



Karlovac, Gradski muzej, pročelje zgrade obnovljeno neposredno prije ratne agresije (iz dokumentacije Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture Karlovac)

Karlovac, Town museum, facade of the building renewed just before the war (from the documentation of the Institute for the protection of cultural monuments, Karlovac)

Karlovac, zgrada općine u Banjavčičevoj 9, prijašnje stanje (fototeka Instituta za povijest umjetnosti)

Karlovac, Town hall, former state (Photodocumentation of the Institute of history of art)



Marinka Mužar**Karlovac - ranjeni grad****Marinka Mužar****Karlovac - a wounded city**

Od 4. listopada 1991. do 6. siječnja 1992. godine, kada su povijesna jezgra i grad Karlovac ranjavani u žestokim povremenim napadima od jugoslavenske vojske i četnika, građani Karlovca, sve komunalne službe i gradska uprava činili su nadljudske napore da gradu pruže najhitniju pomoć u preventivnoj zaštiti i raščišćavanju ruševina. Unatoč tome što u tim ratnim uvjetima grad djeluje uredno, teža oštećenja vidljiva su na oko 110 kuća u zaštićenoj zoni.

Danas, na baroknom trgu kao sablast stoji zgrada gradske općine, a najstarija ponosna ljepotica, zgrada Gradskoga muzeja, pogodena je u krovnište. Na renesansnom trgu plaši prolaznike raspucana pravoslavna crkva sv. Nikole. I zgrada katastra bila je meta neprijatelja. Dječji dom za nezbrinutu djecu, poznat po likovnoj koloniji ZILIK, ureden u 1991. godini, pogoden je u napadu na grad 26. prosinca iste godine. Neprijatelj je birao ciljeve, a drvene obnovljene i oštećene četiristoljetne purgerske kuće svojim čudnim ranjenim očima opominju neprijatelja da će izdržati i ovaj rat, a zatim, nakon konzervatorskih

From 4 October 1991 until 6 January 1992, when the historic centre of Karlovac and the city as a whole were damaged in sporadic fierce attacks by the Yugoslav Army and Chetniks, the citizens of Karlovac, all their urban services and the municipal administration made superhuman efforts to provide the city with physical protection and to clear away the debris. In spite of the fact that the city appears to be in good order even in these wartime circumstances, relatively heavy damage is visible on some 110 buildings in the scheduled area; out of a total of 37 ecclesiastical buildings, 16 chapels and parish churches have been damaged.

Nowadays the Town Hall stands like a spectre in its baroque square, while the city's most venerable beauty, the building housing the Municipal Museum has suffered a direct hit on its roof. Passers-by in the Renaissance square are shocked by the sight of the shattered Orthodox Church of St. Nicholas. The Land Registry building was also one of enemy's targets. The Home for Children in Need, known on account of the ZILIK



Karlovac, zgrada općine u Banjavčičevoj 9 (dokumentacija Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture Karlovac)
Karlovac, Town hall (Documentation of the Institute for the protection of cultural monuments, Karlovac)



Karlovac, tavan zgrade Gradskog muzeja, listopad 1991. (foto: A. Cindrić)
Karlovac, attic of the Town museum, October 1991. (photo: A. Cindrić)



Karlovac, unutrašnjost razorene Pravoslavne crkve sv. Nikole, siječanj 1992. (dokumentacija Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture Karlovac)
Karlovac, interior of the destroyed Orthodox church of St. Nicholas, January 1992. (Documentation of the Institute for the protection of cultural monuments, Karlovac)

zahvata, ponovo će biti udoban dom Karlovčana. U najprometnijoj pješačkoj komunikaciji, današnjoj Radićevoj ulici, trgovačkom srcu grada, izlozi su zabijeni daskama. Nekadašnja gradska stražarnica kod tzv. "Turskih vrata" na izlazu iz Radićeve ulice, koja je bila uređena u mini kafe bar i dobila nagradu grada Karlovca za najbolje opremljeni lokal, sada je nažalost teško oštećena.

I sam naziv "Turska vrata" bio je upozorenje Karlovčanima da bi Turci mogli prodrijeti u grad s jugozapada. Nažalost, povijest se ponavlja, jer je linija fronte obrane grada upravo na potezu gdje su se prije četiri stotine godina vodile borbe s turskim četama. A Karlovac stoji oštećen i ranjen, ponosan i branjen. Karlovčani žive u novom vremenu, svjesni svoga postojanja i svjesni svoga kulturnog i graditeljskog nasljeđa. Na prvoj liniji fronte neprijatelj uništava registrirane i evidentirane spomenike kulture zapadnog kršćanstva - simbole duhovne kulture i stoljetnog postojanja hrvatskog naroda. Prema izvješćima župnika i mještana, prebjega s kriznih područja, Zavod je dobio podatke o njihovu uništavanju. Na području općine Karlovac od 37 sakralnih objekata oštećeno je 16 kapelica i župnih crkvi. Potresne su priče mještana sela Banskog Kovačevca i Vukmanića koji su gledali kako njihove barokne crkve gore u plamenu. Kapelice izgrađene na početku stoljeća, u oblicima tradicionalne arhitekture, u Blatnici,

artistic colony and restored in 1991, was hit during an attack on 26 December of that same year. The enemy chose his targets carefully... But the restored wooden burger houses, although damaged, remind the enemy with their strangely wounded eyes that they will survive this war also, and after their restoration will once again be comfortable dwellings for the people of Karlovac. In the busiest of the pedestrian thoroughfares, the presentday Radić Street, the commercial heart of the city, the window displays are boarded up. The former city guard-house by the so-called "Turkish Gate" at the exit from Radić Street, which had been converted into a coffee-bar and had gained an award from the city of Karlovac as the best-equipped establishment of its kind, is now, alas, heavily damaged.

The very name, "Turkish Gate" was a warning to the inhabitants of Karlovac that the Turks might make their way into the town from the south-west. Unfortunately, history repeated itself, for the front line in the defence of the city ran precisely along the line where battles had been fought against Turkish troops four hundred years previously. But Karlovac still stands, albeit damaged and wounded - proud of its defence. The people of Karlovac are living in a new age, conscious of their existence and aware of their cultural and architectural heritage. On the front battle-line the enemy and the Chetniks are busily destroying protected and scheduled buildings and other cul-

Knežgorici i Martinšćaku, razorene su da bi se uništio svaki trag identiteta naroda koji stoljećima živi na ovim prostorima. Župnici župa Dubovac, Švarča i Rečica prkose neprijatelju popravljajući crkve i sanirajući štete neposredno poslije napada, jer znaju da je u njihove barokne ljepotice ugrađen mar i duh tradicionalnog graditeljstva. Međutim, župna crkva sv. Vida Mučenika u Ladvenjaku, izgrađena potkraj 18. stoljeća i opremljena inventarom iz 19. stoljeća, teško je oštećena i sada napuštena. Izvan naselja, na brežuljku, jednostavno oblikovana sa zvonikom ispred zapadnog pročelja, sagrađena u 17. stoljeću, stoji slomljena, izranjena i napuštena kapela sv. Doroteje.

A Kamensko? Na privremeno okupiranom prostoru karlovačke okolice izgrađen je još 1404. godine pavlinski samostan i župna crkva Marije Snježne. Samostan je osnovala Katarina, udova kneza Krčkog i Modruškog. U 15. stoljeću jedan je od najbogatije opremljenih samostana. U 16. stoljeću u čestim turskim napadima samostan i crkva bili su razarani i napušteni da bi oko sredine 18. stoljeća ponovo sagrađeni, opremljeni vrijednim baroknim inventarom i oslikani.

Posljednje spoznaje o oštećenju pavlinskog kompleksa bombardiranjem potječu iz listopada 1991. godine.

Svjesni sustavnog razaranja materijalne i duhovne kulture smatramo da zaštita mora biti ugrađena u svijest pojedinca i zajednice te moralna obveza na kontinuitet prošlog i budućeg vremena.

tural monuments of Western Christianity - symbols of a spiritual culture and of the centuries-old existence of the Croatian nation. From reports by parish priests and local people who have fled from the crisis areas the Institute has been informed of the havoc that has been wreaked there. Within the borough of Karlovac, of 37 ecclesiastical buildings, 16 chapels and parish churches have been damaged. Horrifying accounts have been given by the inhabitants of the villages of Banski Kovačevac and Vukmanić of how they watched as their baroque churches went up in flames. Chapels built at the beginning of the century in traditional forms of architecture in Blatnica, Knežgorica and Martinšćak have been razed to the ground with the aim of erasing all the signs of the identity of a nation that has lived in these parts for centuries. Priests from the parishes of Dubovac, Švarča and Rečica have defied the enemy, repairing their churches and putting right the damage immediately after the attack, for they know that all the labour and the spirit of our traditional master-builders have been embodied in their baroque beauty. However, the parish church of St. Vitus the Martyr in Ladvenjak, built at the end of the 18th century and fitted with furniture from the 19th century, has been severely damaged and is now abandoned. Outside the village, on a small hill, simple in its form and with a belfry in front of the west front, built in the 17th century, stands the wrecked and abandoned Chapel of St. Dorothea.

Karlovac, Pravoslavna crkva sv. Nikole, siječanj 1992. (dokumentacija Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture Karlovac)

Karlovac, Orthodox church of St. Nicholas, January 1992. (Documentation of the Institute for the protection of cultural monuments, Karlovac)





Karlovac, Pravoslavna crkva sv. Nikole, siječanj 1992. (dokumentacija Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture Karlovac)
 Karlovac, Orthodox church of St. Nicholas, January 1992. (Documentation of the Institute for the protection of cultural monuments, Karlovac)

And Kamensko? On this temporarily occupied territory within the borough of Karlovac stand the Pauline monastery built in 1404, and the parish church of Our Lady of the Snows, founded by Catherine, the widow of the Lord of Krčko and Modruško. In the 15th century this was one of the most richly endowed monasteries, but in the 16th century the monastery and the church were wrecked and abandoned in the face of frequent Turkish assaults, only to be rebuilt in the middle of the 18th century and furnished and decorated in the baroque style. The latest information we have as to damage inflicted on the Pauline complex by bombardment dates from October 1991. Aware of this systematic destruction of our material and spiritual culture, we consider that protection of these value must be incorporated into the consciousness of the individual and the community, together with the moral obligation to preserve the continuity of our past and our future.

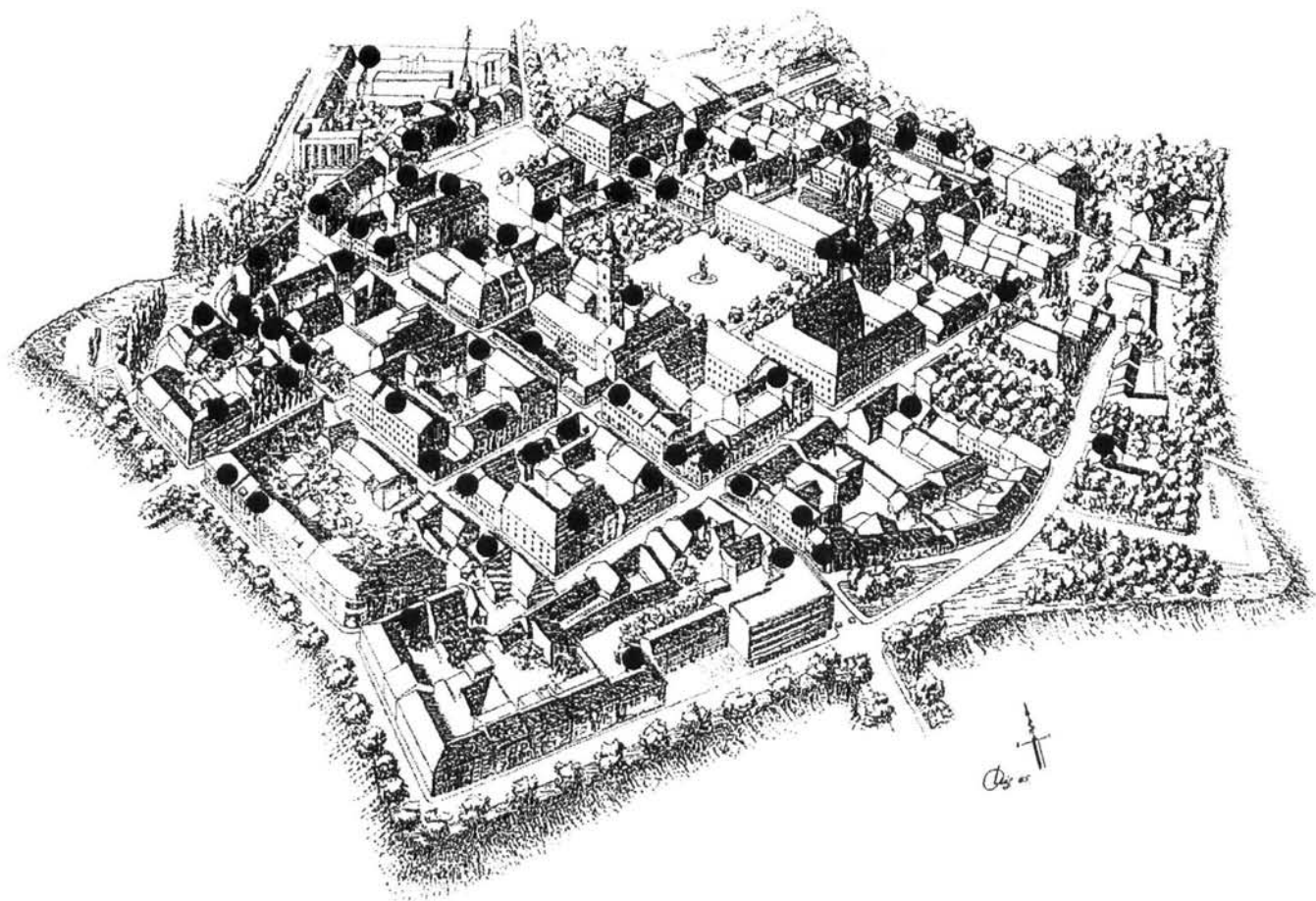
Thanks to existing architectural records and evaluation worked out by the Institute of Art History, thanks to relatively favourable credit terms and the need for rapid and effective building repairs on the part of the owners and users of living accommodation, about 70% of the building stock has been repaired to date in collaboration with the Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Monuments and in keeping with the principles of conservation, making maximum use of classic building materials (wood, brick, pantiles).

Unfortunately the restoration of five war-damaged ecclesiastical buildings was not carried out because of the absence of conservationist studies and the possible threat to their stability (the Orthodox church St. Nicholas, St. Dorothea, etc.) or even because our conservationists had no access to exceptionally important ecclesiastical buildings (e.g. the Kamensko Pauline complex) because they are situated in areas temporarily under occupation.

Karlovac, unutrašnjost razorene Pravoslavne crkve sv. Nikole, siječanj 1992. (dokumentacija Zavoda za zaštitu spomenika kulture Karlovac)

Karlovac, interior of the destroyed Orthodox church of St. Nicholas, January 1992. (Documentation of the Institute for the protection of cultural monuments, Karlovac)





Karlovac, povijesna jezgra unutar "zvijezde", prikaz pogodaka u ratnim napadima tijekom 1991.-1992.
Karlovac, historical core within the hexagonal fortification, marked are various hits in the war from 1991-1992