

THE COLLECTION OF RARE SERIAL PUBLICATIONS AT THE NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARY “ST. CLEMENT OF OHRID” IN SKOPJE

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Abstract: *This paper will make a presentation of the Collection of rare serial publications, that are a part of library collection in “St. Clement of Ohrid” in Skopje. The Serial publications are always active and continuous source of information. Serial publications should be understood as publications, that appear in periodic volumes or books, that are arranged numerically or chronologically, and that continue, are not final and flow continuously. The aim of this research is the Collection of rare serial publications. It covers titles dating from 1790 to 1945.*

Keywords: *Libraries; Serial Publications; Rare Serial Publications; Serials Management; Digitization of rare serial publications*

INTRODUCTION

An explanation will be provided of the importance of rare serial publications collection as a special type of a Collection.

WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS IN LIBRARIES?

The data in periodicals are a wealth of information, that is a document for a time or period. They are a rich source of information for a past time, and are a fruitful collection of factual, photographic and documentary data. According to Renata Minić: “Serial publications, as the main carrier of current information and the latest scientific knowledge, represent, in addition to monographic publications, one of the basic collections in public libraries.” (Minić : 2012, 90)¹ The “Glossary of Library and Information Science” defines a serial as “a publication issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and, as a rule, intended to be continued indefinitely. Serials include periodicals, annuals (reports, yearbooks, etc.) and memoirs, proceedings, and transactions of societies.”² Serial publications are a rich source of information from various fields. “A periodical is a publication appearing at regular, or stated intervals, at least, once a year. Each issue is numbered or dated consecutively and normally, contains separate articles, stories, or other writings. Examples include newspapers, magazines, and journals.”² The material is constantly increasing and growing, the records and completion of the volumes are complicated, because, it takes a longer period than several calendar year to complete the volumes and issues.

WHO ARE THE USERS OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS IN LIBRARIES?

The users of serial publications in libraries are most often: students; researchers; journalists; historians; writers; cultural workers; etc. Users use this type of publica-

tions mainly for specific research purposes, and use them fragmentary for specific articles, news or contributions in them. Detailed information is needed when searching for something specific in serial publications. Therefore, it is important for users to be well informed about the title they are looking for, the issue number, the year, and the title of the article. In addition to printed journals, users in libraries are also offered continuous sources: electronic journals, portals, which offer online access to the titles and contents of newspapers. The completion and acquisition of these publications in the National and University Library "St. Clement of Ohrid" in Skopje, is carried out, in 4 ways: through a gift, exchange, legal deposit and purchase through a subscription for three, six months or a whole year. For serial publications, a card index is made that consists of catalog cards (alphabetical or alphabetical) for new publications that need to be acquired - a card index and is used as an order list. The placement of the collection is different for rare periodical publications and for newer serial publications. The placement of periodicals in the general collection dating from 1945 to the present day. There are, also, rare periodicals, which include magazines, that are published in small circulations, are rare unique editions, or dating from periods before 1945. The rare periodical publications are: old and closed, not printed today, but, they are a snapshot of a historical era. It is a specially formed Collection of rare serial publications at the National and University Library "St. Clement of Ohrid" in Skopje.

THE HISTORY OF THE COLLECTION OF RARE SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

The Collection of rare serial publications is one of the most striking collections, in which, the collection consists of old, rare and significant serial publications. The significance is precisely due to the contents of these newspapers, their age, originality, rarity and uniqueness. They were printed in a historical time, and are a treasure trove for researchers, who research certain periods in the history of Macedonia and Europe. The Collection of rare serial publications is important, because, it is a press for a historical time. The Collection was formed sometime in 1944 with a modest collection donated by the Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje. Later, over time, the collection of newspapers was increased, and new field research was carried out, in order, to enrich the collection. Some of the titles of rare serial publications are incomplete, but, they are a very important collection that is mainly used by scientific researchers, historians, philologists and writers. The titles were obtained in 2 ways: through donations and field research and by purchase. The pages of rare serial publications contain content about personalities from the history of the Balkans, the Balkan Wars, the period of the two world wars, the history of the Balkans and Europe. The collection includes titles that circulated in the time frame from 1790 to 1945. The Collection of rare serial publications consists of titles that were printed and published in Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Russia, Croatia, etc. The significance of this Collection is undeniable, because, it represents source historical material for studying the history of the Macedonian people and Balkan region (culture, tradition, literature, folklore, and etc.).

THE COLLECTION OF RARE SERIAL PUBLICATIONS

This Collection of rare serial publications contains: newspapers, bulletins, and newsletters, which, follow the development of Macedonian national thought and represent a medium where it was expressed. The collection's holdings today consist of 240 different titles. At the beginning of its formation, there were 196 titles, then 218 in total titles have been declared cultural heritage. Of these, 196 titles relate to and treat issues from the history and culture of Macedonia and Balkan, and the remaining newspapers are significant, due to, the age of the year of publication and the place of publication. The most of the titles are originals, and a smaller part are phototypes and photocopies. Since, 2009, this Collection of rare periodicals, is a movable cultural heritage with category of special importance and subcategory of great importance. The Decision of the State Government was on June 16, 2009.⁴ For this library collection, there is a prepared Elaborate for the Collection, by which, it was declared cultural heritage. The rare magazines are available in 4 formats, which, are arranged on metal shelves by format and by signature mark. The fewest titles are from format 1-6 titles, from format 2 there are 69 titles, from format 3-69 titles, and the most titles and volumes are from format 4-96 titles. The signature mark for this collection is RS. This collection of this Collection of rare serial publications, by genre can be classified into 6 genres of newspapers: **historical newspapers, literary newspapers, cultural studies newspapers, political newspapers, economic newspapers, and educational newspapers.**

1. As more significant **historical magazines and newspapers** here would be mentioned: "Revolucija" (1895); "Loza" (1892-1894); "Makedonsko delo" (1925-1931); "Makedonski golos" (1913-1914); "Makedonski vesti" (1935-1936); "Makedonska zemja" (1936); "Celokupna Blgarija" (1941-1944); "Blgarski knjizhici" (1858-1861); "Makedonska zora" (1903-1904); "Blgarska starina" (1865); "Ilin-den" (1921-1924); "Pirin" (1923-1924); "Chervenata makedonska kniga" (1908-1911); "Cherno more" (1891-1894); "Svoboda ili smrt" (1924-1934); "Balkanski glas" (1941-1942); "Balkanska zora" (1912, and another from 1891-1894); "Bratstvo" (1943-1944); "Balkanska zora" (1912); "Balkanska zora: ezedvneven vesnik" (1891-1892); "Makedonska borba: organ na makedonskata progresivna emigracija v Blgarija" (1934); "Makedonski glas" (1935-1947); "Makedonska iskra" (1947-1953); "Zornica: sedmichen vestnik" (1876-1895); "Makedonsko sznanie" (1923-1925); "Maleshevski Balkan: organ na makedonskite borci" (1897); "Sbornik Ilin-den 1903-1926: v pamet na golemoto makedonsko vostanie" (1929) and etc.

1.1. A special **sub-genre of historical newspapers** are **newspapers about the National Liberation Wars**, such as: "Narodna borba: vesnik na II makedonskata narodno-osloboditelna udarna brigada" (1944); "Narodna borba: vesnik na makedonskata narodno-osloboditelna vojska i partizanski odred pri Ina zona" (1943); "Dedo Ivan: organ na Mesni komitet na Komunistichku partiju" (1941); "Naroden vojn timer: vesnik na I makedonska n.o. udarna brigada" (1944); "Naroden vojn timer: organ na glavniot shtab na NOB i POJ vo Makedonija" (1944-1945); "Mlad borec: list na Narodno-osloboditelniot sojuz na Makedonija" (1945); "Naroden glas" (1943);

“Ogin: list na treća makedonska udarna brigada” (1944); “Putem pobede” (1946); “Frontov bilten na 42 devizija” (1945); “Gimnazijalec na avtopatot” (1948); “Ilin-denski pat” (1944); “Partizanski dnevnik” (1943-1945) and etc.

2. Among the **literary magazines and newspapers**, the following titles are striking: “Narodna chitanka iz nauke i knjizhevnosti” (1940); “Luch: mesečni chasopis za kulturna, ekonomska i socijalna pitanja” (1937-1938); “Danica: list za zabavu i knjizhevnost” (1860-1864); “Titovche: spisanie za najmladite od Makedonija” (1945-1946); “Glas omladine s juga” (1927, 1929, 1930); “Jug: omlasinski list” (1928); “Makedonska dzvezda” (1909-1910); “Pomol” (1931); “Bela vrana: chasopis za knjizhevnost, nauku i kulturu” (1931); “Smena: glasnik jugoslovenskih studenata” (1930-1931); “Nov den: spisanie za umetnost, nauka i drushtveni prashanja” (1945-1947); “Bosanska vila: list za zabavu, pouku i knjizhevnost” (1885-1914); “Makedonski studentski list” (1931-1938); “Makedonka: organ na anti-fasistichkiot front na zhenite ot Makedonija” (1944-1947); “Literaturen kritik: sedmichnik za kritika” (1941); “Zeta: list za knjizhevnost i pouku” (1885); “Slovensko bratstvo: politichesko-literaturno spisanie” (1877-1878); and etc.

3. In this Collection, some of the **political magazines and newspapers** are such as: “Slaveno-serbski vdomosti” (1793); “Crnogorac: list za politiku i knjizhevnost” (1871-1972); “Vardar: list za politiku i privredu i knjizhevnost” (1908-1911); “Vardar: sedmichen vesnik” (1911-1912); “Vardar: nezavisan dnevnik J. Srbije” (1925); “Pravo” (1871); “Zakonnost” (1910) and etc.

4. This rich Collection, also, have **economics journals**, such as: “Ekonomist: sedmichen vestnik za trgovija, finansii, industrija, stopanstvo i sobopshenie” (1899); “Tikvesh: vesnik za kultura, stopanstvo i politika” (1942); “Privredni glasnik: organ Skopljanske trgovachke omladine” (1919-1923); “Juzni privrednik” (1924-1928); “Bitoljski trgovinski glasnik” (1923-1924); “Glas Pologa” (1933-194?); “Bitoljska oblasna samouprava” (1927-1929); “Makedonsko ognishe: vesnik za stopanstvo i kultura” (1933-1934) and etc.

5. Among the **cultural studies magazines**, the following titles are impressive: “Etnologija: chasopis etnoloskog drushtva u Skoplju” (1940); “Zbornik za etnografiju i folklor Juzhne Srbije i susednih oblasti” (1931); “Sveto delo: makedonsko spisanie” (1902-1903); “Zlatorog” (1920-1943); “Finansijski glasnik” (1921); “Pomol” (1931); “Breglanica” (1928-1929); “Glasnik: sluzhbeni list Skopske samoupravne oblasti” (1928-1929); “Samoupravni glasnik” (1925-1929); “Godishnjak muzeja Juzhne Srbije” (1941); “Revija Jug turistichkog saveza” (1939-1941); “Dunavski lebed” (1860-1861); “Politicheska svoboda” (1898-1899); “Protogerov list” (1934); “Bitoljske novine” (1915); “Vesnik hrishchanske zaednice mladicha” (1920); “Nash list” (1921); “Nash dom: nezavisni list za kulturno i ekonomsko podizanje muslimana” (1938-1941); “Vardar: nezavisan privredno-kulturni pregled” (1932-1936) and etc.

6. Among the last, the sixth newspaper genre are **education magazines**. And the following titles about education are striking: “Shkolski list (1859, 1862, 1866); “Glasnik Skopskog nauchnog Drushtva. Odeljenje prirodnih nauka” (1927-1939);

“Glasnik Skopskog nauchnog Drushtva. Odeljenje drushtvenih nauka= Bulletin de La Société scientifique de Skoplje. Section des sciences humaines” (1927-1940); “Glasnik Skopskog nauchnog drushtva=Bulletin de La Société scientifique de Skoplje” (1925-1926); “Sluzhbeni list Vardarske banovine” (1930-1941); “Makedonija : hudozhestveno nauchno popularno spisanie” (1943); “Glasnik srpskog geografskog drushtva=Bulletin de La Société serbe de géographie” (1912-1914); “Glasnik Geografskog drushtva=Bulletin de La Société de géographie de Belgrade” (1920-1947); “Glasnik Srbskog uchenog drushtva” (1865-1892); “Godishnjak Skopskog Filozofskog fakulteta= Annuaire de la Faculté de philosophie de Skoplje” (1930-1940); “Prosvetni radnik” (1922-1924); “Uchiteljski pokret: pedagogski-socijalni chasopis” (1933-1934); and etc.

HOW CAN BE PROTECTED RARE SERIAL PUBLICATIONS?

There are 2 ways of protection of the literature collections: by conservation at the Conservation Service in the Library and by a process of digitization in the Center of digitization. The newspapers, journals and magazines are protected by covering and binding them into volumes, by preserving the newspapers, and by creating digital copies for users. New digital technologies are important and contemporary key to protecting newspapers from destruction. In order, to avoid damage to the materials, a process of digitization and preparation of digital copies is underway. In 2010, the Center of digitization was opened, which, functions as the central one in the country. Since November 2013, based on a partnership agreement for cooperation, Dlib.mk has grown into the Digital Library of Macedonia. This step has enabled other institutions to join the digitization process with minimal investment. Only 30 titles of rare serial publications, have been digitized, so far, which are attached, and can be read on the website www.dlib.mk. The digitization protects newspapers, but, it also, saves time and resources, because, digital copies can be used at any time on any digital source.

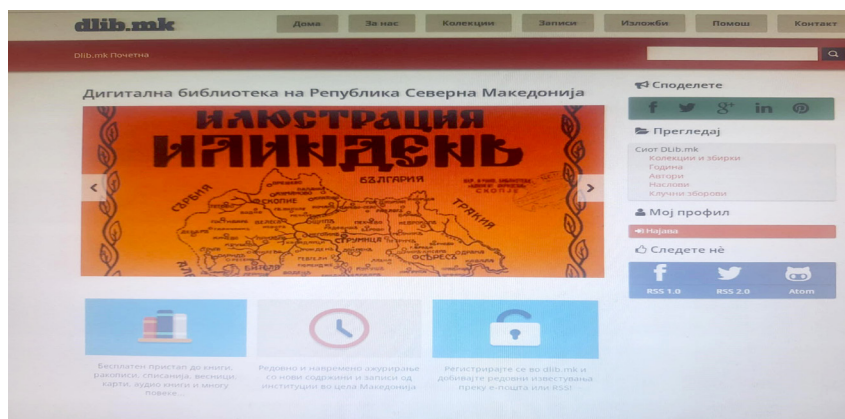


Fig. 1. Digital Library on www.dlib.mk.

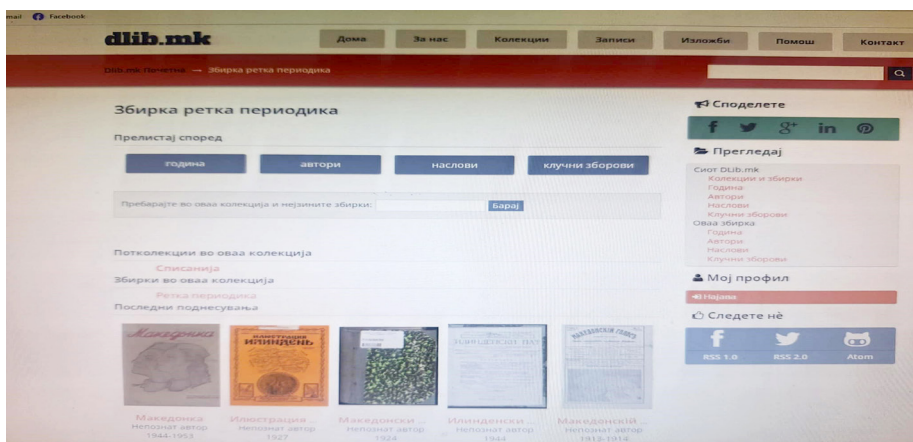


Fig. 2. Collection of rare serial publications available on www.dlib.mk.

CONCLUSION

The collection of rare serial publications is unique and very important literature collection. Through this collection, history, culture, literature and languages can be researched in the past time. The newspapers are guardians of historical facts, but also, a treasury of knowledge and art. Rare serial publications are a literary treasure, and a source for many exhibitions and presentations of rare extraordinary materials. In this way, the literature collection is protected and the rich past is affirmed and popularized.

NOTES

1. Young, Heartsill, ed. 1983. "ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science." Chicago: American Library Association.
2. Young, Heartsill, ed. 1983. "ALA Glossary of Library and Information Science." Chicago: American Library Association.
3. ОДЛУКА за прогласување на библиотечната збирка „Ретка периодика“ за културно наследство од особено значење. Во: Службен весник на Република Македонија. 2009. Год 65, бр. 78, стр. 65.
4. МИЈАКОВСКА, М., 2024. Жените во ретката периодика (дигитална изложба). Пристапено на: <<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XbLskp1m-38>>

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КОЛЕКЦИЯТА ОТ РЕДКИ ПЕРИОДИЧНИ ИЗДАНИЯ В НАЦИОНАЛНАТА И УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКА БИБЛИОТЕКА „СВ. КЛИМЕНТ ОХРИДСКИ“ В СКОПИЕ

Резюме: В настоящата статия ще бъде представена колекцията от редки периодични издания, които са част от библиотечния фонд на Националната и университетска библиотека „Св. Климент Охридски“ в Скопие. Такива издания винаги са активен и непрекъснат източник на информация. Те трябва да се разбират като издания, които излизат в периодични томове или книжки, подредени по номера или хронология, и които продължават да излизат, не са окончателни и текат непрекъснато. Изследването обхваща заглавия, датиращи от 1790 до 1945 г.

Ключови думи: библиотеки; периодични издания; редки периодични издания; управление на периодични издания; дигитализация на редки периодични издания

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