

## IZVJEŠTAJ S PUTOVANJA U SLAVONIJU

24.-28. listopada 1993.

Višnja Zgaga  
Muzejski dokumentacioni centar  
Zagreb

U pratnji gospođe Barbare O. Roberts, predstavnice UNESCO-ICOM-a, koja je boravila u misiji utvrđivanja činjenica o uništenoj kulturnoj baštini u ratu, obišla sam muzeje u Osijeku, Vinkovcima, Belišću i Valpovu, te gradove Pakrac i Lipik. Suorganizator ovog dijela terenskog obilaska bio je Regionalni zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture iz Osijeka.

25. listopada 1993.

U Regionalnom zavodu za zaštitu spomenika kulture organiziran je zajednički sastanak ravnatelja muzeja i ravnatelja Zavoda. Zvonimir Bojčić informirao je o poduzetim akcijama spašavanja baštine, utvrđivanju i procjeni šteta, s posebnim naglaskom na stanje u okupiranim zonama Hrvatske. Na tom području, prema navodima očevidaca, gotovo sve crkve su minirane, dok su zbirke muzeja, galerija i školske zbirke opljačkane ili uništene. Da bi se dobile preciznije informacije o stanju kulturne baštine, zamoljena je hitna pomoć međunarodnih udruženja, jer dio Hrvatske pod okupacijom, nije pristupačan našim stručnjacima. Od poslova koji su u tijeku naglašena je procjena šteta za osiječku Tvrđu po pojedinačnim zgradama koja je obavljena gotovo u cijelosti, a izvršena je i primarna zaštita objekata. Inače u Osijeku je 15 crkava oštećeno, registrirano je više od 100 granata na katedrali, a oštećeno je i 300 nadgrobnih spomenika. Što se čitave regije tiče, koja je u nadležnosti Regionalnog zavoda Osijeka, procjena šteta ide vrlo sporo zbog nedostatka financija, kadra i tehničke opreme. Otvaranjem ureda za zaštitu u Daruvaru, Požegi, Vinkovcima i Slavanskom Brodu u budućnosti će se situacija djelomično poboljšati. Za sada ti uredi nemaju ni potreban kadar ni opremu. Tehnička dokumentacija radi se za najuništenija područja: Pakrac i Lipik imaju prioritet. Prema ocjeni stručnjaka Zavoda, 60% objekata u Pakracu je teško oštećeno, 17% je totalno uništeno, a u Lipiku je 37% totalno oštećeno, a 15% teško.

Iskustvo ovog rata upućuje na hitnu dopunu međunarodnih pravnih propisa u vezi sa čuvanjem baštine, naročito Haaške konvencije, koja je na području Hrvatske bila potpuno neprimjenjiva. Izražavajući mogućnosti međunarodne asistencije, ravnatelj prof. Bojčić je naveo važnost formiranja centralne radionice za restauraciju i konzervaciju; za tu potrebu dobivena je zgrada od 3500 m<sup>2</sup>, a problem je, dakako, uređenje zgrade, oprema, kadar i sredstva za rad. Uočeno je, a to se konstantno naglašavalo tijekom boravka gospođe Roberts u Hrvatskoj, da država mora biti spremna na financiranje rada takvih radionica, čije funkcioniranje košta enormno.

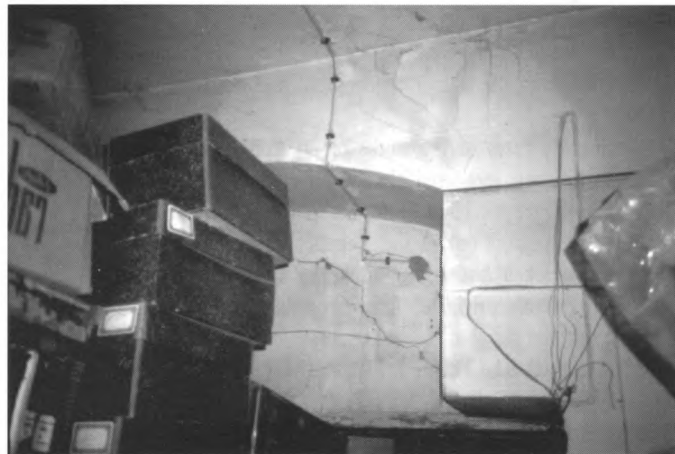
Posjet osiječkom Muzeju Slavonije obuhvatilo je gotovo sve prostore koji taj muzej posjeduje, kako za izložbenu djelatnost tako i za primarnu zaštitu predmeta, biblioteku i radne prostorije. Depoi muzeja dislocirani su na tri lokacije, i svi su u vrlo lošem stanju. Pred ovim muzejom stoji

nevjerojatno velik posao u budućnosti jer posjeduje izuzetno velike i vrijedne kolekcije (čija se vrijednost radi ratnih razaranja povećala) ali potpuno neadekvatne prostorne uvjete za muzejsku djelatnost prema osnovnim normama struke.

U Galeriji likovnih umjetnosti situacija je umnogome bolja. Djelomično su sanirane ratne štete, fundus je potpuno sređen, a postoje planovi za adaptaciju dvije dvorišne zgrade u prodajni prostor i atelje za umjetnike, goste muzeja.

Ravnatelji muzeja predali su, na traženje gospođe Roberts, listu prioritete opreme za rad.

Isto tako Zvonimir Bojčić predao je elaborat o uspostavi radionice za konzervaciju i preparatorske radove s popisom nužne opreme.



Muzej Slavonije, depo  
Fototeka MDC-a, Zagreb

26. listopada 1993.

U pratnji kolega iz Regionalnog zavoda, Božice Valenčić i Tone Papića, na putu prema Vinkovcima, posjetili smo Đakovo.

Ondje smo obišli Biskupski ordinarijat, čije su umjetnine uoči rata evakuirane u Maribor, a sada ima mnogo komplikacija da ih se dopremi natrag. Obišli smo biblioteku u okviru biskupije, smještenu u relativno adekvatne prostorije. Dio najdragocjenijeg fonda je evakuiran. U zgradi pokraj ordinarijata uoči rata 1991. godine otvoren je memorijalni muzej J. J. Strossmayer. Danas se ondje održavaju povremene izložbe jer je stalni postav demontiran.

Zgrada je vrlo funkcionalna za izložbe, no čini se da nije izvršena kvalitetna sanacija od vlage. Obišli smo i crkvu Svih Svetih, bivšu džamiju, koju su adaptirali i sanirali kolege iz Osijeka.

U Vinkovcima smo upoznati sa situacijom u muzeju i galeriji, sada jedinstvenoj muzejskoj ustanovi. Zgradi muzeja, koja je uoči rata bila gotovo sanirana za novi muzejski postav, poprilično je oštećeno krovšte. U razgovoru s kustosima (2) i direktorom formulirali su se osnovni stručni problemi bitni za uspješnije funkcioniranje jednog muzeja smještenog na samoj liniji bojišta, i u regiji koja je ili devastirana ili pod okupacijom. Procjena šteta i terenski uvid kako arheoloških lokaliteta tako i etnografskih cjelina osnovna je stručna odrednica rada muzeja, koja se ne može izvesti zbog pomanjkanja opreme, novca, ljudi i nepristupačnog teritorija. Apostrofirani je problem otkupa etnografske građe, čija je ponuda vrlo velika, koja je u dobrom stanju no cijene su vrlo visoke. Otkup se uopće ne obavlja jer nisu odobrena sredstva. Adaptacija zgrade galerije je pred završetkom, no galerija će započeti radom slijedeće godine zbog nedostatka sredstava za grijanje prostora.

U Nuštar, selo gotovo potpuno razrušeno, na prvoj liniji fronte, pomalo se vraćaju stanovnici i obnavljaju svoje kuće. Obnavlja se i župna crkva, no prema župnikovim riječima, nema dovoljno novca ni za radove koji su već gotovi. Od mnogih obećanih sredstava vrlo je malo realizirano. Na putu u Osijek posjetili smo i Jarminu selo u kojem se također obnavlja, odnosno gradi crkva talijanskom donacijom, a pod nadzorom kolege Papića.

27. listopada 1993.

Prije odlaska u Valpovo stekli smo u Regionalnom zavodu za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Osijeku uvid u dokumentaciju o ratnim štetama na području u kompetenciji Zavoda. Ponovno je naglašen kronični nedostatak financijskih sredstava, opreme i kadra za tako opsežnu djelatnost.

U selu Koška obišli smo crkvu čija je adaptacija tekla paralelno s teškim razaranjima u Slavoniji. Adaptacija je završena 1992. godine i predstavlja vrlo kvalitetan konzervatorsko-restauratorski pristup spomeniku. Sve kvalitetne faze gradnje su respektirane, a dan je i vrlo decentan moderni izraz u nekim detaljima interijera. Na tom spomeniku radili su stručnjaci Zavoda, Božica Valenčić, profesor, i Tone Papić, arhitekt. U Valpovu smo obišli Dvorac i centar grada, koji je devastiran interpolacijom. U razgovorima koje smo imali s kolegama i predstavnicima političkih struktura grada, gospođa Roberts je inzistirala na nužnosti izrade prethodnog programa sadržaja koji bi se vezali uz dvorac, a tek onda bi se adaptirao. Sada se događa da se radi na saniranju dvorca, a o funkciji objekta nakon zahvata nema jasne predodžbe.

U Dvorcu smo obišli prostore bivšeg muzeja i depo muzejske građe. Vrlo vrijedni predmeti smješteni su u prilično lošim i sigurnosno neadekvatnim uvjetima. Dio građe je postavljen u muzejsku funkciju u Bizovcu, gdje ilustrira ambijentalni ugođaj lovačke kuće grofova Prandau-Normann. U tom objektu prag vlažnosti je viši od dopuštenog, te smo sugerirali da se osjetljivija građa demontira.

U Belišću smo posjetili Muzej Belišće, jedan od rijetkih muzeja industrije kod nas. Stalni postav muzeja je vraćen i djelomično renoviran. Upravna zgrada tvornice Gutmann, gotovo potpuno izgorjela u ratu, preventivno je zaštićena od daljnjeg propadanja. U tom, nekoć izuzetno reprezentativnom prostoru, planira se, nakon rekonstrukcije i restauracije, premjestiti i sadržajno proširiti muzej.

28. listopada 1994.

U pratnji kolege Nine Sebelića, koordinatora područnih ureda Regionalnog zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Osijeku, posjetili smo Pakrac i Lipik. U Daruvaru smo prethodno razgovarali s kolegama koji rade na projektima obnove tih gradova, arhitektom Sašom Križem i povjesničarom umjetnosti Viktorom Amrušem. Gospođa Roberts je tražila njihovo mišljenje o prioritetima rada i prijedloge o modalitetima međunarodne pomoći. Kadar, oprema i novac nužni su elementi obnove, dok je za izradu konzervatorskih podloga, koje prethode bilo kojoj intervenciji, najveći problem financije, tvrde stručnjaci. Naglasili su nužnost opremanja područnih ureda osnovnim inventarom i važnost nabave vozila. U Pakracu smo posjetili uništenu pravoslavnu i katoličku crkvu, koje bi trebalo preventivno zaštititi, jer postoji opasnost od rušenja krovšta. Također je uočeno da i ona zaštita koja je izvedena na nekim objektima u Pakracu nije dovoljna. Imali smo sreću da smo mogli prisustvovati primopredaji jednog obnovljenoga kompleksa na Pakračko-Lipičkom području, a to je Dječji dom u Lipiku, sagrađen sredstvima britanskoga Crvenog križa. Nadzor na radovima imao je Regionalni zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture.

Primljeno: 3. 3. 1994.



Muzej Slavonije, depo namještaja  
Fototeka MDC-a, Zagreb

# A REPORT ON A TRIP TO SLAVONIA

24th-28th October 1993

*Višnja Zgaga*  
*Museum Documentation Centre*  
*Zagreb*

**A**ccompanying Mrs Barbara O. Roberts, the UNESCO-ICOM representative who was engaged in a fact-finding mission concerning the cultural heritage destroyed in the war, I visited museums in Osijek, Vinkovci, Belišće and Valpovo, as well as the towns of Pakrac and Lipik. This part of the tour of inspection was co-sponsored and organized by the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments from Osijek.

October 25th 1993

A joint meeting with the head of the Institute and directors of the museums was organized in the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments. Zvonimir Bojčić gave information about actions undertaken for the rescue of the cultural heritage, the determination and estimation of damage, with particular emphasis placed on the existing conditions in occupied parts of Croatia. In these areas, according to eyewitness reports, almost all churches have been blown up, while the collections from the museums, galleries and schools have been either plundered or destroyed. In order to obtain precise information about the state of the cultural heritage, urgent assistance was requested from international associations, since our experts cannot obtain access to the part of Croatia under occupation. Among the activities in progress, attention was drawn to the assessment of damage in the citadel in Osijek for individual buildings, which has almost been completed, and to the work carried out in the primary protection of buildings. Fifteen churches in Osijek were damaged, more than 100 shells struck the cathedral, and 300 graveyard monuments were damaged. With respect to the whole region covered by the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, the damage assessment is being carried out very slowly because of the lack of financial resources, experts and technical equipment. The opening of offices for the protection of the cultural heritage in Daruvar, Požega, Vinkovci and Slavonski Brod will, in future, ensure at least a partial improvement of the situation. At present, these offices have neither the personnel, nor the technical equipment. Technical documentation is being drawn up for the places which have suffered the greatest devastation; priority in this is given to Pakrac and Lipik. The Institute's experts estimate that 60% of the buildings in Pakrac have suffered heavy damage, 17% have been totally destroyed, whereas in Lipik 37% of the buildings suffered total destruction, and 15% suffered heavy damage.

The experience of this war shows the need for urgent changes in international laws governing the protection of the cultural heritage, particularly the Hague Convention, which was wholly inapplicable in Croatia. In explaining the possibilities of international assistance, director Bojčić stressed the importance of establishing a central workshop for restoration and conservation; the authorities have provide a building with

a total area of 3500 sq. metres for the workshop, but the problems of refurbishing the building, buying the equipment, finding personnel and resources for operating it still remain. It was acknowledged, and repeatedly stressed during Mrs Roberts' visit to Croatia, that the state has to show willingness to pay for the operations of these workshops, since the costs are enormous.

The visit to the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek took us to almost all of the institution's facilities, including the exhibition rooms, facilities for the primary protection of objects, the library and offices. The museum's storerooms are dispersed in three different locations, and conditions in all of them are very poor. The task which stands before this museum is formidable, since it has in its care very large and exceptionally valuable collections (whose value has increased as a result of destruction during the war), but also has completely inadequate facilities for carrying out museum activities according to basic professional norms.

The situation in the Gallery of Visual Arts is much better. The damage suffered during the war has for the most part been repaired, the collections have been completely taken care of, and there are plans for developing two buildings in the courtyard into a museum shop and a studio for artists who are guests of the museum.

The heads of the museums presented, at Mrs Roberts' request, a list of priorities for equipment needed for normal operations.

Similarly, Zvonimir Bojčić presented a study for establishing a workshop for conservation and preparatory work with a list of necessary equipment.

October 26th 1993

Accompanied by colleagues from the Regional Institute, Božica Valenčić and Tone Papić, on our way to Vinkovci we visited Đakovo. There we visited the bishop's ordinariate, whose works of art were evacuated to Maribor in Slovenia before the war, and whose return is now hampered by numerous complications. We visited the library in the bishop's palace, where the books are kept in reasonably adequate rooms. The most precious part of the holdings has been evacuated. In the building adjacent to the ordinariate J. J. Strossmayer's memorial museum was opened just before the war in 1991. The building today houses temporary exhibitions, since the permanent exhibition was taken down. The building is well suited for presenting exhibitions, but it seems that it has not been properly protected against the damp. We also visited All Saints' Church, the former mosque, which was refurbished by our colleagues from Osijek.

In Vinkovci we heard all about the situation in the museum and gallery, the two of them now forming a single museum institution. The museum building, which was almost completely repaired just before the war in order to house a permanent exhibition, suffered fairly heavy damage to its roof. In our conversation with the two curators and the director brought to light the basic professional problems essential for the successful operation of a museum which is located on the front lines, in a region which is either devastated or under occupation. The assessment of damage and onsite inspection both of archaeological sites and ethnographic entities is the basic professional purpose of the museum, but one which cannot be carried out because of a lack of equipment, money and personnel, and the fact that the sites are inaccessible. The talks brought to light the problem of the acquisition of ethnographic material; the supply is great, the material is in very good condition, but the prices are very high. Nothing is being bought because no funds were set aside for acquisition. Work on the gallery building is almost

complete, but it will open next year because of a lack of money to pay for heating. In Nuštar, a village on the front line which was almost completely devastated, people are slowly returning and beginning to rebuild their homes. The parish church is also being rebuilt, but, as the parish priest informed us, they have not got enough money even for the work which has already been completed. A lot of promises were made to provide money, but little has come of them. On the way to Osijek we also visited the village of Jarmina, where the church is being rebuilt under supervision from our colleague Papić; the work was made possible by an Italian donation.

October 27th 1993

Before leaving for Valpovo, in the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Osijek we were shown the documentation concerning damage inflicted in the war in the region covered by the Institute. Again, the chronic lack of funds, equipment and personnel for activities on such a large scale was stressed.

In the village of Koška we visited the church, whose reconstruction was carried out during the heavy destruction which took place in Slavonia. The work was completed in 1992 and represents a high-quality conservation and restoration approach to the monument. All high quality stages of the building were respected, and some parts of the interior received tasteful modern touches. Experts from the Institute - Božice Valenčić and the architect Tone Papić - were involved in the work. In Valpovo we visited the castle and the town centre which was devastated by interpolated urban development. In talks held with our colleagues and town representatives Mrs Roberts insisted on the need have a preliminary programme of activities linked with the castle before starting work on its restoration. The problem is in the fact that restoration work is being undertaken at the moment, but without a clear idea of what it could be used for. In the Valpovo castle we looked at the rooms of the former museum as well as the rooms in which the museum collections are kept. Very valuable objects are kept in fairly poor and, with respect to security, inadequate facilities. A part of the collections is exhibited in Bizovac, where it is used to illustrate the setting of the hunting lodge of the counts of Prandau-Normann. In that building the level of humidity is higher than should be allowed, and we suggested that the sensitive material should be taken down.

In Belišće we visited the Belišće Museum, one of the rare museums of industry in Croatia. The permanent exhibits have been returned and partially restored. The administrative building of the Gutmann factory, which was almost completely burned down in the war, has been preventively protected from further damage. This, what was once a very representative building, will be reconstructed and restored to form an addition to the museum.

October 28th 1993

Accompanied by our colleague Nino Sebelić, coordination officer for branch offices of the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments in Osijek, we visited Pakrac and Lipik. First of all, in Daruvar, we talked to colleagues who are working on the projects for the reconstruction of these towns, the architect Kiš and the art historian Viktor Amruš. Mrs Roberts was interested in their view of the priorities of work and their suggestions for the forms of international assistance. The experts stated that personnel, equipment and money are essential elements of reconstruction, while the making of conservation bases, which precede all interventions, is faced with the problem of finances. They stressed the necessity of equipping the branch offices with basic inventory, as well as the pressing need for vehicles. In Pakrac we visited the devastated Orthodox and Catholic churches, both of which require preventive protection, since the roofs could cave in. We also observed that the protection that was carried out on some buildings in Pakrac was insufficient. We were fortunate in having the opportunity of attending the opening of a reconstructed complex in the region: the Children's Home in Lipik, built through the assistance of the British Red Cross. The work was supervised by the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments.

March 3rd 1994

Translated by:  
Tomislav Pisk