



Placa 6. prosinca 1991. (foto: Božidar Gjukić)
Placa, 6 December 1991 (Photo: Božidar Gjukić)

Ivica Žile

Ratna razaranja spomeničke baštine u Dubrovniku i okolici

Uvod

Jezgra ovog teksta već je objavljena u Obavijestima, glasilu Hrvatskog arheološkoga društva. Nažalost, profil toga glasila takav je da ne može objaviti grafičke priloge i fotografije, te je tekst izgubio na zamišljenoj izvornosti. Razlog više da se ovaj tekst ponovno objavi, sad u proširenom obliku, jest što je pisac ovih redaka s još petoricom kolega iz Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode - Dubrovnik u međuvremenu radio na preliminarnom izvješću šteta na nepokretnim spomenicima kulture oštećenim dosadašnjim ratnim razaranja Stona i Malog Stona. Fotografije, koje su sastavni dio teksta, uglavnom pokazuju razaranja na vrhunskim djelima dubrovačkoga spomeničkog blaga. Stalno se nameću pitanja: Hoće li se njima moći vratiti kreativna izvornost - rukopis domaćih i stranih majstora koji su tijekom stoljeća ostvarili dragocjenu riznicu hrvatske kulturne baštine? Može li kirurški zahvat restauratorskog skalpela vratiti kapitele heksafora Mihajla Brajkova? Može li vratiti pročelje crkve sv. Spasa Petra Andrijića? A izvornost Petru Martinovu ili nekome iz njegova kruga u trijemu Kneževa dvora? Može li izvornost pročelja Sv. Vlaha, rad Marina Groppele? Može li...? Pitanja je previše, ali bar pomoću fotografija mogu ih konstatirati i predati svojim kolegama na razmišljanje.

Tijek okupacije i razaranja spomeničkoga blaga dubrovačkog kraja

Potkraj rujna 1991. započeta je vojna agresija na Konavle, istočni teritorij općine Dubrovnik, napadima "federalne armije" i srbočetničkih paraformacija. Od 1. listopada 1991. iz zraka, kopna i mora napada se najneposrednija okolica povišne jezgre grada Dubrovnika (Pile, Ploče, Sv. Jakov, Montovjerna, Lapad, Gruž i Nuncijata). Od tada pa sve do Božića pučanstvo Dubrovnika bilo je bez vode i struje. Ovaj problem pojačava činjenica što neprijatelj žestokim napadima iz svih vidova oružja i oruda munjevito napreduje, tako da stanovništvo Konavala, Župe dubrovačke, Rijeke dubrovačke i Dubrovačkog primorja napušta svoja pradjedovska ognjišta te nalazi utočište kod rodbine i u hotelskim kućama u Dubrovniku. Ovomu treba pridodati pomorske blokade dubrovačkog akvatorija, masovne zbjegove izbjeglica iz već prenapučenog Dubrovnika u slobodne dijelove Hrvatske (Istra, Hrvatsko primorje) ili u kampove u prijateljskoj Italiji. Ako se, uz sve ljudske tragedije koje se u ovom dijelu južne Hrvatske događaju već gotovo sedam mjeseci, od onoga najgorega smrtnog stradanja ljudi do ma-

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War Damage to Cultural Monuments in Dubrovnik and its Surroundings

Introduction

The gist of this article has already been published in "Obavijesti", the bulletin of the Croatian Archaeological Society. Unfortunately the format of that journal is such that it cannot reproduce drawings or photographs to supplement the text, which consequently forfeits the impact it was meant to have. A further reason for republishing the article in an extended form is the author, together with five colleagues from the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and the Natural Heritage in Dubrovnik, has been working on a preliminary report on damage to immovable cultural monuments in Ston and Mali Ston inflicted to date in the course of the present war. The photographs, which form an integral part of the article, for the most part illustrate damage to the finest examples of Dubrovnik's cultural inheritance. We are constantly faced with the question: Will it ever be possible to restore their creative originality - the handwriting of those supreme artisans, native and foreign, who in the course of centuries assembled the treasure-house of Croatia's cultural heritage? Can the operation of the restorer's scalpel bring back the capitals of Mihajlo Brajkov's hexaforium? Can it bring back the facade of Petar Andrijić's St. Saviour? Or restore the originality of Petar Martinov or any of his circle as it is manifested in the colonnade of the Rector's Palace? Or the original facade of St. Blaise, the work of Marino Groppele? Can...? The question is superfluous, but with the aid of photographs we can place it on record and pass it on to our colleagues for them to think about.

The course of the occupation and the destruction of the cultural treasures of the Dubrovnik area

Towards the end of September 1991 a military attack was launched against Konavle, the eastern territory of the municipality of Dubrovnik, with assaults by the "Federal Army" and Serbian Chetnik paramilitary units. From 1 October 1991 areas in the immediate vicinity of Dubrovnik's historic town centre were attacked (Pile, Ploče, St. James, Montovjerna, Lapad, Gruž and Nuncijata). From then on until Christmas the inhabitants of Dubrovnik were deprived of water and electricity. This problem was aggravated by the fact that enemy advanced with lightning speed through fierce attacks, using every type of weapon and equipment, so that the population of Konavle, Župa dubrovačka, Rijeka dubrovačka and the Dubrovnik coastal region fled from their ancestral homes and sought refuge with relatives, or in hotel accommodation in Dubrovnik itself. To this must be added the naval blockade of the waters round Dubrovnik, and the massive exodus of refugees from an overcrowded city to the unoccupied parts of Croatia (Istria, the Croatian littoral) on to camps in our friendly neighbouring country, Italy. If we then add to the human



Pročelje crkve Franjevačkog samostana, točak (foto: Božidar Gjukić)
Facade of the church in the Franciscan monastery, a detail (Photo: Božidar Gjukić)

sovnog zarobljavanja civila i njihova zatvaranja u konclogore u Morinju i Bileći, tomu pridoda sudbina izbjeglica kojima su opljačkane i spaljene pradjedovske kuće, onda je posve jasno da je izvršen genocid i rurocid nad dubrovačkim izvangradskim područjem.

Napadima neprijatelja 23. i 24. listopada prvi put je izravno gadana povijesna jezgra Dubrovnika, što je ponovljeno znatno žešćim napadom od 9. do 13. studenoga 1991. Svakako treba naglasiti da je od tog razdoblja slobodni kopneni teritorij dubrovačkog kraja u punom smislu riječi "reliquiae reliquiarum". Od užega gradskog područja slobodni teritorij prostire se zapadno od Sustjepana pa istočno do Sv. Jakova. Na zapadu je slobodan samo neznatni dio Primorja i poluotok Pelješac, gdje je neprijatelj zaustavljen na potezu Zamaslina - Konštari. Od tada pa sve do danas, dok ovo pišem, nalazim se kao i svi moji sugradani na puškometu neprijatelja sa Žarkovice ili Strinčera. Prije rujanske vojne agresije stručni suradnici Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode - Dubrovnik, prema naredbama Ministarstva prosvjete i kulture Republike Hrvatske, od srpnja 1991. radili su na dodatnim popisima pokretnih i nepokretnih spomenika kulture. Stručni suradnici obišli su sve župe, lokalne muzeje i zbirke, te sa župnicima i voditeljima kulturnih

tragedies that had been going on in this part of Southern Croatia for some seven months - from the death of individuals to the mass imprisonment of civilians and their deportation to concentration camps in Morinje and Bileć - the fate of refugees whose ancestral homes had been looted and burned down, then it is perfectly obvious that a campaign of genocide and wholesale destruction of the countryside in areas adjacent to Dubrovnik was being pursued. In the course of enemy attacks on 23 and 24 October the historic centre of Dubrovnik was directly fired on for the first time, and the attack was renewed with even greater ferocity from the 9 to the 13 November 1991. It ought certainly to be mentioned that, at that stage, the free mainland territory of the Dubrovnik district was in the true sense of the word "reliquiae reliquiarum". As far as the area of the city proper was concerned, the unoccupied territory extended from Sustjepan in the West to St. James in the West. In the West only a minor portion of the seaboard and the Pelješac were free, the enemy having been halted on a line running from Zamaslina to Konštari. From that time right down to the present day, I, like my fellow-citizens, am well within rifle-range of the enemy on Žarkovica or Strinčera.

Before the armed attack began in September experts in the Dubrovnik Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments and



Franjevački samostan, heksafora klaustra (foto: Božidar Gjukić)
Franciscan monastery, hexafora in the cloister (Photo: Božidar Gjukić)



Franjevački samostan, dvorište klaustra (foto: Božidar Gjukić)
Franciscan monastery, courtyard in the cloister (Photo: Božidar Gjukić)

ustanova pohranili eksponate. Također u dogovoru sa župnicima pohranjene su matične knjige župa, što se kasnije ispostavilo kao jedan od najčešćih predmeta uništenja srbočetničkih hordi diljem Hrvatske, kako bi one dokazale nepostojanje hrvatskog etnosa, kao primjerice dubrovačkog, na kojem živi više od 90% hrvatskog življa. Također prema odluci istog Ministarstva obavljena je tehnička zaštita na najvažnijim nepokretnim spomenicima unutar povijesne jezgre Dubrovnika. Diljem dubrovačke općine signirane su povijesne građevine i povijesne cjeline prema nomenklaturi Haške konvencije. U prvoj grupi označeno je 59 nepokretnih spomenika, a u drugoj grupi četiri povijesne urbane cjeline (Dubrovnik, Cavtat, Lopud i Ston), dvije otočke cjeline (Lokrum i Koločep) i jedna ruralna cjelina (Trstenik). S navedenim predradnjama dubrovački Zavod dočekao je početak agresije i u već kronološki opisanim ratnim zbivanjima od prvog dana počeo je voditi žalosnu evidenciju o sustavnom uništavanju pokretnih i nepokretnih spomenika dubrovačkog područja. Nažalost, najveći dio teritorija stručni suradnici Zavoda nisu mogli obići, jer se on nalazi pod okupacijom neprijatelja, pa se prikaz oštećenja spomenika na izvangradskom području temelji na još neproverjenim podacima očevidaca koji su napuštali svoja ognjišta pred naletom agresora. Do danas je napravljeno pet preliminarnih izvještaja o štetama prouzrokovanim ratnim razaranja na spomenicima kulture. Prvi je datiran listopadom 1991, drugi studenim 1991, a treći siječnjom 1992, četvrti veljačom 1992, peti travnjem 1992, a obraduje područja Stona i Malog Stona.

the Natural Heritage, acting on instructions from the Ministry for Education and Culture of the Republic of Croatia, had been compiling additional lists of movable and immovable objects of cultural value. Experts visited all the local parishes, museums and collections and, with the collaboration of the parish clergy and the directors of cultural institutions, removed all the exhibits to a place of safety. In agreement with the parish clergy the parish registers were also removed. It subsequently turned out that these were amongst the objects which the Serbian Chetnik bands most wished to destroy throughout the whole of Croatia with the aim of demonstrating that the Croats did not exist as an ethnic entity - for instance, in Dubrovnik, where Croats constitute more than 90% of the population. Again in conformity with a decision of the same Ministry, physical protection was provided for all those monuments in the historic centre of Dubrovnik which could not be moved.

Throughout the municipality of Dubrovnik all historic buildings and architectural complexes were marked according to the Hague Convention. In the first category according to the Hague nomenclature 59 cultural monuments of an immovable nature were denoted, with four urban complexes (Dubrovnik, Cavtat, Lopud and Ston), two island complexes (Lokrum and Koločep) and one rural complex (Trstenik) in the second group. With the preliminary operations we have described the Dubrovnik Institute awaited the start of the aggression, and from the very first day of the events we have described in chronological succession, its staff began to keep a melancholy record of the systematic destruction

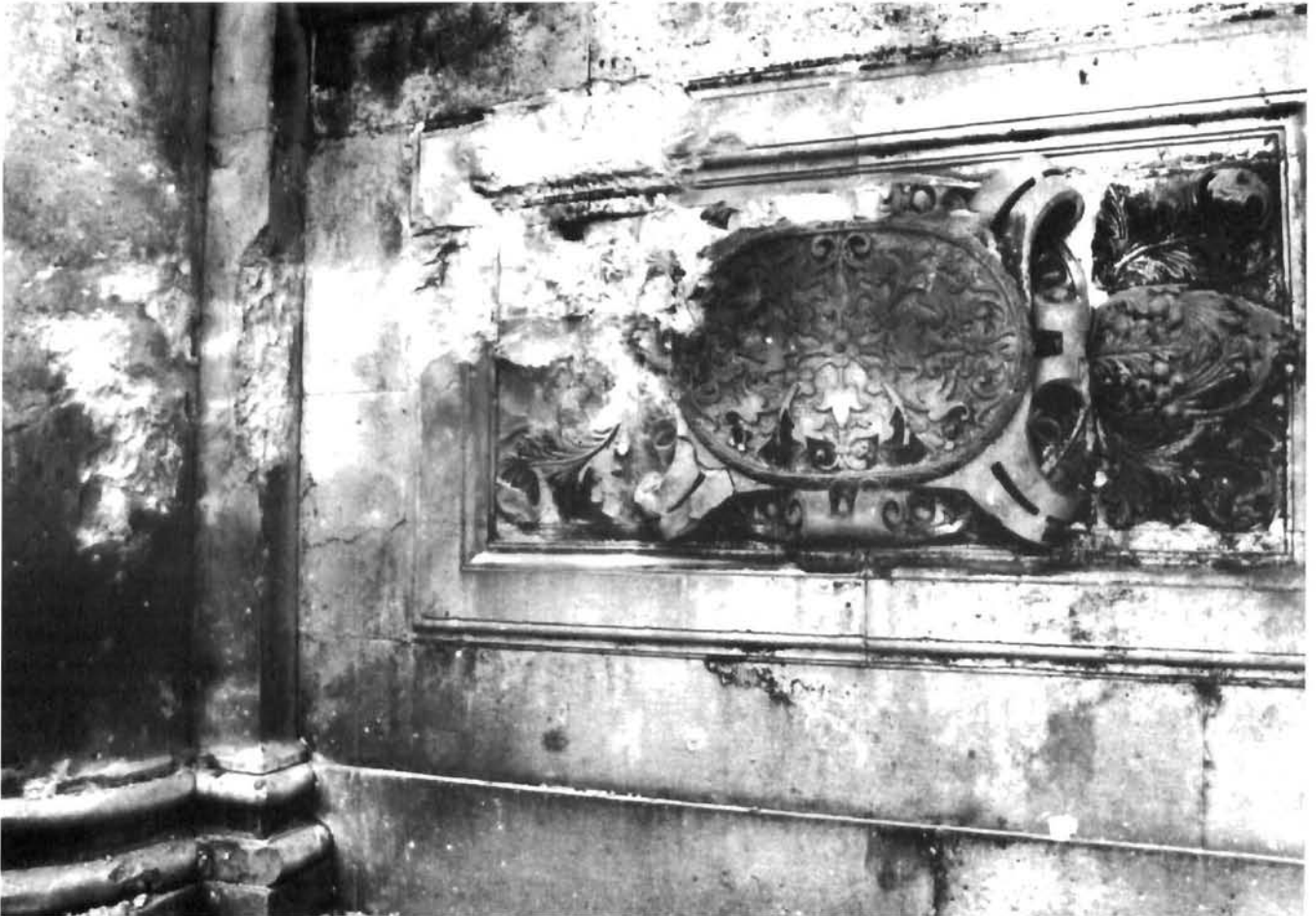


Velika Onofrijeva fontana (foto: Miljenko Mojaš)
Onofrio's Great Fountain (Photo: Miljenko Mojaš)

Prvo izvješće tretira kompletni teritorij općine Dubrovnik. U njemu su tekstualno, grafički i fotografski dokumentirana oštećenja nepokretnih spomenika kulture. Svakako treba istaknuti da je on stvarno bio rezultat izvanrednih napora svih stručnih i vanjskih suradnika Zavoda, kad se zna da nije bilo ni vode ni struje, a također da je neprijatelj osvojio veći dio teritorija općine Dubrovnik. U izvješću je prikazano prvo izravno gađanje povijesne jezgre Dubrovnika koja je od 1979. upisana u Listu svjetske baštine. Tad su pogodeni sljedeći spomenici povijesne jezgre: žitnica Rupe (16. st.), označena zastavom Haške konvencije (dalje u tekstu H.k.); Boškovićeve ulica (17. st.), sinagoga (H.k., druga u Europi, 16. st.); dominikanski samostan (H.k., 14/15. st.); Sponza - carinarnica, kovnica novca i javno skladište (H.k., 15. st.); stara gradska luka; tvrđava Lovrijenac (H.k., 14. st.); tvrđava Imperijal na Srđu (H.k., 19. st.); Ploče: Lazareti (H.k., 16. st.); zgrada umjetničke galerije (H.k., 20. st.); ostaci ljetnikovca dubrovačkog nadbiskupa - biskupija, 16. st.; samostan sv. Jakova (H.k., 16. st.). Otok Lokrum: Lazareti (H.k., cjelina otoka, 16. st.). Lapad: ljetnikovac Gundulić - "Solitudo" (18. st.). Na izvangradskom području pod okupacijom "federalne armije" oštećeni su sljedeći spomenici kulture:

of the movable and immovable cultural monuments of the Dubrovnik area. Unfortunately, the professional staff of the Institute were unable to visit the larger part of the territory, for it was under occupation, so that the account of damage to monuments outside the city area is based on the evidence, as yet unconfirmed, of eyewitnesses who were forced to leave their homes by the incursion of the aggressor. To date five preliminary reports have been drawn up dealing with damage done to cultural monuments by military operations. The first is dated October 1991, the second, November 1991, the third, January 1992, the fourth, February 1992, while the fifth, dated April 1992, deals with the Ston - Mali Ston area.

The first report deals with the entire territory of the Dubrovnik municipality. In its text, diagrams and photographs it records the damage to fixed cultural monuments. It ought to be stressed that the report was the result of outstanding efforts of the staff of the Institute and colleagues from elsewhere, especially when we bear in mind that there was neither a water supply nor electricity in Dubrovnik at the time and that the enemy had overrun the greater part of the Dubrovnik area. The report illustrates the first direct bombardment of the historic heart of Dubrovnik, which has been entered in the World Heritage list since 1979. At that stage the following items in the city centre had been hit: the Rupe granary



Crkva sv. Vlaha, istočna kartuša pročelja (foto: Miljenko Mojaš)
 Church of St. Blasius, cartouche on the east front (Photo: Miljenko Mojaš)

Konavle: Pridvorje, franjevački samostan (H.k., 15/16. st.); Vitaljina, crkva sv. Spasa s grobljem (kasni srednji vijek); Gruda, crkva Svetog Trojstva s grobljem; Pločice, župni ured u neposrednoj blizini crkve sv. Lazara.

Cavtat je osvojen na podmukao način 15. listopada 1991, kad je neprijatelj iskoristio pregovore, ne poštujući ni predstavnike dubrovačke vlade niti predstavnike EZ-a. Dotad su stradali sljedeći spomenici u urbanoj jezgri Cavtata: zvonik franjevačkog samostana Gospe od Snijega (15. st.), mauzolej obitelji Račić, rad kipara Ivana Meštrovića (1920-22).

Također je pogodeno više stambenih objekata u urbanoj jezgri Cavtata.

Župa dubrovačka: Brgat, crkva sv. Ane (stara iz 14. st. i nova s početka 20. st.); Mandaljena, crkva sv. Marije Magdalene (13. st., s intervencijama 18. st.).

U Rijeci dubrovačkoj od prvog dana napada na Dubrovnik pa do današnjeg dana stalno traju napadi na ovo područje, zonu s izuzetnom koncentracijom spomeničkih objekata, uglavnom ladanjskog karaktera: Sustjepan, crkva sv. Stjepana (kasni srednji vijek); Čajkovići, ljetnikovac Kaboga-Bozdari-Škaprlenda (H.k., 18. st.); Komolac, crkva Svetog Duha i groblje (16. st.); ljetnikovac Sorkočević (H.k., 16. st.); ljetnikovac Bizzaro (17. st.); Rožat, franjevački samostan (H.k., 15/

(16th century), marked by the pennant of Hague Convention (noted below as H.C.); Bošković Street (17th century); the Synagogue (H.C., the second synagogue in Europe, 16th century); the Dominican monastery (H.C., 14th/15th century); the Sponza Palace - customs house, mint and communal warehouse (H.C., 15th century); the old town harbour; the Lovrijenac Fortress (H.C., 14th century); the Imperial Fortress on Srd (H.C., 19th century).

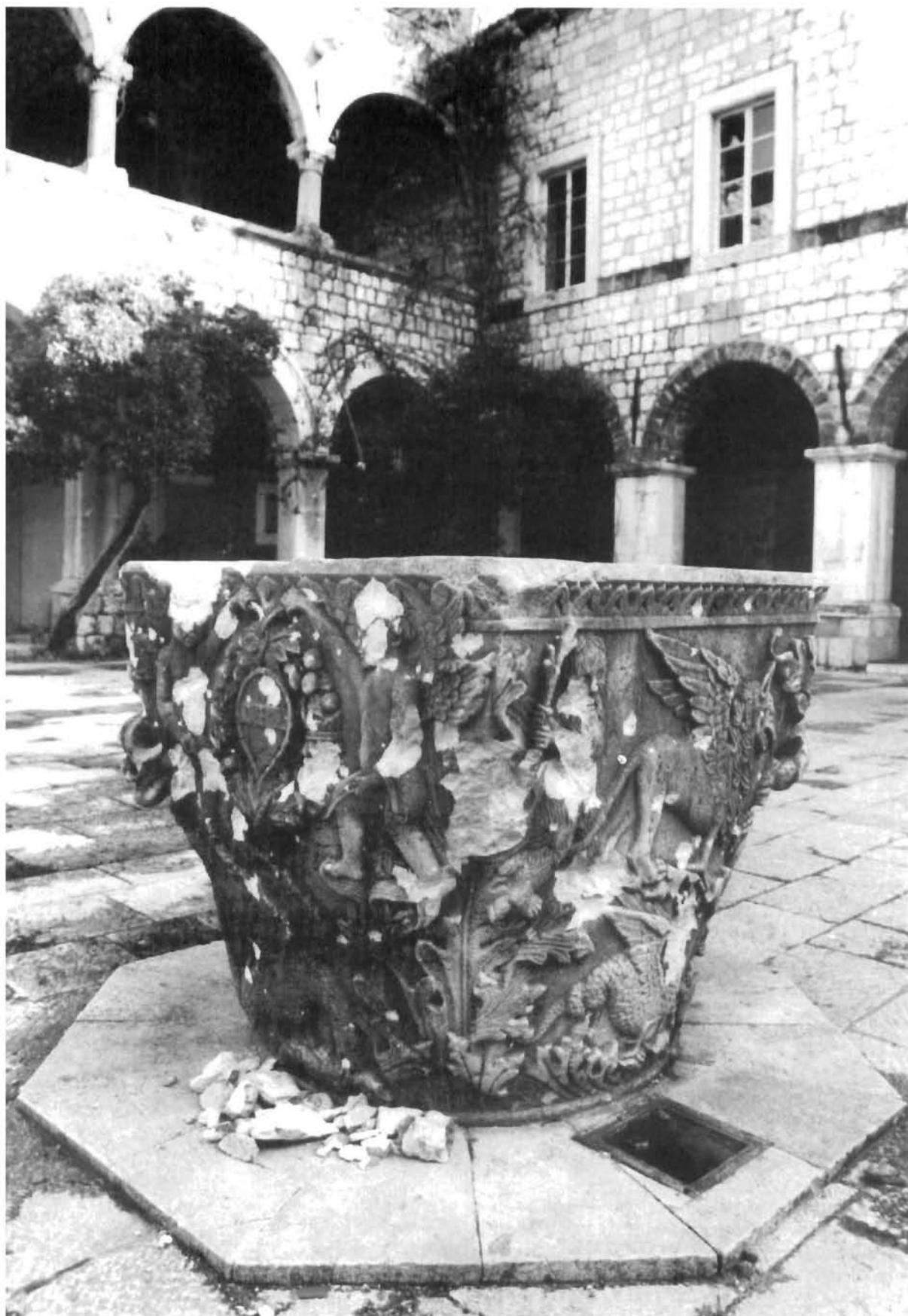
Ploče: the Hospital (H.C., 16th century); the building house - art gallery (H.C., 20th century); remnants of the Archbishop of Dubrovnik's summer residence - Bishop's palace (16th century); St. James's Monastery (H.C., 16th century).

Island of Lokrum: the Hospital (H.C., island complex, 16th century).

Lapad: "Solitudo", summer residence of the Gundulić family (18th century).

On territory outside the city occupied by the "Federal Army" the following cultural monuments were damaged:

Konavle: Pridvorje, the Franciscan monastery (H.C., 15/16 th century); Vitaljina, the Church of St. Saviour with its cemetery (late Middle Ages); Gruda, the Church of the Holy Trinity with its cemetery; Pločice, the vicarage in the immediate vicinity of the Church of St. Lazarus.



Bivši samostan sv. Klare, kruna bunara (foto: Miljenko Mojaš)
Former convent of St. Clare, crown of the well (Photo: Miljenko Mojaš)



Palača u Ulici od puča 11, unutrašnjost (foto: Miljenko Mojaš)
Mansion in the Street od puča, interior (Photo: Miljenko Mojaš)

16. st.); crkva sv. Marije i groblje (19. st.); crkva Navještenja (15. st.); Mokošica, ljetnikovac Gradi-Kusijanović (H.k., 16. st.); Osojnik, crkva sv. Đurđa (20. st.).

Dubrovačko primorje: Trsteno, ljetnikovac Gučetić i Arboretum (H.k., 16. st.). Napadom s mora te iz zaleda na Slano, prema izjavama očevidaca, srušeno je gotovo čitavo naselje. Drugo izvješće o razaranjima nepokretnih spomenika kulture pruža još stravičniju sliku i za povijesnu jezgru Dubrovnika i za sva ostala područja općine Dubrovnik. Za povijesnu jezgru prilažem tlocrt Gruda s ubikacijom 45 izravnih pogodaka kao i listu pogodanih povijesnih građevina (prilog I).

Na području Gruža i Lapada, gdje je također zona s izuzetnom koncentracijom spomeničkih građevina, uglavnom ladanjskog karaktera, pogodeno je 14 spomenika kulture, od kojih ne navodim spomenike ambijentalne vrijednosti: ljetnikovac Gundulić (H.k., 16. st.), ljetnikovac Bona (H.k., 16. st.), ljetnikovac Bunić-Gradić-Kobenzl (H.k., 16. st.), ljetnikovac Vuić (H.k., 16/17. st.), ljetnikovac Majstorović (H.k., 15/16. st.), ljetnikovac Sorkočević (H.k., 16. st.), ljetnikovac Pucić-Pitarević (16. st.).

Cavtat was occupied in a treacherous manner when the enemy took advantage of negotiation, respecting neither representatives of the Dubrovnik local government nor representatives of the European Community. The following cultural monuments have suffered damage to date within the urban centre of Cavtat: the belfry of the Franciscan monastery Our Lady of the Snows (15th century); the mausoleum of the Račić family, the work of the sculptor Ivan Meštrović (1920-1922).

A number of dwellings in the centre of Cavtat were also hit. Župa dubrovačka: Brgat, St. Anne's Church (the old church from the 14th century, the new church from the beginning of the 20th century); Mandaljuna, the Church of St. Mary Magdalene (13th century with 18th century adaptations). In Rijeka dubrovačka, an area with an exceptionally high concentration of ancient buildings, mainly villas, attacks have continued from the time of the first attack on Dubrovnik down to the time of writing: Sustjepan, St. Stephen's church (late medieval); Čajkovići, the Kaboga-Bozdari-Škaprlenda villa (H.C., 18th century); Komolac, Church of the Holy Ghost and cemetery (16th century); the Sorkočević villa (H.C., 16th century); Villa Bizzaro (17th century); Rožat, Franciscan monastery (H.C., 15/16th century); St. Mary's Church

Na području Pile - Ploče pogodeno je 57 spomenika kulture od kojih izdvajam: palaču Pucić (16/17. st.), crkvu sv. Đurđa (H.k., 16. st.), ljetnikovac Crijević-Pucić "Nerun" (H.k., 16. st.), crkvu sv. Andrije (kasni srednji vijek/19. st.).

Dana 27. studenoga 1991. zrakoplovima je raketiran grad Ston i njegovo polje, gdje je izuzetna koncentracija starokršćanskih i predromaničkih sakralnih građevina. Tada je pogoden zapadni kompleks zidina između tvrđava Minčete i Stoviša. Dana 23. prosinca 1991. ponovno je napadnut Ston, Stonsko polje i naselje Broce.

Nakon vandalskog sknavljenja povijesne jezgre grada Dubrovnika 23. i 24. listopada te od 8. do 13. studenoga 1991. stižu u Dubrovnik predstavnici UNESCO-a gospoda Colin Kaiser i Bruno Carnež. U nadi da spase Grad od daljnjih vandalskih destrukcija, predstavnici UNESCO-a postavljaju zastavu Ujedinjenih naroda na tvrđave: Sv. Ivan, Bokar i Minčetu.

No bezumlju, nažalost, nisu koristile ni zastave Ujedinjenih naroda niti prethodno postavljene zastave Haške konvencije. Crni petak na Sv. Nikolu 6. prosinca 1991. svakako je do danas, i ne daj Bože da se ikad ponovi, najteži dan za povijesnu jezgru Dubrovnika od velike trešnje 6. travnja 1667.

Metoda primijenjena u izvješću šteta na nepokretnim spomenicima kulture oštećenim ratnim razaranjem predstavlja modificiranu metodologiju koja se koristila u radu na popisu šteta nastalih potresom 1979, prilagođenoj nastaloj ratnoj situaciji i vrsti razaranja za koju dosad nije postojala definirana metodologija.

Preliminarno izvješće napravili su stručni suradnici Zavoda uz suradnju s vanjskim suradnicima i konzultantima gospodom Colinom Kaiserom i Brunom Carnežom, predstavnicima UNESCO-a. Rezultati izvješća stravična su slika koju pružaju ubikacije izravnih i neizravnih pogodaka u tlocrt gradske jezgre (prilog II) sa superponiranom kategorizacijom šteta (prilog III).

Otok Lokrum, zaštićeni rezervat prirode u neposrednoj blizini gradske jezgre, doživio je nove devastacije na spomenicima kulture i prirode. Benediktinski samostanski kompleks, utemeljen u trećem desetljeću 11. st., s kasnijim romaničkim, gotičko-renesansnim i klasicističkim građevinskim zahvatima, doživio je razaranja na južnom i istočnom samostanskom krilu te kruništu ljetnikovca cara Maksimilijana, na kojem su još oštećeni terasa i bifora. Crkva Navještenja iz 15/16. st. doživjela je manja oštećenja krovništva. Oštećenja na tvrđavi Fort Royal (s početka 19. st.) još nisu provjerena, ali je, prema izjavama očevidaca, teško stradala. Također je teško stradala Kuća lugara (19. st.). Botanički vrt kao i ostalo raslinje otoka teško je stradalo. Nakon crnog Sv. Nikole, kad je izvršen kulturocid i urbanocid nad povijesnom jezgrom Dubrovnika, ponovilo se jednako razaranja 6. siječnja 1992. nad biserom srednjovjekovnog urbanizma Stona i Malog Stona (14. st., predloženog za upis u Listu svjetske baštine). Dakle, ista sudbina zadesila je drugi grad Republike, koji je isto tako razaran u tri navrata (27. studenoga i 23. prosinca 1991. te 6. siječnja 1992.).

Peto izvješće Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode - Dubrovnik obrađuje štete na spomeničkom blagu Stona, Stonskog polja i Malog Stona. U Stonu je od stambenog fundusa jedan objekt izgorio, dva su objekta izravno pogodena, a dva neizravno, od kojih je jedan crkva sv. Liberana. Od fortifikacijskog sustava s pet projektila devastiran je zapadni potez zidina između kula Minčete i Stovišta. Također je pogodeno stepenište predzida u neposrednoj blizini bastiona Arcimon. Izvan zidina Stona pogodeni su bazeni i dva skladišta solane.

and cemetery (19th century); Church of the Annunciation (15th century); Mokošica, Gradi-Kusijanović Villa (H.C., 16th century); Osojnik, St. George's Church (20th century).

Dubrovnik littoral: Trsteno, Villa Gučetić and the Arboretum (H.C., 16th century). According to eye-witnesses, attacks from the sea and from the hinterland have almost levelled the entire settlement of Slano to the ground.

The second report on damage to immovable objects of cultural value offers an even more horrifying picture of the historic centre of Dubrovnik and all other areas of the Dubrovnik municipality. As far as the town centre is concerned, we attach a ground plan of the city recording 45 direct hits, as well as a list of the historic buildings affected (Appendix I.).

In the Gruž and Lapad, where there is also a high density of historic buildings, mainly of a rural character, 14 cultural monuments, not including those which are of value mainly because of their setting: the Gundulić villa (H.C., 16th century), the Villa Bona (H.C., 16th century), Villa Vuić (H.C., 17th century), Villa Majstorović (H.C., 15/16th century), Villa Sorkočević (H.C., 16th century), the Pucić-Pitarević villa (16th century).

In the Pile-Ploče area 57 buildings of cultural value were hit, amongst which I would single out the following: the Pucić mansion (16/17th century), St. George's Church (H.C., 16th century); "Nerun", the Crijević-Pucić villa (H.C., 16th century), St. Andrew's Church (late medieval/19th century).

On 27 November 1991 Ston and its surroundings were attacked by aircraft firing rockets: there is an exceptional concentration of old Christian and pre-Romanesque ecclesiastical buildings in the area. At the same time city walls between the fortresses of Minčeta and Stoviše. On 23 December 1991 Ston, Stonsko Polje and the village of Broce were once again attacked. Following the outrageous vandalism perpetrated on historic city centre of Dubrovnik on the 23 and 24 October 1991, two representatives of UNESCO, Messrs Colin Kaiser and Bruno Carnež, arrived in Dubrovnik. In the hope of saving the city from further vandalism and destruction the UNESCO representatives hoisted the United Nations flag on the fortresses of St. John, Bokar and Minčeta.

Unfortunately, not even the flag of the United Nations was of any avail against this madness, any more than the Hague Convention pennant had helped previously. Black Friday, St. Nicholas Day, the 6 December 1991, was certainly the most catastrophic day for the historic city centre since the great earthquake of 6 April 1667, and we pray to God that it will never be repeated.

The system used in the report on damage to buildings and other structures listed as cultural monuments that had suffered war damage represents a modified version of the methods used in listing the damage arising from the 1979 earthquake, making allowance for the wartime situation and a type of destruction for which no standard method existed. A preliminary report was compiled by qualified staff of the Institute in collaboration with external advisors and in consultation with the UNESCO representatives, Colin Kaiser and Bruno Carnež. The results of the report were an appalling picture of the direct and indirect hits registered on a ground plan of the city centre (Appendix II), with a superimposed diagram of the building categories affected (Appendix III). The island of Lokrum, a protected nature reserve in the immediate vicinity of the city centre, suffered renewed damage to its cultural and natural amenities. The Benedictine monastery complex, founded in the third decade of the 11th century, with late Romanesque, Gothic/Renaissance and Classicistic architectural adaptations, suffered damage to southern and eastern monastery wing and to the battlements of Emperor Maximilian's villa, the terrace and biforium of which were also damaged. The Church of the Annunciation (15/16th century) also suffered damage to the roof trusses. Damage to Fort Royal Fortress (early 19th century) has not yet been checked, but according to eye-witnesses it has suffered severely. The Keeper's House (19th century) has also suffered heavy damage. The Botanical Garden and other vegetation on the island have also been severely damaged. Following Back St.



Crkva Navještenja (foto: Miljenko Mojaš)
Church of the Annunciation (Photo: Miljenko Mojaš)

Knežev dvor, konzola trijema (foto: Ivica Žile)
Rector's Palace, console of the arcade (Photo: Ivica Žile)





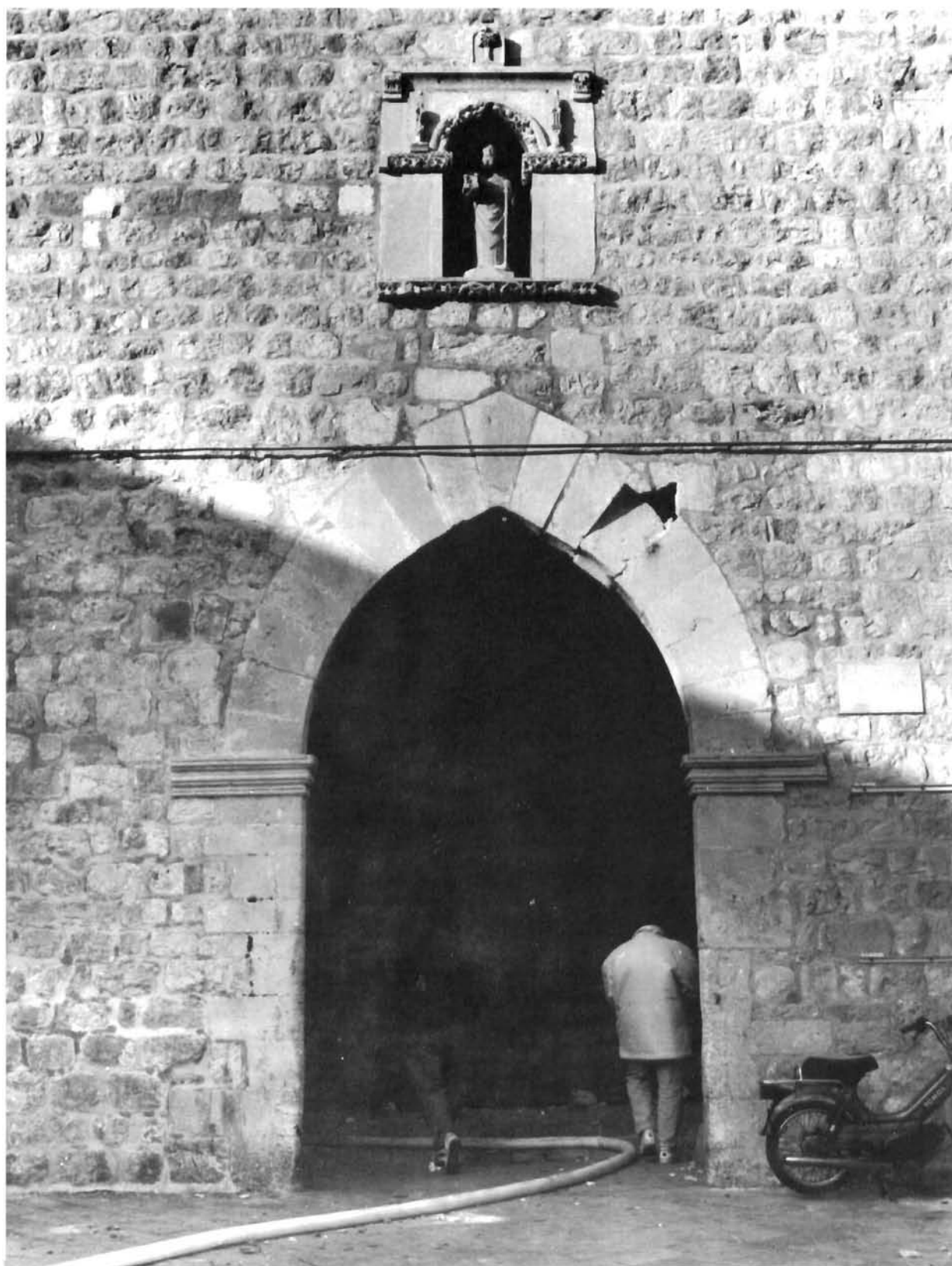
Katedrala, kupola (foto: Miljenko Mojaš)
Cathedral, the dome (Photo: Miljenko Mojaš)

Od neizravnog učinka projektila neznatno je oštećena crkva Navještenja po apsidalnom dijelu. U Malom Stonu stradala je gotovo polovica stambenog fundusa. Od javnih objekata devastirane su Slanica, Arsenal i crkva sv. Antuna Opata. Od fortifikacijskog sustava pogođene su tvrđave Koruna, Toljevac (prilog IV) i zapadna kula Lučkih vrata. Dokle ide suludost agresora najbolje pokazuje podatak da se on izživljava na "dardinima" nadaleko poznatih stonskih kamenica i mušula. Kako zaključiti ovaj tekst kad nemam riječi u kojoj bi sublimirao bolesni um, vandalizam, četnizam i ostale "izme", kada je taj nepostojeći termin, kojega svakako moramo stvoriti zbog naše djece, izvršio genocid, kulturocid, rurocid i urbanocid nad dijelom južne Hrvatske?!

Nicholas Day, with its murderous assault on the historic heart of Dubrovnik, the 6th January 1992 witnessed an equally destructive attack on a pearl of medieval town planning, Ston and Mali Ston (14th century) which had been proposed for inclusion in the World Heritage List. Thus the same fate befell a second city in the Republic of Croatia, which was also wrecked in three stages (23 November and 23 December 1991 and 6 January 1992).

The fifth report of the Institute for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage, Dubrovnik, deals with the damage to the cultural treasures of Ston, Stonsko Polje and Mali Ston. In Ston one building was burned down, two suffered direct hits and two were affected by near-misses, one of them being the Church of St. Liberan. As far as the fortifications are concerned, the western line of the wall between the Minčeta and Stoviše towers was wrecked by five projectiles. The stairs on the outworks in the immediate vicinity of the Arcimon Bastion were also hit. Outside the walls of Ston salt-pans and two warehouses belonging to the salt-works were hit. The apse of the Church of the Annunciation suffered minor damage from the indirect effects of a shell. In Mali Ston almost half of the housing stock was affected. Among the public buildings that were wrecked were the Salthouse, the Arsenal and the Church of St. Anthony the Abbot. Of the system of fortification, the fortresses of Koruna and Toljevac were hit (Appendix IV), as well as the west tower of the Harbour Gate. The lengths to which the aggressor's lunacy went is best shown by the fact that he vented his spite on the "gardens" - the beds where the far-famed Ston oysters and mussels are cultivated.

How can I conclude this article when I have no word to render the sick mind, the vandalism, chetnikism and the other "isms", when in the name of this non-existent term, genocide, culturocide, rurocide and urbanicide have been perpetrated on a part of southern Croatia.

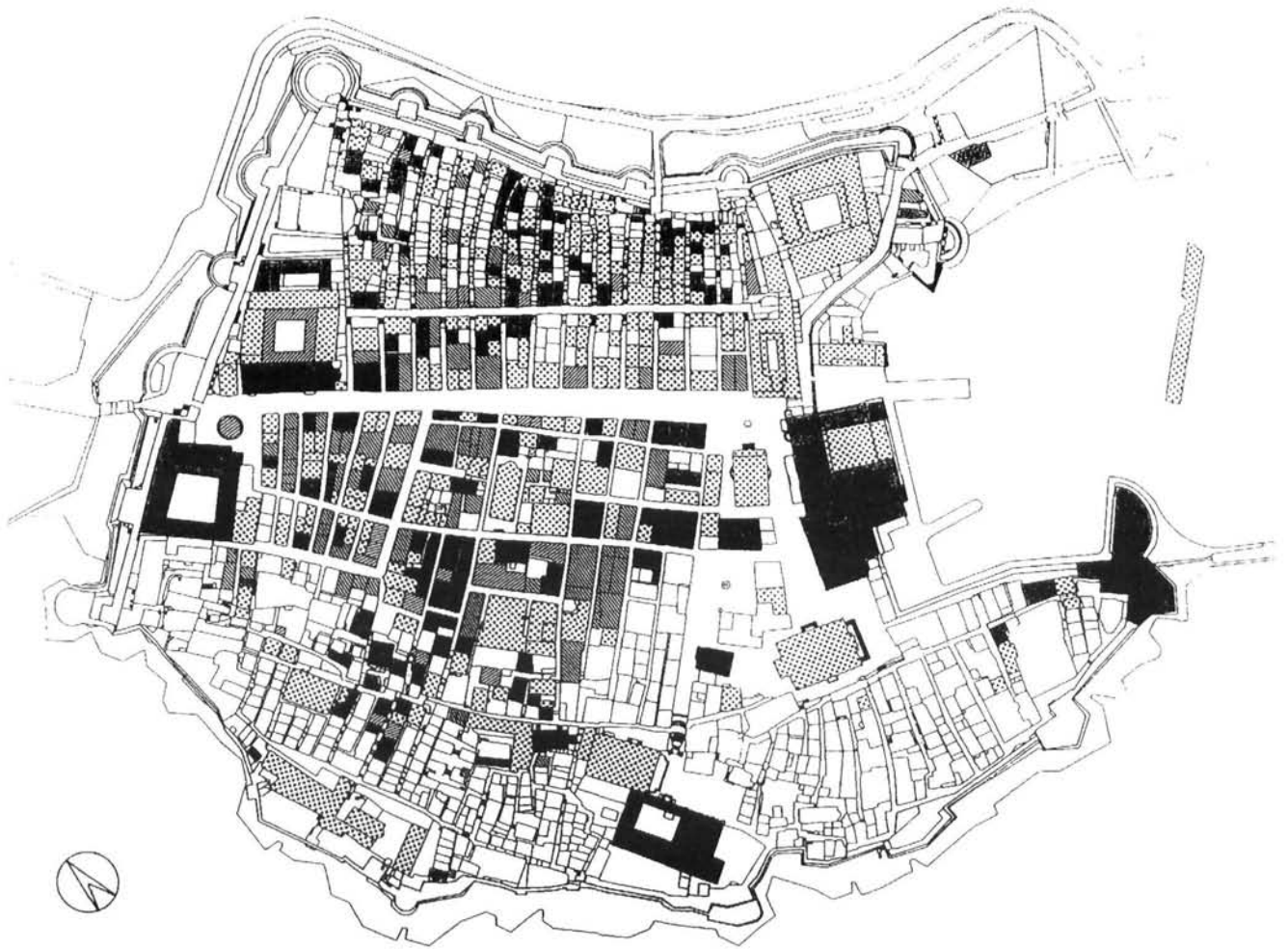


Vrata ribarnice (foto: Miljenko Mojaš)

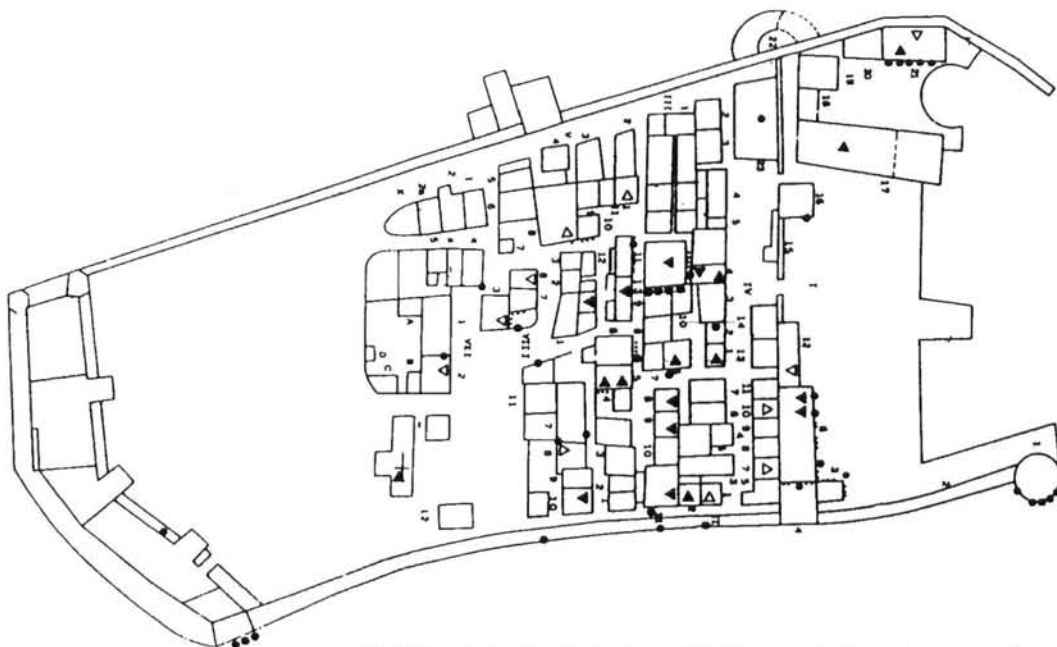
Door of the fish-market (Photo: Miljenko Mojaš)



Dubrovnik, objekti oštećeni bombardiranjem 6. prosinca 1991.
Dubrovnik, objects damaged by bombing on December 6th 1991.



Kategorizacija objekata oštećenih ratnim razaranjem stare gradske jezgre Dubrovnika - listopad, studeni, prosinac 1991.
Categorization of the objects damaged by the war destruction in the historical core of Dubrovnik - October, November, December 1991.



Mali Ston, lokacije oštećenja na objektima stradalim ratnim razaranjem, prosinac 1991.
Mali Ston, sites of the damaged objects destroyed in the war, December 1991.

Umjesto zaključka

Prolazi osmi mjesec okupacije srbočetničkih hordi nad većim dijelom dubrovačkog kraja. Premda se neprijatelj nije proširio na slobodna područja, to ne znači da i dalje ne razara, pali, ruši sela, urbane jezgre, spomenike te odvodi ljude u konclogore. Primjerice, neprijatelj stalno gađa Sustjepan, ljetnikovac Kabogu. Nastavlja s razaranjem Stona, Malog Stona, Česvinice, Hodilja, Broca. Prema zadnjim saznanjima o razaranjima spomeničkog blaga na zapadnom dubrovačkom ratištu gađano je Stonsko polje bombama tzv. "krmačama", koje su izazvale požar. Je li tim požarima nanesena šteta mnoštvu arheoloških lokaliteta raspršenih po čitavom polju, zasad nemamo informacije. Stradala su još četiri stambena objekta u Stonu. Nažalost, Mali Ston je zaslugom crnogorskih četnika dobio epitet Vukovar, u pravom smislu sinonima za totalnu destrukciju duha, genocida i urbanocida. Četnici nisu pošteđjeli ni mrtve gađajući groblje sv. Ane u Malom Stonu. Također su ponovno pogodili crkvu sv. Antuna Opata uništivši joj trijem. Zasad je teško govoriti o razaranjima stambenog fundusa Malog Stona bez očevida, ali već termin Vukovar govori dovoljno sam za sebe.

*Napomena: Zahvaljujem svim kolegama koji su mi pomogli u opremanju ovog teksta, a posebice Pauli Kolić, Miljenku Mojašu, fotografu, te gospodinu Božidaru Gjukiću, koji mi je nesebično ustupio svoje fotografije, za koje je tijekom prosinca 1991. često izlagao svoj život.

Lokacije izravnih pogodaka projektila prilikom bombardiranja povijesne jezgre Dubrovnika
Listopad/studeni 1991.

1. Valobran Kaše
2. Gradska luka
3. Tvrđava sv. Ivana
4. Arsenal
5. Veliki mul
6. Ribarnica
7. Mali arsenal
8. Dominikanski samostan
9. Sponza
10. Gradski zvonik
11. Stambeni objekti u Stajevoj 1 i 3
12. Stambeni objekt u ulici Od Pustijerne 6
13. Stambeni objekt u Zlatarskoj 8
14. Isusovačka crkva sv. Ignacija i Dubrovački kolegij
15. Osnovna škola "Miše Simoni"
16. Stambeni objekt u M. Pracata 4
17. Stambeni objekti u Boškovićevoj 1
18. Stambeni objekti u Boškovićevoj 3
19. Sinagoga
20. Stambeni objekt u Dropčevoj 2
21. Placa
22. Stambeni objekt u Zamanjinoj 1
23. Stambeni objekt u Nalješkovićevoj 1
24. Samostan Sigurata
25. Stambeni objekt u Palmotićevoj 26
26. Objekti u Antuninskoj 1, 11, 20
27. Franjevački samostan
28. Vrata od Pila
29. Stambeni objekti u ulici Između polača 24 i 26
30. Dva stambena objekta u Širokoj 8 i 5
31. Stambeni objekti u Strossmayerovoj 5 i 7
32. Žitnica Rupe

Instead of a conclusion

Eight months of occupation by Serbian Chetnik hordes have passed over the greater part of the Dubrovnik region. Although the enemy has not extended his hold on to territory that is still free, that does not mean that he has not continued destroying, burning, wrecking villages, urban centres, monuments and deporting people to concentration camps. For instance, the enemy constantly bombards Sustjepan and the Villa Kaboga. He continues to ravage Ston, Mali Ston, Česvinice, Hodilja and Broca. According to our latest information on the destruction of our cultural treasures on the western Dubrovnik battle-front, Stonsko Polje has been attacked with so-called "pigs", i.e. cluster bombs which started a fire. We have no information at the moment as to whether this fire has inflicted damage on the host of archaeological sites scattered over the area. Four more dwelling-houses in Ston have suffered damage. Mali Ston, unfortunately, has been dubbed Vukovar, thanks to the Montenegrin Chetniks - synonym in the true sense for the total destruction of spirit, for genocide and urbanocide. The Chetniks have not even spared the dead, firing on St. Anne's cemetery in Mali Ston. They have also once again hit the Church of St. Anthony the Abbot, destroying its porch. For the moment it is hard to speak of the destruction of dwellings in Mali Ston without sight of the evidence, but the term "Vukovar" speaks for itself.

Note: I am grateful to all the colleagues who helped in the preparation of this report, particularly to Paula Kolić, the photographer Miljenko Mojaš, and to Mr Božidar Gjukić, who unselfishly placed at my disposal photographs for which he frequently risked his life during December 1991.

Location of direct hits during the bombardment of the historic city centre of Dubrovnik
October/November 1991

1. The Kaše breakwater
2. The city harbour
3. The St. John fortress
4. The Arsenal
5. The great mole
6. The fish-market
7. The little arsenal
8. The Dominican monastery
9. Sponza palace
10. The city belfry
11. Houses in Stajeva street 1 and 3
12. House in street Pustijerna 6
13. House in Zlatarska street 8
14. Jesuit church of St. Ignatius and the Dubrovnik college
15. "Miše Simoni" primary school
16. House in M. Pracat street 4
17. Houses in Bošković street 1
18. Houses in Bošković street 3
19. The synagogue
20. House in Dropčeva street 2
21. Placa
22. House in Zamanjina street 1
23. House in Nalješković street 1
24. Sigurata monastery
25. House in Palmotić street 26
26. Buildings in Antunin street 1, 11, 20
27. Franciscan monastery
28. Pile gate

33. Ulica od Kaštela
34. Utvrda Mrtvo zvono
35. Stambeni objekti na poljani "Mrtvo zvono" - objekti 6, 7, 8, 11
36. Južno gradsko zide
37. Dom staraca
38. Tvrđava Bokar
39. Zapadno gradsko zide
40. Minčeta
41. Sjeverni potez zidina na Buži
42. Predzide tvrđave Revelin
43. Tvrđava Drezvenik
44. Objekt u C. Zuzorić 1
45. Stambeni objekt u Petilovrijenci 2

29. Houses in Između polača street 24 and 26
30. Two houses in Široka street, 8 and 5
31. Houses in Strossmayer street 5 and 7
32. The Rupe granary
33. Kaštela street
34. Dead bell fortress
35. Houses in Dead bell square - buildings 6, 7, 8, 11
36. Walls south of the city
37. Old people's home
38. Bokar fortress
39. Walls in west of the city
40. Minčeta
41. The northern stretch of walls
42. Outworks of fort Revelin
43. Drezvenik fortress
44. Building at C. Zuzorić street 1
45. House at Petilovrijenci street 2



Mali Ston, stambeni objekt (foto: Miljenko Mojaš)
Mali Ston, dwelling house (Photo: Miljenko Mojaš)