

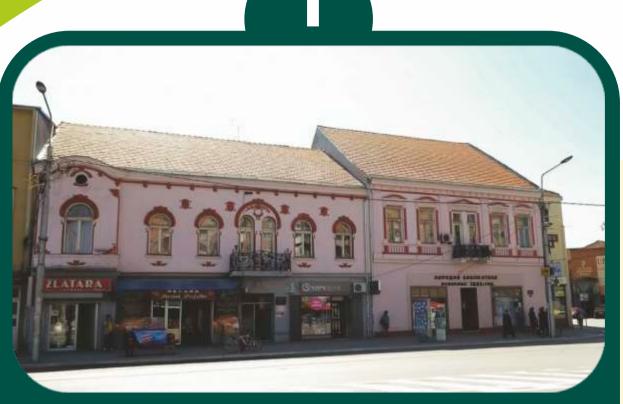
Enhancing Cultural heritage Public Library in Jagodina as tourism potential of the local community

The Public Library Radislav Nikcevic in Jagodina has a long tradition of sharing knowledge and educating people for over 170 years. It is the oldest cultural institution in the municipality (1851) located in the central part of Serbia as the parent library for the Pomoravlje District. Within its territorial competence, the Library covers and supervises a wide network of libraries and plays a significant role in society as a center for heritage education, a knowledge institution, a center for the development of innovations and a repository of cultural heritage. Nowadays, apart from its educational role, the Library, within the Heritage Department, also has a mission of being a guardian of cultural heritage in the community. In 2020, The Public Library of Jagodina, in cooperation with the Church Municipality of Jagodina and with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia, implemented the digitally inclusive project Revival of the Past for the Future. The project research covered the Pomoravlje district on the territory of six municipalities and three church eparchies and was conducted in 18 monasteries, 58 churches, all cultural institutions and private libraries. The aim of the project was to find, record, valorize, categorize, preserve, promote, present and register previously unpresented and invisible book treasures to the public. The final result of the project was a printed publication, a catalog consisting of 635 old books: 23 manuscripts, 612 old printed books and 20 serial publications. All books have been declared cultural property of great and exceptional importance. By implementing the project, the Library contributed to the sustainable development of the community through the implementation of SDGS 11.4 - Strengthen efforts to protect and secure the world's cultural and natural

The Library project study revealed that the most valuable manuscript and old printed heritage is preserved in the medieval

monasteries and churches in the Pomoravlje District. According to those results, the Jagodina Public Library mapped a Cultural route that includes: 4 monasteries, 2 churches and 2 cultural institutions, which will be promoted in the upcoming period. The cultural route will start in the city of Jagodina with the Public Library Radislav Nikcevic and The Regional Museum, then continue with the Church Saints Peter and Paul (New Church in Jagodina) and in the next step in the Church Holy Archangels Michael

and Gabriel (The Old Church in Jagodina). In the final tour, the route leads to the four monasteries that all belong to the same architectural style of construction - Morava style: Josanica Monastery, Ravanica Monastery, Manasija Monastery and Kalenic





The Public Library Radislav Nikcevic in Jagodina

Apart from the cultural and educational mission, the Library in Jagodina also has the function of a heritage institution. The Heritage Department of the Jagodina Library is the custodian of the community's cultural heritage and is part of the National Heritage Fund for the Jagodina area. The department for library heritage performs the function of research and study of all aspects of life, creation and development of the city of Jagodina and its surroundings. The Heritage Department has about 5,000 bibliographic units located in 5 formed collections. The most significant and valuable is the Collection of old and rare

In the Private Library of the Jagodina priest, there are exceptional examples of handwritten liturgical books. The oldest manuscript book is the Catechism, which originates from Russia and was created in the third decade of the 18th century, written in the Old Slavic. Another significant book is the Holy Gospel of the Annunciation Monastery, probably written in 1850, also in the Old Slavic. The most interesting manuscript book in this library is a Cyrillic manuscript with notes for church chanting, wich was made by Vukosav Rafailovic in 1845.

The Department of Heritage, among others, preserves the old book The Life of Peter the Great, Volume II, by Zaharije Stefanovic Orfelin, an important creator of Serbian literature, art and culture.

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The proposed cultural route will ensure the participation, interaction and connection of people with different traditions, religions and cultures while respecting differences. It will also contribute to the development of intercultural dialogue and provide new knowledge to tourists of the 21st century. Added value, the route will affect the improvement of the economic and touristic development of the community and the quality of life of the people.

This old book is one of the capital works of Serbian Baroque historiography. The book was published in the copperplate technique in the famous printing house of Dimitri Teodosi in Venice in 1772. It is also one of the most luxurious Serbian books of the 18th century in terms of the wealth of illustrations, which were created by the author Orfelin himself. The illustrated edition is rare and has a special value, because it is equipped with copperplate illustrations (medals, maps, plans). This extremely significant historiographical work was printed on the Russian revision of Old Slavic with elements of Serbian language. It is certainly the most beautiful Serbian printed book of the 18th century, and according to many, of all time.

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The Regional Museum Jagodina

The Regional Museum Jagodina is a museum of complex type with territorial jurisdiction for the city of Jagodina and municipalities in the Pomoravski district. The basic activity of the Regional Museum Jagodina is the collection of historical material, but this institution also has a unique history. The exceptional quality of the collections, the high level of activity in the field of archaeological research, exhibitions and education ensure a prominent position for Jagodina in the museum system of Serbia. The museum also has five supporting services, including the Office of Conservation and Restoration. The museum has more than a thousand exhibits, of which only a small part is exhibited in permanent settings, while the rest is presented to the public through occasional exhibitions, special presentations and numerous publications.

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The oldest manuscript heritage found in the Pomoravlje District was created on Mount Athos. Manuscript fragments of medieval liturgical literature consist of 11 parchment sheets and two paper sheets, created in the period from the 14th to the 16th century. These manuscript fragments represent an exceptional collection of Serbian liturgical books. The oldest manuscript fragments are fragments of Damian's Octoichus, Menologium for January and the Flower Triode from the 14th century. All the manuscripts in this Collection, whether written on parchment or paper, contained extraordinary decorations.

The church Holy Apostles Peter and Paul in Jagodina

The church dedicated to the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul in Jagodina, also known as the New Church in Jagodina, with a bell tower, was built between 1870 and 1899 in the neo - Byzantine style. It is dedicated to Saints Peter and Paul.The church was seriously damaged in the Second World War and was rebuilt in 1950. In the 21st century it was completely painted. It is an immovable cultural asset, a cultural monument of exceptional importance.

> In the Porta of the New Church there is a large Church library with more than 2,000 books. The Library's collection includes, among other books, 15 old printed Serbian and Russian liturgical books that belong to the category of cultural assets of exceptional and great importance.





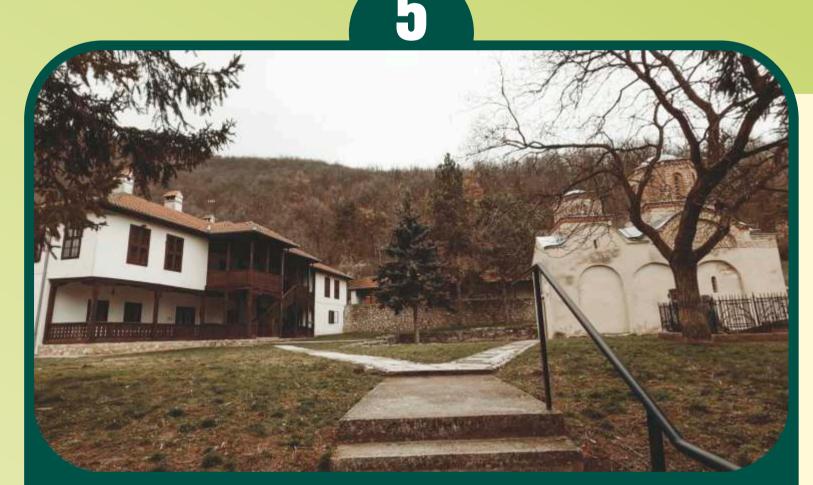








Serbian medieval monasteries personify the very significant historical and cultural heritage of Serbia. These sacral monuments represent a lasting testimony of Serbian history as guardians of culture, tradition, heritage and national identity. Monastery treasures are rich in frescoes paintings, relics, artifacts, manuscripts, old and rare printed church books.



The Josanica Monastery

The Josanica Monastery is a cultural monument of great importance. It is dedicated to Saint Nicholas and has a very rich and turbulent history. It is believed that the monastery was built in the 14th century at the time of Prince Lazar. During the tumultuous history and wars of liberation among the Serbs, it played a very important role. Throughout its existence, the monastery was burned and destroyed several times, and then rebuilt again.

The monastery consists of a church, a wooden bell tower and two lodgings built during the 18th and 19th centuries. Fragments of old fresco painting from the beginning of the 15th century are preserved. The monastery complex also houses a monument to Serbian soldiers from the wars of 1912 - 1918.



The history of Serbian printing begins in 1493 with the opening of a printing house in Cetinje, and then continues with the founding of Bozidar Vukovic's Printing House in 1519, and later by his son Vicenco Vukovic in Venice. The oldest church liturgical book that can be found today in the Pomoravlje District was printed in this printing house. It is a single edition of the Prayer Book or Passenger Book, which was printed in 1560. This book, which belongs to the early period of Serbian printing, is located in the Library of the Josanica Monastery.



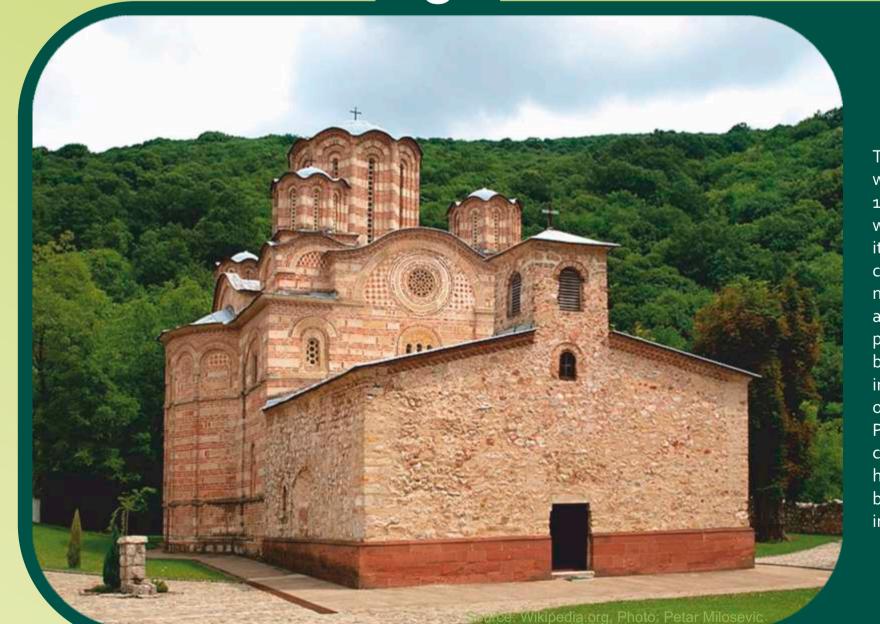
Manuscripts and old printed books found in this Church Library represent the priceless cultural heritage of the Serbian people. The Church Library's collection of 2,000 books includes 23 printed Serbian and Russian liturgical and church books that belong to the category of cultural assets of exceptional and great importance. In its library, the church has a manuscript book called Trebnik written in the Old Slavic, in around 1800.





The Church Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel, also known as the Old Church in Jagodina

The Church Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel, the Old Church in Jagodina was built in the period from 1818 - 1824 and represents an immovable cultural asset as a cultural monument. It is dedicated to Holy Archangels Michael and Gabriel. The church was built by Prince Milos Obrenovic (1818-1824) in the era under Turkish rule, since there was no Christian place of worship in Jagodina at that time. In Porta of the church there is a memorial ossuary to soldiers killed in the First World War. The Old Church in Jagodina has a rich treasury with icons from the 19th century.



The Ravanica Monastery

The Ravanica Monastery, a Serbian Orthodox monastery with the Church of the Ascension of the Lord, was built in 1375-1377 as an endowment of Prince Lazar of Serbia, whose remains were laid to rest in that monastery. Due to its architectural and artistic characteristics, the Ravanica church is called the birthplace of the new artistic movement, the Moravian architectural school, also known as the Morava style. Ravanica Monastery occupies a particularly important place in Serbian medieval history, both because of its historical role and because of its importance for the development of Serbian architecture, ornamentation and painting. Ravanica, where the relics of Prince Lazar rest, became a center of pilgrimage and a center around which the cult of the of martyr prince and heroes of the Battle of Kosovo developed.Ravanica has been declared a cultural monument of exceptional importance under the protection of the Republic of Serbia.

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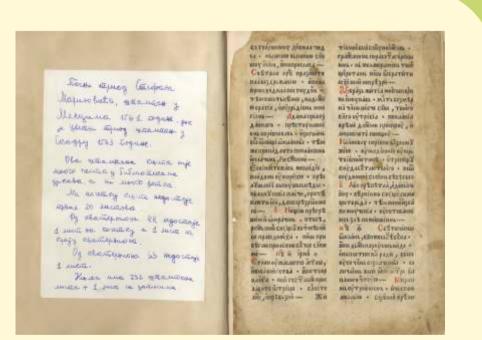
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The Manasija Monastery

The Manasija Monastery, also known as Resava in the Middle Ages, is one of the most significant monuments of Serbian medieval culture. It was built in 1407 - 1418 as an endowment of Despot Stefan Lazarevic. The monastery church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The entire monastery complex is surrounded by a fortification with 11 towers, the most imposing of which is the so-called Despot's Tower. It is one of the top achievements of Serbian architecture, and its frescoes represent the greatest domain of Serbian medieval painting. After the founding of the monastery, the famous Resava School - a center for translating and copying books - was founded. One of the main leaders of the Resava school was Constantine the Philosopher, the later writer of the life of the Despot Stefan Lazarevic. In the Middle Ages, the Manasija Monastery was a cultural center that nurtured the oral and written tradition of the Serbs. Despot Stefan Lazarevic had a large library in the with over 20,000 manuscript books. In the 16th century, the Manasija Monastery was completely looted by the Turks and all the manuscripts disappeared. For more than 600 years of its existence, the monastery has been destroyed many times. In 20th century, a more comprehensive restoration was carried out, which is still ongoing. Today it is considered the most beautiful among the Moravian style monuments and is counted among the best in Old Serbian medieval painting in general. The Manasija complex has been declared a cultural monument of exceptional importance under the protection of the Republic of Serbia. In 2010, the monastery entered the UNESCO provisional list.



The most valuable manuscript and old printed heritage exist in the Library of the Manasija Monastery, which has about 3,000 liturgical books in its collection. Of that number, 111 books are cultural assets of exceptional and great importance, 5 manuscripts and 106 old printed books.

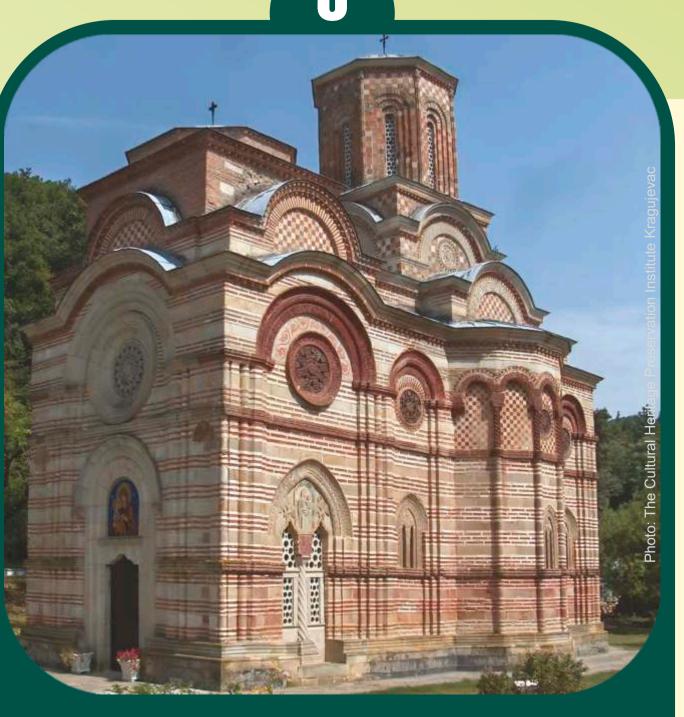
Today, the Monastery Library keeps in its collection two manuscript Menologies dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, which were written on paper. In the Monastery Library, there are manuscript books Against the Antichrist (1780), Miracles of the Blessed Virgin Mary (1736) and a Short History of the Church (1810). The oldest old printed book is the Gospel from 1562 by the monk Mardari.

The extremely rich Ravanica Monastery Library has almost 3,000 books in its collection, with many important and well-preserved church liturgical books.

The Library of this monastery preserves in its rich collection a very old issue of the church liturgical book Lent Triod by Stefan Skadarski. It was printed in the Serbian printing house of Bozidar Vukovic in Venice in 1561 in Old Slavic Language.



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The Kalenic Monastery

The Kalenic Monastery is the endowment of the wealthy Serbian medieval protovestiar (high Byzantine title) Bogdan, the treasurer to the court of Prince Lazar and later Despot Stefan Lazarevic from the 15th century. The Kalenic Monastery is known as a unique example of the Morava school for its highly refined and lavish sculptural and ornamental facade decoration. The fresco decoration of the Kalenic Monastery was completed in 1413 and makes the masterpiece of the greatest Serbian artist of the first part of the 15th century. The Kalenic Monastery church is dedicated to the Presentation of the Holy Virgin Mary in the temple and fresco painted between 1407 and 1413, and is considered the most representative architectural achievement not only of medieval Serbian architecture, but also of Eastern Christian architecture. Kalenic was declared a culturel monument of exceptional importance under the protection of the Republic of Serbia.





One of the centers of Pomoravlje is the Kalenic Monastery, built at the beginning of the 15th century, where there is a rich monastery treasury with a large number of books. The monastery treasury, which is located in the Porta of the Kalenic Monastery, contains, in addition to exceptional religious relics, the most valuable manuscript and printed book treasures from the territory of the Eparchy of Sumadija. There are 36 books of cultural property of exceptional or great importance. The oldest manuscript is the Official Menologium for February of the Voljavce Monastery, which, according to the record, was written by the monk Dionysius in the temple of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin in 1598 for the Ravna Reka Monastery, dedicated to the Holy Trinity. A significant place in the Treasury is occupied by the Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom from the 17th or 18th century, written in Greek, in a very beautiful handwriting, and the Prayer Scroll written in Ethiopian script on parchment in the 18th or 19th century, 200 mm long.

