



AGRICULTURAL
MUSEUM - KULPIN



A GUIDE

THROUGH THE MUSEUM COMPLEX

THE MUSEUM OF VOJVODINA
THE MUSEUM COMPLEX - KULPIN
THE AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM

Address: Trg oslobođenja 7, 21472 Kulpin

Phone: +381(0)021/786-266

E-mail: poljmuzej@nadlanu.com

web: www.muzejvojvodine.org.rs



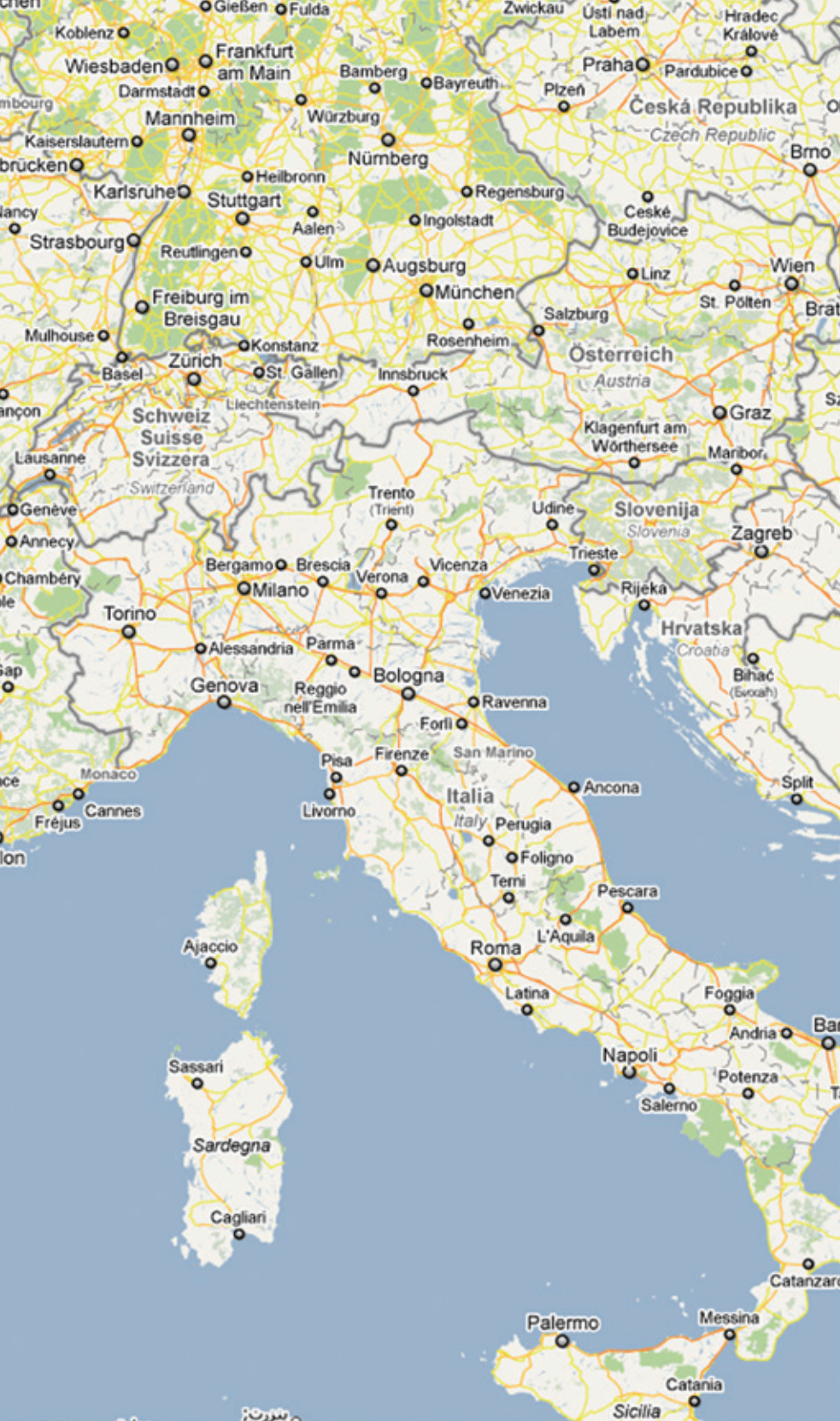
AGRICULTURAL
MUSEUM- KULPIN
ПОЉОПРИВРЕДНИ
МУЗЕЈ КУЛПИН

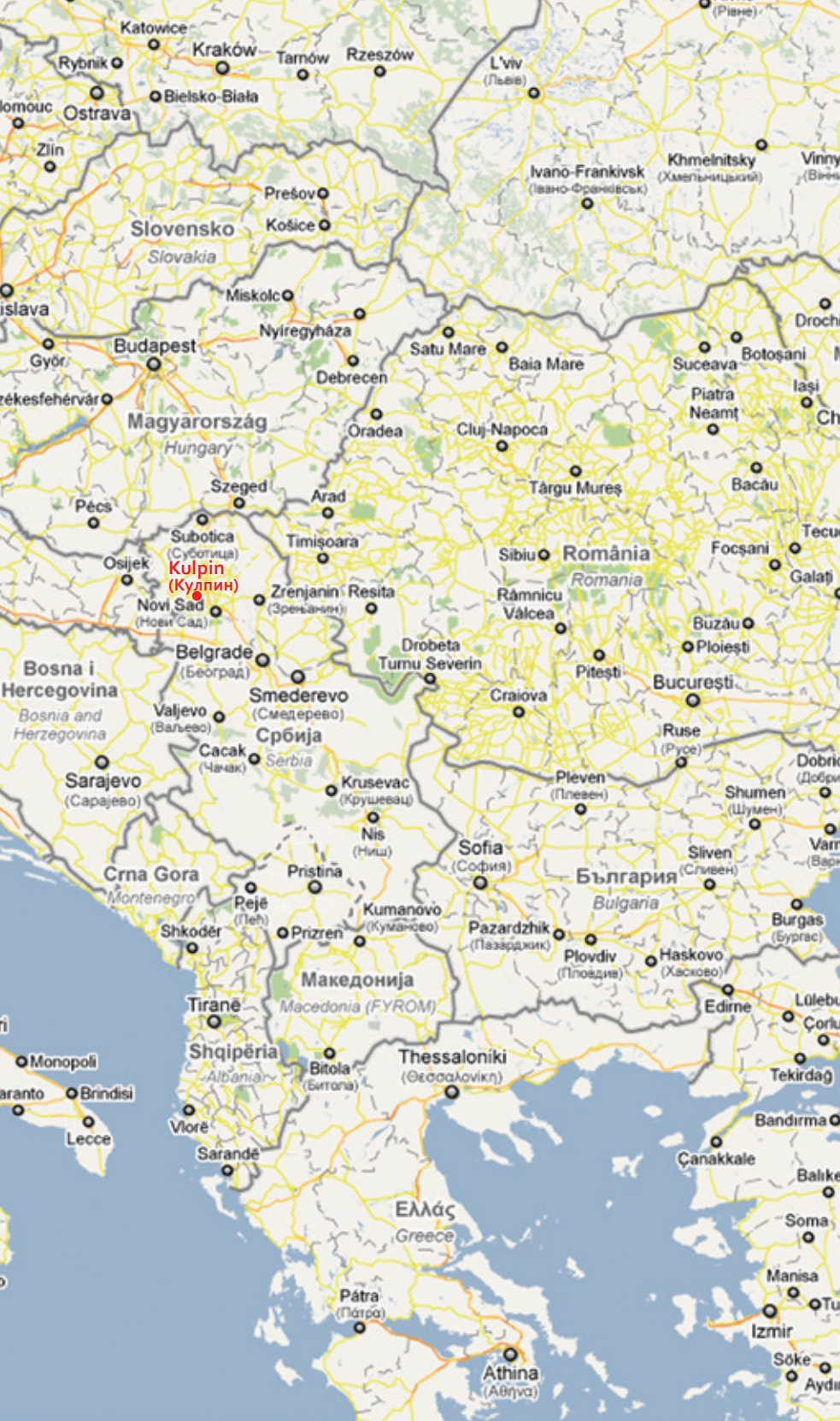
A GUIDE

THROUGH THE

MUSEUM COMPLEX

Novi Sad, 2013







C O N T E N T

page

History

07

The Agricultural Museum

15

Pavilion 1

19

Ploughing Tools

20

Wheat Growing Through History

22

Hop Growing Through History

23

Brewing Through History

24

Hemp Growing Through History

25

Broomcorn Growing And Broom-Making Through History

26

Tobacco And Pipes-From The Seeds To The Smoke

27

Cattle Raising Through History

29

Dairy Farming Through History

30

Traditional Sheep Breeding In Vojvodina

31

Hog Breeding-Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow

33

Pavilion 2

35

The Exhibition Of Old Agricultural Machines And Tools

38

The Estate Building

41

The Big Mansion

45

The Exhibition Of Antique Furniture

49

The Small Mansion

53

The Park

57

Objects Of Traditional Countryside Culture

61





HISTORY



The Museum at Kulpin comprises the nucleus settlement from the second half of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. This compound of buildings consists of two mansions with extra facilities, built by the members of the noble Stratimirović family, encapsulating the gardens, the old school building, the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Parochial House. Although historically not belonging to the same epoch, the Slovak Evangelical Church, built between 1875-1879 as well as the house where Patriarch Đorđe Branković was born, later reconstructed in 1899 to become a Serbian religious school, are also part of this complex.

The settlement, once situated on the grounds of the today's Kulpin and its vicinity, occurred in historical sources as early as in the 13th century. Hungarian King Bela (1235-1270) donated it as a present to the Posh family. The Hungarian sources mention it in the 14th and 15th centuries, under the names *Kurpee* and *Kwolpi*. In the Serbian sources, the toponym Kulpin first occurred as one of the venues ruled by Đurađ Branković, in the first half of the 15th century. Some data also prove that Kulpin was a settlement during the Ottoman rule.

The settlement was left barren after the Peace Treaty of Karlowitz (1699), when these territories got liberated from the Turks. In 1745 Empress Maria Theresa donated it to the Vučković-Stratimirović Serbian family, originated from Herzegovina, for their military merits gained in the war against the Ottomans. During the Austro-Turkish War, in 1737, the Stratimirović brothers - Bogić, Tomo, Ivan and Nikola – initiated an uprising in Herzegovina. The then Serbian Patriarch, Arsenije Šakabenta IV Jovanović, called the Serbian rebels from the Serbian mountain tribes with the Arbanasi-Klimentes to provide military support to Austria. They clashed with the Turkish army near Novi Pazar, Sjenica and Nova Varoš. The superior Turkish troops forced the Austrian army and the rebels to retreat. Fearing Turkish reprisals, Patriarch, along with his escort and people, set off to the north. Rebels from Herzegovina also took part in this so-called Second Migration. In the autumn of that same year, the two Stratimirović brothers: Bogić and Ivan set off to Vienna with Prince Alex Miličević. Their intention was to convey a message to the king from the people of Herzegovina, saying that they were willing to help Austria with 30,000 lads in the war against the Ottomans. With the help of Count Herberstein, military commander in Krajina and Croatian Ban Joseph Esterhazy, they were received by Emperor Karl VI. As the proof of this proposal, they subsequently obtained and handed over a "Statement" approved by Herzegovinian Parliament and representatives, signed by 42 prominent Herzegovinian leaders. Among other requests, there was one asking Austria to send military troops to Herzegovina. The War Council accepted this offer. At that point, however, it was not possible to send troops. Turkish troops were entrenched along the Sava and the Una rivers, therefore, Bogić and Ivan, with other Herzegovinian refugees, joined the Austrians in waging war against the Ottomans in the area of the Military Border. The war ended with the Belgrade Peace Treaty in 1739, which definitely confirmed the Sava and the Danube rivers as the border between Austria and Turkey. Since Bosnia and Herzegovina stayed within Turkey, the Bučković-Stratimirović brothers approached Empress Maria Theresa with a plead to let several hundreds of families from Herzegovina settle down permanently in Austrian territory. The Empress accepted their plead and granted a noble title

to the family. By a Charter, issued July 17th 1745, she donated Kulpin to them with 10,000 „jutro“ (1 jutro - about 3acres) of land. The Stratimirović family kept 3,200 *jutro* of land. Each brother got 800 *jutro*, and the rest of the land was, excepting the meadows, divided into 80 "sessions" and further divided up into halves or quarters and awarded to recently settled down families,



Bogić Vučković Stratimirović

except that each of the two brothers was eligible to harvest tithes from his 20 sessions. It is believed that at that time about 200 families moved from Herzegovina and settled down at Kulpin.

The Stratimirovićs built their houses on the edges of a large meadow-called the Valley. At first, the houses were small and temporary, but later on, big mansions were erected. One of them was located where the today's Slovak Evangelical Church building stands. The so called small mansion (from the



second half of the 18th century) and the big mansion (kaštel), built in 1826, have been saved from those times. On the opposite side of the valley, across the street, the Orthodox Church, the Parochial House, the Serbian School and the Municipal Hall were built.

The Orthodox Church was erected between 1809-1813 on the grounds of the former small stave church. The church was dedicated to the Ascension of Jesus Christ (the feast known among the people as Ascension Day), decorated



The Lord's Ascension Church

by a beautiful iconostasis, the work of a renowned artist Jovan Kljajić (1846-1862). The churchyard is now the burial site of several members of the Stratimirović family.

While raising the settlement, the Stratimirović family got indebted soon following their settling down. In 1756, by an agreement, they relinquished the right of collecting revenues from the lease for the period of 10 years, transferring this right to Baron Frano Brnjaković. This was the year that appeared in documents as the beginning of settling in of Slovaks at Kulpin. Today, Slovaks are the majority population in this settlement.



The Slovak Evangelical Church

Michal Harminc (1869-1964), a famous Slovak architect, and Felix Kutlik (1883-1954), a publicist and businessman, originated from this region.

The Stratimirović family yielded to posterity several prominent and educated individuals. Among them, the most outstanding ones were Stefan and Đorđe Stratimirović. Stefan Stratimirović, Karlovac Metropolitan (1790-1836), was the spiritual and ideological leader of the Serbian people in the Hapsburg Monarchy for a couple of decades. With skilful and perceptive policy, he supported the Serb liberation struggle during the First and Second Serbian Uprising against the Ottomans. He gained merits for establishing the first Serbian high school (1791) and the first Theological Seminary (1794) in Sremski Karlovci (Karlowitz), the high school in Novi Sad (1810), the Teachers' College in Sentandreja (Szentendre) (1811), along with icon painting colleges and several other educational and cultural institutions. Đorđe Stratimirović (1822-1908) was the commander of the Serbian army in the revolution of 1848/49. The Serbian people's struggle aimed at gaining national rights within Austria resulted in Serbian - Vojvodina. Đorđe actively



Đorđe Stratimirović



Stefan Stratimirović

served in the Austrian military from 1849 and attained the rank of Major General. On behalf of Austria, he served diplomatic missions in Montenegro, in Corfu, in Epirus, Serbia and Italy.

The manor and major part of the estate were bought from the Stratimirovićs by Matej Semzo od Kamjanike. This Hungarian family was managing Kulpin estate only for a short time. They sold the estate to Lazar Dunderški in 1889.

The Dunderški family had been managing the estate up until the end of WWII, more precisely, until 1945. Lazar, with his son Đorđe, contributed a lot to the development of agriculture. Beside Kulpin, this family also owned large estates in Čeb (the today Čelarevo), Kamendin, Bečej, Crna Bara and Hajdučica. The family also owned mansions in Budapest and Novi Sad. In their homes, including Kulpin mansion, they often hosted renowned public figures coming from the cultural and political sphere. The large mansion was refurbished in 1912, after Momčilo Tapavica's design, who was an architect from Novi Sad. The estate was confiscated from the family, under the provisions of the *Agrarian Reform and Colonisation Act*. The Communist Government in the Democratic Federative Yugoslavia limited the allowed landholding maximum to 30 *jutro* (1 *jutro*-3 acres). Territories of land beyond this limit were confiscated and nationalised. By collecting properties from landlords, banks, churches and other real estate owners, a vast area of land became state owned and as such, it was divided up among those, who had not possessed any land, or it was donated to new settlers, who were either planted in from backward areas of the then Yugoslavia, or arrived from territories devastated by war activities. This action resulted in significant transformations regarding agrarian and ownership relations in Vojvodina.



Lazar Dundžerski



Đorđe (Đoka) Dundžerski

Following the Nationalization Act, an agricultural cooperative farm was set up at the Dundžerski family's estate at Kulpin. This cooperative farm was managing the mansion with its extra facilities up until 1991, when the Agricultural Museum commenced managing this complex.

The complex with its both mansions, the park and the ornamented fence have been declared protected venues within the state's cultural heritage patronage. The complex has been recognized as an outstanding cultural monument by the Vojvodina Autonomous Province Assembly.







THE AGRICULTURAL
MUSEUM



Despite the fact that Vojvodina is prevalingly an agricultural area, the idea of establishing an agricultural museum arose relatively lately and it has come about with difficulties, taking up a long time.

The then government did have the intention to build up a museum network in Vojvodina, whereby the initiative for founding an agricultural museum was launched for the first time back in 1948. At that point, the Educational Council and Agricultural Council within the Supreme Executive Committee of the Autonomous Region of Vojvodina signed an agreement on the issue of exempting the Collection from the recently founded Vojvodina Museum and founding a separate Agricultural Museum, under the "management and patronage" of the Agricultural Council. This agreement, however, never got implemented, because the Agricultural Council could provide neither the funding nor facilities for the museum. Therefore, the collection stayed within Vojvodina Museum.

The issue of the Agricultural Museum was put on the agenda again in 1959, following the exhibition called "Agriculture and Farming Cooperation in Vojvodina in the Past and Today", organized by the Association of Agricultural Cooperatives in AP Vojvodina and the Cooperation Archive in Novi Sad. No results, however, came about. Although the Museum was founded and started operating in 1960, its further development soon turned out to be uncertain. Due to the lack of basic working conditions, the Museum had to close up as soon as in 1962. The museum collection was first handed over to the Cooperation Archive, and in 1966 it became the possession of the newly founded Regional Environmental Institute.

The issue of the Agricultural Museum was reconsidered in 1979. This time, the initiative was launched by the Vojvodina Agricultural Technique Association, actually by several fans of vintage agricultural equipment and a few agrarian



companies. The same year, the Association organized an exhibition on vintage agricultural machines at Novi Sad Fair, joining the International Exhibition of Agriculture in Novi Sad. The same exhibition was repeated several times over the following years.

Eventually in 1991, when the collective farm at Kulpin stopped operating, an open competition was announced for leasing the mansion with its extra facilities. The Novi Sad Faculty of Agriculture applied for this competition proposing that the complex should be presented to the would-be Museum of Agriculture. The Executive Council of the AP Vojvodina supported the idea and approved on the initial funding aimed at the renovation of the complex, in order to make it suitable for housing an agricultural museum. Unfortunately, the idea of founding an agricultural museum did not come about at that point either. Instead of an independent museum collection, the Agricultural Museum at Kulpin started operating as a non-governmental organisation. The statutory general assembly was held on January 20th 1993, when the *Statute* of the Museum was approved on. The same year, the entire museum collection, formerly in the possession of the Vojvodina Agricultural Technique Association was relocated to Kulpin from Novi Sad and was given to the Agricultural Museum.

Over the following years, the restoration of the facilities and the gradual completion of the permanent collection was going on, with the support of the Museum of Vojvodina and Novi Sad Faculty of Agriculture. The following exhibitions have been displayed until now: the history of hop gardening, wheat growing, broomcorn, hemp, dairy farming, cattle breeding, hog raising and sheep raising.

Since 2004, the Agricultural Museum has been operating within the Museum of Vojvodina as a department. The latest major reconstruction works on the large mansion were carried out in 2009, the same year when the exhibition of antique furniture was displayed.







1. PAVILION 1



The early exhibitions on the history of agriculture were displayed in the former wheat storehouse. Refurbishment of the premises for housing permanent exhibits started immediately after the foundation of the Museum. In the nineties, several thematic exhibitions were organized on three levels. By their contents, conception and museology aspect, they make up a unique entity showing how the dominant agricultural branches were developing in this part of the world.

The authors of the exhibitions were experts coming from Novi Sad Faculty of Agriculture, Institute of Crop and Vegetable Growing, as well as the Museum of Vojvodina.

The premises in the basement of the pavilion were adapted into a would-be mini-brewery. A small, traditional brewery plant has been planned within the Institute for hop growing, where beer would be brewed in a showroom, available for visitors to taste. The brewery would operate on a commercial basis, but it would also perform as a complement to the exhibition displaying hop growing and it would illustrate the beginnings of the brewing industry.

1/1 PLOUGHING TOOLS

Authors of the exhibition: Ivan Čakan and Filip Forkapić

Ploughing tools have been constantly developing over the centuries. The first tools were small, made from bone remains and materials of similar kind. The so called 'ripper hoes' make the transition toward the first ploughing tools.

The first man made ploughing tool was the wooden single-handed plough. In these territories, it was in use up until the eighteenth century, when it got replaced by the advanced plough type.





Wooden ploughs are the oldest ploughing tools in the territory of Vojvodina we know about. A vast improvement in ploughing came about in the mid nineteenth century, when iron ploughs, produced in factories occurred and rapidly developed into modern tools operated by machine power.

The exhibition displays the advancement of ploughing tools from the pre-historic times, through the Iron Age, Classical Period and the Medieval Period, till the mid twentieth century. Wooden ploughs and the widely used horse driven ploughs, manufactured in factories, have a central position at the exhibition.

Horse driven ploughs, widely used in these territories, were produced in many European factories and artisan workshops (in Germany, England, Austro-Hungary, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Yugoslavia...) and in America, as well. As early as the eighteenth century, more precisely, in 1785, *Ransomes, Sims & Head* factory was founded in England, followed by several other factories in the 19th and mid 20th century: in Germany, *Ackergerätefabrik Hohenheim, Gebr. Eberhardt KG, Rud. Sack KG...*; In Great Britain: *J. & Howart, Clayton & Shuttleworth...*; in Austro-Hungary, or Hungary: *Hofherr-Schrantz-Clayton-Shuttleworth, Kühne E...*; in the Czech Republic: *Rudolf Bächer, Karel Vacek, Ján Červinka...*; in the USA : *John Deere, Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Starbuck & Sons...*

Kula in the Bačka Region was famous for its long tradition of manufacturing horse driven ploughs (artisan workshops Polich and Varga, F. Knefely). In Yugoslavia, the following agricultural machinery factories were established in the first half of the past century: *Metalna* in Štip; *Lipos* in Tuzla; *Agricultural Machinery Equipment (Tvornica poljoprivrednih strojeva)– TPS* in Bosanska Kostajnica; *Lesce* at Bled.

1/2 WHEAT GROWING THROUGH HISTORY

Author of the exhibition: Dr. Ivan Mihaljev, with associates



Wheat is one of the most important plants. It is believed that wheat played a great impact on the cultivation of other field crops.

Bread of highest quality is gained from wheat flour, just as many other bakery products and pasta. Wheat is also used as feed for domestic animals. Due to its great importance, it is cultivated almost all over the world, even where natural conditions are less favourable. Generally, it is wheat among all the field crops, which is produced on largest territories. In this region, wheat is the second most widely grown field crop, coming immediately after maize.

The exhibition has several segments: the origin of wheat growing and how it was being spread, selection and selectors, wheat technology applied through history, wheat protection against weeds and illnesses, traditional harvest and threshing, storage of wheat grains through history.

Beside the documents and photographs, the exhibition also shows some agricultural tools with windmill and watermill models (called „potočare“, because they could be found on small streams, *potok* meaning stream).





1/3,1 HOP GROWING THROUGH HISTORY

*Authors of the exhibition: Dr. Ján Kišgeci, M.A.; Ján Sabo
Jaroslav Lekár, Eng.*

The homeland of the hop plant is the fertile lowland around the Black Sea, at the foot of the Caucasus, in the South East Russia. Hop and the tradition of brewery were brought into the today Middle Europe, during the Great Migration of Nations, where hop was grown in hop fields, called "humunolories".

Later on, hop cultivation spread in other countries and continents, so traditional hop growing areas came about, such as Žatečka District- in the Czech Republic, Halterau District in Germany, East Kent – in England, Yakima-in the USA. Two hop growing areas existed in the former Yugoslavia: in Vojvodina-Bačka, with Bački Petrovac as its center; in Slovenia-Savinjska Valley which centre was in Žalec.

In Vojvodina, the first hop processing equipments were possessed by Count Andrej Hadik (1770, on the estate near Futog). Somewhat later, hop was grown by the Stratimirović family at Kulpin, while the Dunderski family grew hops at Čib. A Slovak teacher, Albert Marčiš from Padina, got hop nursery plants from a Czech hop grower at Hotek's estate. The teacher began growing hops by himself, recommended it to others, therefore, this plant soon became cultivated around Bački Petrovac, the would-be hop growing centre in Vojvodina.

The Association of hop growers from Bačka was established in Sombor, in 1905 with the aim to protect the hop growers' interests. Back in 1906 the Association counted 1,888 members.

In Vojvodina, there were 1,236 ha of territory under hop yards before WW I, out of which only 400 ha remained after the war. Beer was widely sought after, while the quantity of hops was insufficient. Since the demand after hops grew, and the supply was scarce, the price of hops grew rapidly. Therefore, farmers were encouraged to expand their hop fields and the period between 1920 and 1927 became the golden age of hop growing in Vojvodina. Hop gardens were cultivated in almost every part of Vojvodina. Back in 1927, 8,097 ha of the territories were under hop fields. The same year, a hop growers' college was established in Bački Petrovac.

1/3,2 BREWING THROUGH HISTORY

Author of the exhibition, Dr. Ján Kišgeci

Beer, the beverage made of barley malt, has been produced for centuries. The Babylonians produced it first, around 2,800 before Christ. Later on, the production of this beverage was overtaken by the Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Spaniards, Galls, Germans and Slovenes. In fact, the Ancient Greeks were the first ones to produce a refreshing beverage called *synthium*, some kind of beer, made not from hops, but from various sorts of bitter roots and spices.

Historical documents prove that the Ancient Slovenes were the first ones to use hops as spice and preservative. The recipe was overtaken by the neighbouring German tribes, who further developed the skill of hops growing and brewing. The first written documents proving that hops were produced in the Middle Europe, date from the 7th and 8th century.



A nun, called Hildegard (1098/1179) from a monastery in Bingen, was probably the first one to publish the recipe as how hops could be used in brewing and medicine making.

A great beer drinker, duke Jean Sans Peur, introduced the Hop Knight Decoration and awarded it to everyone, who had merits in hop growing.

Over the history of brewing, one can find many individuals, who enjoyed drinking beer and had done a lot for making beer a subject of worship. Such an outstanding figure was Gambrinus, Duke of Brabant and Lotaringia (1196-1294), who won the King of Beer title.

During the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, many breweries were built in Europe. In the beginning, brewing took place only in private houses. The Age of Enlightenment brought a new impulse to the advancement of hop growing and brewing.

During the Austrian occupation of Belgrade, brewing exceeded the limitations of domestic manufacturing and grew into industrial production. Austrian immigrants, entrepreneurs, erected two small breweries at Dorćol. When the Turks returned to Belgrade, the breweries moved onto the left bank

of the Danube and Sava, continuing the production in Austrian territory, in Zemun and Pančevo, from where beer was exported to Belgrade.

In the 19th century, during the reign of Duke Miloš Obrenović, a brewery was built in Belgrade, on the corner of Balkanska and Gepratova Streets. Around the same time, in the today's place of *Skadarlija* brewery, building of a small brewery started, owned by Filip Đorđević.

The end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century were marked by many technical innovations in brewing, which were applied for the first time by Đorđe Weifert, owner of the Brewery in Pančevo. He built a new, large brewery in Belgrade, under Topčider, where the today's BIP brewery stands.

The invention of the steam engine meant a lot for the development of the brewing industry. In this respect, its application improved the production process considerably, enabling the shift from home manufacture to industrial production.

Thanks to new techniques and technologies, modernisation of breweries and better beer quality have been achieved. In Serbia, the quality of beer has significantly improved in the recent years, while some new brands have also been introduced.

1-4 HEMP GROWING THROUGH HISTORY



Authors of the exhibition, Dr. Ján Kišgeci, and Jaroslav Lekár, Eng.

Hemp is primarily grown due to its fibres. Ancient nations in the Middle and Far East, cultivated this plant for narcotic purposes. Roman chronicler Plinius mentioned hemp as a medical herb.





In the territory of today's Vojvodina, an intensive cultivation of hemp started in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, in these territories, hemp was grown mainly for domestic use and less for sale. It was imported from Italy, whereby the quality improved. Italian sorts were considerably softer and more appropriate for canvas making, whereas domestic hemp was very good for ropes, due to rough, strong fibres.

By using maps, documents, photographs and tools for processing, the exhibition displays hemp growing and its processing under domestic conditions.

The thematic fields of the exhibition are: origin, name and types, shape, sorts of hemp, preparation of the soil for sowing, harvesting, soaking, drying, beating-breaking, hemp braking-smoothing, combing, spinning, warping and weaving. Among the other items, the following ones are displayed: the scythe, combs, treadle driven wheel, „snovaljka“ (large spinner), spinning reel, spinner, windlass, mortar, hemp-brake, loom and calender.

1/5 BROOMCORN GROWING AND BROOM-MAKING THROUGH HISTORY

Author of the exhibition, Dr. Berényi János

Men have been using brooms probably from the pre-historic times. In the *Bible*, broom and brooming is mentioned as many as nine times.

Brooms also appear in Egyptian drawings, while in Rome the believers, the so called "sanctuary cleaners" were particularly renowned citizens, privileged by the permission to sweep religious sites.

As a regular tool of the chthonic demons, and as a symbol of evil, brooms occur in many traditional folk tales, but on the other hand, brooms have special



apotropaic characteristics, which means that they can also protect people and households from evil forces and filth. Brooms are also mentioned as symbols of fun at many parties or during the holidays.

Up until recently, brooms have been used as universal cleaning tools. Change of lifestyle and changes in homes interior resulted in the change of cleaning devices (vacuum cleaner was invented, etc.). Unlike other modern devices, brooms can clean up the lesser accessible corners of the house, therefore, they have remained unreplaceable up until today.

Brooms are mostly made of natural plant raw materials, although plastics can also be used for brooms, just as animal fur or feather. Today, however, broomcorn is used prevalingly, due to the habits of the consumers and the fact that most people prefer natural fabrics.

1/6

TOBACCO AND PIPES-FROM THE SEEDS TO THE SMOKE

Authors of the exhibition, Dr. Berényi János, Tatjana Mišić



The exhibition consists of two units. In the first one, the history of tobacco growing in Vojvodina is displayed. The thematic units are as follows: the origin, name and sorts, shapes, types and production of nursery plants and their transplantation, the ways of tobacco cultivation in the field, picking and drying, the ways how tobacco is smoked and enjoyed. Some topics are illustrated with three dimensional items: ceramical vessels for manual watering of the tobacco plants, boards for marking the field, a planting device, a device for piling up the



leaves, needles for stringing the leaves, hooks and two piles of dried tobacco leaves (of the Berley and Virginia sorts).

In the second unit of the exhibition, pipes are on display. Rare and usual specimens of pipes are classified according to materials which they are made of, such as: ceramic, china, wooden, the so called „English pipes“ and pipes made of sea foam (meerschaum).

A great variety of pipes is on display, with rich decoration and motives according to the producers' imagination. This part of the exhibition is rich in illustrations featuring pipes as central motifs.





1/7 CATTLE RAISING THROUGH HISTORY

*Author of the exhibition: Dr. Timotej Čobić,
with associates, Dr. Anđelija Antov, Dr. Georgi Antov,
Dr. Radovan Pavlović and Miroslav Plavšić, M.A.*

Cattle raising, as branch of economy, has had great importance for the development of mankind. The role of contemporary cattle raising is providing food, industrial raw material and goods both for internal and international trade.

Cattle is among the first animals men have ever domesticated. Cow milk is an almost perfect universal food, so, cows may be regarded step-mothers to the entire mankind. Each and every mammal depends on cow milk as basic food, essential for existence and this is what makes milk unique. Milk consists almost every element necessary for the existence and growth of many living beings, even in grown ups.



In various parts of the world, manure from cattle stalls is the only fertilizer with which soil quality is maintained, while manure is also used as fuel in households. Beside modern mechanical devices and transportation means, beside devices in agriculture, in some parts of the world, cattle is still used for throwing, works in agriculture, as well as for carrying cargo or riding.

Thanks to its good abilities to get adapted, cattle exists in various climatic and geographical regions. Cattle can be risen in wet climate, in the plain and in the mountains, around the Equator just as in the Polar circle.

In many nations, even nowadays, cattle reflects the nation's wealth. In many countries, the currency bears the motive of the cattle, proving this belief.

This exhibition shows the history of cattle raising - from the founder breed, through milk cows and those suitable for fattening, further on, traditional cattle breeding style is presented, the equipment for artificial insemination, milking equipment and feed samples.

1/8 **DAIRY FARMING THROUGH HISTORY**

*Author of the exhibition, Prof. Dr. Ivica Vujičić,
with associates, Dr. Marija Vukosav and Dr. Mirjana Vulić*

Prehistoric artefacts reveal that men started using milk in nutrition and began producing cheese, butter and other products a long time ago. It is believed that the use of milk dates back to 6,000 – 10,000 years ago, when men attempted to domesticate some animals.

By time, the native breed of milking animals developed, as well as the autochthonous way of milk processing. At first, production and processing of milk was going on within farms or households, but it was successively growing to become dairy farming.

Scientific and technical discoveries enhanced the modernization of dairy farming, and in the second half of the nineteenth century, this resulted in dairy farming as an independent branch of economy.

Dairy farming, already strongly established in Europe, resulted in the first dairy cooperative farms. At the beginning of this century, between 1900 and 1907, thirty dairy cooperative farms were established in today's Vojvodina.



Within that time scope, even landowners built dairy stores on their estates. One of them was Count Koteč, who erected a dairy store in his estate Novi Majur (the today's Veternik).

After the WWI, dairy cooperatives reached their peak of development. Novi Sad Dairy Cooperative was founded in Novi Sad, in 1926, four years later, the Central Exporting Association of Dairy Cooperatives followed. Đorđe Đoka Dunđerski, a landowner from Kulpin was appointed its honorable president.

After the WWII, modern industrial milk processing began.

1/9 TRADITIONAL SHEEP BREEDING IN VOJVODINA

Author of the exhibition, Ivan Čakan

There have been sheep in these territories for millennia, consequently, sheep breeding in Vojvodina has been developing for centuries.



The exhibition displays the following thematic units: sheep (sheep breeds, marking and traditional ways of curing sheep), natural conditions for sheep breeding (pastures, drinking places), sheep dwellings (huts, dens, objects on pastures and private houses), shepherds (contracting the shepherds, shepherds' implements, gowns), shepherd dogs and donkeys, forms of shepherd unions, distribution of goods (milk, sheepfold, lambs, wool, hide), milk and dairy products.

The topics are illustrated by museum objects: shepherds' whips, stamps for marking, shepherds' staff, double bells, rattles, flasks and dried hollow gourds for keeping brandy, products made of wool, milk pails, scissors for shearing and shepherds' rods.



The history of hog raising dates back to the domestication of the wild hog (10,000 years ago). Archaeological artefacts from the Stone Age, Roman Age and Middle Ages clearly prove that men have been using products related to swine from time immemorial. It was only 200 years ago, however, that hog raising took an intensive improvement. Prior to that time, hogs would have been raised extensively. Hogs would have moved freely and they would have found food by themselves in the woods. In the next stage, hogs were kept in stables and would have been driven out to the pastures or orchards.



At the beginning of the eighteenth century, when towns started developing, the need for food increased. Men wanted to breed swine of high quality, that's why the hogs' biological characteristics needed to get improved. Therefore in 1851, the first high quality breed, the *big Yorkshire*, was gained in England.

By producing high quality breeds, men tried to improve their nutrition, dwelling conditions and health care. In recent times, the intensive, closed system of keeping has been practiced, meaning that a large number of swine is kept enclosed in one place, especially in special stalls. As science grew in importance, it has enabled specialized institutes for swine breeding to be founded, while swine raising has become industrialized.





2. PAVILION 2



Pavilion 2 is an auxiliary facility, typical for large estates in Vojvodina, dating from the eighteenth and nineteenth century. In the past, this building served as a horse stable, a blacksmith's shop, a workshop and also as a carriage shed. It is unknown whether its purpose has been changing through history or not, or when it was exactly built, but it is certain that at the time when the Dunderski family was managing the estate, the building did wear the present shape and did have the above mentioned functions. Several original items have been preserved from that period, which are now displayed at the permanent exhibition: a forge with blacksmith's bellows and lathe.

The building was refurbished in 1993, for the Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery and Tools, immediately after the Museum had moved in. The attic contains a depot, whereas the ground floor is arranged to display the permanent exhibition.

The display was rearranged and small construction repair works were carried out at the end of 2009 and at the beginning of 2010.



Thanks to the rapid scientific and technical development, remarkable changes have been achieved as far as agricultural tools and machinery are concerned.

In the Pavilion, tools and machines of diverse technical characteristics, made by various producers are on display. Most of the displayed items date from the period between the two world wars, but some originate from the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century, as well as from the period after WW II. The following groups of agricultural machines are on display:

- Tools for basic and additional land cultivation (ploughs, covering tools, lining tools, cylinder, harrow);
- Seed drills (for stubble wheat and hoed crops, the so called „secer“);
- Machines for seed cleaning and sampling (winnowers, spiral and cylinder shaped sampling device);
- Tools and machines for feed mixing (huskers and maize emmers, choppers, hammer mill and cutter blades for hay and straw);
- Tools and machines for harvest and picking (harvesting machine for potatoe, fork for sugar beet harvesting, hay rake and grain ear rake used in stubble fields);
- Machinery (steam locomobiles and tractors);
- Transportation vehicles (horse driven cart).

These exhibits are mostly made in blacksmith's or cart shops, whereas fewer of them are made in factories. They were produced in Europe (Germany, Hungary, the Czech Republic, England, Serbia and Croatia) or in the USA.









3.

THE ESTATE BUILDING



The estate building was situated in the center of the farm complex. Landowners usually owned dwelling houses in Novi Sad, Budapest and even in Vienna. Mansions on the estates served as summer dwellings. Estate stewards would have managed the estate, and they would have spent the whole year on the estate, just as the servants.

The central building at Kulpin estate included the steward's and servants' premises and the warehouses for agricultural products. The high attic space sheltered the wheat, while in the basement, which was as large as the entire building, food and other necessary staff was kept.

After WWII, when the estate was nationalized to be turned into an agricultural cooperative, the estate building still kept its previous function, but a part of the basement was turned into a central heating boiler room, whereas the rest of the space was adapted into a kitchen and a restaurant. After the Agricultural Museum Complex had moved in, the museum administration staff worked there for a while. One part serves as a depot. The cellar, where once the restaurant used to be, is now used by the Women's Association of Kulpin as well as by the Museum, for various training programs. Regarding plans for the future, an educational center with boarding capacities will be set up in this building, once the reconstruction works are completed.









4.

THE BIG MANSION



The big mansion or the *kaštel* is the central building within the complex. It was erected in the early 19th century. According to some data, the construction works were completed in 1826. By that time, the Stratimirović family had become larger and had obtained great reputation among the Serbs in the Hapsburg Monarchy. Both mansions were erected by the second and third generation of this family, already born in Kulpin. They added the Kulpinski surname to their family surname Stratimirović, while they completely abandoned the Herzegovinian Vučković surname. The new generations of the Stratimirović family yielded a few prominent individuals, engaged in different professions. The most prominent among them at that time, certainly was Stefan Stratimirović, who was head of the Metropolitan of Karlovci, between 1790 and 1836.

No data are available as who the designer and builder of the mansion might have been. An old photo - postcard preserved the original appearance of the mansion. The building was thoroughly reconstructed in 1912, when the property was in the possession of the Dundžeri family. The reconstruction works were carried out by Momčilo Tapavica, a famous architect from Novi Sad. The biggest change was carried out on the roof. The hexagonal tower, which was once erected on the roof and dominated the building was removed from the central part. Originally, it was a watch tower with a big clock and appropriate mechanism, the application of the Stratimirović family's coat of arms and many other decorative details. The quadrilateral roof was transformed into a roof with two slopes, while a decorative frieze was put on the frontal part with ornamented rectangular boxes and vases on the corners.

This reconstruction did not substantially changed the original architectural features of the building. The mansion has retained all the hallmarks of the Classicistic style in which it was originally built.



The Mansion as it looked like before its reconstruction in 1912.

In this region, builders of mansions and landowners' villas from the end of the 18th and early 19th century, generally followed the usual rules of the Classicistic style. This style is characterized by "simplicity, clear parsing, the impression of monumentality and a touch of charm". In the frontal part of the building, by rule, an entrance porch would be designed, the so called portico. In Kulpin, the portico is right in the middle of the mansion, thus the facade is divided into two identical sides. It was built in the typical Classicistic style. It consists of a staircase, access ramp and four pairs of ionic pillars, carrying the architrave and pediment.

On the back, there is a pentangular entrance porch with circular openings on the sides. Above the porch, there is a spacious terrace, surmounted by a dome. It is accessible from the drawing room on the first storey. The terrace provides a unique and striking view on the park and its surroundings.

The interior of the mansion is also built in the Classicistic style. The drawing room, connected with two rooms, one on the left and one on the right side, is accessible directly from the spacious foyer. A long hallway provides accessibility to other rooms in the mansion.

The construction material matches the style of that particular age. The walls are of brick. Stone was used for the portico columns, as well as for the stairs and floors in the interior of the mansion. The outer and inner walls are





covered with lime mortar, and the roof was originally covered with special round shaped tiles. On the roof, there were symmetrically arranged openings: three from each side of the portico, and two chimneys. Later reconstructions introduced some changes on the roof: in addition to the two slopes, the roof got a new cover with *eternit* plates.

The last comprehensive repair works on the roof, the facade and interior, took place in 2009. It was then, when the collection of antique furniture was displayed in the mansion.

The collection of antique furniture in the Museum of Vojvodina has been systematically accumulated, ever since 1955. As soon as in 1961, the first furniture exhibition was displayed at the Museum. In 1967, the Museum earned the right to dispose and use the manor at Čelarevo with its complete furniture, so the collection became remarkably enriched, thus an appropriate space could have been obtained for the exhibition. In late 2009, this collection was transferred to the mansion at Kulpin, and displayed there. This exhibition contains items covering the period from the early 18th to the first half of the 20th century.



THE EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE

Authors of the exhibition Jelena Dobrović and Mile Ignjatović





There are very few objects belonging to applied art created before 1700, due to historical circumstances and continuing wars against the Ottomans. By the mid eighteenth century, after the wars ended and when urban settlements appeared, various trades had been thriving rapidly. A strong support to the thriving art, particularly of art crafts, was the flourishing economy from the seventeenth to the end of the eighteenth century, after a series of colonization.

The exhibition on antique furniture with other exhibits of applied arts includes several segments, illustrated by objects most commonly used in this region. These items were manufactured prevalingly in artisans' workshops. The typical pieces of furniture that reflect the distinctive stylistic features of particular artistic trends are those belonging to domestic furniture: cabinets, secretaires, chests, vitrines, canabes, armchairs, chairs, pianos, clocks, glassware, bronze sculptures, etc. The exhibition displays the style and artistic trends of the Baroque, Biedermeier, a copy of Louis XV, Second Rococo (first and second phase), second Empire, then Neo-Biedermeier and Pseudo-Rococo. Such pieces of furniture usually decorated interiors of bourgeoisie homes, but sometimes they were used in wealthy rural houses as well.









5.

THE SMALL MANSION



The small mansion is a single-storied villa built in the late eighteenth century. It was one of the family houses belonging to the Stratimirović family. It has preserved its original appearance. Just as the large mansion, it was also built in the Classicistic style. The central part of the front is decorated with a *rizalit* (step-out), ending with a triangular tympanum. The *rizalit* divides the facade into two symmetrical parts. On the back of the house, there is a spacious rectangular porch with arched openings. The windows and the entrance gate are decorated with bars and details made from wrought iron.



Given the fact that the mansion is an outstanding cultural monument, it would be reasonable to expect some initial steps regarding its revitalization in the near future. The space will be rearranged for an exhibition dedicated to the Stratimirović family, being the foundation of Kulpin settlement their merit.







6. THE PARK



The park was designed about the same time when the mansion was built and this is obvious from the layout of the main building, the trees and the lawn. There are no documents left from which one could restore the original appearance of the park, and the name of the designer is unknown either. The designers of the garden, apparently, wanted to create a natural scenery around the mansion, quite commonly practiced at that time. In front and behind the mansion, large grassy areas were planted to emphasize the monumental appearance of the building. The park covers an area of about 4.5 hectares.

At the time of the construction of the mansion, i.e. back in the thirties of the nineteenth century, English or landscape parks were fashionable in this region. Unlike the French style, dominant up until the mid eighteenth century, meaning strict, geometrically designed avenues of trees and paths, landscape parks were arranged with lots of side paths, lawns, similar to green pastures. When the mansion at Kulpin was built, English landscape gardens were very popular in Hungary. Dissertations were written on them and their owners competed in collecting and planting rare trees and plants. Seedlings were brought in from distant, exotic parts of the world to complete the collections. Although no precise data are known today as what sorts of trees exactly were originally planted, the park at Kulpin undoubtedly bore all the features of the age in which it was planted, including a rich collection of dendrologic plants.



The park has undergone significant changes over the time. The greatest changes occurred after the reconstruction of the mansion, in 1912. The park was partially re-faced in 1994, after the Main Horticultural Project, created by Milan Sapundžić, in 1992. This project provided some elements of the French garden style, particularly apparent in the frontal part of the large mansion. After a review, experts from the Serbian Nature Protection Institute found that the appearance of the park had changed a lot and that it needed protection. Regarding the types of trees, the park is today dominated by trees of the western *Celtis Australis* sort, maple and mulberry. Almost each and every dendroflora is covered with ivy giving to the treetops a distinctive look.

The two-sided alley of chestnut trees has been preserved from the original old plantation and frames the old pedestrian path. Behind the mansion, several lime trees and a luxurious yew tree stand along the edge of a large round shaped lawn.







7.

OBJECTS OF TRADITIONAL COUNTRYSIDE CULTURE



A section of the park with an old traditional countryside house, situated in the farm yard of the complex, will present the countryside-like construction style along with some objects of rural culture. Taking example from open-air museums, objects typical to rural households in Vojvodina would be on display, including the interior. In cooperation with the Provincial Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, a grain barn from 1847 was transported from Stapar and placed in the park. The building was constructed from wood of good quality, richly carved and well preserved.



Once the reconstruction is completed, a Serbian and a Slovak room will be furnished in the ethnic house to illustrate the rural dwelling. Serbs and Slovaks are two Slavic nations close to each other, living at Kulpin for centuries. Beside their language, they enriched this region with a whole range of cultural characteristics, reflecting the way they dressed, reflecting their customs, housing, food, etc.

This is the section of the museum compound where the authors intend to revoke the revival of some old crafts and manufacture craftsmanship. At the museum souvenir shop, such products will be offered to visitors. In cooperation with some local associations and the Municipal Tourist Agency, the Museum has introduced several cultural and tourist events, such as for example: *The Festival of Wine and Home Made Sausages, Traditional Wedding Party, Slovak Feasts, Bread Festival, Art Colony* and others. By this as well as by a wide range of programs organized jointly with the local municipality, the Agricultural Museum at Kulpin is on its way to turn into a modern eco-museum.



Published by
The Museum of Vojvodina

For the editor
Vladimir Mitrović

Edited by
Dr. Mladenko Kumović

Associates
Filip Forkapić
Tanja Đurić
Jelena Dobrović
Ivan Čakan

Photographs
Martin Candir
The Museum of Vojvodina
The Matica Srpska Gallery
Marica Šimo
Đula Šanta

Translated by
Edita Jankov

Design and pre-press
Đula Šanta

Proof reading
Edita Jankov

Printed by
Štamparija Stojkov, Novi Sad

Number of copies
2.000

ISBN: 978-86-887723-44-3

Printing of this Guide was sponsored by the Provincial Secretariat for Culture and Public Information, Autonomous Province of Vojvodina

Notes

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

