

Da li je renesansna arhitektura u Karlovcu i dalje prisutna i u kojoj mjeri?

Kako se upisati u diskurs renesanse?

Igor Čulig, prof.

Ova prezentacija nastala je uz financijsku podršku Europske unije i Ureda za udruge Vlade Republike Hrvatske. Za sadržaj je isključivo odgovoran nositelj projekta KA-MATRIX – Udruga za društveni razvoj, te partneri Udruga za razvoj građanske i političke kulture Karlovac Polka, Grad Karlovac, Fakultet političkih znanosti i Veleučilište u Karlovcu, i ne može se smatrati službenim stavom Europske unije ili Ureda Vlade Republike Hrvatske za udruge.



SVETA LIGA bitna za mobilnost talijanskih graditelja

Lepantska bitka  
7. listopada 1571.

Nakon pomorskog poraza, Osmanlije se usredotočuju na kopnene putove

7. listopada 1593.  
osnovana Palmanova



## SUPRAINTENDANTI (GLAVNI INŽINJERI) VOJNE GRANICE

### **Giovanni Salustio Peruzzi**

(Siena 1511./12. – Austrija 1573.)

od 1567. u službi Maksimilijana II.

–projektant Karlovca?

### **Ottavio Baldigara**

r.-u Trstu, na dužnosti od 1568. za Mađarski teritorij

### **Giullio Baldigara**

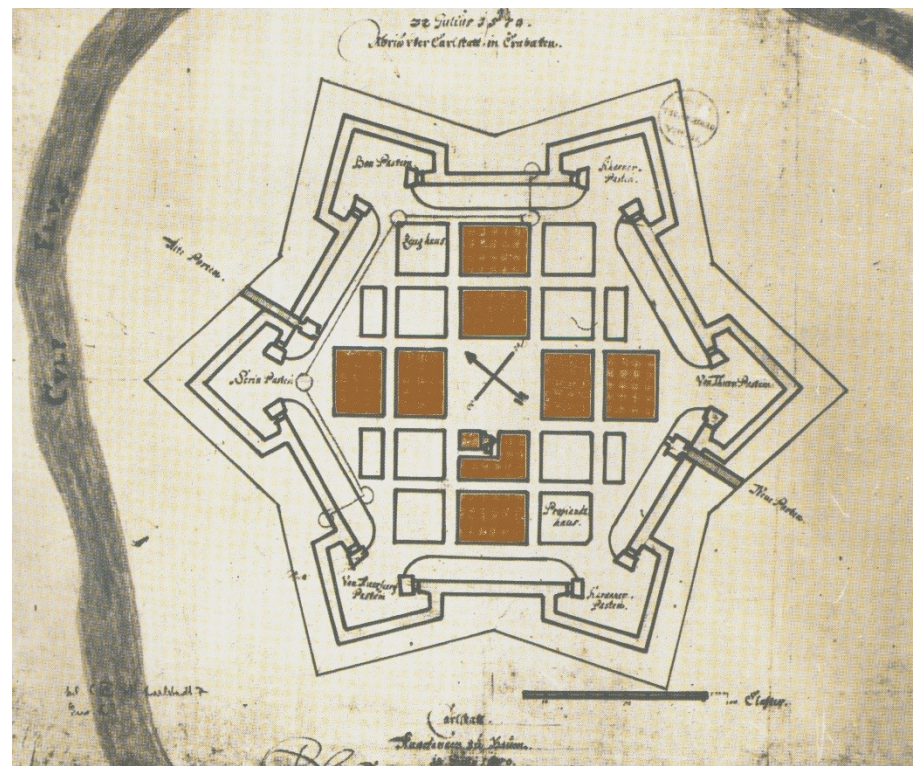
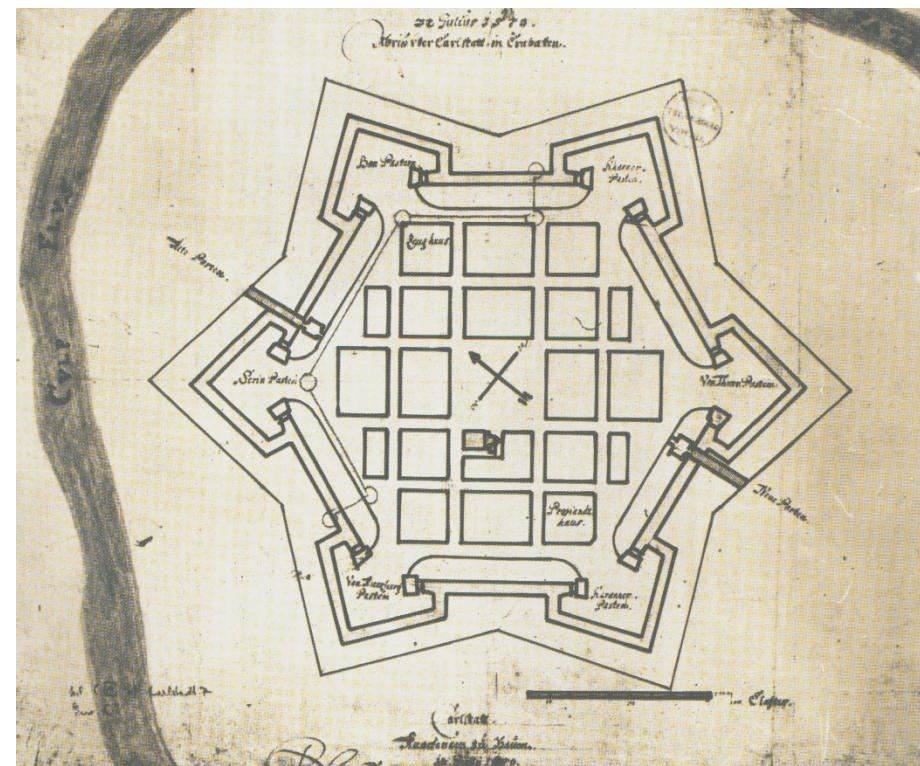
r.-u Trstu, već oko 1567. priprema projekt za izgradnju Novih Zamky  
(odobren 1571., započet 1580.)

### **Giuseppe Vintana**

r. u Gorici

u službi od 1576. – 1584. –odabir lokacije Karlovca 1578.

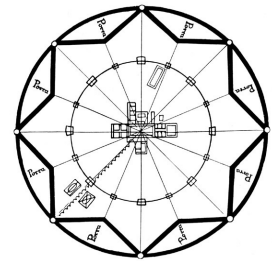
Martin Gambon  
r.-u Trstu, „izvođač radova”



Manirizam i ideologija „predziđa kršćanstva”



urvus (brazda)  
 urbs (grad)  
 urbanizam  
 urvus = zagreb

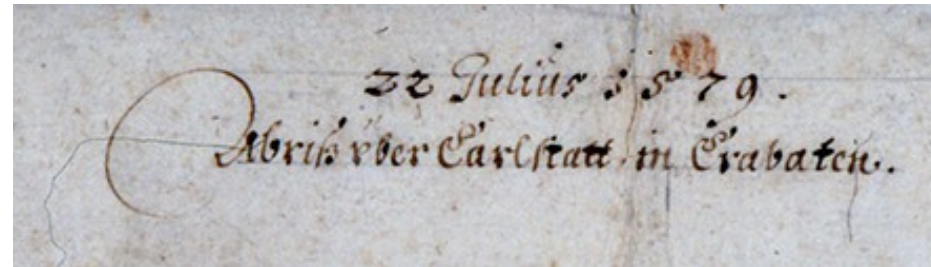


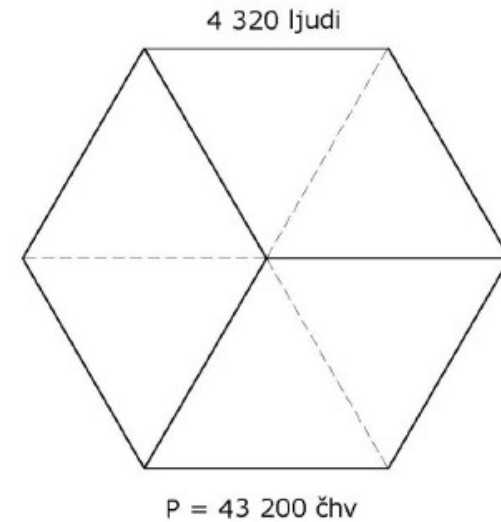
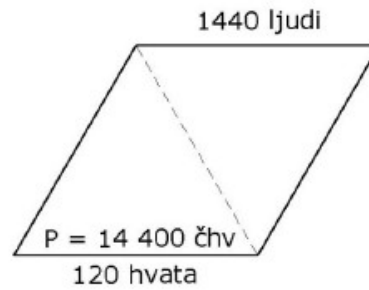
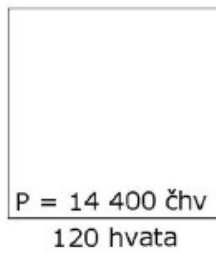
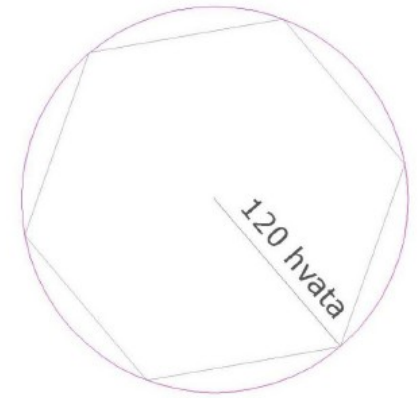
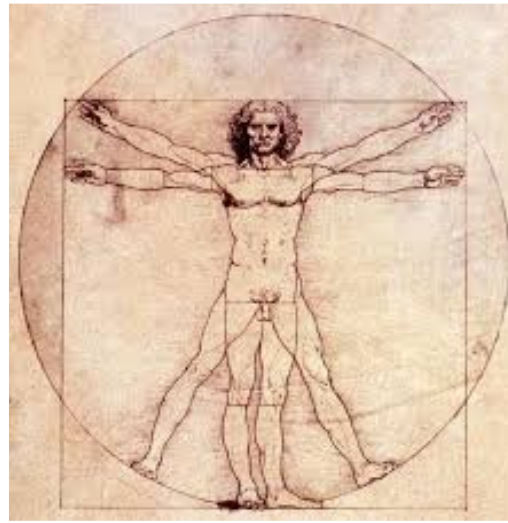
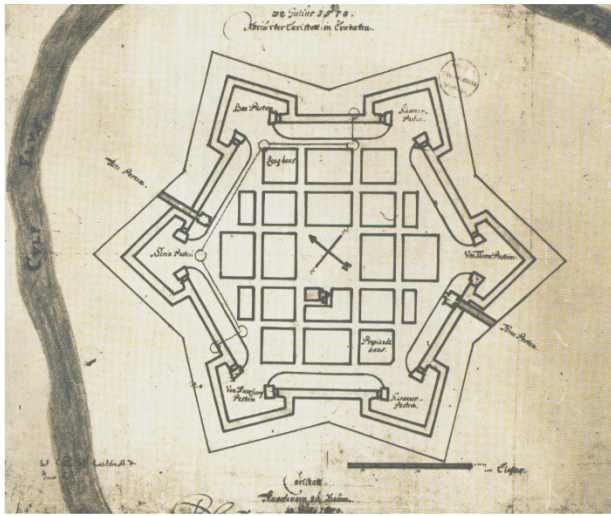
**Sforzinda**

15. travnja 1460.  
 godine u  
 10 sati i 21 minutu i

„Novi-grad”

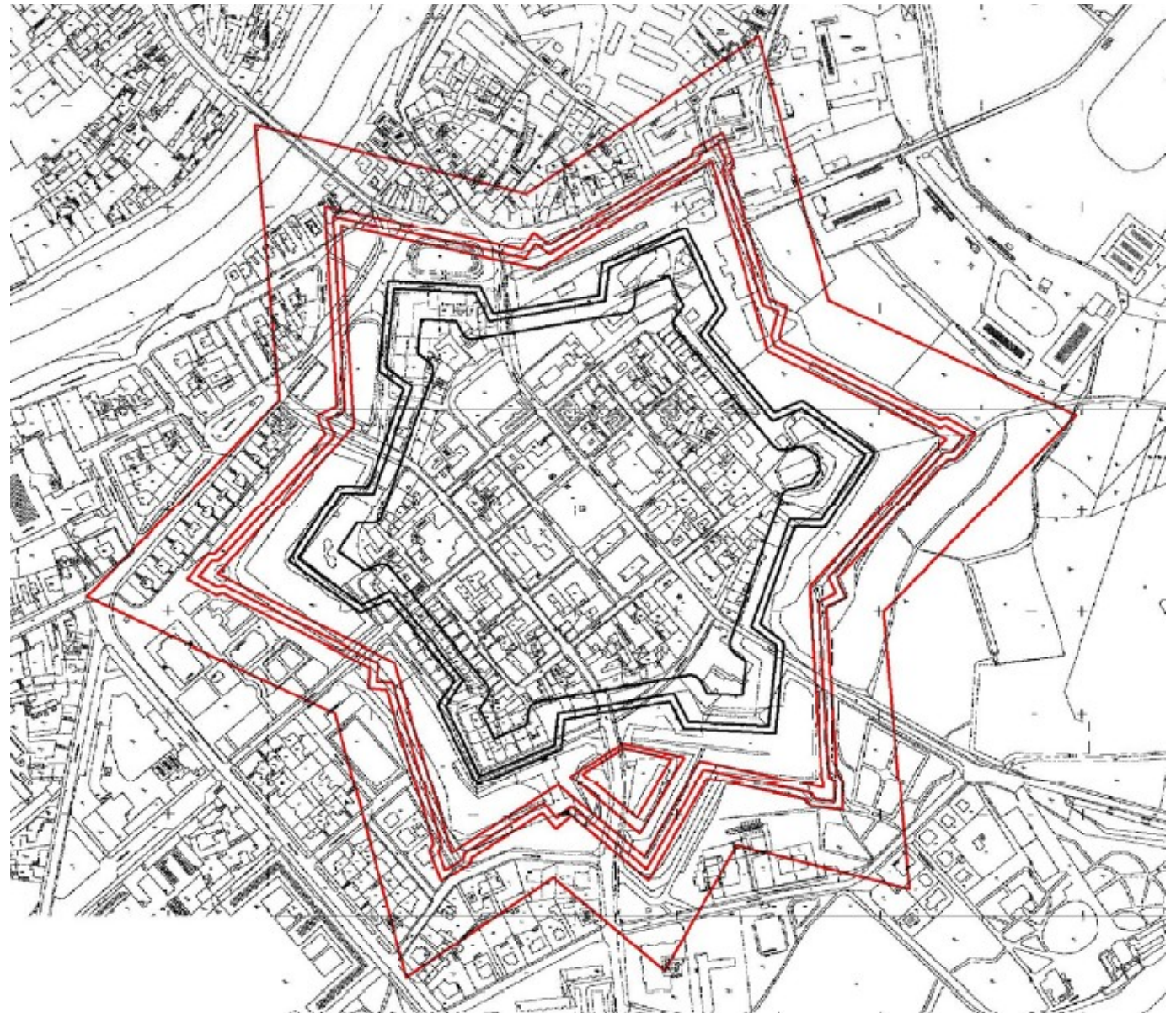
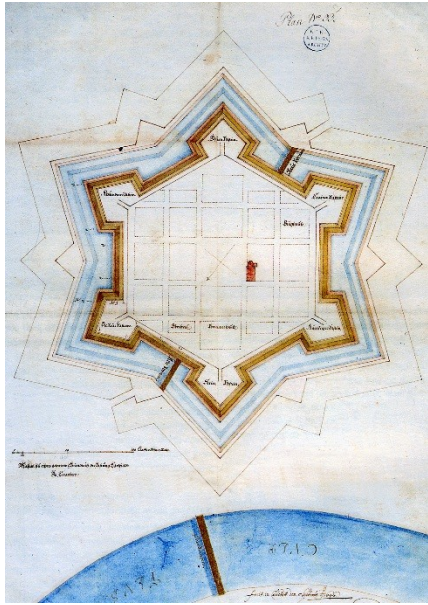
13. srpnja 1579.





10 čhv = 1 čovijek -->  $14\ 400$  čhv = 1 440 ljudi

$14\ 400$  čhv  $\times$  3 = 4 320 ljudi

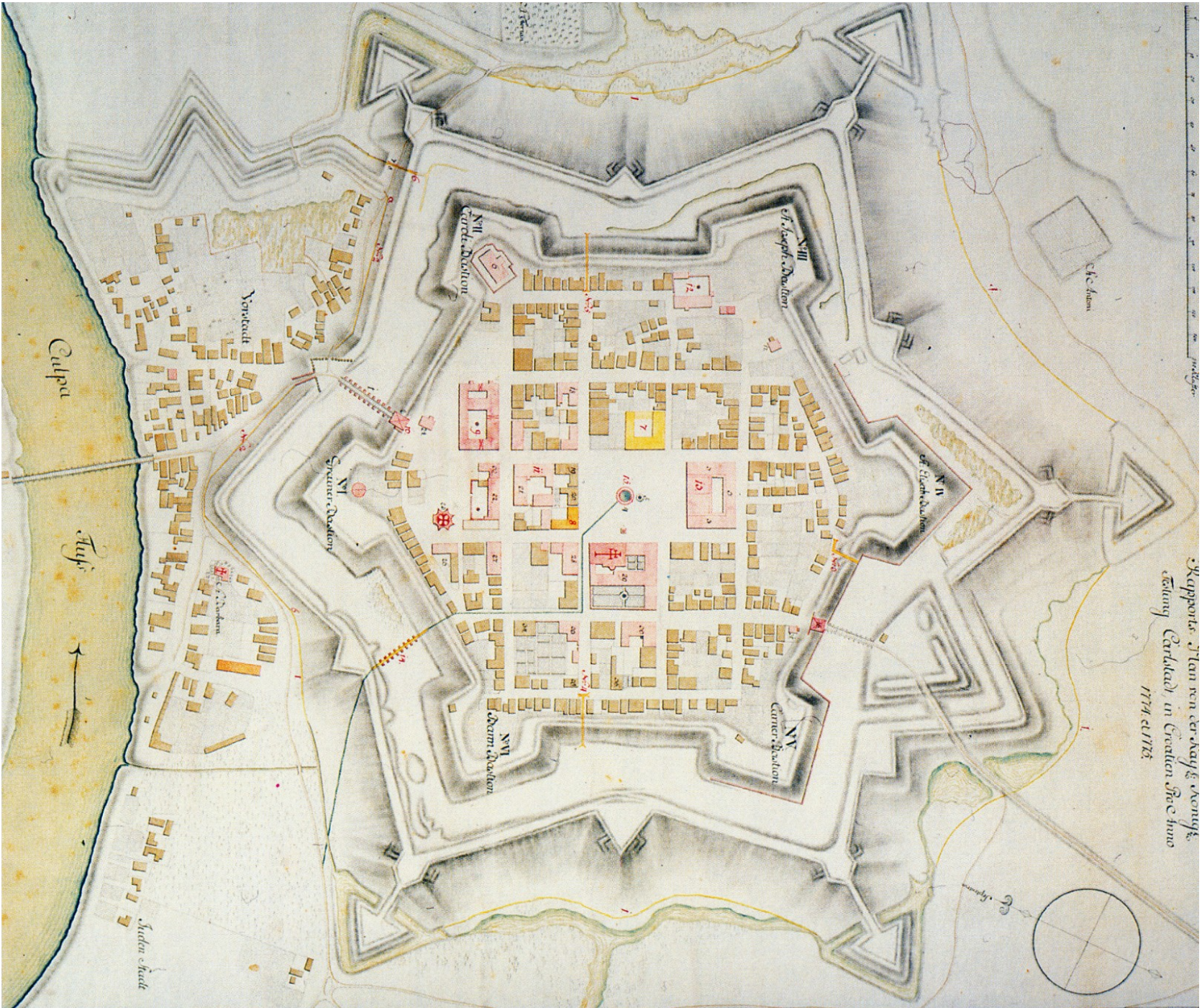


rektifikacija 1646. godine u današnje tkivo

## STILSKE EPOHE I URBANISTIČKO-ARHITEKTONSKA OBILJEŽJA KARLOVCA

<p><b>Renesans a</b> Visoka Manirizam</p>	<p>Pravokutna mreža ulica, trgova i gradskih blokova (matrica) Konceptcija upravnog (Strossmayerovog) trga</p>	<p>Bastionski sustav (zvjezdoliki perimetar)</p>
<p><b>Barok</b></p>	<p>Modifikacija gradskih trgova i gradskih blokova Konceptcija paradnog (Jelačićevog) trga Crkve Vojne palače (vojarna i oružana) Plemićke kurije (palače) Građanske kuće (obrtničke i trgovačke) Civilne palače</p>	<p>Nova profilacija (ekspanzija) bastionskog sustava</p>
<p><b>Klasicizam i Biedermajer</b></p>	<p>civilne palače (gradska uprava, crkvene općine, škole) poduzetničke palače (trgovačke, bankarske) građanske kuće</p>	<p>Pasivizacija bastionskog sustava</p>
<p><b>Historicizam</b></p>	<p>Kao i prethodno, samo u novom neostilskom ruhu i većinom u većem mjerilu Novost: najamna kuća</p>	<p>Izgradnja novih prometnica, zasipavanje i hortikulturalna prerada bastionskog sustava</p>
<p><b>Moderna</b></p>	<p>Kao i prethodno, postupna radikalizacija u pročišćavanju oblika i zanemarivanju ambijenta; pad kvalitete u odnosu na 19. st.</p>	<p>Građevinski blokovi na bastionskom sustavu</p>





Skizze des Festungswerkes  
Crotach in Croatien Anno  
1774 1775

Ch. h. h. m.

N. U.  
off. Kirch-Bastion

N. V.  
Corner-Bastion

N. VI.  
Axten-Bastion

N. I.  
Spreiter-Bastion

N. III.  
Süd-Bastion

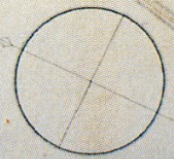
Yordtack

Culpa

Tulpa

Juden Stadt

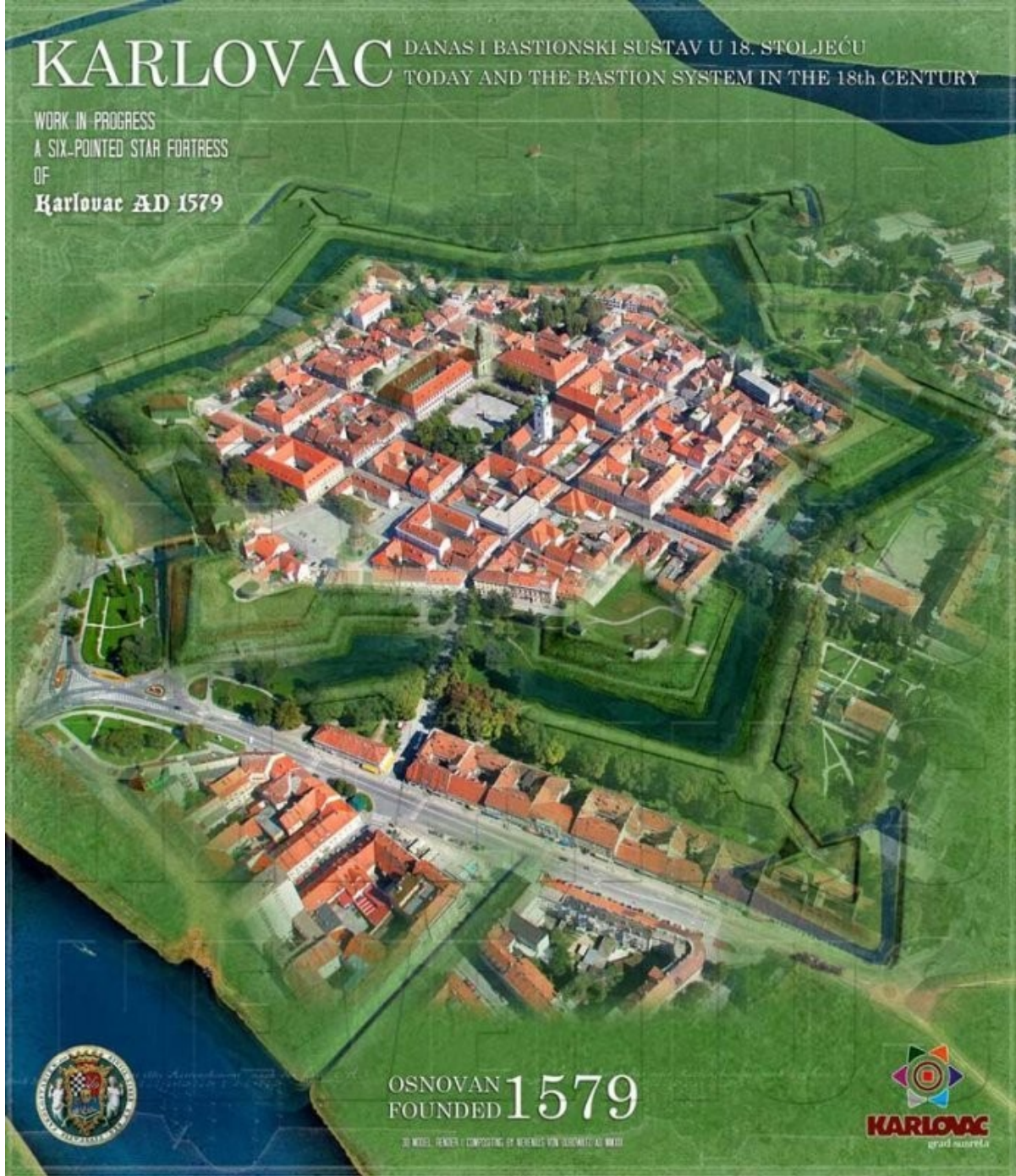
1000



# KARLOVAC

DANAS I BASTIONSKI SUSTAV U 18. STOLJEĆU  
TODAY AND THE BASTION SYSTEM IN THE 18th CENTURY

WORK IN PROGRESS  
A SIX-POINTED STAR FORTRESS  
OF  
**Karlovac AD 1579**



OSNOVAN  
FOUNDED **1579**

3D MODEL RENDER I COMPOSITING BY NEVENKO VUKIĆIĆ IZ KARLOVAC



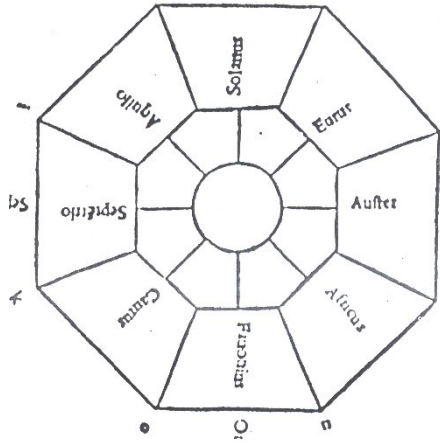
POLOŽAJ KARLOVCA UNUTAR KANONA RENESANSNOG URBANIZMA  
*CITTA IDEALE* (ZVJEZDOLIKI GRADOVI)

TRAKTATI O ARHITEKTURI VITRUVIJEVI IZDAVAČI I ILUSTRATORI SUVREMENI AUTORI	ANTONIO DI PIETRO AVERLINO FILARETE ALBERTI PIETRO CATTANEO PROTOTIPOVI I NEOSTVARENI PRIJEDLOZI
TEORIJA I PRAKSA U IZGRADNJI FORTIFIKACIJA  TALIJANSKA FRANCUSKA NIZOZEMSKA ŠKOLA	GIORGIO MARTINI SÉBASTIEN LE PRESTRE DE VAUBAN MENNO VAN COEHOORN UTVRDBENI ELEMENTI
PREGRADNJE POSTOJEĆIH GRADOVA	PHILLIPEVILLE SABIONETTA LIVORNO KOMPROMISNA GEOMETRIJA
NOVOGRADNJE	KARLOVAC NOVE ZAMKY PALMANOVA PRAVILNA GEOMETRIJA

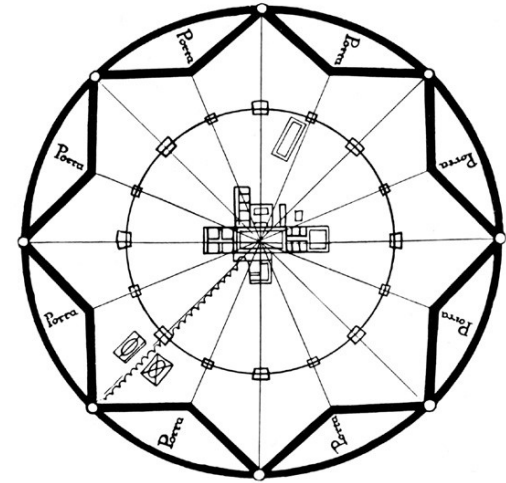
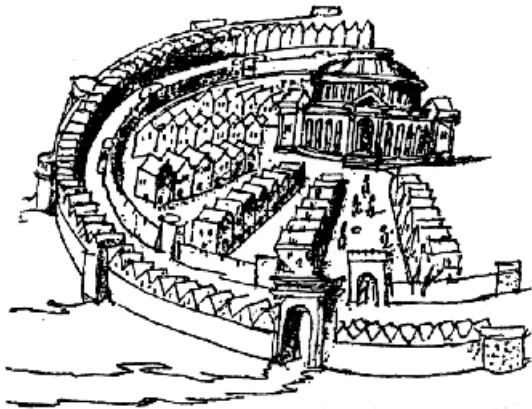


KARLOVAC JE  
PRVA NOVOGRADNJA  
S DOTADA NEOSTVARENOM  
GEOMETRIJSKOM  
PRAVILNOŠĆU!

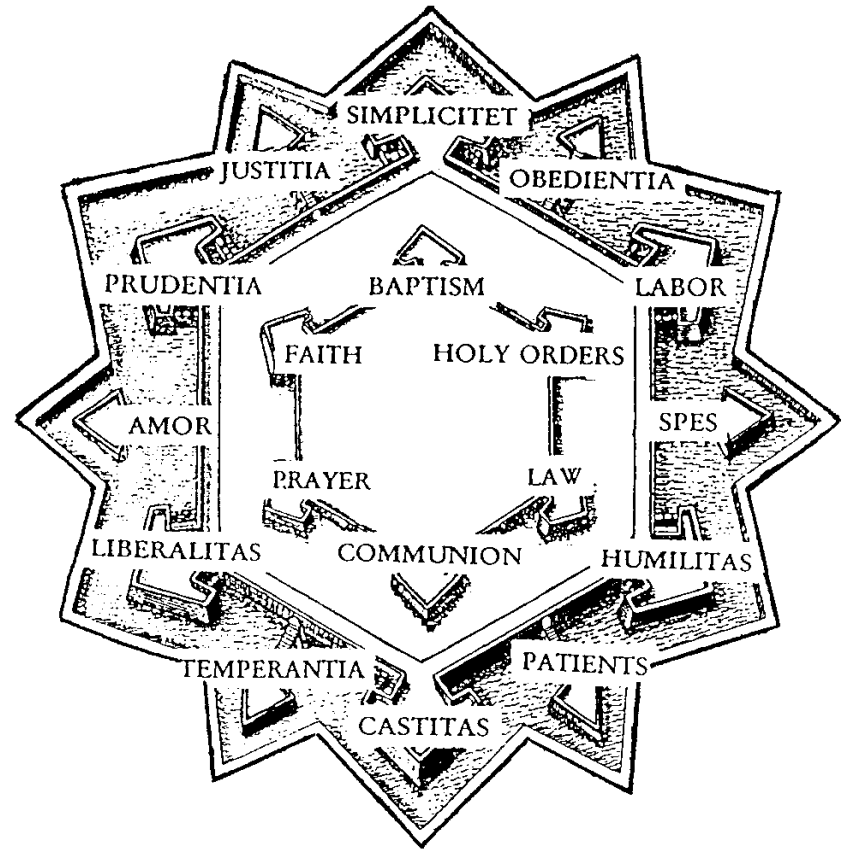
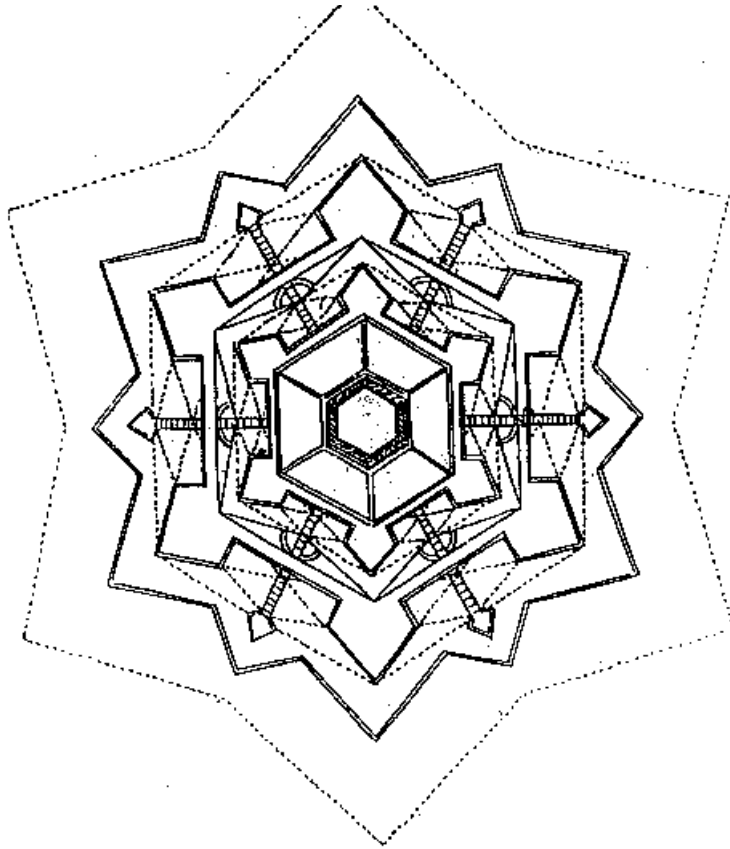
TRAKTATI O ARHITEKTURI  
VITRUVIJEVI IZDAVAČI I  
ILUSTRATORI  
SUVREMENI AUTORI



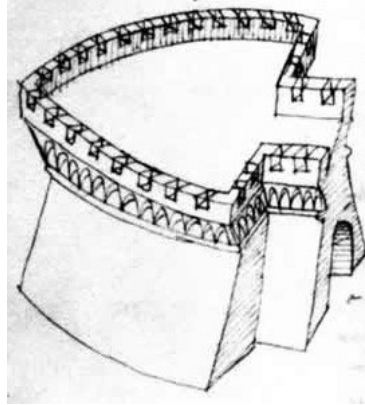
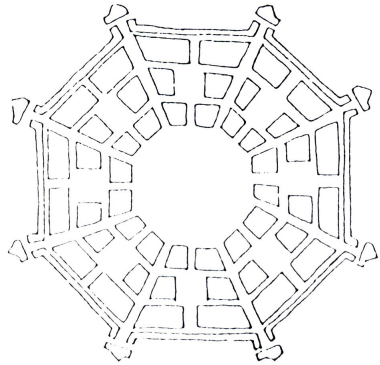
Fra Giocondove ilustracije ilustracije Vitruvija (1511.)



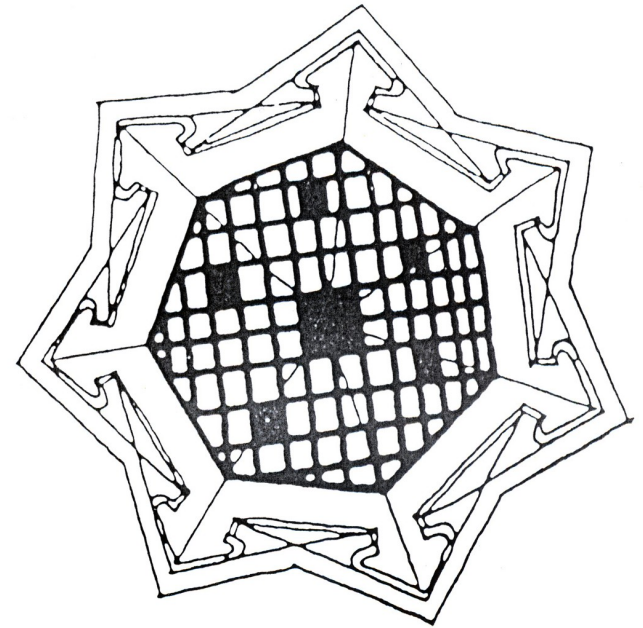
Antonio di Pietro Averlino Filarete (oko 1465.)



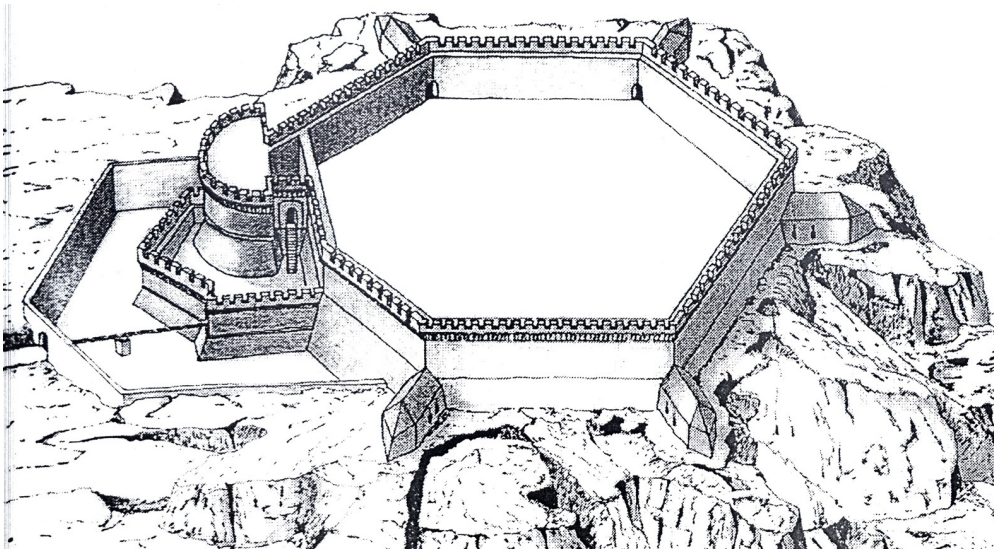
**Johann Valentin Andreae  
Christianopolis; an ideal state of the seventeenth  
century**



Giorgio Martini oko 1482.



Pietro Cataneo 1554.





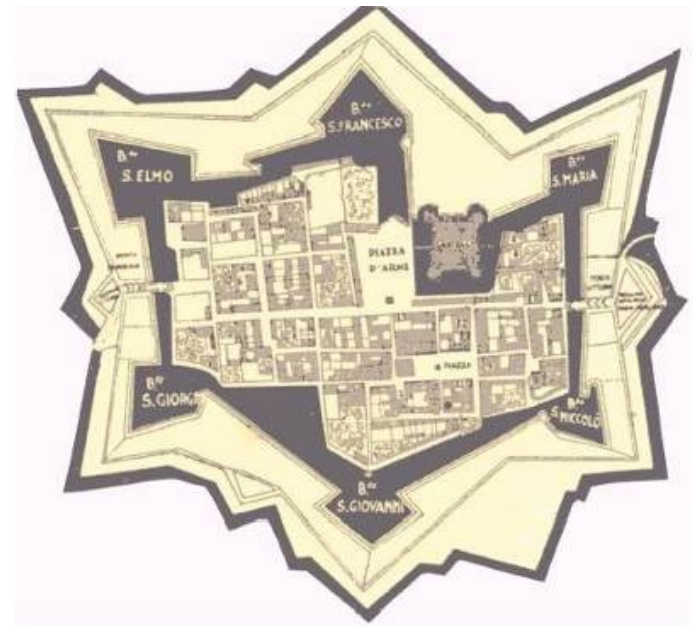
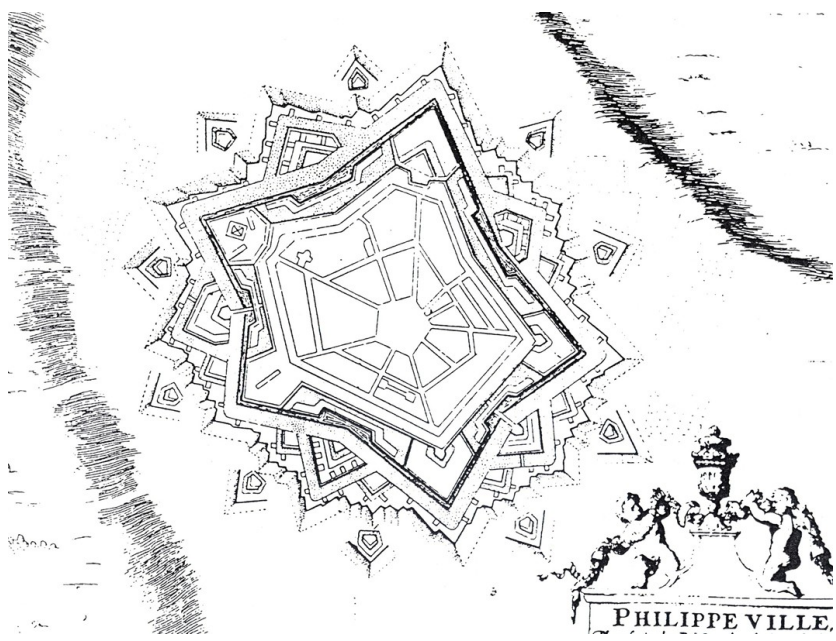
Francesco di Giorgio  
Martini  
**Trattati di architettura  
ingegneria e arte  
militare**  
1482



Baldassarre Peruzzi  
**Trattato di architettura militare.**  
Manoscritto del XVI secolo

GIOVANNI  
SALLUSTIO  
PERUZZI



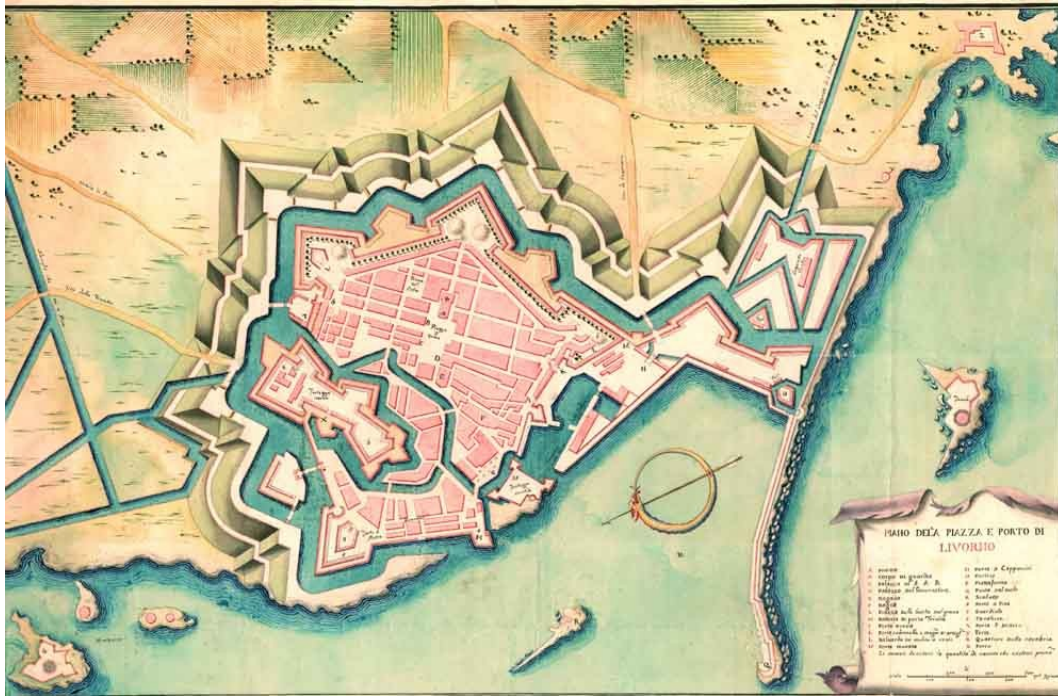


Phillippeville 1555.

PREGRADNJE POSTOJEĆIH GRADOVA

Sabbioneta 1560. - 1591.

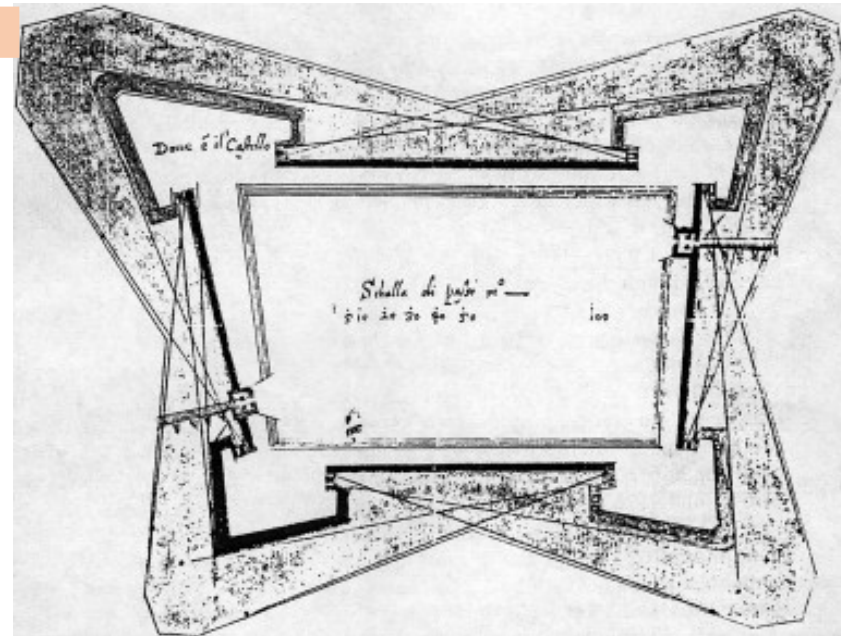


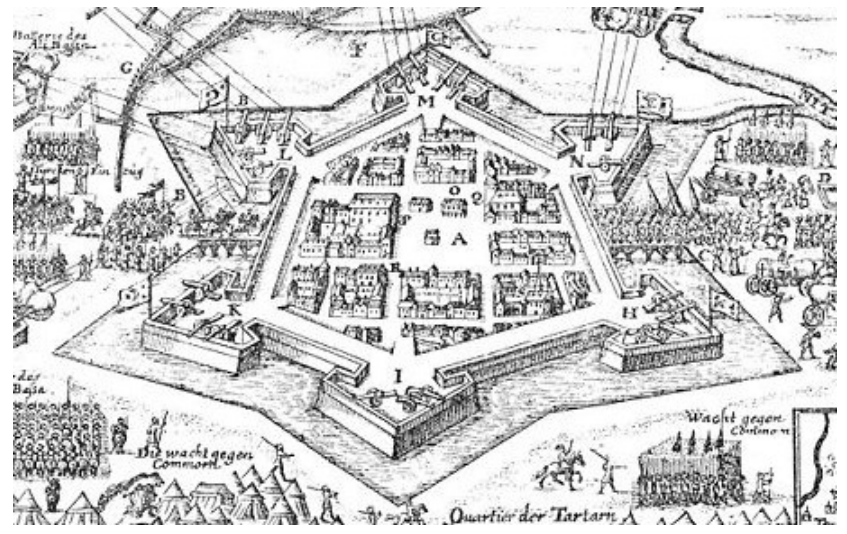


Livorno od 1571.

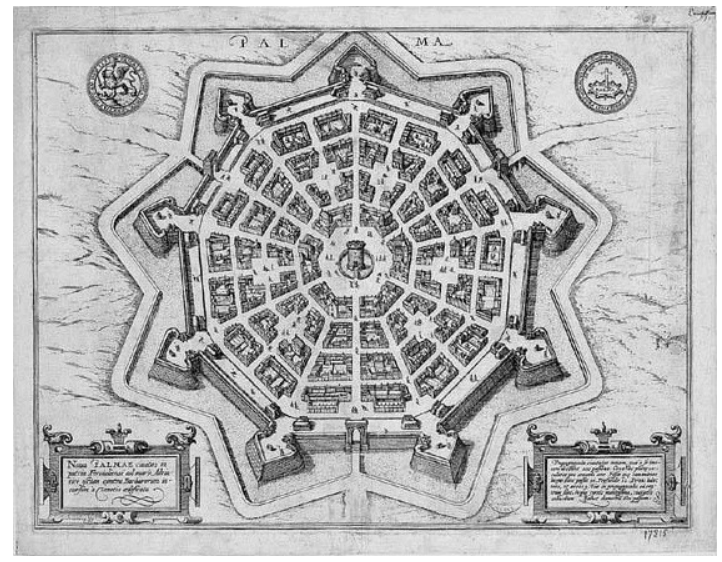
PREGRADNJE POSTOJEĆIH GRADOVA

Koprivnica 1582. (Vintanin nacr)





Nove Zamky 1580.



Palmanova 1593



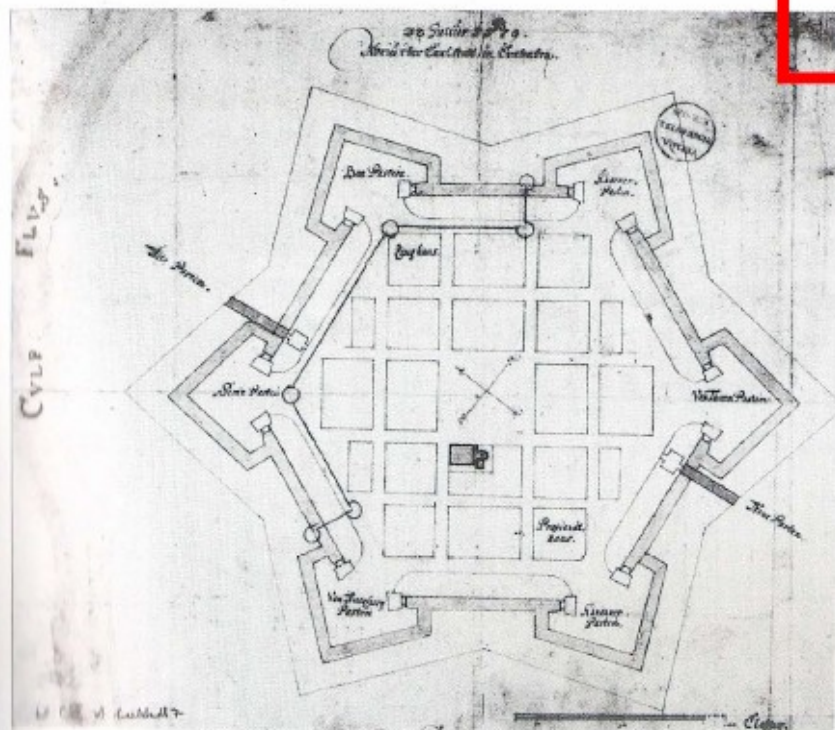
Hrvatski spomenici su često izostavljeni iz europskog narativa odnosno kanona, nije to samo problem Karlovca...

”

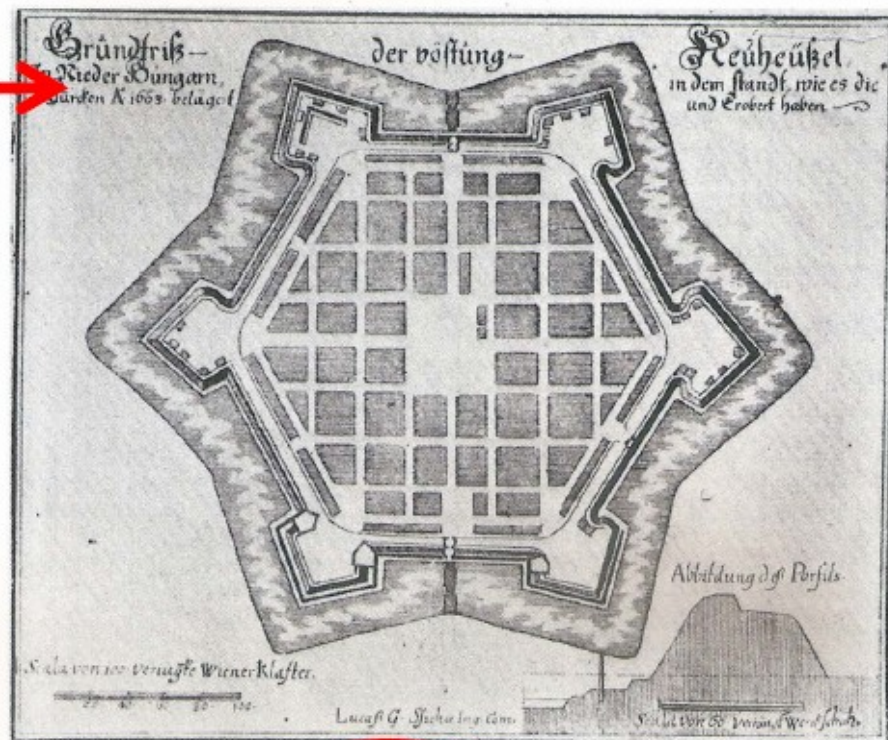


prejak narativ „krajine” odnosno Balkana

Gründriß  
In Nieder Dünigarn,  
Türcken A. 1663. belagert



Karlovac, tlocrt tvrđave iz 1579. (Beč, Kriegsarchiv, Inv C VII).



Nové Zámky, plan grada iz 1663. [Izvor: J. BIAŁOSTOCKI]



Rapports Plan von der Stadt Königs  
Burg Carlsbad, in Czechien 1662  
1774/1788



## Karlovac: the Renaissance Ideal City in Central Europe

John Harris

### Introduction

The concept of the ideal city (*città ideale*) had an important place in Renaissance architectural thinking. It included not only ideas about the design of buildings but the belief that by designing towns in an ordered, proportioned manner, the town would be happy and well-governed and its ruler would be shown to be enlightened and generous. The ideal city assumed the need for fortification and from the earliest days took the plan form of a polygon, usually, but not always with an even number of sides. The architects and philosophers who concerned themselves with the concept considered geometry important and indeed, polygons and polyhedra feature strongly in all art and even science of the period. References back to classical art and architecture were important, understood through the recently rediscovered books of Vitruvius. Even music was found to have its beauty as a result of its internal proportionality. There was a notion of a 'rightness' that was achieved in work designed this way.

The study of the ideal city idea properly belongs in the realm of art history,<sup>1</sup> but in brief, the idea first seems to be conceived in the work of Leon Battista Alberti and the first illustration of a polygonal ideal city dates from 1464, in the work of Antonio Averlino, known as il Filarete, who created an imaginary fortified town called Sforzanda. This scheme was still in many ways mediæval in its ideas for defence, with round towers at the apexes of the polygon. As it happens, the polygon is a particularly good plan form for exploiting the advantages of the angular bastion, but it seems that for the earliest of those theorists that employed it, the polygon had its own significance. The angular bastion had a separate, parallel development, driven by experience of warfare and a growing understanding of ballistics.<sup>2</sup> The earliest users of the bastion, people such as Giuliano and Antonio da Sangallo, seem not to have shown any particular interest in symmetrical, centrally planned forms, either for towns or for forts, but as the ideal city developed, its theorists inevitably adopted bastions

and the total concept as we have come to know it saw the light of day.

Along with other architectural writings, these theoretical schemes and treatises, often very beautiful works in their own right, were circulated by means of the fairly-recent medium of printing, which allowed practising architects and engineers and, more importantly, their potential clients, to be aware of latest developments and ideas. Very many architects published books on the subject, including Pietro Cataneo in 1554 and Vincenzo Scamozzi in 1615, whose works mark roughly the start and finish of the period of greatest enthusiasm. Quentin Hughes considered that the art of fortification 'first took on the aspect of the science of mathematics' in the works of Giacomo Lanteri who published in 1557 and 1559. Some of these theorists will appear again in this essay. From about the middle of the 16th Century, we can see various elements of the ideal city being adopted piecemeal in the design of new and rebuilt towns at a time when a number of these were being established. There still exist more or less complete two well-known fortified cities that were built embodying the whole idea: Palmanova from 1593 and Neuf Brisach of 1698,<sup>3</sup> but there were others whose vanished walls can still be 'read'. The idea was still seen as useful and practical in the 18th Century, even if some of the intellectual excitement had been lost by then.

Why should a king, a prince, a doge or a republic choose to build a town to an ideal city model? Fashion of course played a part: fashion can show off a ruler's intellectual up-to-dateness and in the case of fortification, it can help to deter an enemy by suggesting the possession of new military hardware. Some, perhaps many, rulers were genuinely interested in the philosophy behind the schemes. As for practical reasons to build this way, apart from demonstrating lines of fire from artillery and discussing fairly minor matters such as the best relationship to a prevailing wind and the disadvantages of noisy paving, the treatises do not say very much. The schemes rely for understanding and acceptance on a

bastioni i muzeji



Izravan odgovor Karlovčana na pitanje  
„koliko marite za zvijezdu”

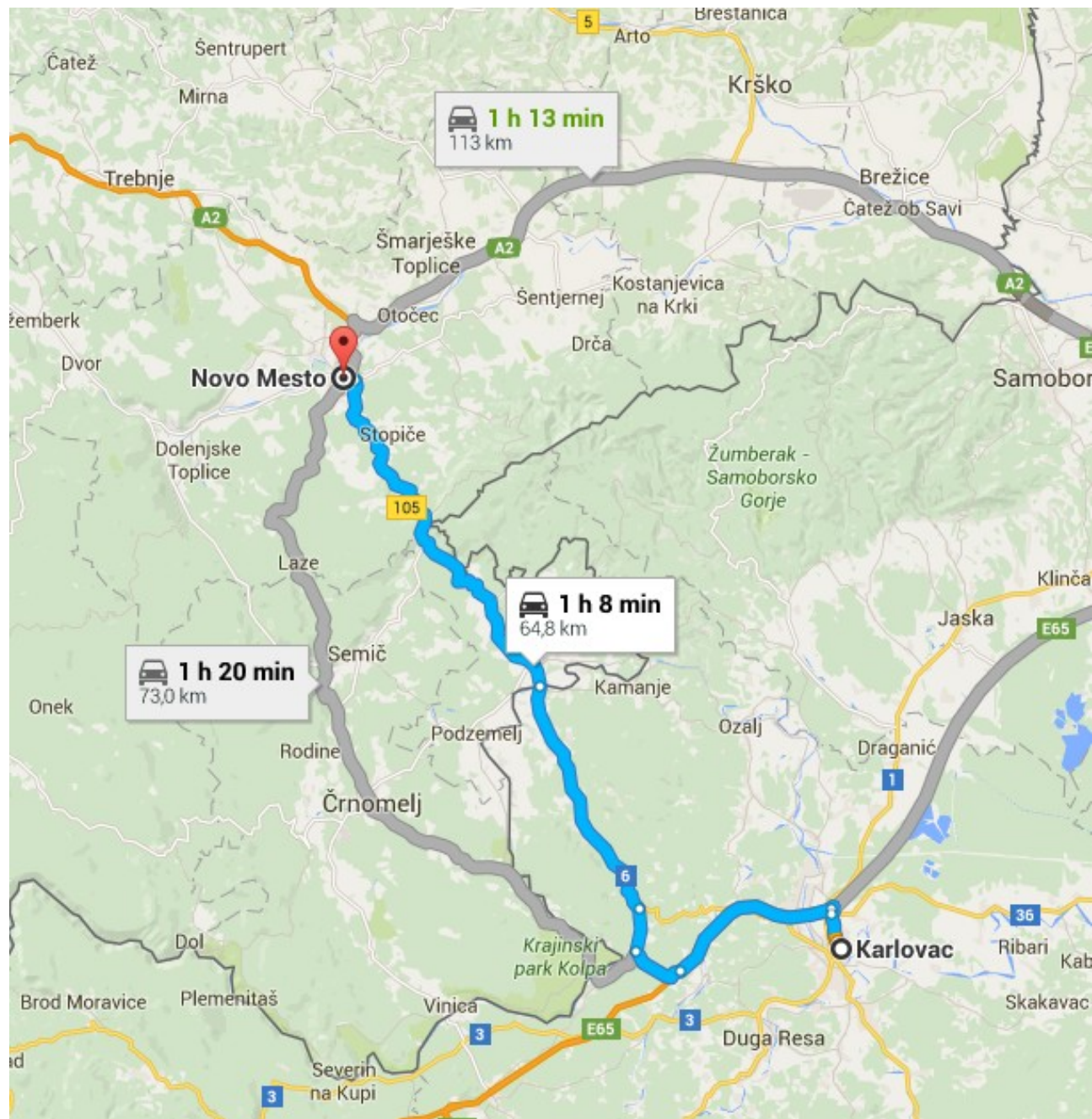
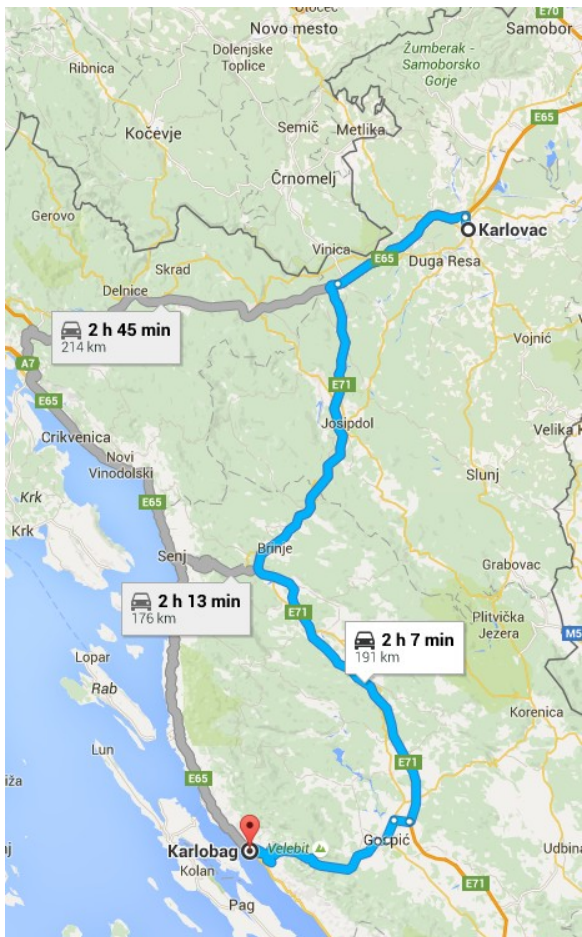
nije indikativan

za njihovo ponašanje u situaciji kada  
objašnjavaju otkuda dolaze!

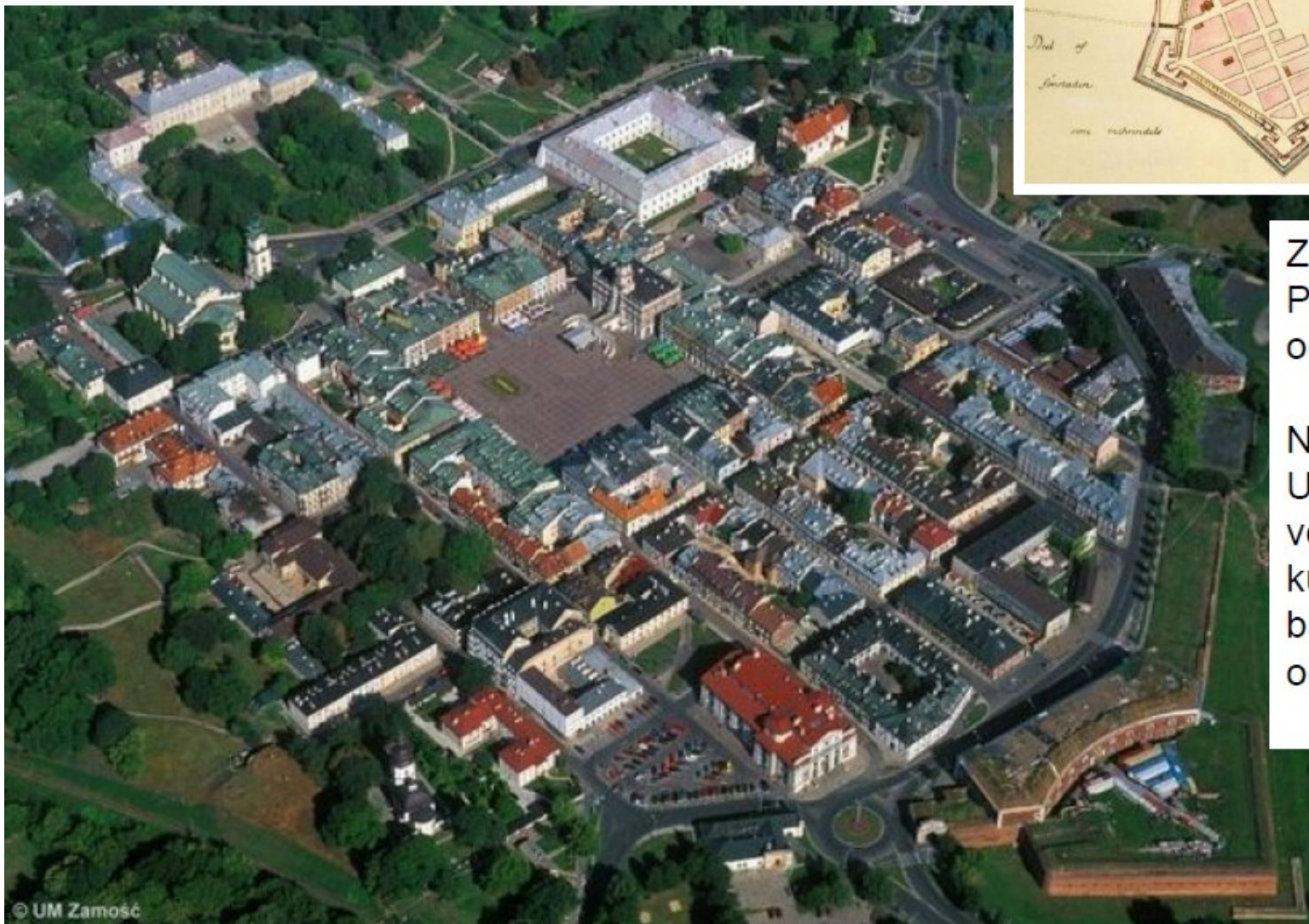
Tada se vraćaju zvijezdi!











© UM Zamość



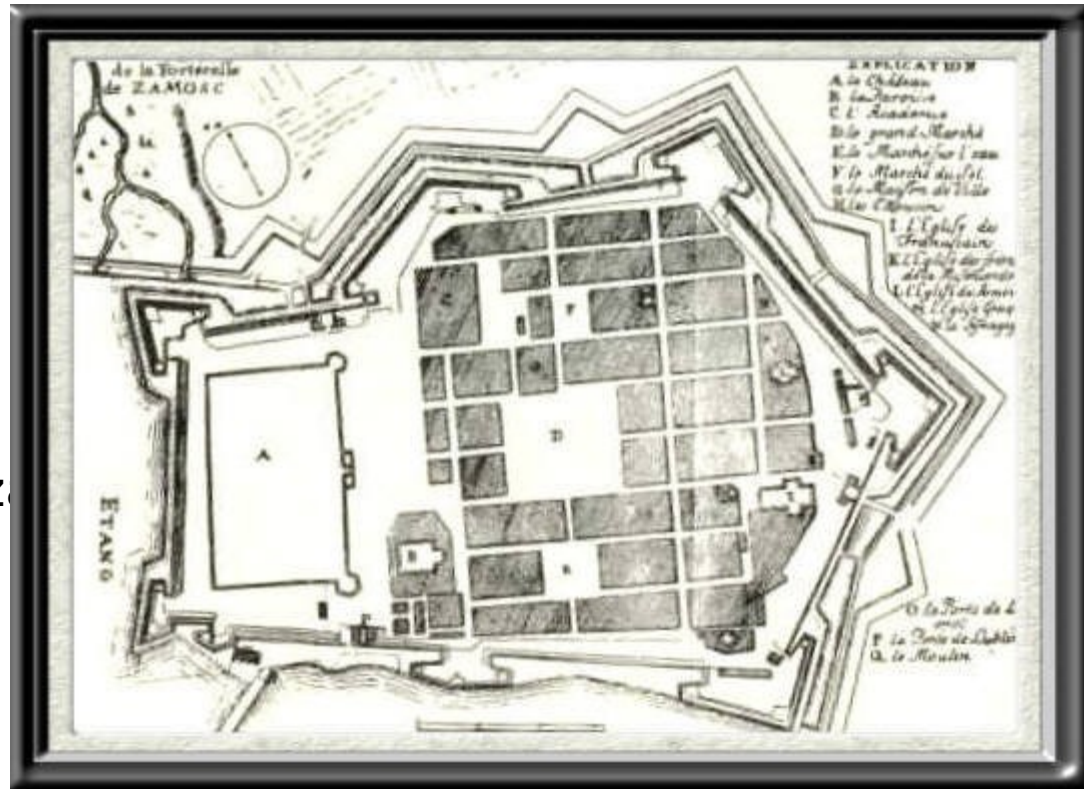
Zamość  
Poljska  
od 1580.

Na  
UNESCO-  
voj listi  
kulturne  
baštine  
od 1992.

Jan Zamoyski  
Bernardo Morando

## ANTROPOMORFNI OPIS

glava: palača Zamoyski  
kičma: ulica Grodzka (istok-z.  
ruke: (sjever-jug)  
organi (trg soli i trg vode)  
pesnice i noge: bastioni





- **Naarden,  
Nizozemska**

1673. godine opasan  
sačuvanim  
/rekonstruiranim  
bastionskim sustavom

1990. osvojio nagradu  
“Europe  
Nostra” za  
konzervaciju/rekonstrukciju  
svojih fortifikacija

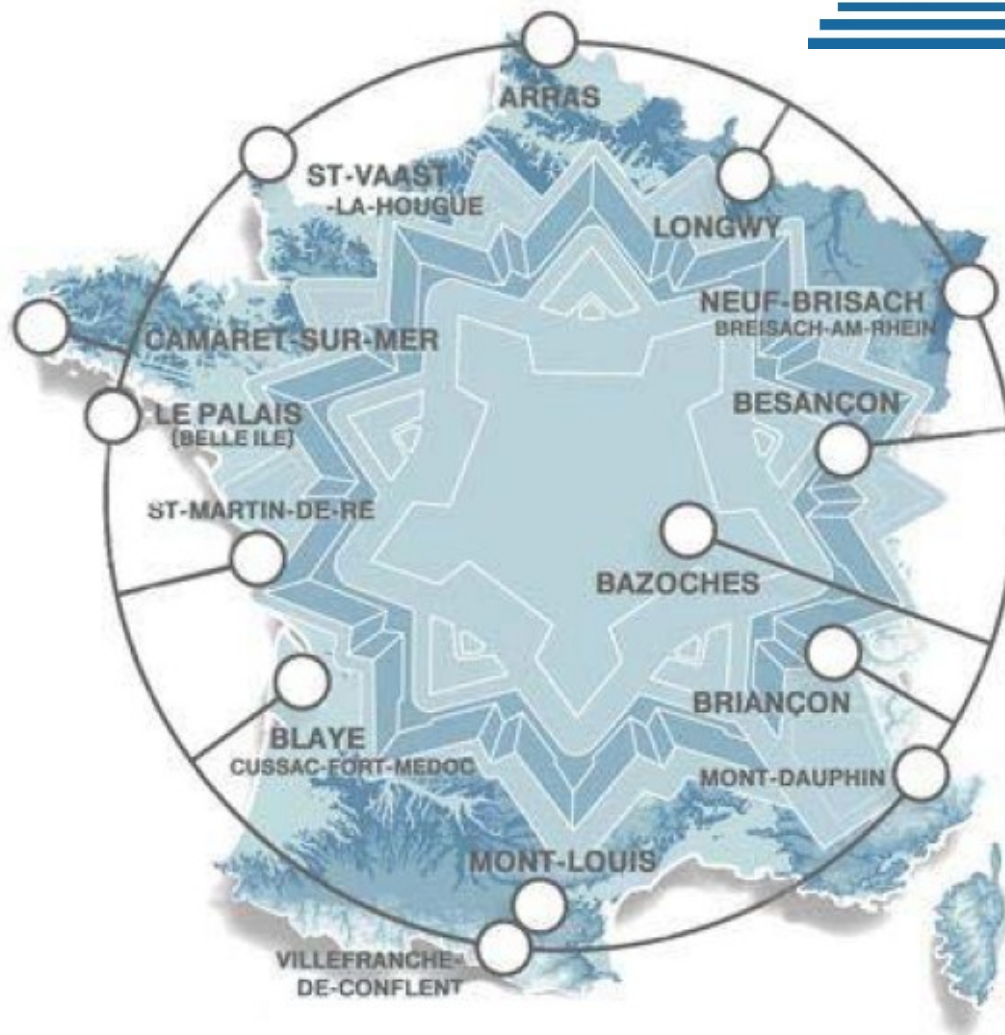
kandidat za UNESCO-vu  
listu svjetske  
baštine



Association Vauban



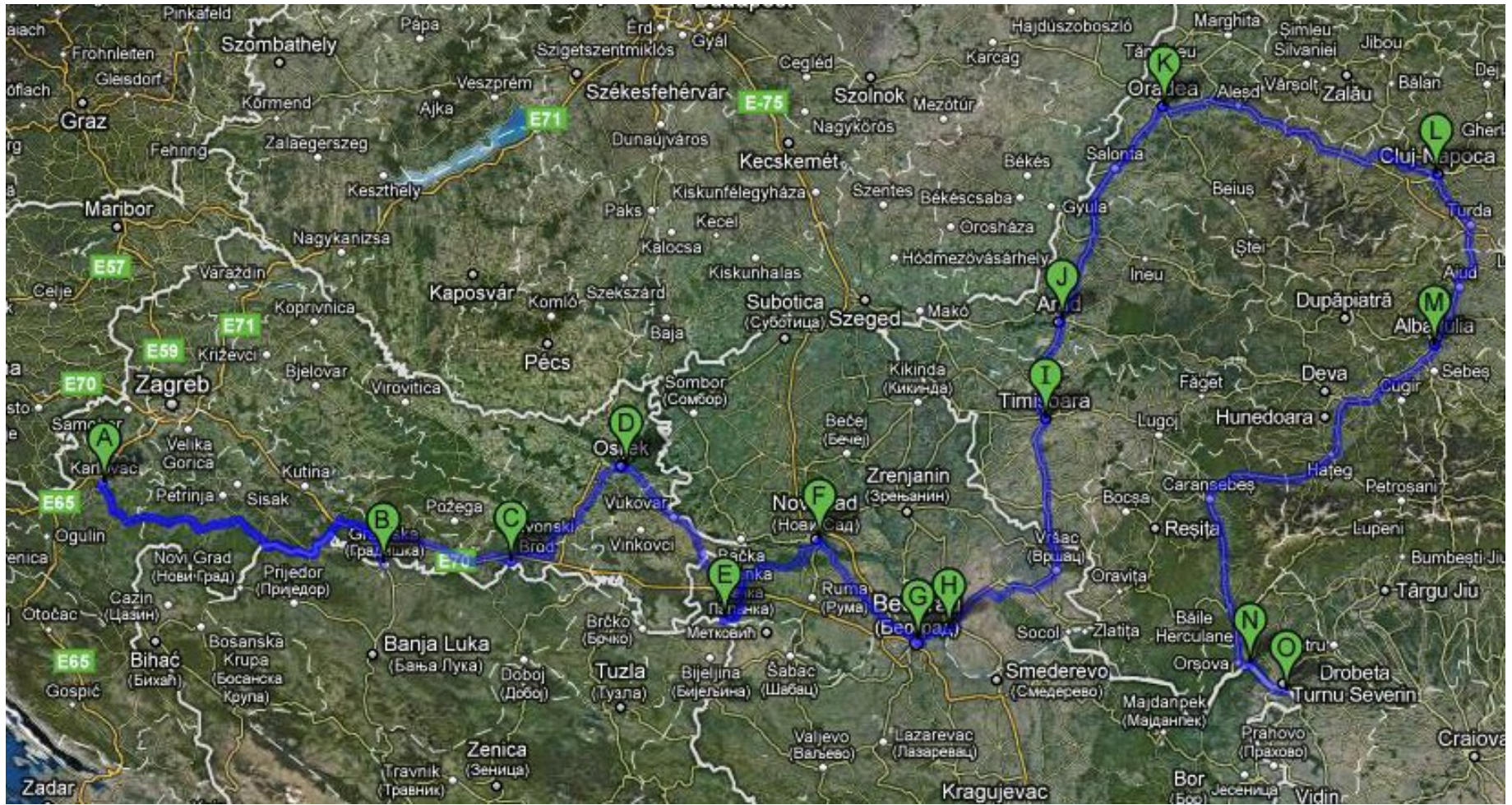
Projekt  
umrežavanja  
dionika  
i gradova/ naselja  
koje je  
utvrdio Vauban  
(12 na UNESCO  
listi)

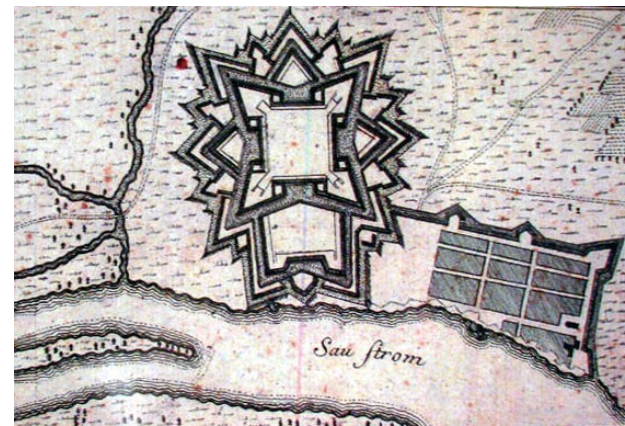


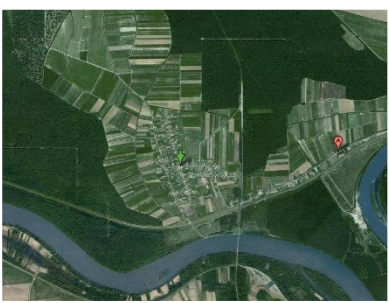
## POLOŽAJ KARLOVCA UNUTAR HASBURŠKOG OBRAMBENOG POJASA

KARLOVAC ORLICA	SREMSKA RAČA	TEMIŠVAR
STARA GRADIŠKA	NOVI SAD PETROVARADIN	ARAD
SLAVONSKI BROD	BEOGRAD	ORADEA
OSIJEK	PANČEVO	CLUJ-NAPOCA
		ALBA IULIA
		YENI ORŞOVA OSTROVUL SIMIAN









# IMAGINARNI BALKAN

No ipak, ako Balkan nije ništa drugo nego ošta, zašto onda, kada ga napustimo osjećamo svojstran pad – dođate divan pad – u beštan? Ent. GORAN

marija todorova



LJEVAK

