

"A Peek into Our Collection"

Exhibit 2020-2022

Created using the Museum's own collection, this exhibit displays items that hold cultural, social and political significance in Serbian life from the late eighteenth to the nineteenth century. It includes a collection of texts from important Serbian writers, a Serbian dictionary by Vuk Karadzic, coins, military medals, jewellery, musical instruments, hand woven tapestry and much more. Several photos of artifacts currently on the display are included here. We recommend that you visit us and explore this amazing collection.

A - *Milos, Marko i Vila / Milos, Marko and the Fairy* painted by Paja Jovanovic 1906.

B - *St. Sava Blessing the Children* reproduction painted by Uros Predic, 1921

C - *Migration of the Serbs* painted by Baltic Milan 1989/91

D - *Painting of Jug Bogdan and His Nine Sons*. Artist unknown

A & C - The original artist of *Milos, Marko and the Fairy* as well as *Migration of the Serbs* was Paja Jovanovic. Born in the Vrsac, Jovanovic was the premier portraitist of Europe having painted for Emperor Franz Joesph I of Austria.

B - Saint Sava was a Serbian prince, Orthodox monk, and the first Archbishop of the autocephalous Serbian Church. Remembered as the founder of Serbian law, and a diplomat, Sava established the monastery of Hilandar and he authored Serbias first Serbian language church-state consitution, known as zakonopravilo.

D - Vratko Nemanjić was a Serbian noble and father of Prince Lazar's spouse Milica. Serbian epic poetry identifies him as Yug Bogdan ("South Bogdan") or Ljutica Bogdan ("Irate Bogdan"), a hero in the Battle of Kosovo. Originally painted by Adam Stefanović (1832-1887), this piece depicts Bogdan and his sons from the epic. Vratko Nemanjić was a descendent of Vukan Nemanjić, the brother of Saint Sava.





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E



F



G

E - Hand carved wooden spoons

F - Hand carved decanters and a vase.

G - Srpski Knjizevni Glasnik (Serbian Literary Herald) published in 1934

F - The ornately carved wooden vase and decanters were purchased from an open market in Zadar, Dalmatia. Donated by Mr. Milan Dobrich.

G - Featured in the exhibition are volumes 12 and 13 of the Srpski Knjizevni Glasnik (Serbian Literary Herald) published in 1934. Based out of Belgrade and founded in 1901. The journal published a variety of writing styles including prose, short stories, and political and social commentary. Some of the most influential Serbian journalists published with the Serbian Literary Herald during the early and mid-twentieth century.



H

H - Vintage filigree jewelry from Yugoslavia dated between the 1920s to 1940s. Materials include silver used to create chains and links and the use of vintage blue stones for decoration.



I

H - Jewellery from Sarajevo and Yugoslavia

I - Military medals and coins from the nineteenth century.

I - Included in this collection are coins from the early to the late twentieth century as well as Royal Yugoslavian Air force Wings, Order of the White Eagle medal, King Peter I of Serbian Medal, and a Memorial medal of the Yugoslavia National Resistance Movement.

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J

J - Tamburica



K

K -Gusle and Bow



L

L - Wooden frula (flute) with twin pipes

M - Gaida made from goat skin

N - Accordion



M



N

J - Tamburica is a long-necked lute popular in Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Hungary, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The variety of tamburica shapes known today were developed in Serbia and Croatia near the end of the 19th century. The body of the tamburica was pear-shaped until the middle of the nineteenth century.

K - Gusle is a single-stringed musical instrument traditionally used in the Dinarides region of Southeastern Europe. The instrument is always accompanied by singing; musical folklore, specifically epic poetry. The player holds the instrument vertically between their knees and plays with the left hand.

L - Frula also known as svirala or jedinka, is a musical instrument traditionally played in Serbia. It is typically made of wood and has six holes. It does not use strings or membranes to create sound. The frula was often used by shepherds who would play while tending their flocks.

M - Gaida is a bagpipe from southeastern Europe. Gaida bags are generally made of sheep or goat hide. The blowpipe is a short, conical wooden or bone tube in which the player blows to refill the bag.

N - The accordion is a very popular celebration instrument and has become a significant aspect of Serbian identity. The dugmetara (Bayan) accordion differs from others as it is a 6-row accordion of the b-system with a flat keyboard and cabin.



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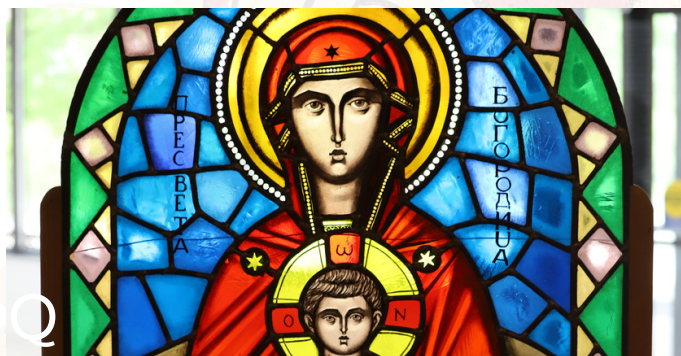
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O



P



Q

O - Model of Ravanic Monastery. constructed by Mr. Jovan Milojevic 1989 and restored by Neda Laketic-Soc, 2019.

P - Model of Gracanica Church constructed by Mr. Robert Markovic.

Q - First stained glass window from Gracanica Church.

R - A wool hand woven Kilim from Yugoslavia, C. 1930.



R

O - The monastery Ravanica and its church of the Ascension of the Lord occupy an especially important place in Serbian medieval history. The monastery and church played a significant role in the development of Serbian architecture, ornamental sculpture, and painting. The monastery was built in 1375-1377.

P - Gracanica Church was built in 1952 and funded by the community. The design was inspired by the Gracanica monastery in Kosovo.

Q - This stained glass window was made by Chicago artist Sirio Tonelli. It is depicting the Presveta Bogorodica (Most Holy Theotokos) and was the original stained glass window from Gracanica church.

R - A kilim is a tapestry rug traditionally made in Pirot, a city and administrative center in south-eastern Serbia. A vertical loom is used to create ornate and geometric designs.