
portreti

PAVLE MIJOVIĆ
1914-1996

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(1914 - 1996)

U Matici crnogorskoj 10. juna 2010. godine je održan skup o životu i djelu Pavla Mijovića. Rijetka ličnost u našoj nauci, širokog i višestranog obrazovanja, Mijović je temeljito radio i svemu davao pečat sopstvene kreativnosti. Bavio se jednako uspješno istorijom umjetnosti, arheologijom, urbanizmom, istorijom, kulturnom antropologijom. Bio je plodni i istaknuti enciklopedista,

naučni i književni esejista, publicista. Podjednako uspješno je radio na fundamentalnim istraživanjima i na prezentaciji, revalorizaciji i popularizaciji znanja.

Rođen je 21. juna 1914, u selu Brijege, Crmnica (Bar). Gimnaziju je pohađao u Starom Baru, Podgorici, Sarajevu i Cetinju, đe je maturirao. Godine 1935-1941. bio je student Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu. Studirao je istoriju umjetnosti na Beogradskom univerzitetu 1950-1955. Titulu doktora istorijskih nauka stekao je 1958. godine. Od 1960. do 1982. godine radio je u Arheološkom institutu kao asistent, naučni saradnik, viši naučni saradnik i naučni savjetnik za srednjovjekovnu arheologiju. Bio je redovni profesor istorije umjetnosti i dekan Kulturološkog fakulteta na Cetinju (1980-1981). Prvi je predsjednik Crnogorskog PEN centra, od 1990. do 1993.

Učesnik je Trinaestojulskog ustanka. Bio je saradnik „Borbe“, urednik u Radio Beogradu, Tanjugu, dopisnik Tanjuga i „Borbe“, ataše za štampu i savjetnik Ambasade u Moskvi, savjetnik Ambasade u Stokholmu, pomoćnik za informacije šefa Komiteta za ljudska prava na V generalnoj skupštini UN-a u Parizu 1948. godine, pomoćnik načelnika Odjeljenja za Jugoistočnu Evropu MIP-a Jugoslavije. Nosilac je Partizanske spomenice 1941. Za svoj rad i učešće u ratu odlikovan je ordenom Zasluga za narod II reda (dva puta) i ordenom Narodnog oslobođenja. Od 1951. godine posvetio se naučnom, istorijsko-umjetničkom i arheološkom radu i kulturološkoj publicistici.

Pretežan dio naučnog rada posvetio je proučavanju srednjovjekovne umjetnosti, posebno menoloških ciklusa u vizantijskoj umjetnosti koje je sistematizovao i za monografiju „Menolog“ dobio vizantološku nagradu „Gustav Schlumberger“ francuske

Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Letres. Od 1951. do 1984. vršio arheološka istraživanja u Starom Baru, Ulcinju, Kotoru, Podgorici, Budvi, Kruševcu. Istovremeno se bavio zaštitom i proučavanjem spomenika kulture, osnovao Muzej Ulcinj i projekat *Istorija likovnih umjetnosti Crne Gore* u CANU. Napisao je iz oblasti kojima se bavio tridesetak knjiga i oko 250 članaka i rasprava.

Objavljene knjige: *Higijena rada u rudokopima*, Beograd, 1939; *Po sovjetskom Baltiku*, Beograd 1948; *Bokokotorska slikarska škola XVII-XIX vijek*, Titograd, 1960; *Pećka patrijaršija*, Beograd, 1960; *Dečani*, Beograd 1963, pet izdanja; *Ulcinj: Lapidarijum*, Beograd, 1966, više izdanja; *Monodija o kamenu*, Kruševac, 1967; *Žiča* (sa M. Kašaninom i Đ. Boškovićem), Beograd, 1969; *Tragom drevnih kultura Crne Gore*, Titograd, 1970; *Ozloglašeno nasljeđe*, Cetinje, 1971; *Menolog: istorijsko-umetnička istraživanja*, Beograd, 1973; *Manastir Pećka patrijaršija*, Beograd, 1974; *Gradovi i utvrđenja u Crnoj Gori* (sa M. Kovačevićem), Beograd, 1975; *Umjetničko blago Crne Gore*, Titograd/Beograd, 1980; *Ulcinj* (sa Đ. Boškovićem i M. Kovačevićem), Beograd, 1981; *Pradavne i davne kulture Crne Gore*, Titograd, 1987; *Trijumfi i smrti*, Podgorica, 1992; *Crnogorski apokrif*, Cetinje, 1992; *Njegoševe tužne armonije*, Cetinje, 1992; *Ipak, nasljeđe*, Cetinje, 1992; *Iz kulturne prošlosti Bara*, Bar, 1995; *Tipologija crkvenih spomenika Crne Gore*, Podgorica, 1996, *Cetinje kao Feniks*, Cetinje, 1997, *Od Duklje do Podgorice*, Cetinje, 1998.

Dobitnik je Trinaestojulske nagrade. Bio je redovni član CANU, član i zaslužni predsjednik Crnogorskog PEN centra i jedan od osnivača Matice crnogorske.

Na skupu su govorili:

Branko Banjević, predsjednik Matice; pozdravio skup, obradio principe ove institucije i potrebu da se djelo stvaralaca koji su ugradili svoj rad u crnogorski identitet afirmišu. Jedan od rijetkih, izuzetnih, bio je Pavle Mijović koji je imao talenat naučnika, umjetnika i pisca, na neki način sjedinjavao talente i napore svih drugih u borbi za crnogorsku slobodu i afirmaciju crnogorskog bića.

U uvodnoj riječi **Novica Samardžić** (koji je skup pripremio i vodio), podsetio je na ključne stavove Pavla Mijovića kao borca za istinu o crnogorskom identitetu, ukazao na njegovu dosljednost u višem smislu, rijetku erudiciju i lucidnost, te na sposobnost da uvijek nađe tačku odakle se jasno videla cjelina problema, što ga stavlja iznad konteksta prostora i vremena u kojem je živio.

Rajko Vujičić, istoričar umjetnosti i Pavlov kolega i saradnik, govorio je o Mijovićevom doprinosu crnogorskoj istoriji umjetnosti. Vujičić je istakao da je zahvaljujući Mijoviću crnogorska umjetnost prepoznata kao jedan od autentičnih segmenata mediteranskog kulturnog kruga.

Rad o arheološkim istraživanjima Pavla Mijovića **Jovan Martinović** je završio konstatacijom da je Mijović arheološkoj nauci podario niz dragocjenih priloga o problemima nalazišta na Crnogorskom primorju, posebno u Ulcinju. Sistematizujući istraživanja i analizirajući podatke, Mijović je stvorio niz neprevaziđenih djela bez kojih naša arheologija ne bi bila na stupnju na kojem je danas.

Nastavno-naučni i pedagoški rad Pavla Mijovića, njegov udio u osnivanju Kulturološkog fakulteta na Cetinju i osmišljavanju njegovog programa rada koji je u mnogim segmentima bio daleko ispred vremena kad je nastao i mogućnosti razumijevanja sredine, tema su izlaganja **Dragice Đurašević Miljić**.

U sjenci naučnog rada Pavla Mijovića ostala je njegova književna, novinarska i diplomatska aktivnost, o čemu je govorio **Zuvdija Hođžić**, napominjući da je nastojao da proviri u tu skrivenu, nepoznatu stranu Mijovićevog životopisa.

Mladen Lompar, predsjednik Crnogorskog PEN centra, govorio je o borbi za crnogorski PEN početkom 90-tih i neizmjernom doprinosu Pavla Mijovića formiranju i međunarodnom priznanju te institucije, čiji je prvi, a kasnije počasni predsjednik, bio upravo Pavle Mijović.

Marko Špadijer je govorio o vremenu osnivanja crnogorskih nezavisnih institucija u vrijeme otpora potiranju crnogorske države i nacije pri kraju XX vijeka i ulozi Pavla Mijovića u tom pokretu. Podšetio je na aktivnosti u vrijeme osnivanja Matice crnogorske, na Mijovićev rad u Inicijativnom odboru i njegovu pristupnu besedu na Osnivačkoj skupštini Matice crnogorske.

U svom zapisu o ostavštini Pavla Mijovića **Čedomir Drašković** se posebno osvrnuo na spomen biblioteku koju je ostavio crnogorskoj nacionalnoj biblioteci *Đurđe Crnojević* (čiji je direktor u to vrijeme bio Č. Drašković), potom na biblioteku koju je poklonio Regionalnom zavodu za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Kotoru, te osvrtao na 87 kutija arhivske građe koju je preuzeo Državni arhiv Crne Gore sa Cetinja poslije smrti ovog velikog stvaraoca.

U diskusiji **Boško Iković**, konzervator, kulturolog iz prve generacije Kulturološkog fakulteta sa Cetinja, rekao je da su Mijovićev entuzijazam, erudicija i energičnost malo koga ostavljali ravnodušnim.

Arheolog **Vilma Kovačević** podšetila je na istraživanja lokaliteta Sv. Franjo u Kotoru, ulozi Mijovića u tome i kasnijoj sudbini lokaliteta i istraživanja.

Skup o Pavlu Mijoviću drugi je skup u okviru serije *Portreti* kojima Matica daje počast uglednim stvaraocima koji su dali vidan doprinos emancipaciji Crne Gore tokom druge polovine XX vijeka.

N. S.

PAVLE MIJOVIĆ

On June 10, 2010 the Matica Crnogorska hosted a commemorative gathering dedicated to the life and work of Pavle Mijović. A rare personality in our science, a man of broad and versatile education, Mijović worked thoroughly leaving his creative mark on everything. He was equally successful in the history of art, archaeology, urbanism, history, cultural anthropology. He was prolific and prominent encyclopaedist, science and literary essayist and publisher. He was as successful in fundamental researches as in the presentation, revalorisation and the popularisation of knowledge.

Pavle Mijović was born on June 21, 1914 in Brijetje, a village in Crmnica (Bar). He attended gymnasiums in Old Bar, Podgorica, Sarajevo and finally in Cetinje where he graduated. Between 1935 and 1941 he studied medicine at the Medical Faculty of Belgrade. He also studied the history of art at the University of Belgrade (1950-1955). He acquired his PhD in history sciences in 1958. Between 1960 and 1982 he worked at the Institute of Archaeology as an associate professor, a science assistant and a high science assistant as well as a science counsellor for

medieval archaeology. He was a regular professor of history of art and the Dean of the Cultural Faculty in Cetinje (1980-1981). He also served as a president of the Montenegrin P.E.N. Centre from 1990 to 1993.

Mijović participated in the Rebellion of July 13, 1941. He wrote for the Montenegrin newspaper *Borba* and worked as an editor and a reporter for the Radio of Belgrade and the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug; he also worked as a press attaché and a counsellor at the Embassy in Moscow, counsellor at the Embassy in Stockholm, information assistant head of the Committee for Human Rights at the Fifth UN General Assembly in Paris in 1948, assistant head of the Department for SE Europe in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia. He received the Partisan Memorial Award of 1941. For his work and participation in the Second World War he also received the Order of Merits for the People of the second rank (two times) and the Order of the National Liberation. Since 1951 he was completely dedicated to science, history of art, archaeological work and cultural publicist writing.

Most of his scientific work he dedicated to the research of medieval art, especially menological cycles in Byzantine art which he systematized, and for his monograph *Menologist* he received the Gustave Schlumberger Prize of the French Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. From 1951 to 1984 Mijović conducted archeological researches in Old Bar, Ulcinj, Kotor, Podgorica, Budva, Kruševac. At the same time, he was also worked on the protection and research of cultural monuments, the founding of the Museum in Ulcinj and a project of the Montenegrin Academy of Science and Art called *The History of Visual Arts of Montenegro*. He wrote around 30 books and 250

articles and studies on many different topics which were the subject of his interest.

Published books: *Hygiene at Work in Mines* (1939); *In the Soviet Baltic* (1948); *The Painting School of Boka Kotorska XVII-XIX century* (1960); *The Patriarchate of Peć*, (1960); *Dečani* (1963), five editions; *Ulcinj: Lapidarium* (1966) several editions; *A Monody on Stone* (1967); *Žiča* ,(with M.Kašanin and Đ.Bošković) (1969); *Tracing the Ancient Cultures of Montenegro* (1970); *The Notorious Heritage* (1971); *Menologist: Art History Research* (1973); *The Monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć* (1974); *Towns and Fortifications in Montenegro* (with M. Kovačević) (1975); *The Art Treasure of Montenegro* (1980); *Ulcinj* (with Đ.Bošković and M.Kovačević) (1981); *Ancient and Old Cultures of Montenegro* (1987); *Triumphs and Deaths* (1992); *Montenegrin Apocrypha* (1992); *Sad Harmonies of Njegoš* (1992); *After All, the Heritage* (1992); *From the Cultural Past of Bar* (1995); *Typology of Church Monuments of Montenegro* (1996), *Cetinje as Phoenix* (1997), *From Doclea to Podgorica* (1998).

Mijović was awarded with the 13 July Prize. He was a regular member of the Montenegrin Academy of Science and Art, a member and the meritorious president of the Montenegrin PEN Centre and one of the founders of the Matica Crnogorska.

Speakers at the gathering:

Branko Banjević, the president of the Matica greeted the assembly, explained the principles of this institution and the need to get recognition for the work of authors who have embedded their work into the Montenegrin identity. One of such rare and exceptional men was Pavle Mijović who was a talented scientist, artist and writer and in some way he managed to incorporate tal-

ents and efforts of all the others who also fought for the freedom of Montenegro and the recognition of the Montenegrin being.

In his introductory word, **Novica Samardžić** (who prepared and chaired the meeting), mentioned the key ideas of Pavle Mijović as a fighter for the truth about the Montenegrin identity, pointed to his consistency in the higher sense, rare erudition and lucidity as well as to the ability to always find a point from where one could clearly see the core of the problem which puts him above the context of time and space he lived in.

Historian of art **Rajko Vujičić** who was Pavlo's colleague and associate talked of his contribution to the Montenegrin history of art. Vujičić pointed out that thanks to Mijović the Montenegrin art is now recognised as one of the authentic segments of the Mediterranean cultural circle.

In his work on the archaeological research of Pavle Mijović **Jovan Martinović** concludes that Mijović gave to the archaeological science many valuable works on the problems of sites at the Montenegrin seaside, especially in Ulcinj. Through the research and data analysis Mijović had created a series of unsurpassed works without which our archaeology would not be on the level it is today.

Dragica Đurašević Miljić talked about the scientific and teaching work of Pavle Mijović, his participation in the founding of the Cultural Faculty in Cetinje and creation of its programme of work which in many segments was far ahead of its time and comprehension abilities of the society.

Zuvdija Hođžić reminded us of the literary, journalistic and diplomatic activity of Pavle Mijović which remained in the shadow of his science work, trying to peep into that hidden, obscure side of Mijović's biography.

Mladen Lompar, the president of the Montenegrin PEN Centre talked about the fight for the Montenegrin PEN at the beginning of the nineties and the immense contribution of Pavle Mijović in forming and the struggle for the international recognition of that institution. Mijović was also the first and later the honorary president of the Montenegrin PEN Centre.

Marko Špadijer spoke of the time when Montenegrin independent institutions were established and the time of the resistance against the obliteration of the Montenegrin state and nation at the end of the twentieth century and the role of Pavle Mijović in that movement. He referred to the activities at the time of the founding of Matica Crnogorska, to Mijović's work in the Initiative Committee and his accession speech at the Constitutional Assembly of Matica Crnogorska.

In his records on the legacy of Pavle Mijović **Čedomir Drašković** gives special attention to the memorial library which he left to the Montenegrin National Library *Durđe Crnojević*, and the library which he donated to the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Kotor as well as 87 boxes of archive material taken over by the Public Archive of Montenegro after the death of this great author.

Boško Iković, a conservator and culturologist of the first generation of the Cultural Faculty in Cetinje said that Mijović's enthusiasm, erudition and vigor could hardly leave anyone indifferent.

Archaeologist **Vilma Kovačević** mentioned the research of the archaeological site of St. Franjo in Kotor and Mijović's role in this project and also reminded us of the later destiny of this site and the research.

The gathering dedicated to Pavle Mijović was the second one within the series called *Portraits* by which the Matica pays tribute to respectable creators who gave significant contribution to the emancipation of Montenegro during the second half of the twentieth century.

N. S.