

The list of small and inexpensive items needed by the already damaged or threatened museums and galleries:

- color films for prints (please specify details)
- black and white films for prints
- color films for slides
- microfilm
- paper for prints
- chemicals for photo-process
- albums for photographs
- boxes and folders for slides
- plastic frames for slides
- stationary paper of all kinds
- paper for technical drawings (Schelles Hammer, 70, 100 cm, 80 grammes)
- paper for watercolors
- cardboard for passe-partout, in all colors and hues and of all grades
- xerox paper
- paper for laser printers
- pencils of all grades
- crayons (several sets)
- marker pens, of all sizes and colors
- Indian ink (in half-litre bottles)
- brushes of all sizes
- sets of pens for technical drawing
- letter sheets (Letraset)
- adhesive tape of all kinds and sizes
- tempered glass (120 x 90 cm, 80 pcs)
- white rope of various kinds and sizes
- packing materials of all kinds
- metal and other containers for transport of various sizes
- cameras
- photocopiers
- typewriters
- fax
- computers (PC compatible AT or ST)
- delivery van
- miscellaneous

Since the museums of Austria are going to ask various construction companies to sponsor this initiative, some construction materials will be available:

- roof tiles (please specify)
- plastic foil
- window panes
- wooden beams
- miscellaneous

Please mail the list to MDC:

Muzejski dokumentacioni centar

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Zagreb, 2 February, 1992

OBNOVA HRVATSKE BAŠTINE

Ksenija Marković

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Ministarstvu prosvjete, kulture i športa, Zavodu za zaštitu spomenika kulture, održan je 26. i 27. ožujka 1992. sastanak radne grupe konzervatora Hrvatske. Razlog sastanka je izrada osnova programa obnove naselja stradalih u ratu, a predsjedala je d.i.a. Zofia Mavar.

Osnove programa u prvom redu obuhvaćaju prostorno planske mjere u makroregiji i mikroregiji. Rat je nanio velike štete u Konavlima, Dubrovniku, Splitu, Šibeniku i Skradinu, na banijskom i slavonskom području, te u Posavini, Pokuplju i Lici. Mnoga ruralna naselja su spaljena i nestala zauvijek. Prema stanju od 6. ožujka 1992. stradale su 283 zaštićene povijesne cjeline, od toga su 42 urbane cjeline, 44 općinska središta, 2 poluurbane cjeline i 239 zaštićenih ruralnih cjelina. Od 239 ruralnih cjelina 101 je oštećena, 62 su dijelom oštećene, 39 spaljenih a 36 cjelina je razrušeno. U mnoga područja se za sada još ne može ići, pa su i procjene o štetama samo nagađanje. Ipak, uza suradnju kriznih štabova, novinara, snimatelja kao i pripadnika UN i evropskih promatrača, dobiveni su mnogi podaci o stupnju oštećenja povijesnih cjelina, kako urbanih tako i ruralnih. Služba zaštite sa svoje strane pružila je prikaz stupnja pravne zaštite unutar zone zahvaćene ratom. Zbog svih ratnih zbivanja potrebna je konsolidacija konzervatora Hrvatske na zadacima obnove koji traže hitna i konkretna rješenja i određene stavove službe zaštite. Ratnim uništavanjem spomeničkog fonda mnogi prostorni planovi i već zacrtane smjernice očuvanja i zaštite spomenika povijesnih cjelina traže reviziju. Stoga je voditeljica skupa d.i.a. Zofia Mavar dala osnovni ton sastanku naglašavajući potrebu da obnova hrvatske spomeničke baštine i prostorno — arhitektonskih vrijednosti započne sagledavanjem postojećih prostorno-planskih osnova. Reviziju je potrebno načiniti za ustanovljene zone zaštite urbanih i ruralnih naselja. Potrebno je analizom urbane, tj. ruralne stratigrafije (matrice) naselja doći do cjelokupne valorizacije prostora pa tek onda valorizirati građevnu strukturu, tj. pojedinačne spomenike arhitektonske, ambijentalne ili krajobrazne vrijednosti. U konzervatorskoj analizi i reviziji prostornih planova, uz revidirane granice zaštite, potrebno je odrediti stupnjeve zaštite koji će direktno utjecati na konzervatorski režim a time i na program obnove zaštićenih naselja. Takav isti način stupnjevanja zaštite potrebno je primijeniti, uz adekvatnu valorizaciju, i u širem krajoliku. To je osobito važno na prostorima sa sačuvanim kulturno-povijesnim i tradicijskim vrijednostima.

Prof. dr. Ivo Maroević, kao gost skupa, govorio je o radu Komisije za procjenu ratnih šteta na spomenicima. Zaštitare očekuje velika odgovornost u radu na kvalificiranoj i kvalitetnoj kategorizaciji (O, A, B, C). Treba znati čitati jezik u strukturama parcelacije, komunikacijama, simboličkim vrijednostima. Uz to potrebno je znanje o stvarnom identitetu mjesta, koje stoji između povijesne, konceptualne i zbiljske


realnosti, o odnosu između materijala i oblika. Spomenik želimo vratiti da zaživi kao kulturno-historijska vrijednost. Mora se istovremeno priznati da postoje vrijednosti koje je moguće staviti u muzeje, druge je moguće očuvati samo u memoriji, npr. nestale drvorede, parkove, treće opet možemo očuvati kroz edukaciju, neke nije moguće restaurirati, npr. krajolike, materijale, kamen iz 13. st., hrast lužnjak iz 18. st. Sa stanovišta vrijednosti spomenika kulture treba napraviti preglede u kojima bi se zorno obilježile zabrane. Fragmente zidne plastike ili dijelove kipova i sl. treba odlagati na određeno mjesto, što je najjednostavniji oblik zaštite. Konzervatori Hrvatske nastavljaju rad u manjim grupama, u radionicama. Preispituju se prostorni planovi Pakraca, Lipika, Gospića, Kostajnice, a na red dolaze i svi ostali.

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RESTORING CROATIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

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 On 26 and 27 March 1992 the expert team of Croatian conservators assembled for a meeting at the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport of the Republic of Croatia, to discuss the basic program on the restoration of settlements damaged by war. The chairman of the meeting was Dr. Zofia Mavar.

The basic program involves environmental planing for the macro and micro region. Konavle, Dubrovnik, Split, Šibenik, Skradin and the areas of Banija, Slavonia, Posavina, Pokupsko and Lika suffered severe damages in the war. Many rural settlements were burnt down and disappeared forever. According to the report of 6 March 1992, 283 protected historical nuclei, 42 of them urban, 44 district centers, 2 semi-urban and 239 rural were ruined or more or less severely damaged by then. The data about 239 protected rural units indicated that 101 were damaged, 62 partly damaged, 39 burned down, and 36 were razed to the ground. Since many areas are still inaccessible, the estimations on damages to them are disputable. However, crisis headquarters, members of the press, television crews, members of the UN mission and European observers have supplied the information on damages done to the urban and rural historical units in these areas. The service for the protection of cultural heritage has made a representation of the level of legal protection in the war zone.

The war calls for consolidated action of all conservators of Croatia in the task of restoration, searching for urgent and concrete solutions and definite attitudes of the service for protection. The destruction of cultural heritage by war induces revisions of many environmental plans and projects on the protection of historical units. In this light the chairman Dr. Zofia Mavar, gave the essential tone to the meeting by proposing that the restoration of Croatian cultural heritage, should be based on examination and revision of already existing projects for the established zones of protection of urban and rural settlements. It is essential to analyze the urban and rural stratigraphy (matrix) in order to establish the evaluation of the entire environment prior to the evaluation of the structure, i.e. of individual objects of architectural, ambiance or landscape value. The revision of the existing environmental plans has to establish new boundaries of protection, as well as the degree of protection which will directly influence the conservation management and consequently the program for restoration of damaged settlements. It is necessary to apply the same standard of defining the degrees of protection, after adequate evaluation, to the extended environment, which is substantive for the environments with preserved cultural, historical and traditional values.

Professor Ivo Maroević, who attended the meeting as a guest, gave a talk on the activities of the Commission for the Evaluation of War Damages. The experts on the protection of cultural heritage bear great responsibility to accomplish a qualified categorization (O, A, B or C). They have to be able to read the language of the structures of parcelation, communication, of symbolic values. They have to be well acquainted with the real identity of the settlement, which always stands in between historic, conceptual and everyday existence. They have to know a lot of the relations of material and shape. We wish to restore a monument as a cultural and historical treasure. We have to admit there are some treasures we can preserve in museums, there are some we can preserve only in memory, like vanished parks and avenues, there are some we can preserve through education, and there are still others we cannot restore at all, like landscapes, materials, the 13th century stone, the oak woods from the 18th century. The evaluation of the object is the basis for the reviews which have to imprint the prohibitions. Preservation has to start with the most simple ways of protection, such as collecting fragments of masonry or sculptures in one place. Croatian conservators continue their work in workshops, engaging small teams of experts. They have been revising the environmental plans of Pakrac, Lipik, Gospić, Kostajnica, and are making preparations to revise the rest.

Text submitted on 10 April 1992

*Translated by
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