural goods from the 19th and 20th centuries.

In a country where there are countless antiques to which the public has become accustomed, it is more difficult to recognize the values of the 19th or 20th century, which today have begun to irretrievably disappear before our eyes, especially from the gallop of modern times. Today, many of these values are neglected, while the other part remains in the most inaccessible places, primitive or

provincial, where modernization and consumption are more difficult to penetrate, a fact that today we should be happy that we still have undeveloped parts in the territory of our country the one we urge to develop and compare with the developed ones!

Therefore, Northern Macedonia should go a step further, brought up by the experiences of foreign countries that speak and recognize the values that we have not yet lost. These values still remain alive witnesses and symbols today. Our task is to emphasize values such as: relatively new icons, from the period of our Renaissance (Revival) in the 19th and 20th centuries, exceptional in their eclectic painting and quasi-academism, as well as rural areas, some everyday rituals etc., which characterize in a sense creativity, the Macedonian economic and religious Slavic survival, habits, specialties and so on. These values should first be recognized from us - as specialists, protectors, ...in front of us..... to continue to talk about us ... and to the wider public ... just and only to prove that we do not want to get the prefix : „The Tradition for us is not to have a Tradition at all,,.

Summary

Many world magazines, studies, conferences, consultations ... speak of preserving the heritage and preserving the tradition, but rarely today, during consumption and instant life, people recognize the true values in a whirlpool of the present. As experts, museum workers and conservators must use all the tools not only for the recognition and reflection, of the past but also for its preservation. One of the more difficult tasks is how to restore the "old spirit" of the old times, so that we can turn it into an intangible cultural heritage, which includes tradition, mentality, economy and politics, just to keep these values safe and longer in our memories, as testimonies of our past, through which we recognize ourselves.

The long and exhausting re-valorization of the old monuments lasts for a decade, and today we are confronted with another disaster, which is that we are stuck with the time that can and will destroy numerous new values which we have not yet included, encompassed in the list of priorities as cultural goods, belonging to the period from the 19th, 20th, and 21st centuries.

In that sense, we must use the experience of foreign and developed countries along with our knowledge to highlight new qualities, those who really deserve attention, those with authenticity, who create our identity and the charm of once past, for which we will crave in the future. In that sense, our legislation and laws must be more committed to the implementation and timing of laws, in order to ensure protection, to provide financial support, and to enable valorization to run continuously on the field.