

MUZEJI HRVATSKOG ZAGORJA •

# MUZEJ "STARO Selo" KUMROVEC

1953. - 2003.

## MEĐUNARODNI SIMPOZIJ / INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

4-8.06.2003./4-8 June 2003

Autentičnost i  
memorijalna mesta:  
**PROBLEMI, POTENCIJALI,  
IZAZOVI**

Authenticity and  
places of memory:  
**PROBLEMS, POTENTIALS,  
AND CHALLENGES**

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## Etno park – Pijanec, rekonstrukcija tradicionalnog stanovanja

U dosadašnjem razvoju zaštite građevina sa tradicionalnim spomeničkim vrijednostima, zaštićeni su pojedini gradski i seoski dijelovi naselja, na teritoriju Makedonije. Metoda rekonstrukcije s aktivnim pristupom kompleksa, odnosno formiranje etnoceline do sada nije primijenjen u Makedoniji.

Realizirani etnokompleks u oblasti Pijanec prvi je kompleks ovakvog tipa sa suvremenim pristupom u Makedoniji.

Projekt etno parka izrađen je i realiziran na inicijativu lokalne samouprave, a u suradnji sa Republičkim zavodom za zaštitu spomenika kulture Makedonije.

Etnografska regija Pijanec nalazi se u istočnoj Makedoniji, gdje postoji specifičan oblik tradicionalnog stanovanja i graditeljstva. U ovoj regiji pored kuća postoje i poljoprivredni, javni i svi drugi objekti koji su povezani s tradicionalnim graditeljstvom.

Geografska i etnografska izoliranost ovog predjela pridonijela je dobroj očuvanosti dosadašnjih prirodnih rijetkosti kao i mnogobrojnih spomenika kulture.

Naselja i kuće datiraju od 17. do 19. stoljeća pa i kasnije.

U selu Grad koje pripada općini Delčevo, pored značajnog srednjovjekovnog utvrđenja, tokom 2002. godine izvedeni su i radovi na realizaciji etnoparka.

Velikom broju objekata za stanovanje sagradenih u stilu narodnoga graditeljstva s folklornim elementima, bila je potrebna zaštita, rekonstrukcija ili konzervacija.

## Ethnographic Park Pijanec, Reconstruction of Traditional Way of Dwelling

Individual urban and rural parts of the settlements on the territory of Macedonia have been protected in the past development of protection of structures with traditional monumental values. The method of reconstruction with an active approach to the complex, and/or the formation of an ethnographic whole has not been applied in Macedonia in the past.

The organisation of the ethnographic complex in the Pijanec area represents the first complex of this type in Macedonia with modern approach.

The project and the organisation of the ethnographic park has been prepared at the initiative of the local self-government and in co-operation with the Ancient Monuments Authority of the Republic Macedonia.

The ethnographic region of Pijanec is situated in eastern Macedonia where a specific form of traditional dwelling and building is present. In this region, apart from the houses, there are agricultural, public and all other facilities connected with the traditional building.

The geographical and ethnographical isolation of this area has contributed to a well preserved state of the past natural rarities and many culture monuments as well.

The settlements and the houses date from the period between the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, and even later. In the village of Grad that belongs to the municipality of Delčevo, in the vicinity of an important medieval fortification, works on the organisation of the ethnographical park were carried out in the course of the year 2002.

Osim zaštite, na osnovi dosadašnjih svjetskih i kustava u formiranju etnocijelina, prevladava organizacija etnoparkova s primjenom tradicionalnog načina života.

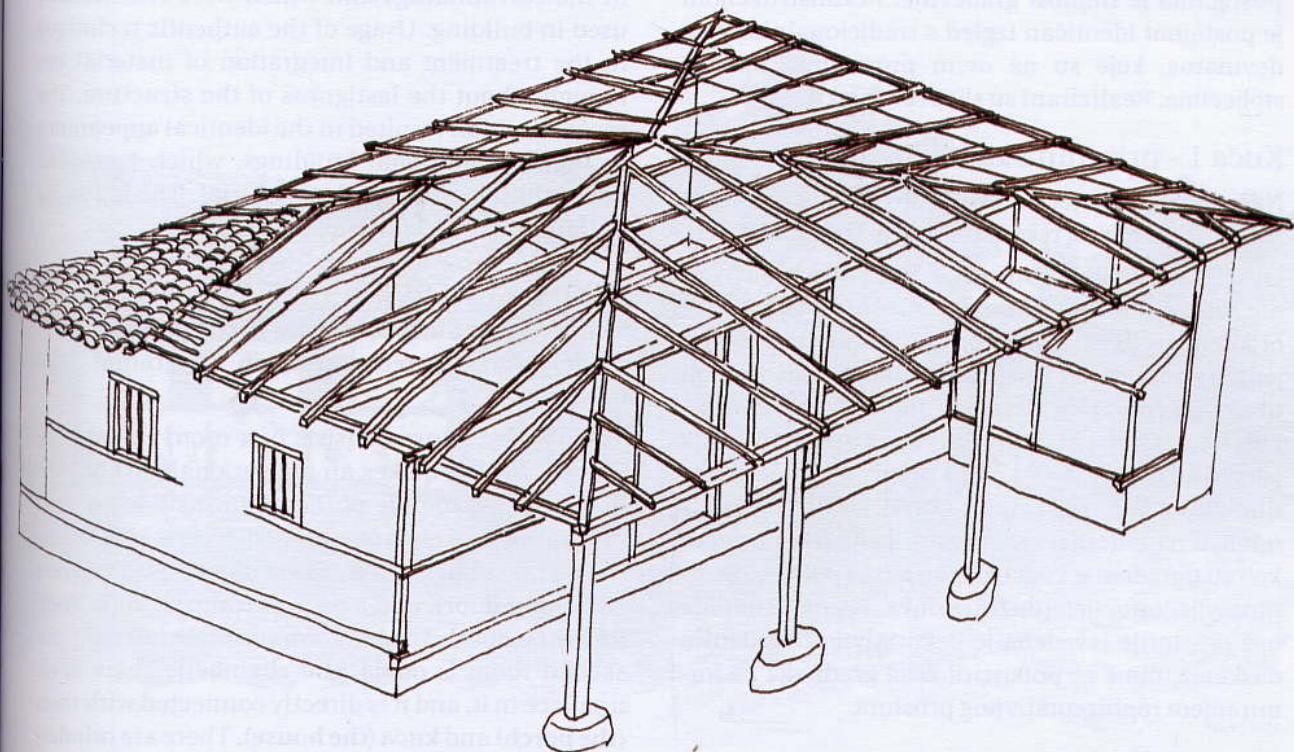
Regija Pijanec obuhvaća mnogobrojne objekte koji se mogu sistematizirati i prezentirati na jednoj dovoljno velikoj površini u prirodnom etnokompleksu.

Gradnje kuća na ovom prostoru imalo je svoju evo-luciju i razvojni put u skladu s lokalnim načinom života, potrebama, primjenom građevinskih materijala i tradicionalnom formom kuća.

It was necessary to protect, reconstruct or conserve a large number of dwelling houses that had been constructed in the style of popular building with folklore elements. On the basis of the past world experience in the creation of ethnographic wholes, the organisation of ethnographic parks where traditional ways of living are introduced prevails in addition to protection.

The Pijanec region contains a large amount of buildings that can be systematized and represented in a sufficiently large area on the natural ethnographic complex.

Development of houses in this area went through its evolution and passed its course in the spheres of local way of life, needs, changes in building materials, and traditional forms of houses.



**Konstrukcija prizemne kuće, etno park Pijanec, Delčevo/  
The Construction of the single story house in the Ethno  
Museum Pijanec**

U 2002. godini izvedeni su radovi na realizaciji kompleksa etnoparka lociranoga u produžetku seoskog naselja Grad s karakterističnim planinskim uvjetima.

Radovi su prilagodeni tradicionalnom načinu građenja. Izvedena je rekonstrukcija postojećih tipova kuća, karakterističnih za ovo područje. Etnopark je na maloj površini od oko 5 500 m<sup>2</sup>. Etnopark je srazmjeran veličini općine Delčevo sa 12 000 stanovnika. Etnokompleks je lociran u blizini međunarodne granice i očekuje se optimalna posjećenosnost.

Objekti koji su dio kompleksa karakteristični su za cijelu regiju, ali i za šire područje u istočnom dijelu Makedonije. Primjenjeni su materijali koji se mogu naći u okolini, i koji su se upotrebljavali tradicionalno kao građevinski materijal. Primjenom autentične tehnike u obradi i ugradnji materijala postignuta je trajnost gradevine. Rekonstrukcijom je postignut identičan izgled s tradicionalnim građevinama, koje su na ovim prostorima opstale stoljećima. Realizirani su sljedeći objekti.

### Kuća 1 - prizemna kuća

Na osnovi postojećih jednostavnih kuća u ovoj regiji, pristupilo se rekonstrukciji prizemnih kuća.

Ovaj tip kuće sadrži prostoriju: **kuća** koja je obvezni dio svakog objekta. Na sredini prostorije je ognjište otvorenoga ili poloutvorenog tipa postavljeno na jednoj strani pored zida. Ova prostorija ima prednji ulaz - **glavna vrata** i **mala vrata** sa zadnje strane, koja su korištena za brzo izlaženje. Druga prostorija je **odaja**. Ova prostorija nema ognjište i povezana je direktnom komunikacijom sa **tremom** i **kućom**. U odnosu na enterijer ova prostorija sadrži **mindere** koji su ugrađeni u konstrukciju zida i police koje su postavljene po cijeloj dužini zidova. Tavanska obrada ove prostorije izvedena je dekorativno obradenim daskama, čime se potencira želja graditelja za formiranjem reprezentativnog prostora.

In the year 2002, works were carried out on the creation of the ethnographic park complex. The ethnographical park is situated in the extension of the rural settlement of Grad with characteristic mountainous conditions.

Works were adjusted to the traditional manner of building. The existing types of houses characteristic for that area were reconstructed. The ethnographic park covers the area of approximately 5500 square metres. Its size is proportionate to the size of the municipality of Delčevo with 12,000 inhabitants. The ethnographic complex is situated in the vicinity of the international border, and we expect the optimum number of visitors.

The buildings that make a part of the complex are characteristic for the entire region, and for the extensive region in the eastern part of Macedonia as well. Materials were used that could be found in the surroundings and which were traditionally used in building. Usage of the authentic technique in the treatment and integration of material has brought about the lastiness of the structure. The reconstruction resulted in the identical appearance to that of traditional buildings, which have held out in these parts over the centuries. The following buildings were reconstructed:

### House 1 – A Groundfloor House

The existing simple houses in this region were models for the reconstruction of ground floor houses.

This type of house consists of a room called **kuća (house)**, which makes an obligatory part of each house. In the middle of the room there is an open or semi-open fireplace, situated on one side by the wall. This room has a front entrance – **glavna vrata (the main door)**, and a back entrance – **mala vrata (the little door)**. The latter was used for fast exit. The second room is **odaja** (the chamber). There is no fireplace in it, and it is directly connected with **trem (the porch)** and **kuća (the house)**. There are **minderi (settees, sofas)** in this room, which are integrated into the structure of the wall, and shelves placed along the entire length of the walls.

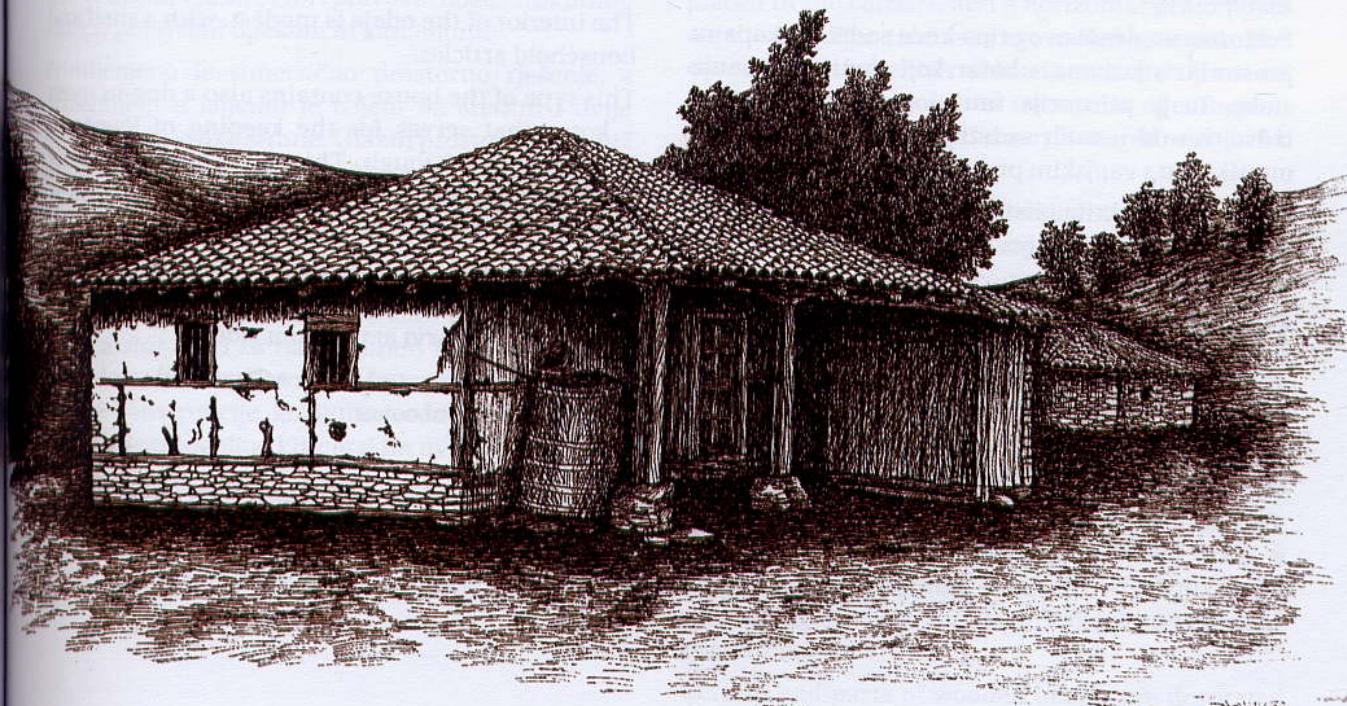
Primijenjena je konstrukcija s masivnim kamenim zidovima i skeletna konstrukcija - **bondručna**. Bondručna konstrukcija je nosiva s horizontalnim i vertikalnim drvenim gredama. Prazne površine ispunjene su granama, isprepletenim u horizontalnom pravcu. Zidovi su s vanjske i unutrašnje strane premazani smjesom blata i slame koja omogućuje izolaciju zidne konstrukcije i oblikuje fasadu kuće.

Pokrovna konstrukcija je izvedena s četvorovodnim krovom s primjenom tradicionalne opeke. Izgraden je dimnjak od kamena sa ispušnim kanalom iz ognjišta, vidljiv na pokrovnoj konstrukciji.

The ceiling in this room is made of decoratively worked boards. It emphasises the desire of the constructor to create a representative space.

The structure with massive stone walls and a shell (frame) construction – **bondruč-** was applied. **Bondruč** is a bearing structure with horizontal and vertical wooden beams. Empty parts are filled with horizontally interwoven branches. Walls are coated with a mixture of mud and straw on both the inner and the outer sides for the purpose of insulation of the wall structure. At the same time, it forms the facade of the house.

The covering structure is in the form of a foursided roof, with traditional bricks. A stone chimney, with the exhaust canal from the fireplace is visible on the covering structure.



**Specifični tip prizemne kuće s trijemom, etno park Pijanec, Delčeva**/Specific type of the single story house with the porch in the Ethno Museum Pijanec

## Kuća 2 - kuća u dva nivoa

U prostornoj organizaciji kuće koja je locirana na kosom terenu, uključen je ukopani podrum. Najveći dio ovoga tipa kuće formiran je u prizemlju s podrumskom prostorijom, ukopanom u kosom terenu. Takva koncepcija karakteristična je za ovu regiju, a i u širem dijelu istočne Makedonije.

Ova kuća prostorno sadrži dvije zatvorene prostorije u prizemnom dijelu - **kuću** i **odaju**. U prizemlju je **čardak**, preko kojega se direktno ulazi u **kuću**, koja ima ulogu centralnoga prostora s više funkcija i komunikaciju s **odajom**. Pored glavnog ulaza, sa zadnje strane kuće nalaze se mala vrata (sporedni ulaz) koja povezuju dvorište s unutrašnjim prostorom u kući. Ognjište u kući je postavljeno na sredini prostorije, ima primitivni oblik i oko njega su organizirane sve kućne aktivnosti.

Enterijer u **odaji** je skroman s policom i kućanskim predmetima.

Postorno uređenje ovog tipa kuće sadrži i ukopanu prostoriju s jaslama - **kotar** koji služi za čuvanje stoke. Ta je prostorija funkcionalno i prostorno izdvojena od ostalih sadržaja i ima direktnu komunikaciju s vanjskim prostorom.

Noseći konstruktivni sistem je sa zidovima od kamena, iznad temeljnih stopa. S prednje strane je čardak sa ugradenim **ambarom**.

Kao tradicionalni način pokrivanja, za krovni pokrov primijenjena je slama.

## House 2 – a Two-Levelled House

A dug-in basement is included in the organisation of the space in the house that is situated on the sloping terrain. The major part of this type of house if formed on the groundfloor with a basement space dug into the sloping terrain. This concept was characteristic for this region, as well as in the extended part of eastern Macedonia.

This house consists of two closed rooms on the groundfloor – **kuća** and **odaja**. There is also **čardak** (**a closed terrace**) on the groundfloor leading directly into the **kuća**, which has a role of the central space with several functions, and is connected with the **odaja**. In addition to the main entrance, there is also a small door (a side entrance) at the rear side of the house. This door connects the yard with the interior of the house. The fireplace is placed in the middle of the **kuća**, it is of a primitive form, and all household activities are organised around it.

The interior of the **odaja** is modest, with a shelf and household articles.

This type of the house contains also a dug-in room – **kotar** that serves for the keeping of livestock, with a fodder-through. This space is functionally and spatially separated from other rooms, and is directly connected with the outdoor space.

The bearing structure system consists of stone walls above foundations. There is a **čardak** with the built-in **ambar** (**granary**) at the front side.

The house is covered with a thatched roof, as a traditional way of covering.

### Kuća 3 - kuća u dva nivoa

U evolutivnom razvoju kuće u ovoj regiji, s porastom porodice, razvija se prostorna koncepcija u dva nivoa. Ovaj tip stanovanja je najsavršeniji i dominira od kraja 19. do početka 20. stoljeća.

Prizemlje je jednim dijelom ukopano u konfiguraciju terena, sa zidom od kamena kao konstruktivnim osloncem, nad kojim se nadograđuje bondručna konstrukcija.

Zidovi na katu izvedeni su od pletenog zida, premanog smjesom od blata i slame. Konstrukcija dimnjaka u odnosu na gabarit kuće je s vanjske strane i postavlja se vertikalno.

Pokrovna konstrukcija oslanja se na centralnu nosaću gredu - most, iznad koje su postavljene kose grede - majii na uglavima i horizontalna greda - pojaz na vrhu. Poprečne grede nazivaju se martaci i na njih se oslanja pokrov, opeka ili slama. S gornje strane dimnjaka su otvori pravokutnoga i trokutnog oblika, pokriveni opekom ili kamenom.

Primijenjeno je simetrično prostorno rješenje, s prizemljem u kojemu je trijem na sredini i dvije prostorije sa svake strane. Ulazni prostor naziva se i **gezentija**. Na katu u sredini je čardak, a sa strane su dvije odaje s ognjištem. Ovdje se pojavljuje erkerni ispust, produžetak čardaka, po cijeloj širini osnove.

Sastavni dio čardaka je podignuti prostor - **sofa**, lociran na prednjoj strani erkeru. Tijekom dana ovaj prostor služi za rad i odmor. Pokrivanje je izvedeno starom opekom, sa četvorovodnim tipom krovne konstrukcije, koja u najvećoj mjeri oblikom odgovara podneblju i klimatskim uvjetima.

Na određenim dijelovima završetka drvenih greda izvedena je vanjska dekoracija (kod završetka stubova i na uglavima). Najčešće se upotrebljava geometrijska dekoracija sa zasjecima.

### House 3 – a Two-Levelled House

Parallelly with the growth of the family, the spatial concept of a two-levelled house was created in the course of evolution of the house in this region. This type of dwelling represents the most perfect form dominating between the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth centuries.

The groundfloor is partly dug into the configuration of the terrain, with a stone wall serving as a structural support, on which a **bondruč** structure is subsequently built.

The walls on the first floor are made of the interwoven branches coated with a mixture of mud and straw. The chimney is proportionate to the dimensions of the house. It is on the outer side and vertical.

The covering structure leans on the central girder – **most**, above which the beams **majii** are diagonally placed in the corners, and a horizontal beam **pojas** on the top. The traverses are called **martaci**. The cover consisting either of bricks or thatch leans on them. There are square or triangular openings on the upper part of the chimney, covered with brick or stone.

The space is symmetrically divided: there is a porch in the middle of the groundfloor and two rooms at each side. The entrance area is called **gezentija**. There is a **čardak (closed terrace)** in the middle of the first floor, with two rooms with fireplaces at the sides. Here is also a bay window, an extension of the čardak, along the entire width of the base.

**Sofa** makes an integral part of the **čardak**. It is an elevated area situated on the front side of the bay window. During the day, this area is used for work and rest. The house is covered with old brick, a foursided type of roofing structure, which fits to the greatest extent with the environment and climatic conditions.

Certain end parts of wooden beams are decorated (the end parts of buttresses and on the corners) and these ornaments are mostly geometrical in their form with slashes.

## Enterier

U sastavu tradicionalne kuće su predmeti za svakodnevnu upotrebu: sanduk za čuvanje brašna, sto - **sofra, načve-** za pripremu kruha, otvorene police u zidu - **dolapke**, a verige su iznad ognjišta. Drvena polica sa posudem, **bardacima i buklinjima**, naziva se **vodarnik**.

U domaćinstvu, oko ognjišta nalaze se ove posude: sadžak, podnica i vršnik za pečenje, grne - posuda za čuvanje hrane, činija - panica, čukalka, brkaljka, vrčeve u svim veličinama.

**Mlin** se sastoji od radne prostorije s mehanizmom za okretanje mlinskog kamena. U istoj prostoriji zaprimaju se zrnasti plodovi za mljevenje, a u isto vrijeme. U ovoj prostoriji nalazi se ognjište za grijanje prostorije, osvjetljenje i pripremu hrane. Da bi mlinski kamen pravilno funkcionirao, ugraden je mehanizam koji omogućuje racionalnu upotrebu i prijenos gotovog, samljevenog proizvoda.

Konstruktivni sastav mlina sličan je konцепцији kuće. Osnovna konstrukcija u masivnom sistemu s kamenim zidovima, ukopanim u zemlju prilagodena je konfiguraciji terena.

Pokrivanje mlina izvedeno je na tradicionalan način - slamom iznad drvene nosive konstrukcije, za obje strane.

U odnosu na priljev i jačinu vode te povećane potrebe porodice, iskorištava se i po nekoliko vodotoka, ali je ipak uobičajena pojавa jednoga.

Poljoprivredni objekti nalaze se u dvorištu u neposrednoj blizini kuće. **Kotar** je od kuće izdvojeni objekt koji služi za čuvanja stoke. Obično je to jedna prostorija, a rijede dvije.

Konstruktivno, *kotar* ima sličnu formu i obradu zidova kao i kuća.

**Košara** se postavlja na odabrano poravnano mjesto. Pripreme se vertikalne grede koje su grubo obrađene, pričvršćene s kosnicima na kutovima i kod vrata. Između se umeću dabove grane - **feke**. Zidovi su formirani na konstrukciju od drvenih stubova, sa ispunom između njih. Prostorije su visoke oko 160 cm, radi boljeg zagrijavanja prostora, i dovoljno su

## Interior

Household articles for everyday usage make an integral part of the traditional house. They are: a trunk for the storing of flour, a table – **sofra, načve** for the preparation of bread, open shelves on the wall – **dolapke**, and chains – **verige** hang above the fireplace. A wooden shelf with various dishes and pots – **bardaci and buklinji** is called **vodarnik**.

There are also the following pots, pans and bowls around the fireplace: **sadjak, podnica and vršnik** used for baking, **grne** for the keeping of food, **panica, čukalka, brkaljka** (dishes), and jugs in different sizes.

**Mlin – the mill** consists of the working area with a mechanism for the turning of the millstone. The grainy products are brought to this area and immediately ground. There is also a fireplace for the heating and lighting of this room, and for preparation of food. A mechanism enabling rational usage and transfer of the ground product is built in for the purpose of regular functioning of the millstone.

The structure of the mill is similar to that of the house. The basic structure is made of a massive system with stone walls dug into the earth and adjusted to the configuration of the terrain.

The mill is covered in the traditional manner, with thatch placed over the wooden bearing structure on both sides.

Depending on the inflow and power of water and the increasing needs of the family, several inflows can be used, although only one is customary.

The farming buildings are situated in the yard, in the direct vicinity of the house. **Kotar** is a separate building and serves for the keeping of livestock. It usually consists of one, seldom of two areas. Its structure and walls are similar to those of the house.

**Košara** is placed on the selected levelled place. Vertical, roughly worked beams are fixed with **kosnici** – diagonally placed beams in the corners and by the door. Oak branches – **feke** are interwoven inbetween. Walls are formed on the structure

široke za čuvanje dobitka. Pokrovna konstrukcija je drvena s nosivim gredama koje formiraju oštri kut i obli vanjski oblik, sa slamom kao tradicionalnim pokrovom.

**Ambar** se uvjek gradi ispred kuće, a u granici dvořista, služi za spremanje većih količina zrnastih plodova, za potrebe obitelji. I ovaj objekt, kao i kuća, konstruktivno je riješen s bondručnom konstrukcijom.

Zidovi ambara najčešće su od pletenog pruća - pletak.

#### Tip 1

Prostor ambara najčešće je podijeljen na otvoreni dio kao trijem, i zatvoren i dio s ujednačenim pregradama - **sosaci**. S unutrašnje strane premašan je smjesom od blata, radi izolacije i zaštite od štetočina. Zatvoren dio najčešće je povezan drvenim vratima, odakle se postavlja platforma za lakše rukovanje pregradama.

#### Tip 2

Dруги tip karakterističan za ovo područje je ambar sa platformom na prednjem dijelu, s funkcijom nagnane površine koja omogućuje pristup zatvorenom dijelu s pregradama. Na prednjem dijelu nalaze se dvije pregrade, odakle se izvlači spremljeni proizvod. Pokrivanje je uobičajeno na tradicionalan način, slamom.

**Pećnica** je pomoći objekt postavljen u neposrednoj blizini kuće, a služi za pečenje kruha. Konstruktivni sistem je sa stranično postavljenim kamenim zidovima, koji formiraju otvor na sredini sa zasvođenom konstrukcijom, i s otvorom na donjoj strani za čišćenje pepela.

Pećnica je pokrivena drvenom konstrukcijom s kamenim pločama na gornjoj strani.

**Mostovi** su ponajčešći objekti u područjima kojima teku rijeke. Oblast Pijanec uglavnom je planinska oblast s brojnim izvorima i rijekama, preko kojih mostovi omogućuju komunikaciju.

made of wooden buttresses with fillings. Rooms are approximately 160 cm high so that they can be easier heated, and sufficiently wide for the storing of products. The covering structure of **košara** is made of wooden girders forming a sharp angle. Their outer sides are rounded. The structure is covered with thatch, as the traditional manner of roofing.

**Ambar** - the grannary is always situated in front of the house, within the yard, and serves for the storing of larger quantities of grainy products for the needs of the family. This building, like the house itself, has **bondruč** structure. The walls of the **ambar** are mostly made of interwoven brushwood – **pletak**.

#### Type 1

**Ambar** is mostly divided into an open part in the form of a porch, and a closed part with uniform partitionings – **sosaci**. The interior part is coated with mud mixture that should protect it from the pests, and serve as isolation at the same time. The closed part is mostly connected with a wooden door where a platform is placed for the purpose of easier handling of movable partitionings.

#### Type 2

The second type is characteristic for this region. It is the **ambar** with a platform in the front part serving as a contact area and enabling the access to the closed partitioned part. There are two partitionings in the front part from which stored products are dragged. It is covered in the traditional way, with thatch.

**Pećnica** represents an ancillary building, situated in the direct vicinity of the house and serving for the baking of bread. The structure consists of stone walls on the sides, forming an opening in the middle, with arched ceiling structure and an opening on the lower part for the cleaning of ashes. It is covered with wooden structure and stone boards on the upper part.

**Bridges** -**mostovi** are the most frequently present structures in the regions with rivers. The Pijanec area is mainly mountainous, with numerous springs and rivers, and bridges placed accross them enable the communication.

**Most 1**

Najčešće primjenjivana konstrukcija mostova u Makedoniji je kamena, s ručno formiranim otvorima. Ovaj tip mosta podizan je u dužem vremenskom periodu, čak nekoliko stoljeća. Mostovi od obradenih blokova pripadaju tradicionalnoj formi i uspješno se uklapaju s ostalim objektima etnoparka.

**Most 2**

Drugi tip tradicionalne arhitektonске forme mosta u osnovi se sastoji od nosećih kamenih stopa, iznad kojih je postavljena ograda od drvenih greda. Konstrukcija ovog mosta omogućuje primjenu dva materijala i uspješno je uklopljena u jednu cjelinu.

Kompleks u jednu cjelinu zaokružuje ograda oko etnoparka. Ograda je izrađena unaprijed pripremljenim segmentima, u jednoj liniji.

Ispred glavnog ulaza funkciran je kompleks a omogućeno je i suvremeno opremljenim parkiralištem, a prilaznom stazom omogućen je lakši pristup.

Pored ovih sadržaja u kompleksu su predviđeni suvremena oprema, ograda, kiosci, informativni centri, klupe, osvjetljenje i dr.

Osobito je zapažena autentičnost mjesta, izbor i ujednačenost odabranih građevina. Autentičnost je postignuta rekonstrukcijom objekata u njihovoј originalnoj veličini.

Ovim kompleksom omogućen je spoj tradicije i suvremene namjene prostora - kompleksa koji ima osobiti značaj za razvoj regije u kulturnoškom smislu.

Konačna realizacija ovog kompleksa predviđena je u toku 2003. godine, i obuhvatila bi tradicionalne zanate, tradicionalnu kuhinju, muzejski prostor i restoranski dio.

Osim svih karakterističnih građevina u originalnom obliku, na jednome mestu, na autentičan način bi se eksponirali i predmeti, i to u autentičnoj sredini.

Predviđeno je da etnokompleks, osim muzeološke uloge, postane i aktivni kulturni centar, gdje bi se prikazivali različiti sadržaji sa starom narodnom tradicijom (običaji, zanati, blagdani, narodne ma-

**Bridge 1**

The mostly used bridge structure in Macedonia is that of stone, with manually formed openings. This type of the bridge was used over the period of several centuries. The bridges made of dressed blocks belong to the traditional form and successfully fit with other buildings of the ethnographic park.

**Bridge 2**

The second type of the traditional architectural form of the bridge consists basically of the stone foundations above which a wooden beam fence is placed. The structure of this bridge enables successful integration of two materials into one whole.

The complex is rounded up into one whole by the fence surrounding the ethnographic park. It is made of the segments prepared in advance and placed in one row.

There is a modern parking lot in front of the main entrance, and the access road enables easy access to the park. It is also planned to provide it with modern equipment – a fence, kiosks, information centres, benches lighting, etc.

The authenticity of this place, the choice and uniformity of selected buildings, is particularly emphasized. The authenticity is achieved by the reconstruction of the buildings in their original size. This complex provides the combination of tradition and modern usage of the area that is of particular importance for the development of this region in the culturological sense.

It is planned that the organisation of this complex would be completed in the course of the year 2003. It would include traditional crafts, traditional dishes, the museum area and a restaurant. In addition to the presentation of all characteristic buildings in their original form, various objects would be exhibited at one place, in the authentic milieu.

It is planned that, in addition to its museological role, the ethnographic complex assumes also the role of an active cultural centre where various traditional folk events would be presented (customs, crafts, holidays, folk manifestations, carnavals,

nifestacije, karnevali i dr). Dopunsku aktivnost bi predstavljao centar za edukaciju, kulturne manifestacije, tradicionalne sajmove, stručne skupove i druge aktivnosti.

Ovaj kompleks je prvi realizirani etnopark na području Makedonije, i njegovo postojanje označava, nadam se, veću afirmaciju i primjenu ovakvog načina muzejske prezentacije.

etc.). An education centre, cultural manifestations, traditional fairs, professional gatherings, etc., would represent an additional activity.

This complex is the first organised ethnographic park on the territory of Macedonia, and, I hope, it represents a substantial recognition in the implementation of this manner of museum presentation.