

OBILAZAK AUSTRIJSKO-HRVATSKE GRUPE RATOM ZAHVAĆENIM PODRUČJIMA HRVATSKE

7. do 11. siječnja 1992. godine

Višnja Zgaga



ada je sredinom prosinca 1991. velikim zalaganjem međunarodne fundacije za restauriranje kulturnih spomenika ARCH iz Lugana i Ministarstva za prosvjetu, kulturu i šport RH za samo nekoliko dana organiziran u Zagrebu simpozij o uništenjima spomenika kulture u Hrvatskoj, na kojem je sudjelovalo dvadesetak uglednih svjetskih stručnjaka, nitko od sudionika seminara nije bio uistinu svjestan dimenzija uništenja kulturne baštine Hrvatske. Domaći stručnjaci uronjeni u grozu svakodnevnih informacija o razaranjima i osuđeni na djelovanje koje je zbog mnogih objektivnih okolnosti bilo najbliže improvizacijama, uspjeli su, podastrijevši podatke, fotografije i filmske zapise, uvjeriti inozemne kolege u neke elementarne činjenice. No, ni jedni ni drugi nisu imali iskustvo koje se stječe isključivo uvidom na licu mjesta, terenskim obilascima. Uza zaključke ARCH konferencije preventivnoga i urgentnoga karaktera, jedan od možda najvažnijih bio je odrediti mješovitu stručnu ekipu koja bi obišla teren, i to onaj dostupni. Naime pod okupacijom je još uvijek velik dio Hrvatske, na kojem između drugih spomenika kulture postoji 16 muzeja i 7 crkvenih zbirki čija je sudbina najblaže rečeno neizvjesna. Mješovitu austrijsko-hrvatsku komisiju činili su kolege dr. Günter Dürriegl, direktor Historisches Museum der Stadt Wien, (Povijesni muzej grada Beča) u kojem je prethodno gostovala izložba Muzeja grada Zagreba o raketiranju Banskih dvora i uništenju Gornjega grada, dr. Matthias Pfaffenbichler, kustos Kunsthistorisches Museuma u Beču, dr. Dieter Kramer, kustos u Steirmarkisches Landesmuseum Joanneumu u Grazu, Susanne Winkler, volonter Historisches Museum der Stadt Wien, Robert Hutterer, novinar iz Beča, dr. Leopold Milichar, direktor Austrijskoga kulturnog instituta u Zagrebu. Sa naše strane bili su predstavnici organizatora ovoga stručnoga putovanja: Ministarstva prosvjete, kulture i športa, mr. Vesna Jurkić Girardi, Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture RH, direktor Ferdinand Meder, Jadran Antolović, pravnik Regionalnog zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture iz Osijeka, i Muzejskoga dokumentacionog centra – direktorica mr. Branka Šulc te viši kustosi Jadranka Vinterhalter i Višnja Zgaga. Itinerar puta prvenstveno je bio diktiran vremenskim ograničenjima; i premda su austrijski gosti pokazali veći interes za dalmatinsko područje i Dubrovnik, područje karlovačke i osječke regije te Moslavine pokazalo je sve razmjere uništenja i razaranja, a iz posvemašnje anonimnosti devastacije pojavili su se gradovi Pakrac i Lipik, kao i ruralne aglomeracije na obroncima Papuka, kao mjesta nevjerojatnih razaranja i uništenja samog života.

Želja je organizatora bila u prvom redu obići oštećene urbane i ruralne cjeline, utvrditi opsege šteta na spomenicima kulture i kulturnim ustanovama, arhivima, muzejima, bibliotekama, kazalištima, te pokazati kolegama stručne mjere preventivne zaštite spomenika, kao i mjesta privremenog smještaja evakuirane muzejske građe, što se sustavno provodi od kolovoza 1991. godine. Misija stručnjaka MDC-a odnosila se prvenstveno na stanje muzejskih objekata te pohranu i primarnu zaštitu građe. U privremenim depoima koje smo posjetili u Zagrebu i Ozlju osnovna zamjerka se odnosi na relativnu vlagu u prostorijama kao i na činjenicu da bi se predmeti morali osloboditi ambalaže. No, karakter rata u Hrvatskoj koji konstantno zaprepaušćuje svojom silinom, ne dozvoljava da se građa raspakira, jer postoji stalna mogućnost hitne i nužne evakuacije na druga mjesta i područja. Sa nemalim zadovoljstvom je konstatirana činjenica da su svi muzeji na običenom području evakuirali svoju građu ili je pak zaštitili. Posjetom Gradskom muzeju Karlovac i novoizgrađenoj Galeriji »Vjekoslav Karas« (s kraja šezdesetih godina) u Karlovcu kao i Muzeju Slavonije i Galeriji likovnih umjetnosti u Osijeku utvrđen je opseg šteta nastalih u toku napadaja kao i poduzete mjere sanacije šteta. (Opisi šteta na objektima muzeja i galerija u Hrvatskoj predmet su posebne publikacije u izdanju MDC-a.) Stručni obilazak započeo je Zagrebom, uvidom u gornjogradske štete i posjetom Banskim dvorima. Uništen enterijer, uključujući namještaj, slike, rasvjetna tijela, posude i dr., kao i teško uništena fasada dvorišnog dijela zahtijevaju relativno veliki angažman restauratora. Nakon raketiranja Gornjega grada 7. listopada 1991., ustanovljena su oštećenja na 76 objekata, o čemu je Gradski zavod za zaštitu spomenika izradio preliminarnu studiju.

Posjet Karlovcu, gradu čiji su periferni dijelovi još na prvoj liniji fronte, pokazao je velika razaranja samoga središta, renesansne jezgre, te razaranja novih objekata kulture. Na renesansnom trgu ostale su relativno pošteđene zgrade Oružane i Vojarne, dok je pravoslavna crkva sv. Nikole (1784. – 1786. graditelj J. Štiller) drastično uništena. U crkvi Presv. Trojstva zaštićen je mramorni oltar, rad Mihajla Cusse (1698.), a oštećenja crkve i franjevačkog samostana, bit će moguće sanirati. U zgradi Skupštine općine središnji krovni prostor i drugi kat zahtijeva cjeloviti zahvat. Štete u zgradama Arhiva i Biblioteke su primarno sanirane, tako da ustanove obavljaju svoju djelatnost. Općinski zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture u Karlovcu vrlo je promptno reagirao na poslovanje zaštite i evakuacije građe na području cjelokupne regije pa su mnogi mogući gubici i štete izbjegnuti. Pregledom preventivne zaštite korskih klupa pavlinskog samostana i crkve Blažene Djevice Marije u Sveticama i obilaskom frankopanskog grada Ozlja završen je posjet toj regiji.

Istočnoslavonsko područje najugroženiji je teritorij Hrvatske. Grad Osijek pod stalnim je razaranjima već 4 mjeseca. Nakon pada Vukovara, pojačana je vojna aktivnost i najveće štete nastale su od tada do početka siječnja. Grad s izuzetno vrijednim arhitektonskim cjelinama možda najveća razaranja bilježi u gradskoj Tvrđi, sagrađenoj početkom 18. stoljeća. To je barokno zdanje s jakim bedemima i 8 bastiona arhitekta Beckers-Goseaua. Oko glavnog trga zgrada je magistrata (1709.), danas Muzej Slavonije. Vrlo je uništena zgrada franjevačkog samostana (u kojoj se nalazi i sakralna zbirka, čiji je fundus također oštećen). Do sada je od 112 zgrada u Tvrđi oštećeno oko 80.



Karlovac, „Zvijezda“
Snimila: Marija Braut

Od objekata Gornjega grada sagrađenih u duhu historicizma i bečke secesije stradali su klasicistička palača županije, (1834. – 1903.), izgorjela je zgrada teatra (1866.) Karla Klausnera, i vjerojatno najljepši potez secesijskih objekata u Kapucinskoj ulici, od hotela Royal, Gospodarstvene komore, Bolnice-oftalmološki odjel, Galerije likovnih umjetnosti do Biblioteke. Stalno uništavanje katedrale sv. Petra i Pavla (sagrađene 1898. godine, arhitekt F. Langenberg) oštetilo je vitraje, kontrafore, skulpturu i arhitektonsku plastiku, fasadu; spomenik čije razaranje Osječani najteže doživljavaju. Posjet Đakovu djelovao je nakon Osijeka gotovo terapijski. Neznatna su nam izgledala oštećenja na fasadi Biskupskog ordinarijata, katedrale i nedavno adaptirane kasnobarokne zgrade kurije u Memorijalni muzej Josipa Jurja Strossmayera.

Našički franjevački samostan i crkva, barokizirana gotička građevina (franjevci se spominju u Našicama od 1321. godine) doživjeli su direktni zračni napad u kojem je pogođen toranj crkve koji je zapalio krovšte samostana. Požar je ipak ugašen, a štete su primarno sanirane, kao i na kasnobarokno-klasicističkom Dvorcu Pejačević, zgradi muzeja gdje je stradala fasada, stolarija, prozori. No sva ta uništenja, čije su dimenzije ogromne, nemjerljiva su s doživljajem općeg uništenja na papučkom i

moslavačkom području. Sela Čojug, Četekovac, Nove Kusunje, Donje Kusunje, Kukunjevac ruralne su cjeline razrušene i spaljene. Ruševine pak gradova Lipik i Pakrac doimlju se kao filmske kulise apokaliptičkih filmova. Lječilišni kompleks Lipika, tipične kupališne arhitekture i hortikulture kraja 19. stoljeća drastično je stradao. Pakrac, već pet mjeseci poprište žestokih borbi, potpuno je devastirano područje, naročito nekoć slikoviti barokni centar uz episkopalnu crkvu sv. Trojice (koju je obnovio H. Bollé) i zgradu patrijaršije, kao i baroknu župnu crkvu Uznesenja Marijina.

Što dakle učiniti da se spase i obnove spomenici, pitanje s kojim se krenulo na put, pretvorilo se u sasvim jednu drugu dilemu: kako obnoviti život i vratiti ljude? Jer, kako je rekao kolega Kramer na press konferenciji održanoj po povratku, 11. siječnja 1992. godine, koji je kao vojnik UN boravio dvije godine na različitim svjetskim ratištima, nigdje nije vidio takvog bezočnog zatiranja ljudi i njihove kulture kao ovdje u Hrvatskoj.

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THE MISSION OF THE ASSOCIATED TEAM OF AUSTRIAN AND CROATIAN EXPERTS IN THE REGIONS OF CROATIA AFFECTED BY WAR

From 7th to 11th January 1992

By Višnja Zgaga



A seminar on devastation of Croatian cultural heritage by war was organized in Zagreb in mid-December 1991, with the great help of the ARCH – Art Restoration for Cultural Heritage of Lugano and the Croatian Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport.

The meeting was attended by about twenty eminent world's experts. None of the participants was fully aware of the extent of the devastation of our cultural heritage.

The hosts, overwhelmed by daily informations of incredible devastation, and pressed to improvise to meet requirements of the situation of total war, succeeded to gather sufficient photographed and filmed documentation to give evidence of some basic facts to their guests. But neither had the experience needed to realize fully the true impact of these data, the experience which could be gained only in the field.

Alongside the ARCH conclusions of preventive and urgent nature, an international team of experts was formed with an aim to survey the zones affected by war; namely, the accessible zones, since considerable part of Croatian territory had been occupied and inaccessible, 17 museums and 7 church collections alongside other cultural monuments completely cut off. The members of the bi-lateral commission on the Austrian side were: Günther Dürriegl, Ph. D., the director of Historisches Museum der Stadt Wien, Vienna (previously the host of the exhibition on the devastation of Gornji Grad by the Municipal Museum of Zagreb), Matthias Pfaffenbichler, Ph. D., the curator of the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna, Dieter Kramer, Ph. D., the curator of the Steiermarkisches Landesmuseum Joanneum, Graz, Susanne Winkler, the volunteer of the Historisches Museum der Stadt Wien, Vienna, Robert Hutterer, journalist of Vienna, Leopold Melichar, Ph. D., the director of the Austrian Cultural Institute of Zagreb.

The members on the Croatian side were the representatives of the institutions organizing the mission: for the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, Vesna Jurkić-Girardi, M. Sc., for the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Ferdinand Meder, director, for the Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Osijek, Jadran Antolović, legal adviser, for the Museum Documentation Centre, Branka Šulc, M. Sc., director, and senior curators, Jadranka Vintérhalter and Višnja Zgaga.

The itinerary of the commission was dictated by the limits of time and circumstance. Our Austrian guests had been primarily interested in the Dalmatian zone and Dubrovnik, then inaccessible. Regions of Karlovac,



Karlovac, crkva sv. Nikole
Snimio: Goran Maleković

Osijek and Moslavina, then temporarily under cease fire, showed the whole scale of destruction and devastation. Towns Pakrac and Lipik and rural conglomeration on the slopes of the mountains Papuk and Psunj emerged from the anonymity of devastation of war as places of incredible, mindless destruction of the very life.

One of the aims of the mission was to survey affected urbane and rural entities, the extent of damage to cultural heritage and cultural institutions: archives, museums, libraries, theatres etc. Another aim was to survey the places of temporary storage of evacuated museum possessions, and consult about the preventive measures of protection, systematically carried out since August 1991. The MDC experts were primarily interested in the condition of museums and in the safekeeping and primary protection of museum possessions.

The temporary depots we visited in Zagreb and Ozalj were not wholly satisfactory as to the degree of humidity in their rooms, combined with the need to store the objects unpacked, ready for urgent evacuation to other places in case of an emergency. The commission was satisfied that all museums in the surveyed zone had evacuated or otherwise protected their possessions.

The damages to the Municipal Museum of Karlovac and the Vjekoslav Karas Gallery, built in the late sixties, as well as to the Museum of Slavonija and Art Gallery in Osijek, were surveyed, and the measures of restoration discussed. (The MDC has already published the records of damages to the museums and galleries in Croatia).



Voćin, Župna crkva sv. Marije
Snimio: J. Petrić

The mission started with survey of damage done to the historical nucleus of Zagreb, Gornji Grad, and the Presidential Palace, by the missile attack on 7th October 1991. The interior of the Palace, together with furniture, paintings, plate etc, and the facade of the inner court require a rather elaborate restoration. The Municipal Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage made a preliminary study, listing 76 damaged objects in Gornji Grad. Visiting Karlovac, its outskirts still the first line of fire, we witnessed the heavy destruction of the centre of the city, its Renaissance nucleus, and the devastation of cultural institutions. In the Renaissance main square, the orthodox church of St. Nicholas (built by the architect J. Štiller in 1784-1786) was completely destroyed, while the buildings of the Armory and the Barracks remained relatively unimpaired. The marble altar, by Mihajlo Cusse (1698) in the church of Holly Trinity had been sheltered, and the church itself as well as the Franciscan Monastery did not suffer damage beyond repair. The Municipal Hall had been hit by a missile and its roof and second floor burned down, so that it requires almost complete restoration. Damages to the building of the Archives and Library were promptly repaired, so that these institutions are able to function. The Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Karlovac, had taken prompt measures of protection and evacuation of museum possessions throughout the region, thus preventing a lot of loss and damage. The commission was satisfied by the preventive protection of valuable choir stalls in the Paulist Monastery and in the church of Blessed Virgin Mary in Svetice. The mission in this region was concluded by the visit to the citadel Ozalj.

The Eastern Slavonija had been the most endangered region of Croatia, its capital Osijek incessantly under fire for the past four months. After the occupation of Vukovar, the Federal Army concentrated its activities on Osijek; it suffered the heaviest destruction until the beginning of January 1992. Osijek is a town of very valuable architectural entities. The Baroque citadel, Tvrđa, built at the beginning of the 18th century by the architect Beckers-Goseau, with strong fortifications and eight bastions, suffered devastation. Within the citadel, the Museum of Slavonija, situated in the building of former Magistrate (built 1709) had been heavily damaged, as well as the Monastery of St. Francis, and the church collection it treasures. 80 of the total of 112 buildings within the Tvrđa had been damaged that far.

Another valuable architectural entity of Osijek, Gornji grad, built in the spirit of Historicism and Viennese Secession, had also suffered heavy damage. The Classicist Palace of the Duchy of Osijek (1834-1903) was badly damaged; the Municipal Theatre (by Karl Klausner, built in 1866) burned to the ground; and one of the most beautiful streets built in the style of Viennese Secession, Kapucinska ulica, and valuable buildings in it, the Royal Hotel, the Chamber of Commerce, the Ophthalmological Department of the City Hospital, the Gallery of Fine Arts and the City Library, destroyed. The Cathedral church of St. Peter and Paul (built in 1898 by the architect F. Langenberg) had been a target of persistent attacks, its stained glass windows shattered, buttresses, sculpture and facade destroyed. The citizens of Osijek feel particularly strongly about the mutilation of this particular building.

Our visit to Đakovo was not so depressing. The damage done to the facade of the Diocesan Ordinariate, the cathedral and recently adapted Late Baroque curia housing the Memorial Museum of J. J. Strossmayer was not very bad. The Monastery of St. Francis in Našice, originally Gothic and later rebuilt in the Baroque style, (the Franciscans of Našice have been mentioned in the records of Našice since 1321), had been attacked from the air, the bell tower of the church tumbled down and set the roof of the convent on fire. The fire was extinguished and the damage partly repaired. The damage to the facade and windows of the chateau Pejačević, housing the museum, was also partly repaired. But all this destruction, however huge, cannot compare with the devastation in the regions of Papuk and Moslavina. Villages Čojug, Četekovec, Nove Kusunje, Donje Kusunje, Kukunjevac had been burned and razed to the ground. The ruins of towns Pakrac and Lipik seem like the apocalyptic landscapes. The Spa in Lipik, designed in the characteristic style of the spa architecture and horticulture of the turn of the century, had been brutally mutilated. Pakrac, an area of heavy fighting for the last five months, had been completely devastated. The picturesque Baroque centre of the city, with the episcopal church of the Holly Trinity (restored by H. Bolle), the Patriarchy and the Baroque church of the Ascension had disappeared.

The question »What has to be done to save and restore cultural-historical heritage«, posed at the beginning of our mission, changed into a completely different dilemma: »What has to be done to restore life itself and bring back the people?« We have never imagined it possible. Even our fellow member, Mr. Kramer, who served as a soldier of the UN on various world's battlefields, has never seen such brutal annihilation of people and their culture as here, in Croatia.

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