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ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN BANJA LUKA DURING AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN RULE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA BETWEEN 1878 AND 1918

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Zahvaljujem se porodici, posebno mami, tati i sestri na bezgraničnoj podršci, ne samo u školovanju već i životu uopšte, te na naročitoj na istrajnosti i požrtvovanju za vrijeme boravka u Beču.

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KURZFASSUNG

Thema der vorliegenden Arbeit ist eine erstmalige umfassende Forschung, Dokumentation und Diskussion über die Architektur und Stadtentwicklung in Banja Luka während der österreichisch-ungarischen Besatzung von 1878 bis 1918. Die österreichisch-ungarischen Regierung, die nach Berliner Kongress im Jahre 1878 in Bosnien und Herzegowina an die Macht kam, brachte wesentliche, nachhaltige Veränderungen für die Lebensqualität und das allgemeine Milieu in den Städten, so auch in Banja Luka. Die wichtigsten Maßnahmen betrafen Um- und Neuplanungen ganzer Stadtgebiete sowie die Errichtung zahlreicher öffentlicher, industrieller und sakraler Gebäude, Bildungs- und Militärbauten, Villen, Parks, Grünzonen und öffentlicher Räume, die die vorhandene Stadt transformierten und eine europäischen Atmosphäre erzeugten.

Die Arbeit gibt zuerst einen kurzen Überblick über den allgemeinen historischen Kontext ehe sie sich dem Hauptthema, der „Architektur und Stadtentwicklung von 1878 bis 1918“ widmet. In diesem Kapitel werden die wichtigsten Gebäude in Banja Luka von ihrer Entstehung bis heute vorgestellt, beschrieben und ihre besondere Bedeutung im Hinblick auf den Untersuchungszeitraum analysiert. Maßgebende Architekten und verwendete Stile, im überwiegenden Fall handelt es sich um den Historismus, den Secessionismus und den „bosnischer Stil“, werden definiert und anhand repräsentativer Bauten erläutert. Alle Aspekte werden jeweils in einem umfassenden Zusammenhang der allgemeinen Stadtentwicklung betrachtet.

Die wichtigsten Quellen stammen aus dem 19. Jahrhundert, darunter befinden sich Reise- und Jahrbücher und Berichte der österreichisch-ungarischen Regierung, ferner Monografien und Artikel zu einzelnen Themen und Gebäuden. Die aussagekräftigsten Quellen sind jedoch die historischen Karten und Pläne, Fotos und Postkarten sowie Erkenntnisse, die im Rahmen der eigenen Archiv- und Feldforschung gewonnen werden konnten. Hierbei geht es vor allem um die Valorisierung und Dokumentation von Gebäuden im städtischen Gefüge.

Neben der Analyse einzelner Bauten sowie ganzer Straßenzüge lassen die Forschungsergebnisse erkennen, dass während der österreichisch-ungarischen Besatzung die spätere Stadtentwicklung weitgehend vorgeprägt und ihre wichtigsten Leitlinien, die auch noch heute Einfluss auf alle Bereiche des Lebens in Banja Luka haben, erstellt wurden.

Stichwörter: Banja Luka 1878-1918, Österreichisch-Ungarische Monarchie, Historismus in der Architektur, „bosnischer Stil“, Valorisierung des kulturellen und historischen Erbes

SUMMARY

Main scope of this thesis is thorough research, documenting and discussion on architecture and urban development in Banja Luka during Austro-Hungarian rule 1878-1918. New foreign power, introduced in Bosnia and Herzegovina after Berlin Congress 1878, brought noteworthy changes to life quality and overall environment; amongst others in Banja Luka, where numerous exceptionally important projects were implemented such are urban matrix redevelopment, many military, public, sacred, educational and industrial facilities, as well as exclusive housing estates, parks, green zones and open public spaces, that steered city transformation towards European atmosphere.

Work first presents short overview of past historical context and then gives main accent to architectural production and urban development from 1878 to 1918. Regarding that, most important buildings are valorised and described in a light of past and present role in city life, with discussion over comprehensive significance of mentioned period and its decisive course in history of Banja Luka. Significant architects and utilized styles, mainly historicisms, secession and “Bosnian style” are depicted and related to actual buildings. Furthermore, later development phases and importance of the period is briefly given along with highlighting main impacts on development overall.

Used reference sources are spanning from 19th century travel and year books, government reports to contemporary monographs and reviews on particular topics and buildings. Significant sources are original maps, photographs and postcards, but also field work findings that make the core of the work: valorisation and documentation of buildings and urban fabric.

Besides importance of the very existence of each of the buildings and city blocks, research findings show that, in later phases of city development, buildings and urban routes set during Austro-Hungarian period were main guidelines that marked present city image, and still have effect on all domains of life in Banja Luka.

Keywords: Banja Luka 1878-1918, Austro-Hungarian Empire, historicisms in architecture, “Bosnian style”, valorisation of cultural and historical heritage

SAŽETAK

Glavni cilj ovog rada je detaljno istraživanje, dokumentovanje i diskusija o arhitekturi i urbanističkom razvoju Banjaluke za vrijeme Austro-Ugarske vlasti od 1878 do 1918. Nova strana vlast, koja je došla na scenu u Bosni i Hercegovini odlukama Berlinskog kongresa 1878, donijela je značajne promjene u kvalitetu života i okruženja uopšte; između ostalih i u Banjaluku, gdje je izveden veliki broj izuzetno važnih projekata kao što su redefinisane urbane matrice, brojni vojni, javni, sakralni, obrazovni i industrijski objekti, ali i objekti ekskluzivnog stanovanja, parkovi i otvoreni javni prostori, usmjeravajući time razvoj grada prema Evropskim uzorima.

U radu se prvo izlaže kratak pregled ranijih istorijskih dešavanja, te potom daje glavni naglasak na arhitektonsku produkciju i urbanistički razvoj u periodu od 1878 do 1918. U tom svjetlu, valorizovani su i analizirani najznačajniji objekti u kontekstu njihove ranije i sadašnje uloge u životu grada, sa diskusijom o značajnosti pometnutog perioda i presudnoj ulozi na razvoj grada. Značajne arhitekture i korišćeni stilovi, prevashodno historicizmi, secesija i „bosanski stil“ su opisani i dovedeni u komparativnu vezu sa objektima. Štaviše, kasnije razvojne faze grada i značaj opisanog perioda su takođe kratko predstavljeni uz naglasak na najznačajnije posljedice na ukupan razvoj i formiranje sadašnje slike grada.

Korišćeni izvori datiraju od putopisa, godišnjaka i Vladinih izvještaja iz posljednjih decenija 19. vijeka do savremenih monografija i valorizacija pojedinačnih tema i objekata. Značajni izvori su i mape, fotografije i razgledinice, ali takođe i rezultati terenskog rada koji predstavlja srž rada: valorizovanje i dokumentovanje objekata i urbanog tkiva.

Osim značaja postojanja svakog od objekata i gradskih blokova, rad pokazuje da su, u kasnijim razvojnim fazama grada, objekti i prostorni pravci postavljeni tokom Austro-Ugarske vlasti, predstavljali smjernice za daljni razvoj grada sa identitetom kakav danas posjeduje, te i dalje imaju uticaj na sve domene života u gradu.

Ključne riječi: Banja Luka 1878-1918, Austro-Ugarsko carstvo, historicizmi u arhitekturi, „bosanski stil“, valorizacija kulturno-istorijskog nasljeđa

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First of all I would like to thank dear Ao. Univ. Prof. Dr. phil. Sabine Plakolm for guiding me through this work. From the beginning, starting with first contact, meeting and topic coordination; through research work, “pursuit” for sources; during the valorisation and analysis; and finally in shaping and presenting the thesis, Mrs Plakolm really gave unlimited professional support, advices and shown patience in problem solving. Mrs Plakom, thanks for encouraging words and positive energy!

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I would like to thank to kind and friendly personnel of Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural heritage of Republic of Srpska: architects mag. Milijana Okilj, Jelena Savić and Milena Timotija for cedeing the available books, project documentation and maps; and especially to Miss Savić for lending some of her books from private library.

Documenting some of the buildings could not be possible without works of some of mine friends, colleague architects, who produced their projects during the university education, and contributed to this work permitting to use their designs: Valentina Milovanović, Lara Prostran, Blagoja Nedimović, Bojan Pejičić, Nebojša Ubiparip and Branislav Milić.

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Serbian Alphabet	Latin Version	Sound	Pronunciation Example
А а	A a	/a/	a as in cut
Б б	B b	/b/	b as in bat
Ц ц	C c	/ts/	c as in cats
Ч ч	Č č	/tʃ/	č as in church
Ђ ђ	Ć ć	/tɕ/	/no equivalent/
Д д	D d	/d/	d as in dig
Џ џ	Dž dž	/dʒ/	dž as in gin
Ђ ђ	Đ đ	/dʑ/	đ as in juice
Е е	E e	/ɛ/	e as in let
Ф ф	F f	/f/	f as in fit
Г г	G g	/g/	g as in game
Х х	H h	/x/	h as in heaven
И и	I i	/i/	i as in east
Ј ј	J j	/j/	j as in year
К к	K k	/k/	k as in cut
Л л	L l	/l/	l as in love
Љ љ	Lj lj	/ɫ/	lj as in million
М м	M m	/m/	m as in mice
Н н	N n	/n/	n as in nice
Њ њ	Nj nj	/ɲ/	nj as in onion
О о	O o	/ɔ/	o as in autmn
П п	P p	/p/	p as in pick
Р р	R r	/r/	r as in round
С с	S s	/s/	s as in sound
Ш ш	Š š	/ʃ/	š as in shut
Т т	T t	/t/	t as in time
У у	U u	/u/	u as in shoot
В в	V v	/v/	v as in verb
З з	Z z	/z/	z as in zero
Ж ж	Ž ž	/ʒ/	ž as in pleasure

Table 1 Serbian alphabet with Cyrillic and Latin letters and corresponding pronunciation in English.

PREFACE

Topic choice is in first place triggered by some individual intentions to comprise: research, document, personally analyse and publish architectural production in Banja Luka during 1878-1918.

Truth to be said, choice of exact period and defining the scope of topic has several background ideas: first one is obviously residence in Vienna which was actually capital city of home country for 40 years not so long ago. Then, availability of quality documented and published data about buildings from the period is really poor, not to mention constant neglecting of many not so unimportant buildings. Furthermore, relating the importance of actions carried out by Austro-Hungarian authorities during the rule period are undervalued and earlier set in the shadow of later authorities in power. Some practical reasons that led towards the final definition of work volume are a bit weird, but importance of actual being in environment from which all actions in mentioned period were orchestrated and now holding unimaginable volume of published data about Bosnia, was decisively crucial.

Author truly hopes this work will satisfy high requirements of contemporary trends, and once maybe even be ready for official public release. Objective qualities and later described opportunities for further research are additional important advantages of the work. Actual condition on field and some unavoidable terms in city led to volume and quantity of each of the selected groups for architectural valorisation; and, even though mentioning may be absurd to someone, none of the user groups (according to religious, social, political or ethnographic classifications) are not privileged.

Like mentioned before, in order to present not only architectural production in period 1878-1918 and withhold the reader from perceiving the complete image, it is decided to briefly overview all important events and stages in development before 1878, and later same context for period after 1918, in order to clear out the role of those 40 years in further growth and deployment up until nowadays.

INTRODUCTION

MATERIALS AND RELATED WORK

Available research reference sources, in first line books, regarding only this specific period and topic, more or less do not exist. There are however many valuable books, done by reputable authors, covering even wider areas and periods in time, giving good starting point for further research. Most of the sources and earlier done work is focused on single topics, offering good opportunity to document certain buildings and urban development stages, unfortunately excepted from whole image.

It would be the best to begin this short overview of materials and related work with oldest sources published. If we except some general data and background information, first of the available sources, directly related to the topic, are obviously dated in 19th century and represent exciting travel books written mainly by foreign adventurers or public servants traveling in diplomatic purposes. It is important to say that strict selection of these sources was carried out, in order to eliminate irrelevant and inaccurate assessments, many personal descriptions and information, that truth to be said, did not have many links with actual conditions on field. Most relevant are of course works written by Heinrich Renner or Charles Yriarte. Their books are not focused on architecture only, but their description doubtless give confirmation to some of presumptions, and details about original atmosphere in Bosnia in years of their travels.

Series of the most detailed books used for this research is *Handbuch der Architektur*, issued in dozens of volumes and editions, and are extremely detailed source for all kind of built structures in former Austro-Hungarian Empire. Although very few editions are giving actual examples from Banja Luka, their guidelines and rules are clearly visible in floor plans, organization, construction technology and moreover, in architectural attributes.

Other sources from the 19th century are yearbooks and sketchbooks, similar to travel books, written by authors or group of authors, giving except the written even photo sources. Some of those books are *Die österreichisch-ungarische Monarchie in Wort und Bild* (1901) and *Bos-*

nisches Skizzenbuch; Landschafts- und Kultur- Bilder aus Bosnien und der Hercegovina (1900). Valuable source, also published on the genuine Austrian land is series of professional magazines and periodicals like *Der Bautechniker* or *Allgemeine Bauzeitung*.

Other sources, old dated, are specifically focused on certain topics, like road construction, infrastructure, railways etc, and are used in order to research big group of infrastructure buildings and complement some general facts in development stages. Most important of these are: *Das Straßenwesen in Bosnien und der Hercegovina* (1903), book by Philipp Bal-lif, *Fünundzwanzig Jahre Schmalspurbahn in Bosnien* (1904) by Richard Hämmerle or *Die Bahnen in Bosnien und der Herzegowina* (1964) by Alfred Horn.

Sources from later eras are also focused on particular topics only. Some of them are articles in renowned periodicals published in former Yugoslavia, like the one named *Naše starine* (*Our heritage*) or individual works. Some of the most important books in that section are *Arhitektura Bosne i Hercegovine 1878-1918* (1987), (*Architecture of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1878-1918*), which is book published as a comprehensive catalogue of one huge exhibition of architectural production in Sarajevo by dr Ibrahim Krzović or book dealing with “Bosnian style” topic *Arhitektura Bosne i Hercegovine: razvoj bosanskog stila* (1998), (*Architecture of Bosnia and Herzegovina: development of Bosnian style*) written by dr Nedžad Kurto.

There is also series of books done by authors that do not have architectural education, and yet have coped with giving analysis of some buildings and in some cases very non-objective conclusions. Those books however are valuable sources of general information, dates, names and, sometimes even drawings, non-available elsewhere. Mentioned books are for example dealing with general Banja Luka history, and very “popular” topics: “Bosna” hotel and Real Gymnasium.

One of the most comprehensive sources of images and photos is for sure book *Pozdrav iz Banjaluke, Banjaluka na starim razglednicama* (2006), (*Greetings from Banja Luka. Banja Luka on old postcards*) by Snežana Vikić, Dragan Vikić and Milanka Đukić. Group of authors managed to collect and recently publish quite large amount of postcards from period 1897-1941; these postcards sometimes represent the only source available about some buildings and scenes in city’s life.

Not to miss to shortly present rich publication about Banja Luka diocese, done by Franjo Marić and Anto Orlovac, published in 2006. Authors managed to gather information about area covering Banja Luka diocese, and give descriptions that reach even back further in past than existence of diocese. Although not specifically aiming towards cathedral, churches and parish facilities, descriptions given are brief and valid, with all referencing quotes.

In last 20 years maybe most important books that summarized and analysed large amount of information, photographs and project documentation were done by authors from Bosnia. First, dr Ljiljana Ševo, art historian, published book *Urbanistički razvoj Banja Luke* (1996), (*Urban development of Banja Luka*), giving not only urban development thesis, but also its context in line with most important architectural achievements until WWII. Then, dr Sabira Husedžinović, architect working as a professor in Sarajevo, gave one outstanding research for her thesis, later published as a part of general discussion about architectural production in Banja Luka, and based mainly on Islam heritage: *Dokumenti opstanka* (2005), (*Documents of survival*). Book has rich drawing and project references with some important data for most important buildings. Next, art historian dr Siniša Vidaković, who deals with both contemporary topics in art and history of architecture, published *Arhitektura državnih javnih objekata u BiH od 1878. do 1992. godine* (2011), (*Architecture of public buildings in Bosnia and Herzegovina 1878-1992*) which is also outstanding set of comparative analysis, detailed and professional descriptions of the most important buildings from mentioned group. Consequently, some public buildings from Banja Luka are analysed and put in Bosnian context. Last, but not the least is one truly detailed book done by architect mr Dijana Simonović, *Pejzažni gradovi: poređenje razvoja urbanog identiteta Banjaluke i Graca* (2010), (*Landscape cities: comparing the development of urban identity of Banja Luka and Graz*). It is a comprehensive and impressive indeed, book that offers maybe the best published and overwhelming descriptions and genesis of urban development in Banja Luka, furthermore compared to Graz development. These later books represent the core sources for specific data, like dates, names and particular details regarding the parts of topic researched.

Significant source of information and references is number of short articles published in different magazines and yearbooks, as well as student works from University of Banja Luka, in which some less published, and unattractive truth to be said, buildings are very well documented and described.

Web sources were not, without any underestimation, used as a main source for direct references, more for cross-referencing and comparison with other published data. Some are however, like official web sites with written references, used for giving hints for further research and short confirmations of data given.

Speaking of archive collections, maps, images and project documentation is obtained in: Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural heritage of Republic of Srpska, Museum of Republic of Srpska, Archives of Republic of Srpska¹ and Map Department of Austrian National Library, Vienna.

¹ Short remark for further research: many buildings have been documented, along with project documentation in Archives of Republic of Srpska, but to due to unprofessional approach of institution, they still remain unavailable for research scopes

Other, non-mentioned sources, but used in research are not less important; on contrary, equally valuable for research results, but their number exceeds reasonable amount of data presented for this short overview.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology of processing obtained information is more or less familiar with this kind of work: due to specific schedule most of the references are acquired in Viennese libraries making the ground for research management, that continued with work in Banja Luka, in local institutes and libraries. Without exception of drawings, maps and books obtained from private sources, these information are the background for thesis work.

Field work, visits to each of the buildings described and interviews with their owners and beneficiaries are second layer of story, composed along with exhausting personal analysis, valorisation and cross referencing of all gathered sources. Without any immodest pretensions, descriptions given, architectural analysis and urban development stages explained are representing the core of the work and have special value.

It has to be mentioned that not all available sources are used for the final published data, as some of them were found to be false, inaccurate or documented in improper method.

EXPECTED RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Besides satisfying standards in scientific work and fulfilling personally motivated topic, this work should comprise quality research work on topic, field work and personal production making the comprehensive and broad overview of architectural production and urban planning stages in Banja Luka during the period 1878-1918; not disrupted out of background context, but shown in historical and spatial image of region and contemporary European events.

Work does not have pretensions to reach unexpected achievements and discover unimaginable information or long lost buildings, as this is quite impossible. Like mentioned earlier, most important is proper documenting and presentation of all more or less interesting, important and valuable, and those buildings that even lost their position on the “stage”, presenting the image of the city within the urban context of the time, as a one ensemble that had indisputable role in development of Banja Luka. Short discussion about effects of period 1878-1918 is presented in order to confirm thesis predefined: importance of all actions undertaken by authorities for further growth of urban fabric. Even though it is obvious, it has to be emphasised, volume research carried out, time available and author’s proficiency in non-architectural field of knowledge did not allow even wider analysis of external effects, like politics, religion or social factors, to constructed buildings.

01 GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT BANJA LUKA

GEOGRAPHIC POSITION AND POPULATION

City of Banja Luka, as it is officially named, is located in entity of Republic of Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is political, cultural, industrial, educational and financial centre of Republic of Srpska and second largest city in country.

Exact position corresponds to coordinates 44° 46’ 0” N and 17° 11’ 0” E in WGS84 system². It covers area of 1.239 square kilometres; urban area stretches on around 100 square kilometres and is home for about 300.000 people³.

TOPOGRAPHY

Banja Luka is situated on the border between Pannonian Basin on the north and Dinaride Mountains on south. Its average height above the sea level is 163 m in downtown.

² Banja Luka. GeoHack information. Web. 1 Sep. 2012
<[³ This is only estimated value, exact number is unknown; last listing of population was done back in 1991, when Banja Luka counted 195.139 citizens.](http://toolserver.org/~geohack/geohack.php?language=bs¶ms=44_46_N_17_11_E_type:landmark_region:/></p></div><div data-bbox=)



ГРАД БАЊА ЛУКА
CITY OF BANJA LUKA

Figure 1 City of Banja Luka, official emblem.



Figure 2 Banja Luka, night panorama view.



Figure 3 Contemporary map of Bosnia and Herzegovina with surrounding countries.

CLIMATE

Banja Luka has a humid continental climate, with harsh winters and warm summers. Speaking of temperature, the warmest month of the year is July, with an average temperature of 21,3°C. The coldest month of the year is January, when temperatures average near freezing at 0,8°C. Annual precipitation for Banja Luka is about 988 mm. Banja Luka has an average of 143 rainy days a year. Due to the city's latitude, snows in Banja Luka can be really heavy. Strong winds come from the north and northeast. Sometimes southern winds which bring hot weather are also prevalent⁵.

4 Banja Luka. Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopaedia. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 22 July 2004. Web. 1 Sep. 2012
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Banja_Luka/>

5 Banja Luka. World weather information system. Web. 1 Sep. 2012
<<http://worldweather.wmo.int/005/c00016.htm/>>

Its main river is Vrbas, flowing down the hills towards Sava river on north, with its tributary rivers in this area: Suturlija, Crkvena and Vrbanja, all flowing through urban area of Banja Luka.

Hills surrounding valley of Banja Luka, Starčevica, Paprikovac, Petrićevac etc. are mostly woodland and in later development phases are inhabited; a bit further away from city centre, several mountains are located among which most dominant are Manjača (1.214 m), Čemernica (1.338 m), and Tisovac (1.173 m)⁴.

02 DEVELOPMENT STAGES FROM PREHISTORY TO AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PERIOD

In order to present the Austro-Hungarian era and give its importance in full light, short overview of development stages, which happened before, is given here. Without any assumptions on effects of each of the phases for the Austro-Hungarian period, for each of the time sequences some basic information will be presented: mainly, general historical facts, in order to introduce the point in time into general context, and short review of urban development stages, if they existed.

Like mentioned earlier, this work does not have intention to observe the subject in wider context, which means political, confessional, sociological, economical etc. aspects that were current at the time. Either way, some hints and most important accents are shown, so that, more or less, full image of development stages can be made.

Interesting would be to relate all the factors that affected on development of Banja Luka, and produce richer work, but that thesis will be left to some further researches and multi-disciplinary work.

2.1 PREHISTORY

Among the whole variety of different sources and examination results, that were truth to be said not so often conducted and detailed, some of the most important, that confirm presence of human settlements in Banja Luka are: from the Palaeolithic era significant findings located in Klačnice, on the northern entrance to city, and remains of settlements in place of fortress "Kastel" that lead to Iron age era⁶. Although some time sections are virtually missing from excavated evidences, it can be assumed that more detailed and professional archaeological works would lead to more artefacts to complete the prehistoric timeline.

6 Ševo, Ljiljana. *Urbanistički razvoj Banja Luke*. Banja Luka: Opština Banja Luka, Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode Banja Luka, 1996, p. 13-15

2.2 THE CLASSICAL PERIOD

GENERAL HISTORICAL FACTS AND BACKGROUND CONTEXT

Cross referencing the data from archaeological discoveries on the area where today stands Banja Luka and available written data, like Tabula Peutingeriana from IV century, gives us enough data to reconstruct at least the settlement existence. This map is the, along the Ptolemy's handbook for geography from II century, only map showing Balkan countries before Slavic conquests⁷.



Figure 4 Illyrian countries on western Balkan Peninsula after Roman conquest.



Figure 5 Roman Empire in 150 AD.

7 Stefanović, Olivera. *Stari atlas kartografske zbirke Narodne biblioteke Srbije*. Beograd: Narodna Biblioteka Srbije, p. 1

8 Simonović, Dijana. *Pejzažni gradovi: poređenje razvoja urbanog identiteta Banjaluke i Graca*. Banjaluka: Arhitektonsko-građevinski fakultet Univerziteta u Banjoj Luci, 2010, p. 68

sponding typology, it can be reckoned that only military campus with small civil settlement existed.

In the area of Lower Šeher, where fortress “Kastel” stands today, was, between I and IV century, Roman military camp “Castra”. Settlement was formed around the camp and mouth of Crkvena into Vrbas⁹.

Also, some important reference sources lead to possibility that another settlement was formed in Roman period in Upper

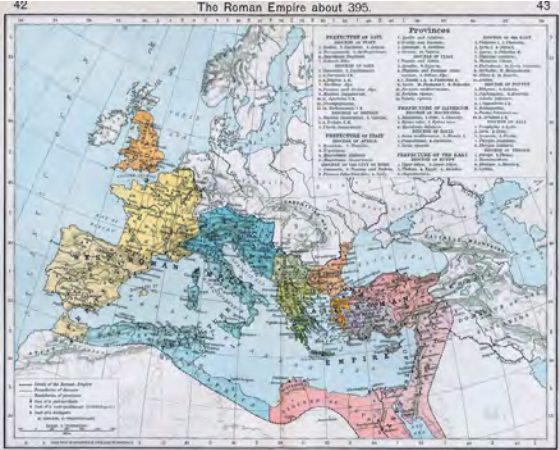


Figure 6 Roman Empire in 395 AD.



Figure 7 Tabula Peutingeriana, part of segment VI.

9 Simonović p. 68

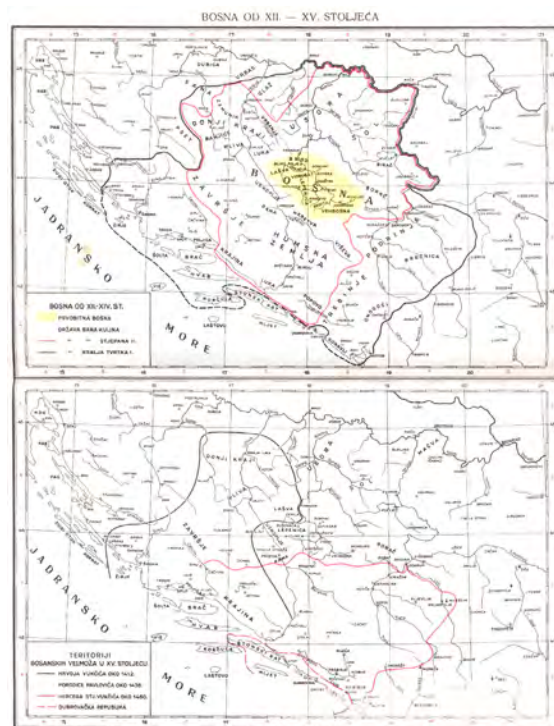


Figure 8 Bosnia in period between XII and XV century.



Figure 9 Synthesis map of Bosnia in Middle age.

Šeher, around the mouth of Suturlija into Vrbas. There are however different opinions, that may not be as relevant for this research, regarding the original location of “Castra”. Some authors give the location of “Castra” in Upper Šeher, while locating smaller fortress in Lower Šeher, all based on distance between stations named on Tabula Peutingeriana and plural name of city named only once, indicating existence of two places in small distance. On contrary, other, probably more possible, solutions based on archaeological excavations lead to converse location definitions¹⁰.

Anyway, two different locations of two different cities existed either way¹¹. All possible solutions, and historical background, review through written documents from later periods confirmed the facts¹².

2.3 MIDDLE AGES AND PERIOD BEFORE OTTOMAN EMPIRY CONQUEST (1528)

GENERAL HISTORICAL FACTS AND BACKGROUND CONTEXT

It is the time of huge ups and downs, many changes of authorities and countries that Banja Luka was belonging to. In X century, precisely in year of 959 great state of Serbia was torn apart into several small countries, among which, one was Bosnia. Later, Bosnia was moving from one state to another, changing its crown rulers, but internal organisation was always the same. Bosnia was Banate, composed of four principalities. In principality Lower Land or in Hungarian “Olfeld” was Banja Luka.

After 1463, when Bosnia was defeated by Ottoman Empery, Banja Luka was in Banate Jajce, in Hungarian Empire. Soon, in 1494 first time in written sources name Banja Luka was mentioned. It was the muniment of king Vladislaus II of Bohemia and Hungary, in which he sought for help to protect the country against Turks, and named all fortresses in country¹³.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

This era in development represents extension to earlier stages, as river Vrbas still was the main guideline in city expansion. Enlargements were carried out between and around two focal points, earlier mentioned mouths of rivers Suturlija and Crkvena, in parts of Banja Luka later known as Higher and Lower Šeher, respectively.

Between IX and XII century, Slavic people built new fortress on the ruins of old “Castra”. This was confirmed in archaeological excavations¹⁴.

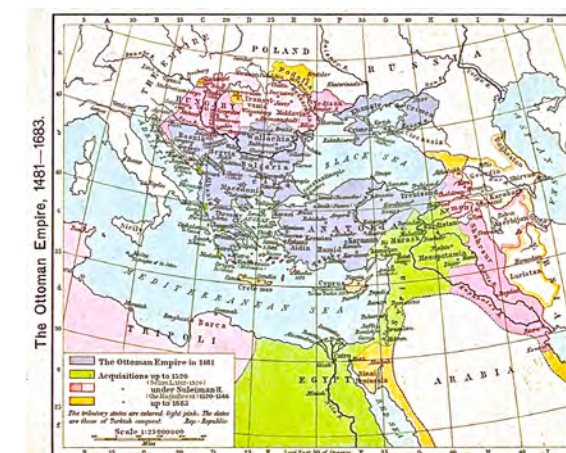


Figure 10 Ottoman Empire advance in period 1481-1683.

¹⁰ Ševo p. 20

¹¹ Beljtić, Alija. “Banja Luka pod turskom vladavinom.” Naše starine, Volumes 1-2 (1953): p. 92

¹² Kreševljaković, Hamdija. “Stari bosanski gradovi.” Naše starine, Volumes 1-2 (1953): p. 26-27

¹³ Magyar Tudományos Akadémia. Történelmi Bizottság. “Magyar történelmi emlékek, Monumenta hungariae historica.” Okmánytárak, Volume XL. Budapest: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1915, p. 124

¹⁴ Simonović p. 70

2.4 PERIOD DURING OTTOMAN GOVERNANCE (1528-1878)

GENERAL HISTORICAL FACTS AND BACKGROUND CONTEXT



Figure 11 Position of Banja Luka in Hungarian Empire, shortly before Ottoman conquests.

After conquering the other parts of Banate Jajce, Banja Luka also fell into Turkish hands. They first occupied Upper Šeher, and put their military troops there. Soon, around the camp, settlement started growing. First important year in this period is 1553, when seat of Sanjak-bey was transferred from Sarajevo to Banja Luka, which marked new construction works and settlement expansion.



Figure 12 Political map of Europe around 1560.

Next important year is 1574, when Ferhad Pasha Sokolović came into power. This period is first period in history of city, which records great works, important sacral, public and private buildings construction and infrastructure development.

Prosperous period lasted until 1638, when Banja Luka lost its position in hierarchy, and degraded to “kadiluk”. In that time no important moves and construction accomplishments are recorded.

Re-establishing of higher position happened in 1851, just 17 years before Austro-Hungarian occupation. This period is probably next important one, after Sokolović’s time, because it was marked with two huge moves: Kaiserstraße tracing and railway line construction.

In the meantime, 1737, during the war between Russia and Ottoman Empire, Austria entered the fights, on Russian side. Great battle in Banja Luka happened on 4th August 1737, in which Austrian side was defeated. For us, more important is the series of maps produced by Austrian soldiers. One of the maps give information about fortress, and more interesting about location of settlements on the left and right banks of Crkvena.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Urban development in this period has several characteristics, all similar to traditional eastern cities, and their development process after Turkish conquest. It was spontaneous development, mainly around rivers, without any pre-organized urban matrix and planned urban fabric expansion.

Larger expansion started after 1553, when new mosques were built and new neighbourhood, traditionally named “mahala” grew around them. In the first decades of Turkish regime it was all about Upper Šeher and its expansion.

After 1574, urbanization process was transferred to Lower Šeher, area around fortress “Kastel”¹⁵. That means that construction activities basically flew down the Vrbas and followed the former Roman “Salt’s Road” that will in XIX receive enriched connotation. Expansion scheme retained its spontaneous character, following the topography, river flow direction and other natural conditions, disregarding the orderliness of streets and alleys.

Important data about city development, in confessional aspect is the small river Crkvena: in the Turkish period this river marked the borderline between Christians and Muslims. On the left bank Orthodox and Catholics lived, while right bank, all the way to Higer Šeher was settled with Muslims¹⁶.



Figure 13 Ottoman Empire on the beginning of 19th century.

¹⁵ Beljtić p. 97

¹⁶ Simonović p. 81

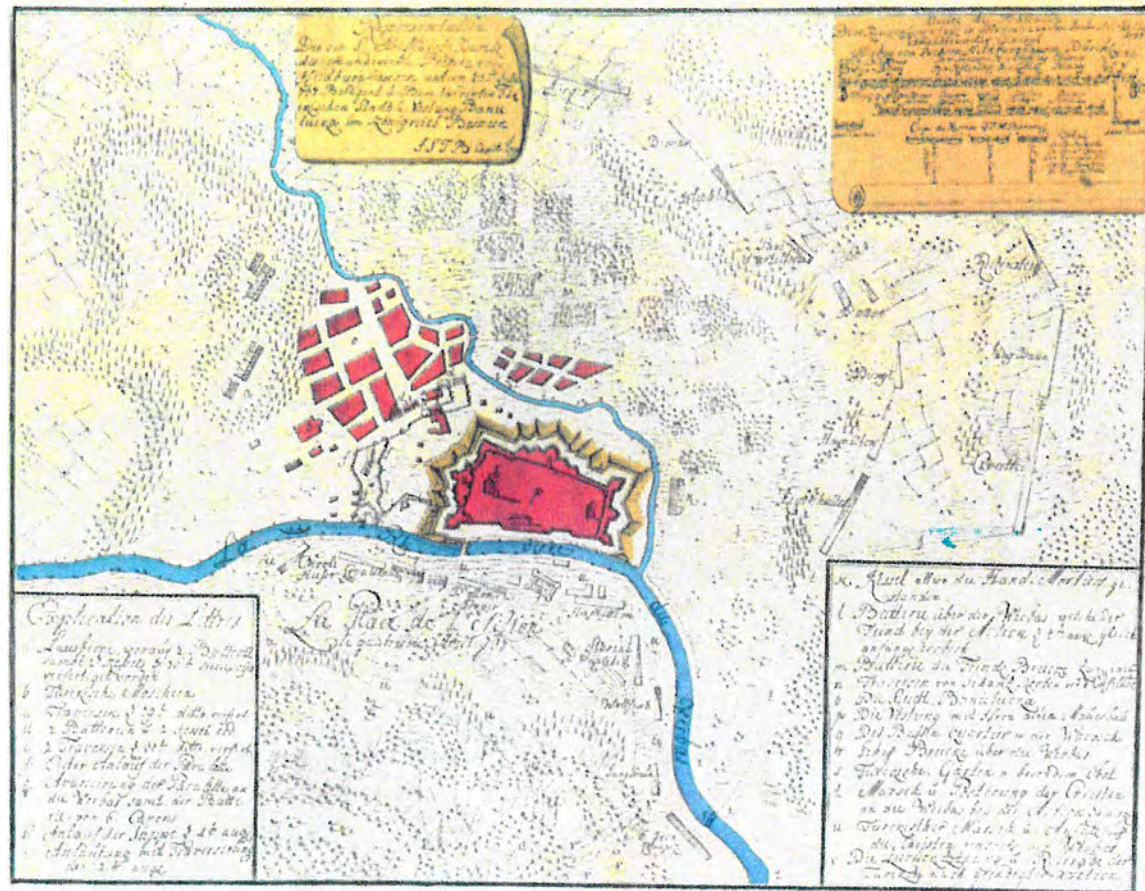


Figure 14 One of the plans of the military siege on Banja Luka during the fights in 1737. This map edition is issued in 1737 in scale 1:5000, dimensions 43x26cm.

Between 1638 and 1851, the only thing, in terms of urban development, is reinforcing the fortress “Kastel” in Lower Šeher and housing properties that expanded around already set guidelines between Higher and Lower Šeher.



Figure 15 Banja Luka, landscape view before 1873.

Regarding urban development in last years of Turkish regiment in Banja Luka, as it was said; two moves set preconditions for urban expansion that started in 1878. Railway line, that was supposed to be transcontinental line from Istanbul to Vienna, had one station in Banja Luka, and that brought significant new and modern stuff in city. Another move is Kaiserstraße tracing, in the section starting from left bank of Crkvena River in direction towards Gradiška. Although this

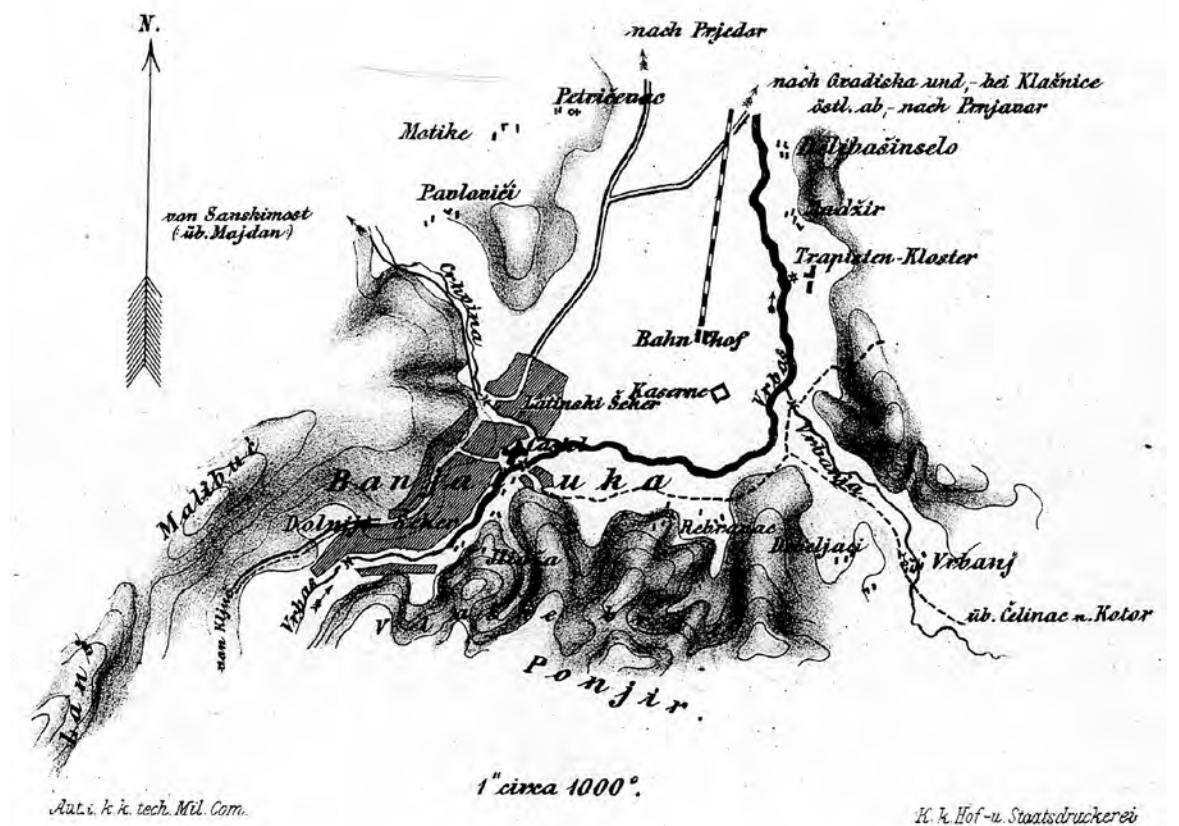


Figure 16 Banja Luka and its surroundings on one of the Austrian maps dated in 1863. This map edition is issued 1863 in “Wiener Zoll” scale, dimensions 24x20cm.

road was never completed, like desired in first place, its section running through Banja Luka, enabled expansion of Christian quarters, Serbian and Latin, in more adequate, orthogonal matrix along the Kaiserstraße.

In this period, that is directly linked to Austro-Hungarian era, that was about to begin in Bosna, many maps and urban plan are made by Austrian military officers, who were situated in hills around Banja Luka during either espionage jobs or some fights during XVIII and XIX century. Even though confidentiality, in terms of precise building locations and sizes, is not in high level, they are really good reference to urban development stages analysis¹⁷.

17 Husedžinović, Sabira. „Cartographic documentation of 18th century Banjaluka as basis for a study of its urban development.“ Godišnjak zaštite spomenika kulture Hrvatske, Volumes 14-15 (1988): p. 151-165

03 DEVELOPMENT STAGES DURING AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PERIOD (1878-1918)

Describing and analysing such a short period in time, with such a rich production and huge amount of events is always complicated, especially when one source leads to next and so on. Everything gets even harder if large amount of some irrelevant and sometimes false information is available, and needs to be double checked and cross-referenced with other sources.

This period, more than others, like it is wider described in Introduction chapter, offers different kind of sources, project documentation and links to particular topics. In order to make it as readable and understandable as possible, analysis is separated into smaller parts. Like in previous chapters, general background data is given, then urban development analysis, now more detailed and structured; furthermore single buildings and building groups valorisation will be presented. Single buildings, constructed usually for one client, private or public financier, can be obviously observed and documented as single units, but when it comes to building groups and larger ensembles situation is bit different. In those cases buildings are not always built in same site, style, architectural manner, construction rule, but are certainly made for one mutual purpose and goal. Due to those facts, these groups are valorised as a large units with several smaller entities.

However, here presented and given architectural production in context of current urban development is not total production in the time. Many private houses, smaller facilities, adaptations of older buildings are omitted from detailed research and analysis. Also, many projects have never been documented in appropriate manner, and were torn down in World Wars or in Earthquake in 1969, so no possibility of their precise valorisation is possible. Also, some buildings did not preserve its original state, or are now in insufficiently good condition to be used as an example in this kind of thesis.

Given architectural works and described principles of urban planning are broad framework within Austro-Hungarian authorities and locals carried out their plans. Most of the public buildings are constructed according to orders from new Government in Sarajevo. Many

churches and belonging facilities were constructed for newly arrived nuns and monks from Empire or Germany. Very few, still existing or well documented, historically valuable buildings are made for locals; those were usually rich merchandizers or government officials.

GENERAL HISTORICAL FACTS AND BACKGROUND CONTEXT

Without pretensions to simplify one of the most important periods in Balkan's history, century when Ottoman Empire finally lost its power over this region, and many other inter-linked events, here will be pointed out only Treaty of Berlin, established during Congress of Berlin, happening between 13th June and 13th July 1878. It was actually the revision of Treaty of San Stefano from 3^d March 1878.

According to the Treaty, precisely article 25, Vilayet of Bosnia and Sanjak of Novi Pazar, remained in Ottoman territory and under its sovereignty, but Austro-Hungarian Empire got the permission to control the areas. Article 25 stated: "The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina shall be occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary." and continued "... Austria-Hungary reserves the right to maintain garrisons and to have military and trading roads



Figure 17 Occupation plan and military disposition in fights between 20th July and 15th November 1878.

over the whole area of that portion" (the Sanjak of Novibazar) "of the ancient Vilayet of Bosnia."¹⁸

Occupation started just a week after the meeting in Berlin. Among others, fiercest combat around Banja Luka was on 14th August 1878. Fights lasted until 15th November 1878, when King Franz Joseph I officially proclaimed the end of occupation fights¹⁹.

Until the 6th October 1908, Bosnia was under occupation; that day king Joseph announced the annexation of Bosnia, making this territory a Condominium of Bosnia and Herzegovina that lasted until the end of WWI. This period in 1908 is also known as Annexation crisis, and annexation itself led straight to the begging of WWI, as it produced displeasure in Russian and Serbian authorities.

Last important date that has to be mentioned here is clearly 28th June 1914 and assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria during his visit to Sarajevo. It was the action done by members of "Mlada Bosna" movement, and as it time shown later, the spark that triggered WWI.

Figure 19 Cover of the French periodical Le Petit Journal on the Bosnian Crisis: Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria declares independence and is proclaimed Tsar, and the Austrian Emperor Franz Joseph annexes Bosnia and Herzegovina, while the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid looks on.

18 Albertini, Luigi. *Origins of the War of 1914*. Volume 1. New York: Enigma Books, 2005, p. 22-23

19 Bauer, Ernest. *Zwischen Halbmond und Doppeladler*. Wien; München: Herold, 1971, p. 43-54, 188-190



Figure 18 Balkan composition 1878-1914.





Figure 20 Political map of Bosnia and Herzegovina during Austro-Hungarian regime.

1879 by commission of 7 military experts²², resulted in map, so-called Austrian map, in scale 1:25.000, which is very important for development process analysis. Banja Luka is registered in 1:6.250 and micro context of the city itself in detailed plans scaled 1:3.125²³.

CONFESSION	CENSUS YEAR				Increment (1879-1910)
	1879	1885	1895	1910	
Islam	6.474	6.879	7.524	6.588	114 (2%)
Orthodox	1.893	2.234	2.775	3.694	1.801 (95%)
Catholic	1.006	1.887	2.882	3.930	2.924 (290%)
Judaism	187	327	336	421	234 (125%)
Evangelism	-	-	48	107	-
Other	-	30	1	60	-

Table 2 Confessional structure in Banja Luka in period 1879-1910, according to Austro-Hungarian censuses. Last census carried out 10th October 1910. Statistics and analysis was done by Department for Statistics of Government in Sarajevo, 1912.

20 For more detailed description and analysis of all urban aspects during Austro-Hungarian regime, please refer to Simonović p. 99-111

21 Gašparović, Ratimir, and Nedim Filipović. *Bosna i Hercegovina na geografskim kartama od prvih početaka do kraja XIX vijeka*. Sarajevo: Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, 1970, p. 258

22 Ševo p. 79

23 Simonović p. 99

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

This period of development is actually first epoch, since known times, of planned and structured expansion of housing, public and infrastructure facilities, roads, railways etc.²⁰.

One of the first moves that Austro-Hungarian authorities did is making detailed “Land property Register” during the period between 1880 and 1884. This was first technically arranged register after Ottoman system that was based on other, less precise and correct land books, named “tapija”.

After mentioned period of measuring, general topographic map in scale 1:150.000 was issued in 1884²¹. Geodetic survey and mapping, that was agreed in December

Those maps from 1884 have their special value, not just because of their presence, but also for possibility to track the changes from the point in time when foreign authorities came to the WWI.

Other important moves that new authorities took in Bosnia and Herzegovina were: making the first law for construction and urban development, a kind of law that actually did not exist before²⁴ (Bauordnung), opening Building Department in Sarajevo and corresponding Technical office in Banja Luka and furthermore, setting up new county with Banja Luka as capital city.

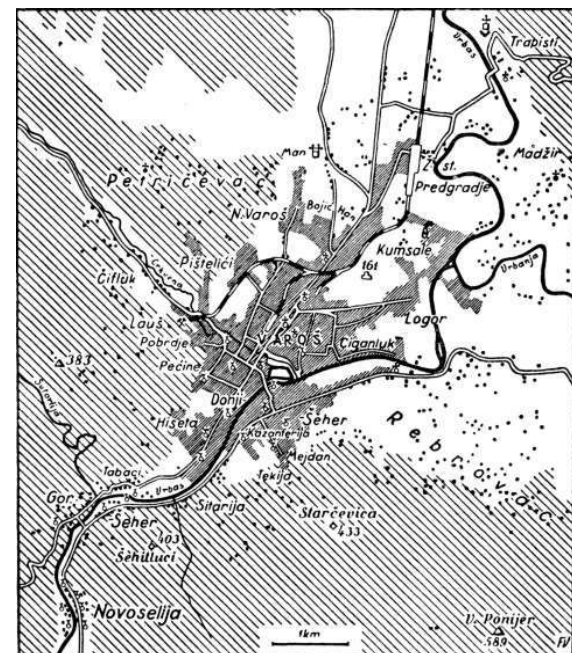


Figure 21 Banja Luka at the beginning of XIX century..

CATEGORY	CENSUS YEAR				Increment (1879-1910)
	1879	1885	1895	1910	
Number of inhabitants	9.564	11.357	13.566	11.800	5.240 (55%)
Number of houses	1.741	2.026	2.385	2.578	837 (48%)
Number of apartments	2.320	2.605	3.037	3.136	816 (35%)

Table 3 Number of inhabitants, houses and apartments in Banja Luka in period 1879-1910, according to Austro-Hungarian censuses. Last census carried out 10th October 1910. Statistics and analysis was done by Department for Statistics of Government in Sarajevo, 1912.

24 Junk, D. V. *Wiener Bauratgeber*. Wien: Spielhagen & Schurich, 1907, p. 804

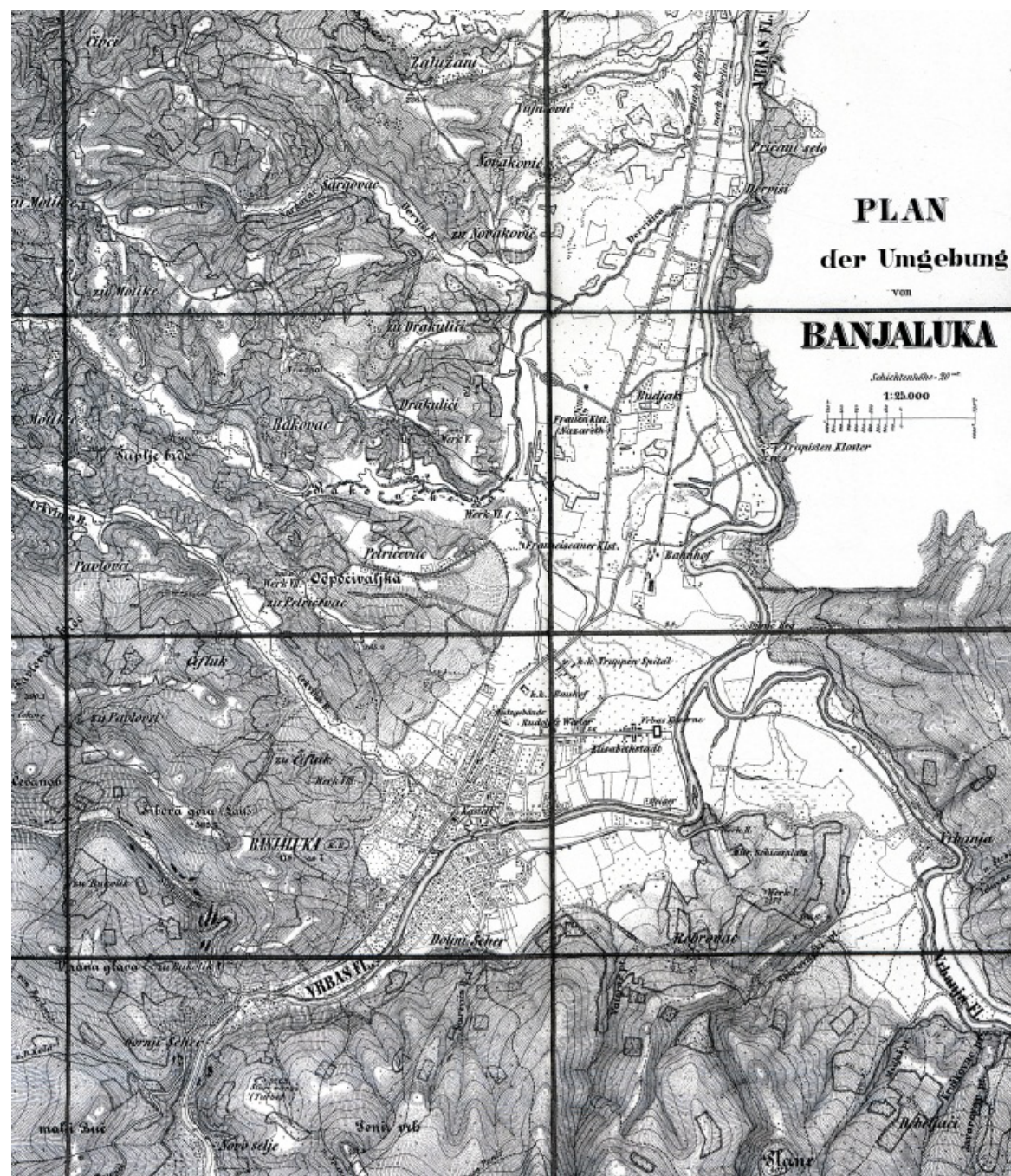
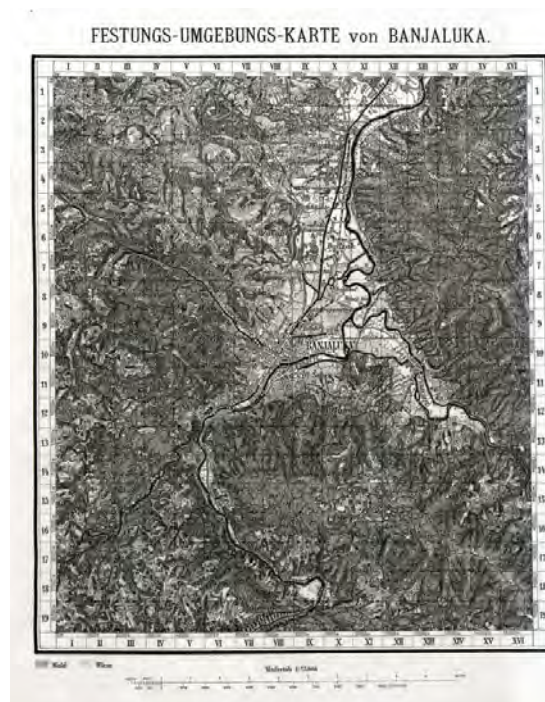


Figure 22 Banja Luka and its surroundings in period between 1880 and 1884, map also known as “Austrian map”. This map edition is issued 1890 in scale 1:25.000, dimensions 41x48cm.



Figure 23 Central sections of detailed map done according to basic “Austrian map” for period 1880-1884. This map edition is issued 1884 in scale 1:3.125.



It is hard to accentuate where has begun the process of urban transformation and changes to earlier urban matrix and fabric. As it is earlier said, political conditions and relating aspects are not the topic of work, but in one brief overview some concepts need to be emphasised. Austro-Hungarian Empire did not fight for Bosnian territory in order to expand their influence in, for example art and architecture, but to explore natural goods: wood, coal, metal and precious minerals, ores etc. In that aspect, none of

Figure 24 Banja Luka and its surroundings in 1900. This map edition is issued 1900 and is compiled of several smaller military maps and section views in scale 1:75.000, dimensions 22x26cm.

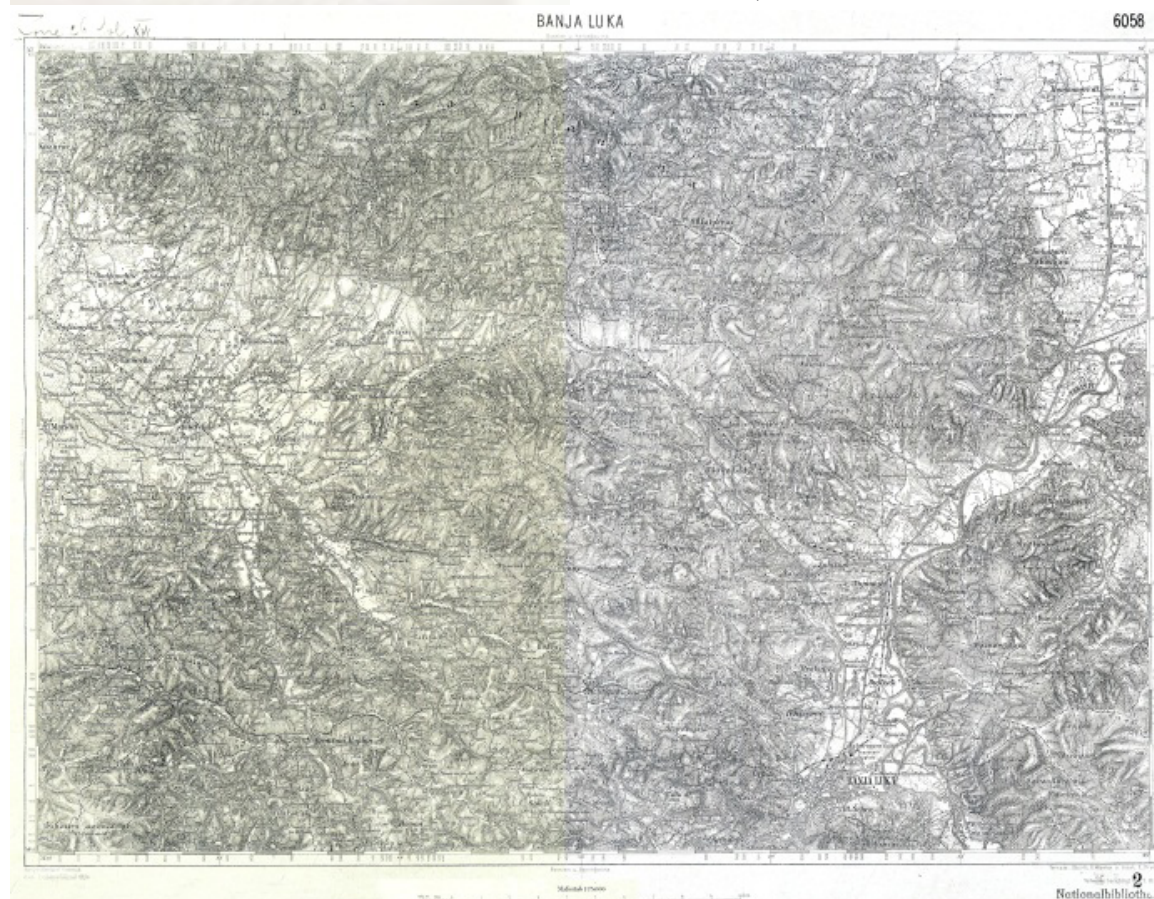


Figure 25 Special map of Austro-Hungarian Empire, section 6058 Banja Luka; Banja Luka with surroundings and wider context in 1914. This map edition is issued in 1914 in scale 1:75.000, dimensions 54x39cm.

the geodesy surveys and mapping was in role of urbanization, but in the role of systematization and detailed registration of all existing goods and infrastructure, with their position and characteristics.

Within that process, urban development was just the side activity. Although that it was nothing comparing to efforts in cities on genuine Austrian land, even these small moves were strong enough to change the image of the city completely, and drive the process of development into entirely different direction.

Some authors²⁵ consider that general framework for further city development was actually development of Herrengasse, as the main pedestrian street in newer, more western part of city. But, everything has to be observed in larger view. What did new authorities have when they first came in Banja Luka?

Primary, two focal points, chaotic²⁶ Higher and Lower Šeher, on maps marked as Gornji Šeher and Donji Šeher respectively, old as the city and its history, solid shaped and standing on the “safe distance” from Crkvena, which was the actual border between Muslims and Christians. Earlier moves of Ottoman planners in 1858-1860 set the direction of Kaiserstraße, correlated to old Roman Salt’s road, and drove it through the free areas in north, mostly inhabited by Christians. That was the response to objective need to expand the settlement to north areas. This need became even larger when new authorities came, with completely new bureaucracy and functional concept. It means that Austrians were not the entity that set the general plan to overall expansion to north, but way it was done, process and rules they followed are the guidelines that are used today, with some minor exceptions.

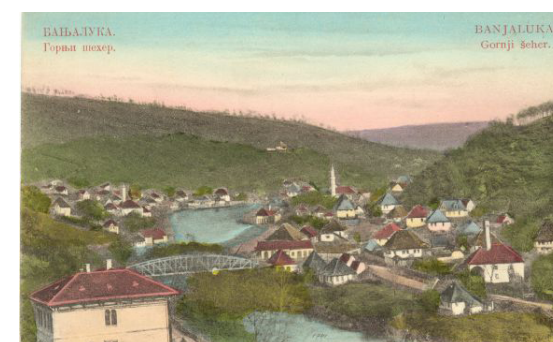


Figure 26 View of Upper Šeher down the northern direction towards Lower Šeher: in lower left corner school from Austro-Hungarian period is visible. Photograph taken 1900.



Figure 27 View from Ferhadija mosque's minaret on old city parts and beginning of Kaiserstraße: on the left Tsar's school is visible. Photograph taken 1936.

²⁵ Husedžinović, Sabira. *Dokumenti opstanka*. Zenica: Muzej grada Zenice, 2005, p. 205

²⁶ Preindlsberger, Milena Theresia. *Bosnisches Skizzenbuch; Landschafts- und Kultur- Bilder aus Bosnien und der Hercegovina*. Dresden: E. Pierson, 1900, p. 181



Figure 28 View from Ferhadija mosque's minaret on Elisabethstraße: on the left, southern, old city part with traditional houses is seen, on the right, northern one, soon to be developed is located. Photograph taken in Austro-Hungarian period.



Figure 29 View of Herrengasse towards its northern part. Photograph taken 1913.



Figure 30 View from Ferhadija mosque's minaret on Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken in Austro-Hungarian period.

Southern from Herrengasse, towards Ferhadija Mosque and fortress "Kastel" many private houses were built along the Kaiserstraße, among which many are demolished or now in almost unrecognizable condition comparing to original design. On the beginning of Kaiser-

One of the rules, except the written ones in laws and regulations, regarded old structures and traditional architecture: none of the old environments and building ensembles, like the ones in Higher and Lower Šeher, were not changed by any of the construction moves. Examples of new buildings in old city districts are rare: most important are the School in Upper Šeher and District office, Court, Prison and Tsar's School in vicinity of Kastel. Mainly construction works were carried out in zones that were completely free or built out of temporary, low quality wooden buildings. If big monastery complexes and parish churches are excluded, than everything that was financed by Government involved military facilities, infrastructure and few industrial facilities. On the other hand, housing properties were built mainly in and around city centre, being oriented to public life.

Starting from city centre, or the place where life from old parts, Higher and Lower Šeher, is about to be repositioned in later years, most important street is Herrengasse. In quite short section of pedestrian zone, some very interesting and important houses belonging to rich merchandizers' families were built. Until the end of XIX century, most of the Herrengasse obtained the image known today. Like in many other cases, some points in this street will become important places in future city development, not only in architectural but also in public and social terms of speaking.

straße, on the very border between old and new city, on the right bank of Crkvena River, very few new buildings were constructed. Architectural values have Kiraet-hana and Tsar's school, both not existing today.

From that point, down the Kaiserstraße on north, several streets got their shape and ambiance in Austro-Hungarian period: on the eastern side of Kaiserstraße, just across the Crkvena River and Kastel, most important is the Gymnasium Street where Real Gymnasium was built; on the opposite side, in the extension on west, street in which, among others Landesbank branch and Public hospital were constructed.

Furthermore, also down the Kaiserstraße, other transversals are located. On the eastern side, beginning from Kastl's corner Albrecht's street is located, with some private houses and Jewish synagogue, all demolished later. On the western side, Bahnhofstraße connected Kaiserstraße and location of railway station "Banja Luka City". From this point, down the Kaiserstraße, Herrengasse and Kaiserstraße are almost parallel, and number of built facilities increases.

First, on the eastern side, parallel to Albrecht's street, and crossing with Herrengasse, street today named Street of King Alfonso XIII is located. Just like some other sites, interesting private houses were, and several still are, located there, but their level of preservation is not pleasing. On the other, western side, complex built around station "Banja Luka City" is located. Station is of course most important building, and luckily preserved one, while some other like "Railway Management" are destroyed.



Figure 31 View of Street of Ferhad-Pasha, near Ferhadija mosque.



Figure 32 View of Kaiserstraße in southern direction, towards Ferhadija mosque: on the far right side is Kiraet-hana. Photograph taken after 1894.



Figure 33 View of Bahnhofstraße. Photograph taken in XIX century.



Figure 34 View of Albecht's Street Kaiserstraße towards its eastern direction.



Figure 36 View of the Salvatorgasse from bell tower of church of Holy Trinity: Photograph taken between 1926 and 1941.



Figure 35 View of northern part of Kaiserstraße in southern direction, on the crossing with railway line. Photograph taken 1898.

across the Stefani Park. On the east, pedestrian street, Street of Banja Luka field, was heading towards Military campus Vrbas, and passing by Metropolitan Palace. That part of city was once named Rudolfs-Weiler, and was certainly one of the most prominent natural cityscapes²⁷. More on the north, ambient with dozens of the original buildings from Austro-

Going down the Herrengasse, on the crossing with Salvatorgasse another important zone is located. Down the Salvatorgasse, on the east, parish church devoted to Quest of Blessed Virgin Mary to Saint Elisabeth, Catholic monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul and Villa Božić were built. Other private houses, truth to be said, done with already seen elements, were built as well in Salvatorgasse. On the west, passing by Café "Balkan", one of the most prominent hotels, "Bosna" hotel was built. Especially this micro location will be used as an important site in future.

Down the Herrengasse, still going parallel to Kaiserstraße entire row of private houses with merchandizers' shops in ground floor, like in first section of Herrengasse, was built. Unfortunately, this is location that suffered probably biggest demolition of original houses. But, going more on north, some other important designs were implemented: complex of Orthodox Church and Serbian Primary School, and Higher school for girls. Herrengasse, in this section today named differently, is ended with Stefani Park and connected to Kaiserstraße. This crossing is another important spot on this development route.

Speaking of this location, main building is Military Authorities' Headquarters, built in the first years of occupation, situated just

Hungarian period preserved. Some of them are villas for rich and important, mainly foreign, citizens, Tobacco factory, railway station "Kaiserstraße", Evangelistic church and so on. Many others were, however, destroyed or demolished due to damages after 1969 earthquake: original cathedral of Saint Bonaventura, Military hospital, School of Adorers of the Blood of Christ etc. Also, some other, for the research not so important, streets with belonging buildings, were built in corresponding period. Some of them are for example Neugasse, crossing with Salvatorgasse on its far east; street parallel to Kaiserstraße, leaning on the backyards of villas in that section, today named Street of Petar Kočić; or streets around railway station "Banja Luka Suburb", including building for railway employees.

Also important are, of course, some more remote locations: monastery complexes in Delibašino village, Petrićevac and Nazareth, on the far north western and north sides of city, and more distanced parish churches in Ivanjska, Aleksandrovac and Topola, respectively.

In period between 1879 until 1886, 372 buildings in total were erected²⁸.

Speaking of general ideas in steering the urban matrix development, some of them can be emphasised. First is constructing some important facilities on free spaces and growing the structures around it. Example for this is Military Authorities' Headquarters that set out the traces in direction of Kaiserstraße, Herrengasse and campus Vrbas. Another way is using the important routes and setting their focal points in order to define the range



Figure 37 One of the new streets in Banja Luka, Neugasse. Today this is Street Gundulićeva in district Borik.



Figure 38 Market place; view from Kastel fortress towards north.



Figure 39 Monastery Maria Stern in Delibašino village; view from left bank of Vrbas River.

27 Renner, Heinrich. *Durch Bosnien und die Herzegovina, kreuz und quer*, ed 2. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1897, p. 490

28 Stix, Edmund. *Bosna, Wilāyet, Landesregierung: Das Bauwesen in Bosnien und der Hercegovina*. Wien: Hof- u. Staatsdruckerei, 1887, p. 105

of further constructions in-between. Also, transversal streets, like Salvatorgasse or Bahnhofstraße, that are perpendicular to main streets, contributed to regular, perpendicular urban matrix development²⁹. It was quite a change comparing to old, irregular one.

Also, first time seen are restrictions and guidelines regarding position of building on site. Where the space allowed it, for example in ensemble of villas in Kaiserstraße, buildings were located in the middle of the lot, making the space for front and backyard. On contrary, in the very centre, all buildings had to be aligned to street line, in order to make single street façade and straight line, like in Herrengasse. All other facilities, like sacred or military, followed general principles of the time, taking fairly large sites and covering huge areas.

Other activities, important to mention, include regulating the riverbed of Crkvena River and tiding up the zone around it, in the base of fortress Kastel. That space was earlier used as a Market place, and retained its function till nowadays.

3.1 COMMON STYLES AND ARCHITECTURAL LANGUAGE

In the era of eclecticism and overall influence of external aspects to all fields of life, especially to visible means of expression like architecture and in place like Bosnia, it makes it a bit complicated to name and define styles used in architecture. It is certain that traditional architecture of mountainous region, that shares the characteristics with other Balkan countries left significant trace to first time seen, European architecture in Bosnia. Truth to be said, contemporary styles, that were undergoing in Europe were used widely, but in time where span of four centuries of Ottoman rule, in which renaissance and baroque for example have been actual in Europe, and only oriental style was used in Bosnia, you find all of a sudden bright example of neogothic, it is a bit weird.

Comparing implemented buildings in Bosnia with European ones has no sense. Context in which they are built, financing, clients, society are completely different; only general style attributes can be compared and analysed as determinant.

HISTORICISM

Generally speaking, historicism is movement in art, mainly in architecture, that worshiped the long past styles awoken by romanticism ideas from the beginning of XIX century as a reaction to rococo. Among others, styles that were revived were romanticism, gothic, renaissance, baroque, and others. Specifically for this research are interesting also neo-Moorish and neo-byzantine styles.

²⁹ Simonović p. 99-111

All revived styles are now named after their original corresponding name in combination with neo-, to emphasise the youth of new style. Important is general fact about all historicisms: besides attribute eclecticism, none of the styles does not represent exact copy of its root, but is usually mixed with other contemporary historicisms or fresh coming styles, like secession on the beginning of XX century.

NEO-GOTHIC

Gothic revival style is one of the first historicisms that appeared on art scene in late 18th century. It experienced its peak in 19th century, in construction of both sacred and profane architecture, mainly city halls, court houses, churches. All over the Europe, and also in USA some very important examples of the style are located. For this particular research important showcase examples are Rathaus, built 1872-1883 according to project by Friedrich von Schmidt³⁰, and Votivkirche, built 1856-1879 according to project by Heinrich von Ferstel³¹, both located in Vienna.

Neo-Gothic came to Bosnia with architects, which were once as a students and young engineers involved in these projects under mentorship of Schmidt and Ferstel. Most important names are of course Josip Vancaš and Karl Pařik and one of the first designs is Cathedral of Jesus' Heart in Sarajevo, built 1884-1889 according to Vancaš's project³². Particularly this project is interesting due to fact that is was designed in accordance with Gothic revival style: floor plan and structural disposition, but its final outcome is more neo-Romanesque: improper usage of stone on façade plains and corners, height and proportions, everything

³⁰ Steiner, Ulrike. *Friedrich von Schmidt*. Wiesbaden: Steiner, 1978, p. 36-46

³¹ Wibiral, Norbert. *Heinrich von Ferstel*. Wiesbaden: Steiner, 1974, p. 14-22

³² Krzović, Ibrahim. *Arhitektura Bosne i Hercegovine 1878-1918*. Sarajevo: Umjetnička Galerija Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo, 1987, p. 14



Figure 40 Rathaus in Vienna, built 1872-1883; according to project by Friedrich von Schmidt.



Figure 41 Votivkirche in Vienna, built 1856-1879; according to project by Heinrich von Ferstel.



Figure 42 Cathedral of Jesus' Heart in Sarajevo, built 1884-1889; according to project by Josip Vancaš.



Figure 43 Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the saints Stephen and Ladislaus in Zagreb, built 1880-1906; according to project by Friedrich von Schmidt.

leads to unclear neo-Gothic style. Similar situation is with another Vancaš's project, church of Saint Antonius of Padua that is also declared to be neo-Gothic design, but actually is hybrid eclecticism model.

Maybe the best gothic-revival design in closer area of Bosnia is cathedral in Zagreb, built 1880-1906 by Friedrich von Schmidt; construction works supervised by Hermann Bollé³³.

NEO-RENAISSANCE

As described, neo-renaissance or renaissance revival is style appeared in the middle of XIX century. This historicism, maybe more than others, borrowed some elements from baroque and sometimes mannerism. Many public buildings, like theatres, urban palaces, houses of parliaments throughout the Europe were designed in neo-renaissance. Interior works were, like exterior decoration, borrowed, not always, but usually, from baroque and rococo of even secession, which makes it more complicated to give critical opinion regarding the originality.

33 Aničić, Dražen, "Zagrebačka katedrala u potresu 1880. i njezina današnja obnova". Građevinar, Volume 52, (2000): p. 655-661



Figure 44 Dresden Semperoper built 1841; according to plans by Gottfried Semper.

Among large number of constructed buildings, all over the Europe and in North America, some are especially interesting like: Dresden Semperoper³⁴ or Kunst and Naturhistorisches Museums in Vienna, designed by Gottfried Semper in 1841 and 1871-1891³⁵, respectively. Also design of Staatsoper in Vienna by August Sicard von Sicardsburg and Eduard van der Nüll built 1863-1869 is done in neo-renaissance manner³⁶.

Regarding Bosnia, and its presence there, neo-renaissance was used mainly for public (schools, administrative and Government buildings) and larger residential buildings, on the beginning of occupation, until secession and later Bosnian style took over the scene. One of the most prominent projects implemented in Bosnia is Government building, designed by Josip Vancaš and built 1884-1885³⁷.

34 Helas, Volker. *Sempers Dresden*. Dresden: Sandstein, 2003, p. 18

35 Nerdinger, Winfried, ed. *Gottfried Semper*. München; Zürich: Prestel, 2003, p. 451-458

36 Kieslinger, Alois. *Die Steine der Wiener Ringstraße*. Wiesbaden: Steiner, 1972, p. 286

37 Krzović p. 15



Figure 45 Opera house in Vienna; built 1863-1869, according to project by August Sicard von Sicardsburg and Eduard van der Nüll.



Figure 46 Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna; build 1872-1891 according to plans Gottfried Semper.



Figure 47 Government building in Sarajevo; built 1884-1885 according to plans by Josip Vancaš.

PSEUDO-MOORISH STYLE

Pseudo-Moorish style, or Neo-Moorish, Moorish Revival architecture, like it can be found in literature, is one of the revival movements in architecture in the last decades of XIX and on beginning of XX century. It represents reminiscence to Arab architecture in Spain and Maghreb and was widely spread all over the Europe and North America; in Bosnia came in the first years of occupation.



Figure 48 New Synagogue in Berlin, built 1859 – 1866 according to project of Eduard Knoblauch and Friedrich August Stüler.



Figure 49 Zacherlfabrik in Vienna; built 1888–1892 according to project of Hugo Wiedenfeld and Karl Mayreder.

Style guidelines consist of several common elements like wooden and stucco decoration, horizontal stripes on façades, onion shaped domes and general spirit of pavilion shaped buildings. Although it has Islamic background, it was used for sacred and public buildings equally.

It was worshiped by architects arrived from countries from Austro-Hungarian Empire, and many buildings, especially in Sarajevo are designed in this style. Somehow its genesis is separated from other historicisms, like neo-renaissance, and is really hard to find links between the range of different types of buildings done in this manner: rail-ways stations, town halls, library, schools etc.



Figure 50 Sarajevo Rathaus; built 1892 – 1894.



Figure 51 Sarajevo Rathaus; built 1892 – 1894, reconstruction elevation view.

Some prominent buildings in Europe are New Synagoge in Berlin, built between 1859 and 1866 according to project of Eduard Knoblauch and Friedrich August Stüler or Zacherlfabrik in Vienna project by Hugo von Wiedenfeld and Karl Mayreder, built between 1888 und 1892³⁸.

Former Sarajevo Rathaus, now seat of National and University library of Bosnia and Herzegovina is also remarkable example, even on European level. It was built between 1892 and 1894. Some important names took “turns” on this project: first Karel Pařík (Benjámín Kállay, finance minister and governor, did not like the project), than Alexander Wittek continued works, when finally Ćiril Metod Iveković took over the project and completed it³⁹.

NEO-BYZANTINE STYLE

Neo-byzantine style is style present mainly in Orthodox sacred architecture in XIX and early XX century. It is the time of awakening of national ideas and freedoms in countries that were under Ottoman rule for more than four centuries. Those are, among others, mostly Orthodox countries: Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, parts of Bosnia etc. Surprisingly, some fine examples can be found in the western countries.

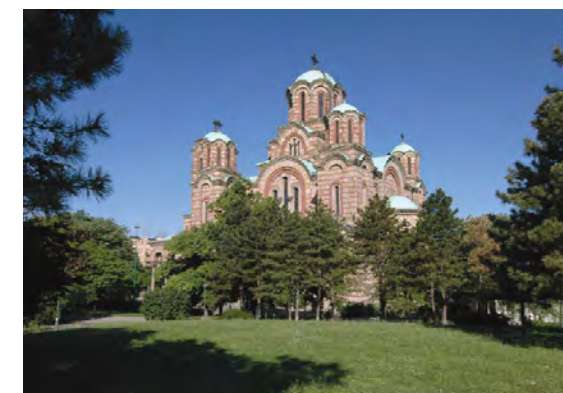


Figure 52 Church of Saint Mark in Belgrade; built 1931–1940 according to plans by Petar and Branko Krstić.

38 Czeike, Felix. *Historisches Lexikon Wien*, Volume 5. Wien: Kremayr & Scheriau, 1997, p. 684

39 Vidaković, Siniša. *Arhitektura državnih javnih objekata u BiH od 1878. do 1992. godine*. 2011, p. 122–130



Figure 53 Christuskirche at protestant cemetery Matzleinsdorf, Vienna; built 1858-1860 according to plans by Theophil von Hansen.

SECESSION

Secession is last universal art movement in contemporary art that succeeded to introduce itself in all fields of social life, moreover it was actually one of the movements that was



Figure 54 Houses in Linke Wienzeile: Mayolica House on the left; built 1898-1899 by Otto Wagner.

It represents the reminiscence to old style, used in Byzantine Empire, in the time when these lands were free, when the original Byzantine style was current style in sacred Orthodox architecture. It was used in design of churches and belonging facilities, like parish houses and metropolitan palaces. During the time, in each of the countries, architects created some specific details, making the, for example, Serbian Neo-byzantine style a national architectural style. In fact, in countries in Yugoslav Kingdom, it remained as a main course in religious architecture until the beginning of WWII.

Naming some example cannot be done avoiding a couple of churches, like Christuskirche at protestant cemetery Matzleinsdorf, Vienna; built 1858 – 1860 according to plans by Theophil von Hansen⁴⁰ or Orthodox church of Saint Mark in Belgrade; built 1931 – 1940 according to plans by Petar and Branko Krstić.

widely spread in most fields of design, art, common production and regular life. Its main guidelines are derived from reaction to kitsch and massive production in 19th century. It also introduced industrial design. Almost every country had its own name for the style: in Austro-Hungarian Empire Wiener Secession, in Germany Jugendstil, in France and Belgium Art Nouveau, in English-speaking countries Modern Style or Liberty, in Italy Stile floreale etc. Main description

⁴⁰ Wagner-Rieger, Renate. *Theophil von Hansen*. Wiesbaden: Steiner, 1980, p. 41

values of secession in architecture are floral decoration and special treatment of façade plains with colourful tiles, also usage of iron and reinforced concrete is important.

For this research important buildings are doubtless projects in Vienna, implemented by Otto Wagner and his students. Some of the numerous buildings are Mayolica house, built 1898-1899 and Wiener Postsparkasse, built 1903-1906 by Otto Wagner⁴¹ or Wiener Secession Hall built 1897-1898 by Joseph Maria Olbrich⁴²



Figure 55 Wiener Postsparkasse; built 1903-1906 by Otto Wagner.

Secession was introduced in Bosnia almost in the same time when it was born, but its full production quality reached around 1905. All the credits again go to Josip Vancaš, who did most of the secession production in Bosnia. Also, some other Government architects were involved: František Blažek, Rudolf Tönnies, Karl Pařík and others. Most of constructed buildings were private houses, but soon after first designs were accepted by community, some large scale public buildings were implemented⁴³.



Figure 56 Main Post office in Sarajevo; designed 1907-1910 and built 1913 by Josip Vancaš.

BOSNIAN STYLE⁴⁴

Before stating about and very name “Bosnian style” one has to be aware of inconsistency in leading literature about originality and roots of this style. Maybe best critical and objective opinion gave contemporary art historian Vidaković Siniša. Bosnian style has emerged out of Josip Vancaš’s desire to affirm possibility of modelling modern projects with elements of

⁴¹ Sarnitz, August. *Otto Wagner*. Köln: Taschen, 2005, p. 48-53, 64-71

⁴² Beil, Ralf, ed. *Ausstellung Joseph Maria Olbrich, 1867-1908, Architekt und Gestalter der Frühen Moderne*. Ostfildern: Hatje Cantz, 2010, p. 90

⁴³ Krzović p. 120-136

⁴⁴ For further research about “Bosnian style” please refer to keywords Josip Vancaš, bosanski slog. Also, significant descriptive thesis can be found in: Vidaković, 2011, p. 170-174, Krzović p. 224-244 and Kurto, Nedžad. *Arhitektura Bosne i Hercegovine: razvoj bosanskog stila*. Sarajevo: Biblioteka Kulturno nasljeđe BiH, 1998, p. 149-284

traditional architecture. Name “Bosnian style” first appeared in 1910, and officially in 1911 when Josip Vancaš, as a parliamentary deputy, submitted request regarding exemption of tax payment for buildings constructed in “Bosnian style”.

New style is expression of function, material and structure, with elements of modern architecture. Elements of traditional architecture are not taken from Bosnian house, but derived from them into new elements that correspond between each other on higher level.

Vidaković says also that Bosnian style has development continuity unlike some “forced” styles that were to be “created” at that time, like in Slovenia, Serbia, Czechoslovakia etc.

General attributes of this style are usage of following elements: high plinth zone walls made in stone, windows with archivolt, steep roof in Dinara mountain house style, roof dormers, oriel bay windows etc. Interior design, from case to case varied, but in some exceptional examples, like in villa Husedžinović in Banja Luka, all rooms have different kind of decoration, spanning from Moorish and traditional Islam to secession and Art Nouveau.

Vancaš himself did the best projects in this type of architectural language: like series of Landesbank branches or also here described villa Husedžinović⁴⁵.

3.2 INDEX OF SIGNIFICANT ARCHITECTS



Figure 57 Josip Vancaš (1859-1932)

JOSIP VANCAS

Josip Vancaš was born on 22nd march 1859, in Šopronj in Austro-Hungarian Empire, place today located in Hungary, near Austrian border. He was Czech by nationality. First he studied at Technische Hochschule in Vienna in year of 1881, under mentorship of professor Heinrich von Ferstel. Afterwards, in period between 1882 and 1884 he attended studies at Akademie der Bildenden Künste, at department for architecture with professor Freidrich Schmidt (among other projects, he designed Viennese Rathaus), specialist for neo-gothic style in architecture. During his studies, besides

45 Kurto p. 265

Schmidt, Vancaš co-worked with famous Viennese architects Ferdinand Fellner and Hermann Helmer (they were specially admitted to concert halls and theatres, their project is Volksteatar in Vienna)⁴⁶.

Afterwards, in 1883 Government in Bosnia invited him to come in Sarajevo and participate in construction of new Cathedral and Government administrative building. Professor Schmidt recommended Vancaš to carry out his own project, but when authorities realised that Schmidt's project is too expensive, Vancaš was assigned as a chief architect.

In first years of his stay in Sarajevo, which lasted until 1921, he designed in historicism spirit, and then slowly changed the course towards secession and later on so called “Bosnian style”. Among all foreign architects that worked in Bosnia, and maybe until nowadays comparable to all contemporary ones, Vancaš left the biggest opus of works and ingenious amount of different approaches, designs and implemented ideas.

Vancaš died on 15th December 1932 in Zagreb.

KAREL PAŘIK

Karel Pařík was born on 5th July 1857 in Weliš, near Jičín in Austro-Hungarian Empire, today on territory of Czech Republic. He completed Baugewerbeschule in Vienna and enrolled in Akademie der Bildenden Künste in 1878, at department for architecture, under mentorship of Theophil von Hansen. Although no clear evidences exist, during his stay in Vienna between 1874 and 1884, he worked as an architect⁴⁷.

In 1884 Pařík came to Sarajevo, and first employment was in Construction council for new Government building. In the first years, until 1886 he was partner with Josip Vancaš, after which they separated, but still remained good friends. On 24th March 1886 Pařík got the job in Building department in Government. In next decades he produced



Figure 58 Karel Pařík (1857-1942)

46 Krzović p. 253

47 Dimitrijević, Branka. “Arhitekt Karlo Pařík (Karel Pařík).” Diss. Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, 1989, p. 7

more than 150 projects that are confirmed to be his designs, and probably dozens of others, smaller ones, that are hardly going to be identified. He went to retirement in 1916, but stood in Sarajevo and continued his architectural activities. Also, in several occasions, he worked in Public technical school in Sarajevo⁴⁸. In period between 1921 and 1937 he was involved in several projects for Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vrhbosna⁴⁹.

Among his most important projects several could be emphasised to shortly illustrate richness of his talent: National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1888-1913, palace Marijin Dvor 1885-1899, Sarajevo Synagogue 1901-1902 and Evangelistic church 1899-1911.

On 16th June 1942 Pařík died in Sarajevo.

LUDWIG HUBER

Huber was born on 12th August 1859 in Siegharting near Schärding in Upper Austria. Huber did not have education of an engineer, completed only High school for Arts, department for Architecture, in Salzburg in 1881. Before coming to Bosnia, he was working in several companies in Austria. In 1889 Huber worked in Mostar, and from 1890 as a technician in Building department in Government in Sarajevo⁵⁰.

Working as a technician, Huber signed projects for: Public hospital, built 1892 and Evangelistic church, built 1895 in Banja Luka, and many others in Sarajevo like Financial Directorate in 1891 and Serbian primary school for boys and girls in 1897⁵¹.

He died on 17th July 1921 in Sarajevo.

EBERHARD WEGNANDT

Not many information and data are available about Eberhard Wegnandt (in some references, surname Wayand is also mentioned), except his projects. It is true that deeds speak about the person, but it is shame that so important person in history of Banja Luka stood unknown for wider audience.

Brother Eberhard was German monk from the Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance, and came in Banja Luka probably between 1869 and 1870, as this is the year of construction of church in Maria Stern complex, whose architect was brother Eberhard himself. He was enrolled in almost all sacred projects carried out in Banja Luka Diocese: parish churches in Banja Luka, Ivanjska, Aleksandrovac, first monastery church in Maria Stern complex,

48 Krzović p. 251

49 Dimitrijević p. 1

50 Krzović p. 248

51 Krzović p. 21-23

Catholic Monastery Of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent de Paul, and probably first cathedral of Saint Bonaventura. Lone work of profane architecture, identified until nowadays, is “Bosna” hotel in Banja Luka.

As of his birth, situation is same with his death. Only some assumptions are possible. Until 1926 different works appear signed by his name. In 1926 he was working on project for new church in Maria Stern, but suddenly project is forwarded to another architect in München. This could lead us, at least, to year of termination of architectural production.

ĆIRIL METOD IVEKOVIĆ

Iveković was born on 1st June 1864 in Klanjec, Croatia. He completed studies on Akademie der Bildenden Künste in 1898, at department for architecture, under mentorship of Karl Freiherr von Hasenauer, architect that, along with Semper, designed Burgtheater, Neues Burg, and museums complex in Vienna, projects in which Iveković was participating.

Iveković did some important projects even before completion of studies; in 1884 he managed sculptural works on Zagreb cathedral under leadership of German architect Hermann Bollé. Baron Hasenauer recommended him, as one of his best students, to be employed in Bosnian Government, Building Department. He stood in Bosnia only six years, until 1896, but in that time he managed to complete his major work, Sarajevo Rathaus. Besides these, Rathaus in Brčko and madrasa in Travnik are also fine examples of neo-Moorish style.

Iveković died on 15th May 1933 in Zagreb.

RUDOLF LUBYNSKI

Rudolf Lubynski is born on 31st October 1873 in Zagreb in Jewish family Lubynski-Lövy. He studied architecture on Technische Hochschule in Karlsruhe, after which worked for Josef Durm, participating in designs for Offenburg, Köln, Karlsruhe and Freiburg. One of the projects that contributed to his further progress, as an architect, is for sure University Library in Heidelberg. Lubynski left his best buildings in Zagreb, Croatia, where he worked from 1907. His certainly the best building is National and university Library in Zagreb, done between 1911 and 1913 located on Marulić square in Zagreb. Lubynski is considered to be most talented and best Croatian secession architect of all times.



Lubinsky died on 27th March 1935 in Zagreb.

Figure 59 National and University Library in Zagreb.

OTHER ARCHITECTS WORKING IN BANJA LUKA⁵²

- Josip Blažeković
- M. V. Vitzinger
- V. Brückner
- Karl Vitzinger
- Erlach Alois
- Đorđe Knežić
- Miloš Komadina
- Simon Hrycak

3.3 IMPORTANT BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

Like mentioned earlier, clear border between Government: public and military; private and sacred projects investments is visible.

For the case of Banja Luka, government financed first construction of facilities in which new public authorities were about to move in. Alongside, large sum of money was invested in construction of roads and streets. Specific situation was with railways, where they undertook reconstruction of existing line and constructed new station buildings. Banja Luka has never been oriented toward big industrial production, as Ottoman authorities were far away from contemporary modern world achievements. This did not change even when new authorities came. Particularly in Banja Luka, wood production facilities and coal mine, which were founded by new authorities, were pure way of utilization of natural goods. Tobacco factory, situated in centre, had more social background, as it was a method to please fairly large number of citizens on one place. In wider Banja Luka surroundings there were, and still not, any tobacco growing field. Unlike the example of Sarajevo, where more public buildings were constructed, Banja Luka was lacking with institutions like museums, theatres or libraries, which is completely understandable considering relationship between domestic population and authorities.

52 Kurto p. 341-350

On the other hand, private projects worth of mentioning, were limited to houses, villas or shops located mainly in city centre and spread around main city axis. They were all in ownership of rich merchandizers: some of them were domestic; some came with new authorities from for e.g. Italy, Austria and Hungary etc.

Separate group of buildings are sacred buildings and belonging facilities. In case of Banja Luka, Islam sacred facilities, in first plan mosques, were excluded from new construction works. Catholic Church and its organizations, and royal family as well, were generously helping construction of new monasteries, parish churches and schools, which is visible from presented work. Orthodox Church and Serbs overall, were in a more complicated situation, as it was stuck between Islam majority and Catholic strength. Very few sacred buildings were constructed at the time. Just to give short illustration about complexity of relationships in Bosnia, one quotation about Benjamin von Kállay de Nagy-Kálló, ministry of finance and administrator of the Condominium of Bosnia and Herzegovina in period 1882-1903:

“Notwithstanding his earlier affinity for Serbian culture and history, Kállay came to share the view of many Habsburg officials that neighbouring Serbia and Montenegro posed grave threats to the monarchy’s interests in the region. He feared that the two neighbouring states might incite the Serbian Orthodox population of Bosnia-Herzegovina to rebel against Habsburg rule. To counter those threats, Kállay sought to isolate Bosnia-Herzegovina from the nationalist impulses of neighbours. His administration fostered a regional patriotism called “bošnjastvo”, a multi confessional Bosnian nationalism that he hoped would prevail over the Serbian and Croatian nationalist waves then lapping at the province’s boundaries.”⁵³

Jewish population, now consisted of Ashkenazi Jews, arrived from Austro-Hungarian territories and Sephardi Jews that were already on Ottoman territories, represented significant strength and power in social life. Most of their architectural production, except private houses, was destroyed during WWII.

ATTENTION: For easier and more thorough understanding of locations of each of buildings please refer to available descriptive maps of wider and detailed context in Annex chapter. In case of misunderstanding and errors with comparing the locations with actual places in Banja Luka and surroundings, additional table of street names’ changes is given, also in Annex chapter.

53 Donia, Robert J. “Fin-de-Siecle Sarajevo: the Habsburg transformation of an Ottoman town”. Quotation in paragraph “An Imperial Vision”. Austrian History Yearbook, Volume 33, (2002): p. 45

3.3.1. PUBLIC BUILDINGS

SCHOOLS

TSAR’S SCHOOL

LOCATION

Building was located near the beginning of Kaiserstraße, in Street Ferhadija, southern from Ferhadija Mosque, in the place where Faculty for electro-technical engineering stands today. It is the area between Street of Patre and Street of Patriarch Makarije Sokolović.



Figure 60 Tsar’s school; original site condition. Photograph taken probably after the construction from Ferhadija Mosque’s minaret. On the right, western side on the site, beginning Kaiserstraße new section is visible.



Figure 61 Tsar’s school; photograph taken probably between World Wars.

54 Detailed description available also on the design sheet presented here. Except year of design, data about materials, location, functional organization, payment of construction works are given.

55 Ševo p. 94

56 Mikić, Đorđe. *Banja Luka, Kultura građanskog društva*. Banja Luka: Institut za istoriju, 2004, p. 336

SHORT DESCRIPTION

There are several contradictions that are misleading the research work regarding the exact name and date of construction of “Tsar’s School”. Because of whole variety of primary school departments introduced by Austro-Hungarian authorities, like city schools, public schools and municipal schools, in the same time combined with Muslim, Orthodox and Catholic schools divided between boys and girls, tracing this particular school building is quite hard.

One thing is sure; it is designed to be public school⁵⁴. Mentioned source leads to year of design in 1907, but many other relevant sources mentioned⁵⁵ and also map from 1880-1884 give us information that it was built 1880-1881⁵⁶.

Building does not exist today, and one can only assume that it was torn down in the years between WWII and earthquake in 1969.

Two elements are interesting for this project. One, the less interesting is the actual house that was built according to traditional Bosnian house: ground floor walls were made out of stone blocks, and first floor structure out of half-timbered system mixed with bricks. Second, more interesting is garden situated in the courtyard. For long time, this building was famous of its (Tsar’s) gardens designed according to French garden type, with strict geometrical rules, colour combinations and relationship between elements used.

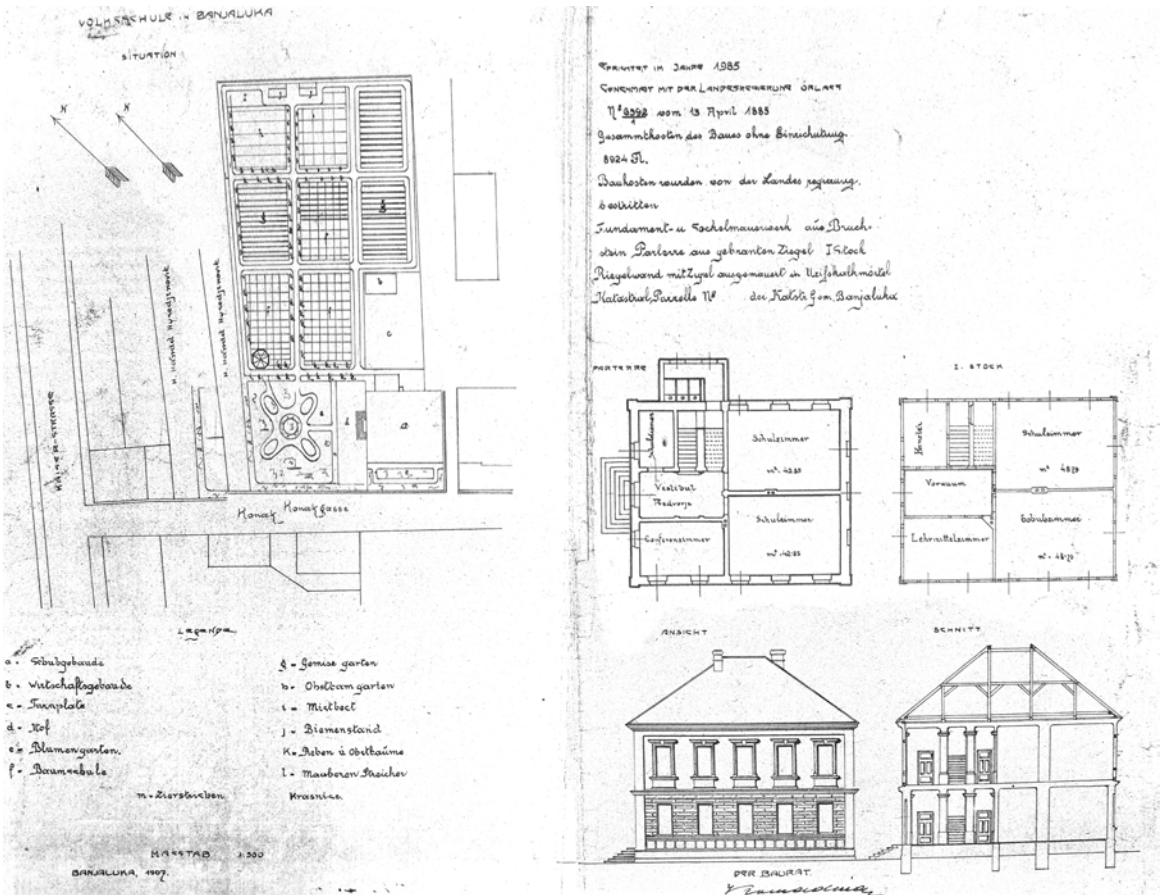


Figure 62 Tsar’s school; original project documentation with site plan, floor plans, section and elevation views. Drawings dated in 1907.

SCHOOL IN UPPER ŠEHER

LOCATION

Building is located by the main road heading outside the city, through Upper Šeher. This city district is today named Srpske Toplice.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

It was erected in 1894 and style corresponds to pseudo-Moorish style⁵⁷. It is simple, single volume building with strong and slightly graded main façade plain. It consists of basement,



Figure 63 School in Upper Šeher. View from south-eastern corner. Photograph taken before additional construction works.



Figure 64 School in Upper Šeher. View from north-eastern corner; present condition.

built in stone, ground and first floor. Floor zones are separated either with different materials or decoration elements. On main façade, starting from ground floor stucco decoration is dominant element. Ground floor windows are simple rectangular with fake stone architrave decoration. First floor is separated with simple cornice and additionally emphasized with archivolt endings above the windows. Particularity these elements are important for identifying design with pseudo-Moorish style. Roof zone, barely visible from the street, stretches above the archivolts with series of wooden elements supporting roof construction.

Structure is simple, stone basement, brick walls above the ground and massive wooden floor and roof construction.

Building represents one of the rare examples of newly constructed buildings in old city parts. It preserved most of the original elements and façade design, but during the time and utilization some add-ons and additional works endangered the original context of building.

⁵⁷ Ševo p. 95

REAL GYMNASIUM (OBER-REALGYMNASIUM)

LOCATION

Building was located in Gymnasium street that passed by Crkvena River and led to Gymnasium. That street line direction today corresponds to Street of Ivo Lola Ribar in its extension. Site was rising above the old market place, and set just across the Kastel over the Crkvena. It was not drawn on the plan from 1884, but the street that connects the Kaiserstraße and future Gymnasium was already there. On that place today is one fairly large building, Museum of Republic of Srpska and Theatre for Children, designed by one of the most important Bosnian architect in XX century Ivan Štraus.

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND⁵⁸

Story about Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka is, as mentioned before, described in dozens of different books and sources with as many background ideas that include political, religious, social, demographical and other aspects of life in Banja Luka at the time. Indeed, not all those sources are completely unbiased but certainly are really valuable in understanding the importance of this building for wider area of Krajina. Consequently, presenting only architectural data about the building where Real Gymnasium was situated is more complicated when one wants to isolate only one part of the story.

Therefore, looking at the wider image of Gymnasium establishment, one has to give at least introductory information about relevant period. In the time of occupation, except the religious Turkish schools, Banja Luka had only School for Serbian boys and girls founded in 1856, although Ottoman sultan gave the Decree (tur. Ferman) for school opening in 1835⁵⁹, as well as the Elementary school for Catholic female children founded in 1872⁶⁰. Also, thing that one has not to emphasise specially, Turkish authorities had whole network of scholar institutions, unfortunately closed for non-Muslim citizens⁶¹. As soon as Austro-Hungarian authority established primary public institutions, they started to found public schools for all children, both girls and boys⁶². First school founded by Austro-Hungarian authorities in Banja Luka, covering more than elementary level of education, was three-year programme

⁵⁸ Džaja, Srećko Mate. *Bosnien-Herzegowina in der österreichisch-ungarischen Epoche (1878-1918): die Intelligentsia zwischen Tradition und Ideologie*. München: R. Oldenbourg, 1994, p. 65-83

⁵⁹ „Banja Luka u novijoj istoriji 1878-1945, zbornik radova s naučnog skupa održanog Banjoj Luci od 18.11 do 20.11.1976.“ Sarajevo: Institut za istoriju, 1978, p. 58

⁶⁰ Vujić, Milutin. *Sto godina Banjalučke gimnazije*. Banja Luka: Glas srpski, 1996, p. 15

⁶¹ Among several different authors, Mitar Papić was working on the topic of education in Bosnia and Herzegovina from its beginnings

⁶² Stöller, Ferdinand. *Das Schulwesen in Bosnien und der Herzegowina 1878-1918*. Wien: Stiasny, 1960, p. 41

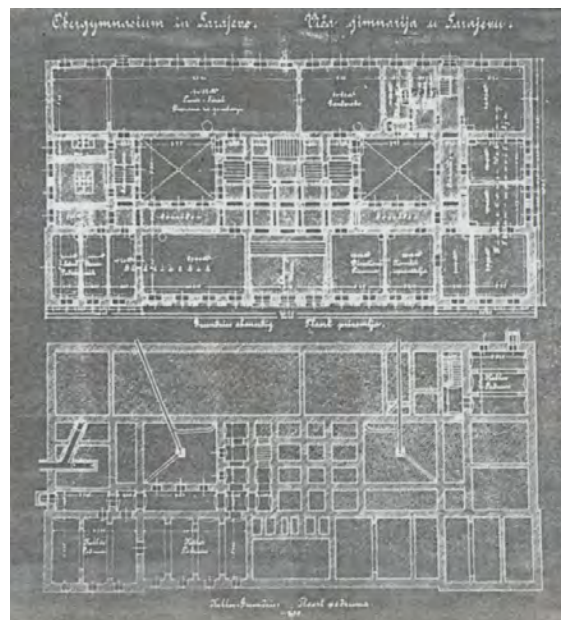


Figure 65 Gymnasium in Sarajevo; foundations and ground floor plans.



Figure 66 Gymnasium in Sarajevo; main façade view.

Lectures in new building started in school year 1898/1899. Several add-ons were built: first in 1903, then also in 1931. After partial destruction during the German air-force bomb attacks in WWII on 24th and 25th Spetembar 1944, building was reconstructed in 1946-1947, under supervision by Ljubica Babić-Goldner⁶⁷. Gymnasium was working without problems until 27th October 1969 and big earthquake. It suffered substantial volume of damage and according to some experts building was completely torn down on 31st January 1970⁶⁸.

63 Vujić p. 15

64 Papić, Mitar. *Školstvo u Bosni i Hercegovini za vrijeme austrougarske okupacije, 1878-1918*. Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša, 1972, p. 114

65 *Banja Luka u novijoj istoriji 1878-1945*. p. 61

66 Vujić p. 16

67 Vidaković 2011, p. 67

68 Džaja, Mato. *Banja lučka realka*. Banja Luka: Glas, 1980, p. 30-31

long Trade school in 1885. Afterwards, in 1898, due to several faults in Trade school program it was thoroughly transformed and adapted to last 4 years⁶³.

In the same time, Great classical gymnasia were founded 1879 in Sarajevo and 1894 in Mostar. There was initiative for new Gymnasium opening, but local authorities from Sarajevo, where State's Government was situated, wanted it strictly in Sarajevo. Answer from Vienna was positive, but they recommended Bosnian authorities to found the school in Banja Luka⁶⁴.

Great Real Gymnasium was opened in school year 1895/1896, but sadly pupils waited until 1898 to move into new premises. Until then, school functioned in one of the old Muslim schools. Some other references lead to information that school was located in private building⁶⁵.

However, Gymnasium was opened on 5th October 1895, which was really important date in Austro-Hungarian Empire, as it was celebrated as a Name day of Tsar and King Franz Joseph⁶⁶.

DESCRIPTION⁶⁹

After different analysis and thorough research it can be concluded that main project for Gymnasium building is actually an adaptation of project for Gymnasium in Sarajevo, done by architects Karel Pařík, August Butscha and Karl Panek. Karel Pařík had substantial architectural production in Sarajevo in the time of occupation and annexation of Bosnia but also in the time of Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians⁷⁰.

Floor plan analysis do not give us information about similarities in these two projects because of differences in back-side facilities' design, but further comparison of façades and used details definitely give us enough right to deny the originality of architectural design for Gymnasium in Banja Luka. Also, some other buildings' design were under influence of Karel Pařík, like Higher school for girls in Sarajevo by Karl Panek in 1893 and School for Serb boys and girls in Sarajevo in 1897 by Ludwig Huber⁷¹.



Figure 67 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; view of south-eastern corner.



Figure 68 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; view of south-western corner.

69 Detailed information, building regulations and construction headlines referring to school buildings and all supportive facilities can be found in:

Behnke, Gustav. *Niedere und höhere Schulen. T. 4, Entwerfen, Anlage und Einrichtung der Gebäude, Halbbd. 6, Gebäude für Erziehung, Wissenschaft und Kunst, H. 1*. Darmstadt: Diehl, 1889

Durm, Josef, ed. *Niedere und höhere Schulen. T. 4, Entwerfen, Anlage und Einrichtung der Gebäude, Halbbd. 6, Gebäude für Erziehung, Wissenschaft und Kunst, H. 1*. Stuttgart: Bergsträsser, 1903

Eggert, Hermann. *Hochschulen, zugehörige und verwandte wissenschaftliche Institute. T. 4, Entwerfen, Anlage und Einrichtung der Gebäude, Halbbd. 6, Gebäude für Erziehung, Wissenschaft und Kunst, H. 2*. Darmstadt: Diehl, 1888

Eggert, Hermann. *Hochschulen, zugehörige und verwandte wissenschaftliche Institute. T. 4, Entwerfen, Anlage und Einrichtung der Gebäude, Halbbd. 6, Gebäude für Erziehung, Wissenschaft und Kunst, H. 2a*. Stuttgart: Kröner, 1905

Müssigbrodt, Paul. *Hochschulen, zugehörige und verwandte wissenschaftliche Institute. T. 4, Entwerfen, Anlage und Einrichtung der Gebäude, Halbbd. 6, Gebäude für Erziehung, Wissenschaft und Kunst, H. 2b*. Darmstadt: Diehl, 1905

70 Dimitrijević p. 52-53

71 Krzović p. 22

However, that fact doesn't degrade importance of project and facility itself. Some authors give higher importance to this building and grade its value higher than University of Banja Luka founding some 80 years after that moment⁷². Project was done by Austrian architect and technician M. V. Vitzinger and V. Brückner⁷³. Construction works started in 1892 and were led by Hypolit Pokorný, Czech construction manager⁷⁴.

On 1st March 1898 western wing and part of central corpus were finally completed, but they could hardly handle the number of pupils that were supposed to attend the school. In 1903 central corpus and part of eastern wing were added on, therefore floor plan was in F shape. Some authors⁷⁵ mention architect Josip Blažeković as an author of the add-on part. The last extension works were in 1931 when eastern wing was completed building finally got, initially designed, E shape. Only the sports hall was not built, and that's the major deviation from the main project.

Comparing the Pařík's project from Sarajevo and design in Banja Luka, only couple of important differences of main façade can be found: different windows in ground floor, which are rectangular in Sarajevo and completed with arch in Banja Luka, and attic wall, which has windows in Sarajevo and floral decoration in Banja Luka. Overall atmosphere and impression of proportions, materials and architectural logic are nearly the same.

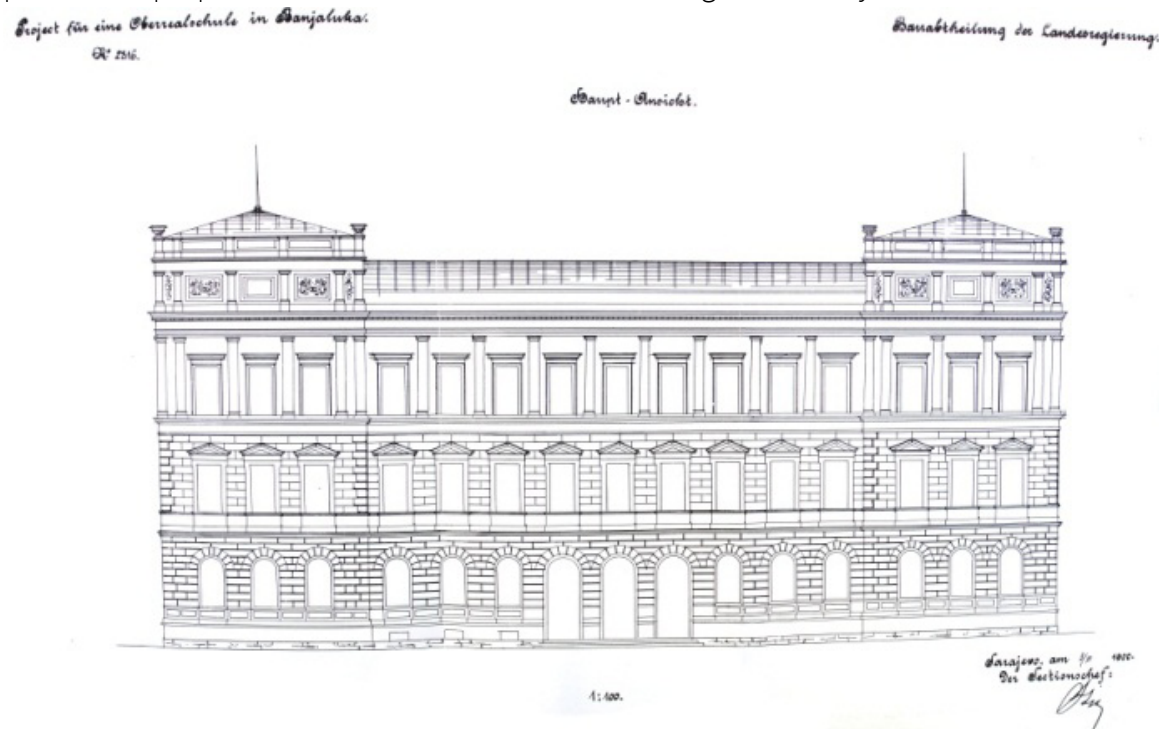


Figure 69 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; elevation view from south, main façade.

72 Vujić p. 16

73 Vidaković 2011, p. 65

74 Vujić p. 16

75 Vidaković 2011, p. 68

Parts of building that were added later, have completely followed initial idea and implied as the logical extension to earlier phases.

Façade treatment is symmetrical with accents on side wings, end Avant-corps, which were pulled out a bit in front of the main façade, and finished with floral decoration on attic walls. Central volume with entrance was still and uniform, with small accent on doors in the middle. General design, with rough and fine stone façade plains and windows details, as well with pilaster composition, can be compared to neo-renaissance and neoclassical solutions.

Floor levels were strictly separated and emphasised with cornices between each of the levels making the difference not only between the stories but also between different materials used on façades. Ground and first floor were covered with two different types of

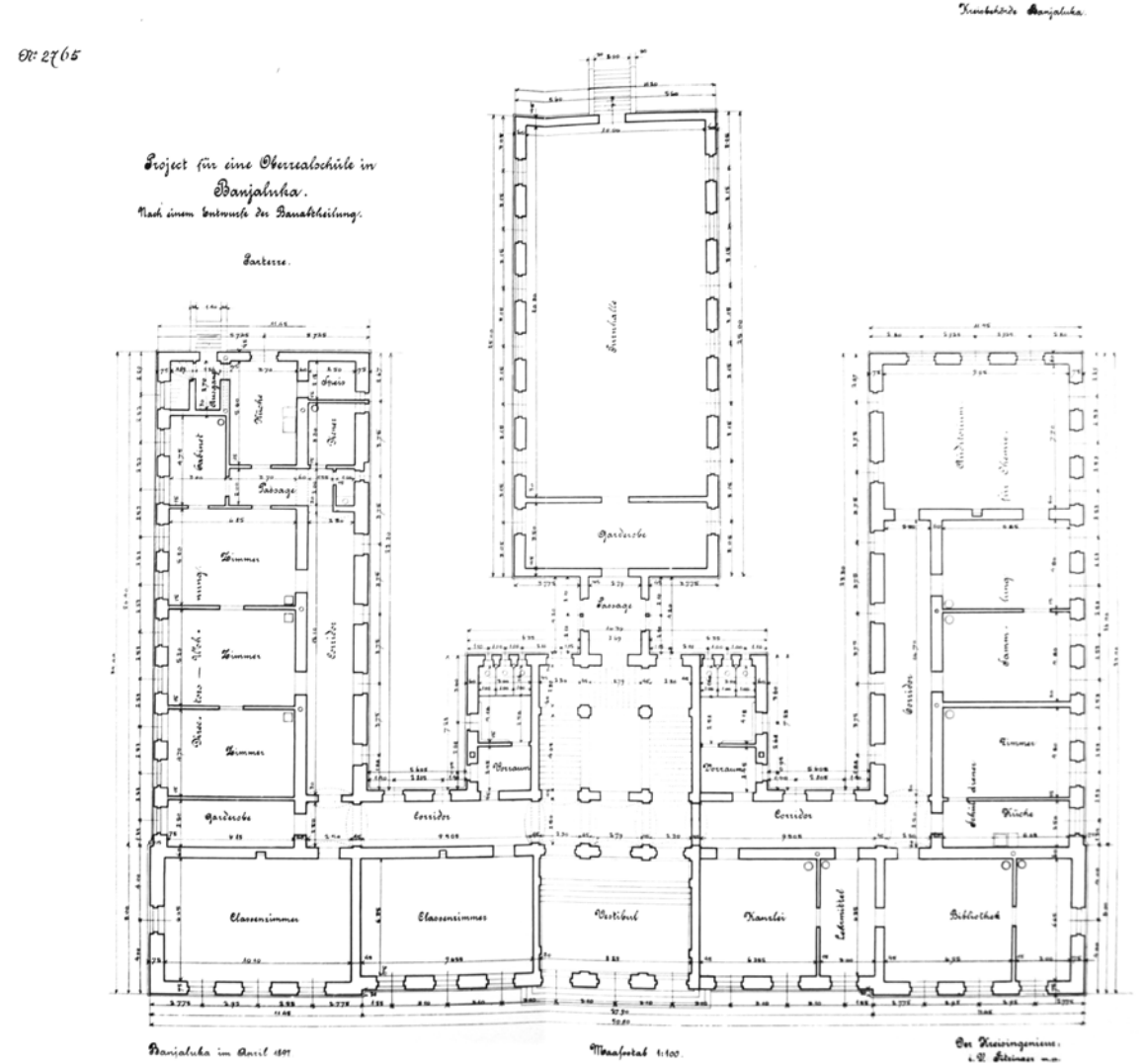


Figure 70 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; ground floor plan.

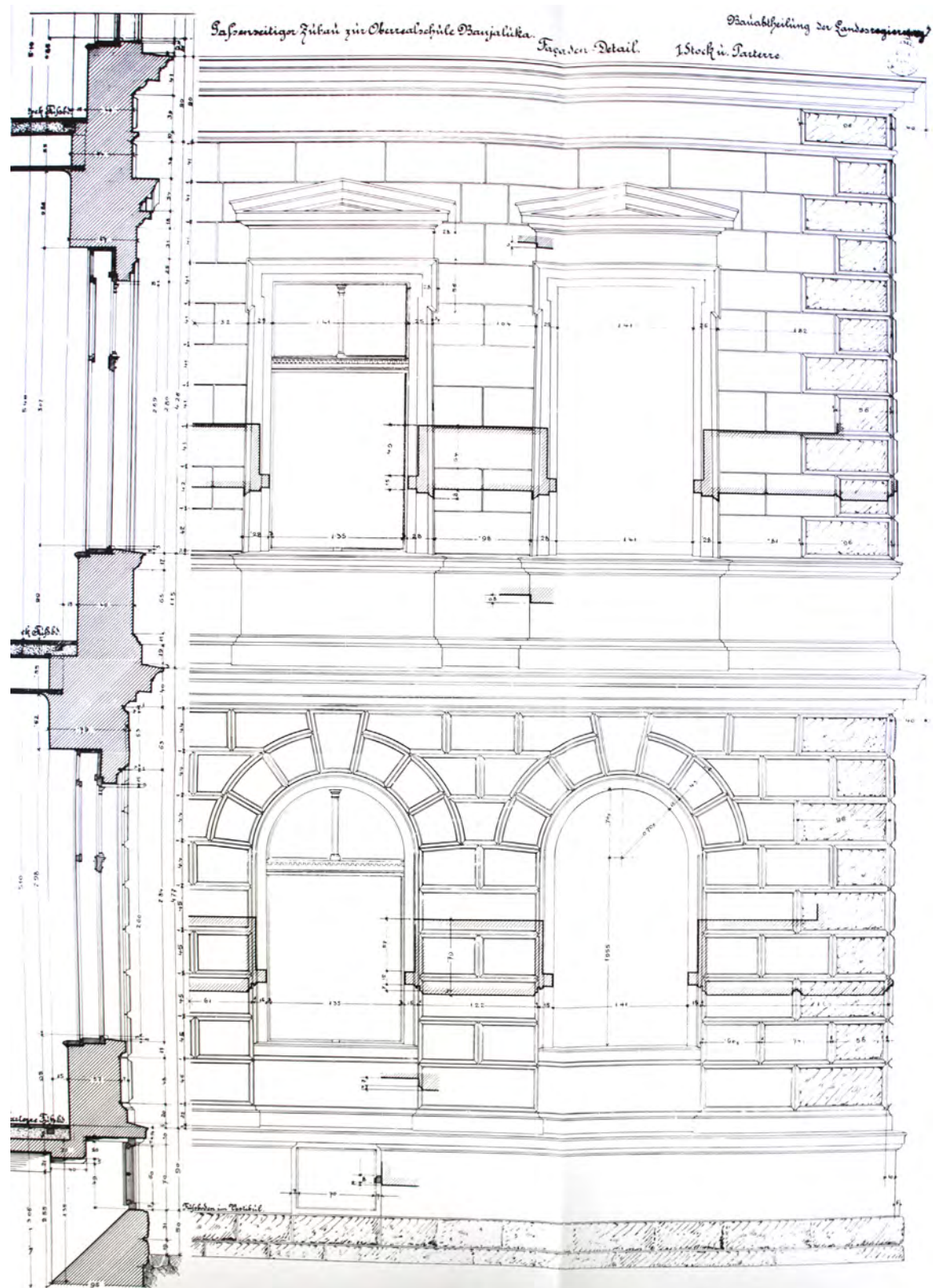


Figure 71 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; section detail between ground and first floor with cornices between.

stone, and windows were also treated differently. Windows and doors on ground floor had arch shaped endings with accents on perimeter of the window done. First floor windows were rectangular and had triangular emphasised lintel. Fine carved stone was also visible. Second story had more still design with simple rectangular window but used half-hidden pilasters to emphasise façade's partitions.

STRUCTURE

Building was designed with cellar, ground floor and two stories. Sports hall, which was designed in extension of middle part of the building, was never erected.

Structure system was massive, with traditional system of construction works realization. Walls were made out of combination of brick and stone, with wooden beams as floor structure.

Roof construction was also traditional wooden.

MATERIALS

As mentioned, used materials were brick, stone and wood for construction. Different floral decorations and cornices were made in stucco. Roof was covered with clay tiles.

FUNCTION

Building was designed and used as a gymnasium. Only in the time of WWII it was occupied by German forces causing the problems in lecture holding.

As mentioned earlier, it followed general guidelines for gymnasium design in Austro-Hungarian Empire. Floor plans were more or less typical with usual disposition of classrooms, special cabinets, library, and other service areas like flats for teachers.



Figure 72 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; view of south-eastern corner after addition of eastern wing in 1931.



Figure 73 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; aerial view from south-west. Photograph taken during the WWII.

HIGHER SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

LOCATION

Original building complex was located in Street of Banja Luka field, pedestrian street that was heading towards Military campus Vrbas, just across the Metropolitan palace. If it existed today, in its full size and shape, address would be in Alley of Saint Sava. Remains are located in Street of Simo Šolaja.

SHORT DESCRIPTION



Figure 74 Higher school for girls. View of north-eastern corner. In first plan: main façade with entrance zone. Photograph taken in 1905.

cinema function, consisted of series of arched windows, that can be, after detailed inspection, recognized under the broken layers of plaster on the site.



Figure 75 Higher school for girls. View of eastern façade, close-up view of old gym hall; present condition.

This school building was erected in neo-renaissance style in 1898⁷⁶, but with rather odd proportions and volume disposition for the time built. It had one frontal corpus, torn down after 1969, and back, elongated one, today hardly recognizable and used as a cinema.

Frontal corpus had all characteristic elements of neo-renaissance, proportions, window decoration, cornices, roof zone emphasis etc. Back one once used as a gym hall, remodelled, but existing today, with



Figure 76 Higher school for girls. Detailed view of former arcades on gym hall; present condition.

76 Vicić, Snežana, Dragan Vicić and Milanka Đukić. *Pozdrav iz Banjaluke, Banjaluka na starim razglednicama*. Belgrade: Atelje Vicić, 2006, p. 144

BOSNA HOTEL

LOCATION

Building is located in Kaiserstraße, in the vicinity of railway station “Banja Luka City”. Today, address is Street of King Petar I Karađorđević N^o 97.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Truth to be said, Bosna Hotel was important building for citizens and all guests in Banja Luka, as it was one of the few hotel facilities in city, but also did not represent any innovative project or design improvement in its time. Subsequently, documentation and belonging data are more or less missing, and all descriptive theses are based on written impressions of travellers that stood in the hotel or photo documentation.

One of the first texts where Bosna hotel can be found, regards one French writer that was hosted in one over-night residence in Banja Luka in 1875⁷⁷. It is probable that in that time only small hotel with restaurant facility was there.

First owner, Ferdinand Mocnay sold the hotel to Anton Märzl in 1895 when extension construction works were done⁷⁸. Project was done by Eberhard Wegandt. Building consisted of ground and first floor with some zones in roof area. Shaped in single volume outline with poor decoration and containing nothing specific, it is for sure one of the least interesting designs by architect Wegandt in Banja Luka.

77 Yriarte, Charles. *Putovanje Hrvatskom i Bosnom i Hercegovinom u vrijeme ustanka 1875-1876*.

Zagreb: Stih, 2006, p. 63-65

78 Ševo p. 121



Figure 77 Bosna hotel, entrance zone view from east. Photograph taken after 1895



Figure 78 Bosna hotel, view of entrance zone with front yard and Giuseppe Saloma's house on the left. Photograph taken after 1895



Figure 79 Bosna hotel, entrance zone view from east, in the first plan entrance architrave. Photograph taken after add-on construction 1895-1931.



Figure 80 Bosna hotel, colonnade with winter garden. Photograph taken after add-on construction 1895-1931.



Figure 81 Bosna hotel, view of north-eastern corner. Photograph taken between WWII and 1969.

At the end of century, in 1898, Banja Luka had, besides “Bosna” with 15 rooms, two more hotels: “Austria” with 11 and “Stadt Wien” with 8 rooms⁷⁹.

With its main façade it was oriented to Kaiserstraße, and had nice garden area in front, creating one pause zone between the building and Kaiserstraße, something similar that started with design of railway station “Banja Luka City”.

Hotel was functioning along with its side building, house of Giuseppe Saloma, merchandizer from Trieste. It had even more detailed decoration and better proportioned main façade in neo-renaissance style.

Even this poor decoration and absence of any identity at city’s main hotel was however more than new project design had proposed. In 1931, when Emerich Pascolo, important industrialist in Banja Luka during the time, acquired the hotel and done further extensions⁸⁰.



Figure 82 Bosna hotel, view of entrance garden with preserved architrave portal, present condition.

According to photo documentation it was the project that stripped the existing decoration on ground and first floor and added one more floor. Proportions were more monotonous and façades became completely flat. Conversely, hotel was modernized, had more than 100 rooms equipped with hot water, car shop and garage were added, an overall offer improved⁸¹.

⁷⁹ *Reiserouten in Bosnien und der Hercegowina*, ed. 3. Wien; Pest; Leipzig: Hartleben, 1898, p. 121

⁸⁰ Ševo p. 121

⁸¹ Ravlić, Aleksandar. *Drugo stoljeće hotela “Bosna”*. Banja Luka: Hotel Bosna, 1986, p. 32-33

In the meantime, between 1895 and 1931, colonnade was added in the ground floor, making the connection between summer and winter garden behind it. In similar style, four columns, grouped two plus two, with architrave beam and Hotel Bosna inscription were built as a summer garden entrance.

After the 1969 earthquake only this portal remained standing, while the main hotel building was demolished due to significant level of damage.

In the place of old hotel now stands new “Hotel Bosna”, with preserved ambient of summer garden and entrance portal as reminiscence to past times.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL

LOCATION

Building was located in the vicinity Landesbank branch, in a street that was extending from Kaiserstraße. Today, it is the crossing of streets Jovana Dučića and Marije Bursać. If building existed nowadays, address would be in Street Jovana Dučića, on place of Clinic for Surgery of University Clinical Centre Banja Luka.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Design of public hospital was among the projects that followed guidelines of historicism, with prevailing elements of neo-renaissance. Project was done in 1891 by Ludwig Huber, one of the followers of Karl Pařík. Construction works were completed in 1892⁸², and hospital contained 64 (or 70) beds along with another facility for psychiatric patients constructed in 1897 and pavilion for infectious diseases constructed in 1910⁸³.



Figure 83 Public hospital; original condition of building on the left. Photograph taken after 1931.

Public hospital was located in the same street, where afterwards were built Landesbank and Credit bank. Street is actually a side street extending from Kaiserstraße towards the west side of Banja Luka. On this location today is also hospital, Clinic for Surgery and some others. Original building was probably demolished even before earthquake. Present state of the spatial context has nothing to do with the situation from the end of XIX century, as

⁸² Dimitrijević p. 83-84

⁸³ Mikić p. 372

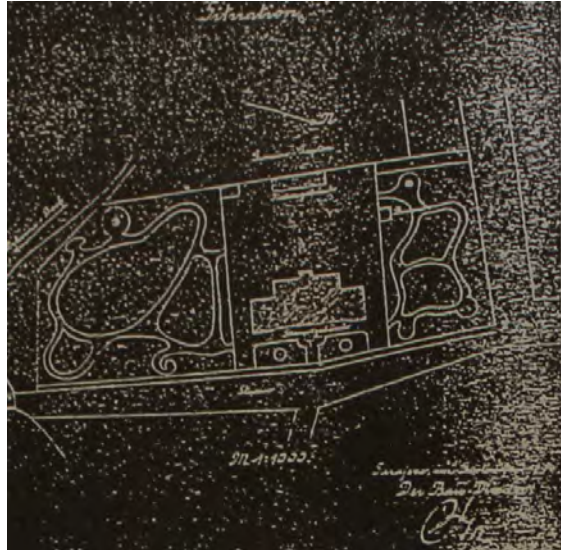


Figure 84 Public hospital; site plan

the area lost initial character and was transformed in bad quality functional and architectural composition.

Design was rather simple combination of neo-renaissance elements. Main façade's plain was moved from one into two lines, using the Avant-corps on the far left and right sides and emphasizing the main entrance with small rounded tympanum above. Ground floor windows had archivolts as the finish elements, while first floor windows were rectangular with small rounded tympanums above, used with main entrance.

Also, hidden pilasters on first floor were used as decoration elements to emphasize the volume of side Avant-corps. Similar elements can be seen in Real Gymnasium design. Horizontal plains, which correspond to floor levels and roof zone were divided by cornices and building itself had strong plinth wall in the ground floor.

Interesting was also the garden with free style decoration and park infrastructure behind and in the sides of the building.

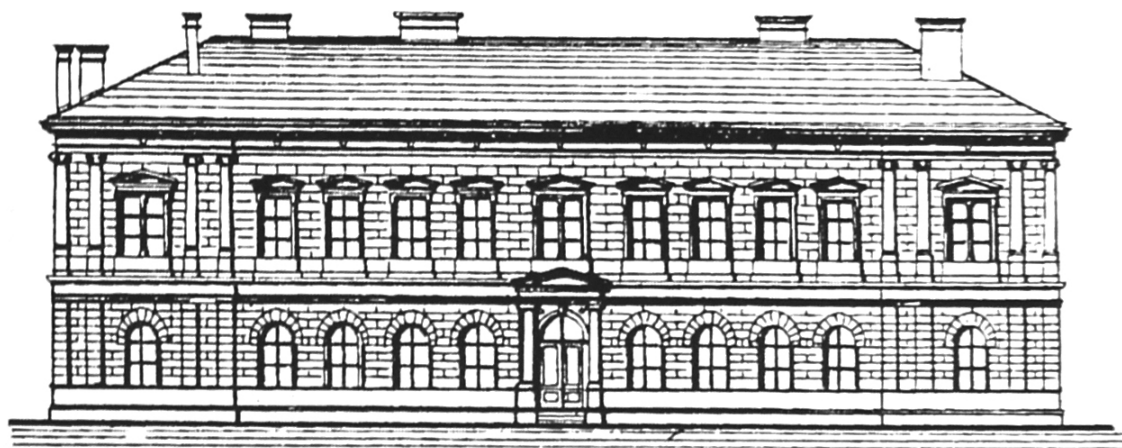


Figure 85 Public hospital; elevation view from east.

BANKS

CREDIT BANK

LOCATON

Building was located in the same street that led from Kaiserstraße to Public hospital, next to Landesbank Branch.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

It was designed with elements of historicism, but strongly influenced by different styles. Almost symmetrical façade is emphasized with central Avant-corps and interesting roof design, rather seen on palaces; it was quite a contrast to building of Landesbank Branch. Credit Bank was torn down after the earthquake in 1969.



Figure 86 Credit bank. Photograph taken after earthquake 1969.

LANDESBANK BRANCH

LOCATION

Building was located in the vicinity of Kaiserstraße, on the beginning of street that led from Kaiserstraße to Public Hospital. If building existed nowadays, address would be in Street Marije Bursać. On its place today is located administrative building and headquarters of one commercial bank.

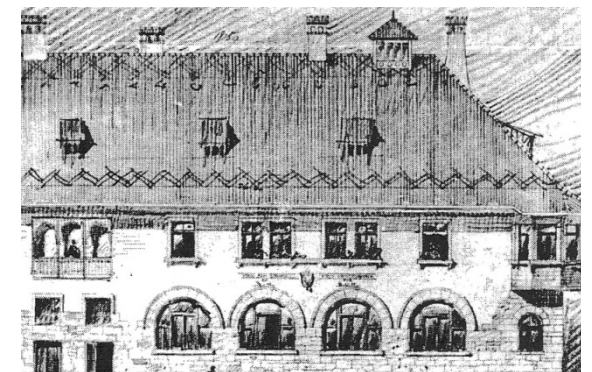


Figure 87 Landesbank branch; elevation view from east.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Landesbank branch was designed by Josip Vancaš in 1910 using the same language and methods applied to single family houses designed earlier and afterwards. Bank in Banja Luka was one in the series of branches designed that year; project comprises all the elements needed to understand the latest phase of Vancaš's design in the light of "Bosnian style"⁸⁴.

⁸⁴ Krzović p. 227-228



Figure 88 Landesbank branch; view of north-eastern corner.

Ground floor is static and strong, covered with stone blocks with windows finished in archivolts. In higher zones, walls are covered with plaster and have oriel windows decorated with wooden elements, which can be found also in roof zone. Roof is also traditional, steep, with dormers, and emphasised chimneys.

After earthquake in 1969 building suffered significant damages and was torn down 1970.

KIRAET-HANA – MUSLIM LIBRARY

LOCATION

Building was located in the vicinity of Ferhadija mosque and Tsar's school, on the beginning of new section of Kaiserstraße⁸⁵.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Project was done by Ćiril Metod Iveković⁸⁶ and implemented in 1890⁸⁷. Like some other buildings from the beginning of occupation time, this one also rests its roots on pseudo-Moorish style, with arched windows and wooden corner oriel bay. Rather simple cubic volume is highlighted only with consistent wall decoration and wooden elements.



Figure 89 Muslim library on the far left, view towards northern part of Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken after 1890.



Figure 90 Muslim library behind the white house in the centre; view towards southern part of Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken after 1890.

⁸⁵ Renner p. 496

⁸⁶ Krzović p. 28

⁸⁷ Ševo p. 95

TURKISH BATH

One very interesting project, which unfortunately was not implemented, is project for Turkish Bath, originally called “hammam” in Banja Luka done by Karel Pařík in 1892. It remains unknown why the construction never started, but may be important to name some data and basic information⁸⁸.

Outside walls decoration and general design had cores in neo-Moorish style, with the exception of one element taken from traditional Turkish bath – dome above the central area. Functional organization had some changes in comparison to traditional Turkish bath, like addition of Jewish bath, shower area, new entrance zone, single bathrooms with tubs, etc.

This can be justified fact that project was done for the end of XIX century, when circumstances involved visits of foreign guests and new clients' habits.

Just like the reason of abandoning the project, location of building is unknown. It could be located in places where some older Baths were: Mehmed-paša's hammam in Upper Šeher, built in 1544 and destroyed before 1778, Ferhad-paša's hammam, built around 1585 and destroyed in unknown time and hamham by the fortress “Kastel”, built around 1826 and demolished in big flood in 1880⁸⁹.

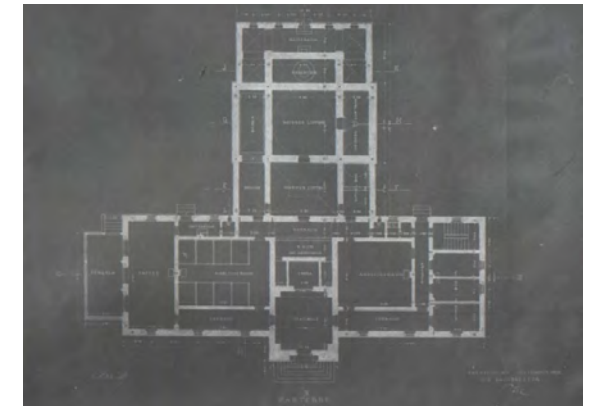


Figure 91 Turkish bath: ground floor plan.

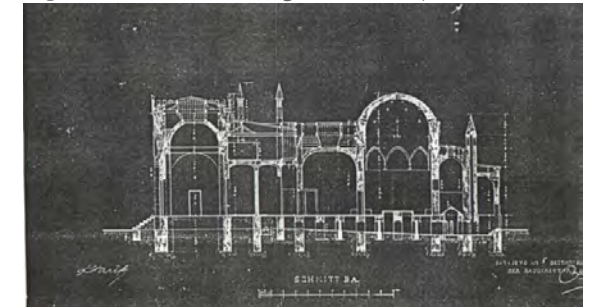


Figure 92 Turkish bath: longitudinal section view.

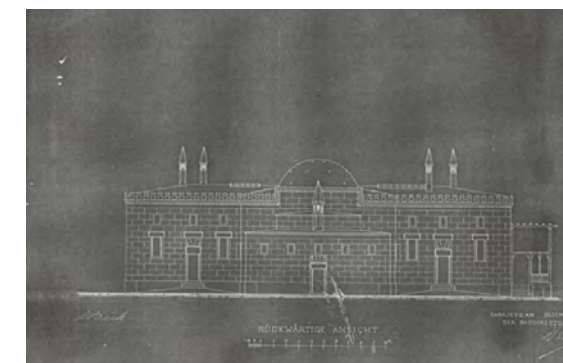


Figure 93 Turkish bath: main façade elevation view.

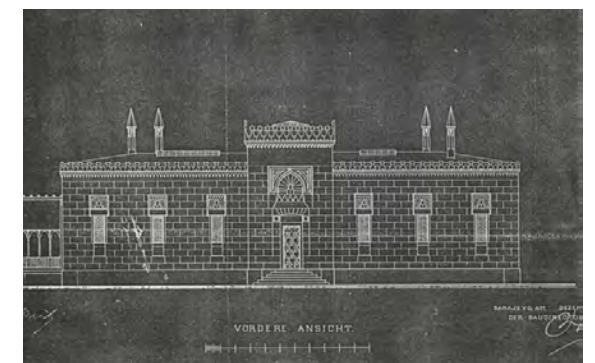


Figure 94 Turkish bath: back façade elevation view.

⁸⁸ Dimitrijević p. 57

⁸⁹ Kreševljaković, Hamdija. *Hamami (javna kupatila) u Bosni i Hercegovini 1462-1916*. Belgrade: Centralni higijenski zavod, 1937, p. 66.

BUTCHERS' SHOPS (FLEISCHBÄNKE)



Figure 95 Butchers' shops, view from Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken during Austro-Hungarian period.

combines pseudo-Moorish style and elements of traditional architecture, in the first line function and relationship to street life. Building was materialized with traditional brick and wooden elements with the constructive and decorative purposes. It was demolished between World Wars.

INVALID HOUSE (INVALIDENHEIM)

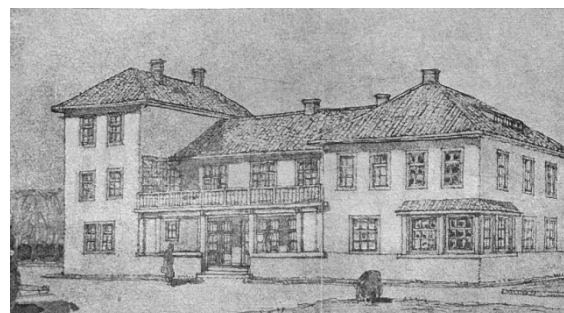


Figure 96 Invalid house; view from garden side.

any modern courses that were contemporary at that time. It is more design similar to "Bosnian style" but here implemented on quite different proportions and scale.

It consisted all required rooms and facilities to host 40 people in full spa treatment, and is functionally designed in a way to be easily adapted and enlarged after the war⁹¹.

⁹⁰ Krzović, p. 227

⁹¹ "Invalidenheim in Slatina-Ilidza (Bosnien)," *Der Bautechniker*, Volume 42 (1917): p. 329-330

LOCATION

Shops were located on Kaiserstraße, on the site in front of "Albania", and parallel to Kaiserstraße. In the vicinity, today is located park "Petar Kočić" and Square "Krajina", across the street.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Building was erected in the end of XIX century, around 1894. This particular design

LOCATION

Building was located in Slatina, thermal spa near Banja Luka.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

This is one of the rare, fairly large buildings, constructed during the war, in 1917⁹⁰. Its design characterises are hardly compared to

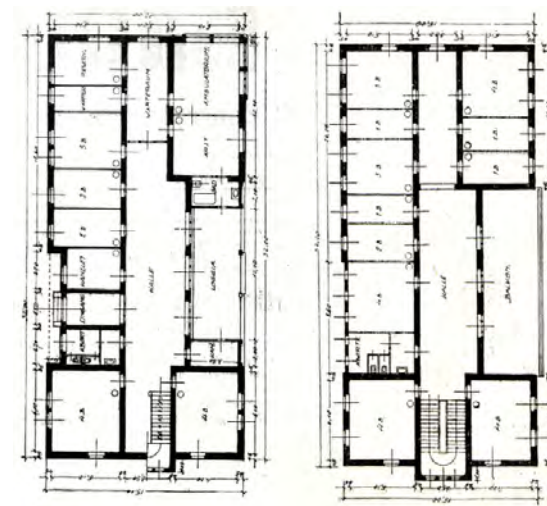


Figure 97 Invalid house; groundfloor and first floor plan.

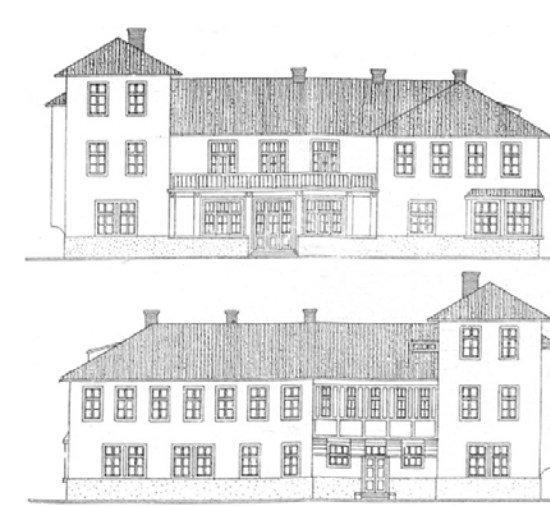


Figure 100 Invalid house; elevation views from south, garden side, and north, street side.

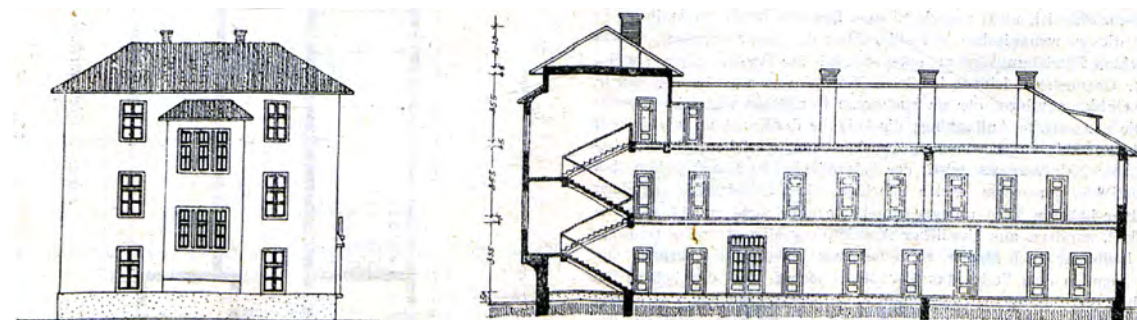


Figure 98 Invalid house; elevation view from west and longitudinal section view.

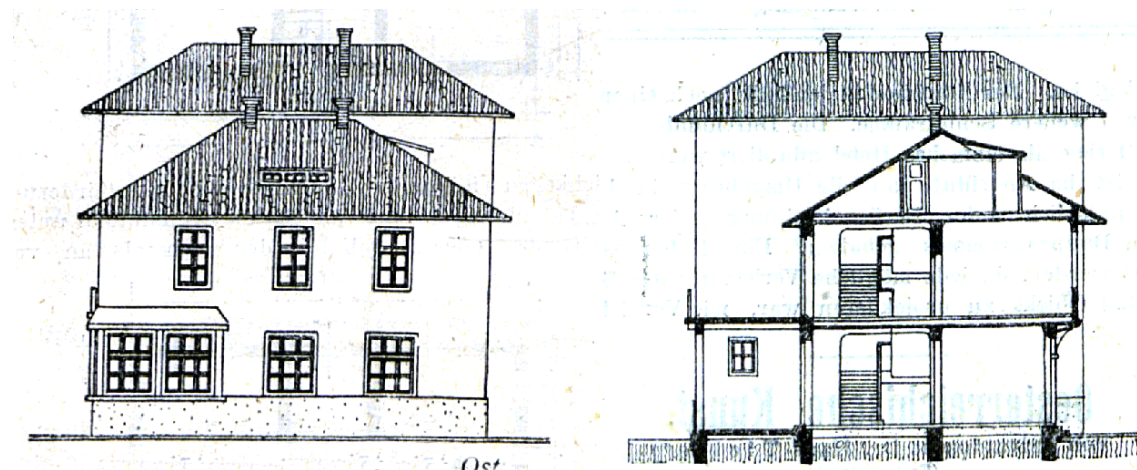


Figure 99 Invalid house; elevation and section views from east.

3.3.2. INFRASTRUCTURE BUILDINGS AND FACTORIES

RAILWAY BUILDINGS GROUP



Figure 101 Driving schedule for 1st October 1899 for railway line Doberlin – Banja Luka.

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND

One of the most important formations of buildings, which had extremely important influence on city development, is group of buildings built to serve railway line Banja Luka-Doberlin.

Interesting fact is that Austro-Hungarian administration was not the first to build railway line in this part of Balkans. Some six years before they came⁹², Ottoman empire built 87 km long line between Banja Luka and Novi Grad (north-west from Banja Luka), as a part of Oriental line that should have connected Vienna and Istanbul, once it is built. As a curiosity, this was actually the only line existing in Bosnia in time when Austrian troops entered the country⁹³.

The idea of railway line first came on thought to Ottoman Sultan Abdul Aziz Khan in 1867⁹⁴ during his visit to European part of his empire. Total line length of 2.500 km should have end with final section from Banja Luka to Doberlin. It was then agreed that section from Doberlin via Sisak, should be accomplished by Austrian monarchy. In addition, Baron Maurice von Hirsch was on 17th April 1869 awarded with one contract⁹⁵ to gather stakeholders, make the company, arrange all the engineering and finally build the railway infrastructure in Bosnia, and in a name of concession receive all profit in next 99 years of railway usage. In 1869, group of work brigades, engineers, and stakeholders came to Bosnia, to work on the line. Just as a remark, this railway line has not finished before the collapse of the two big empires.

92 Horn, Alfred. *Die Bahnen in Bosnien und der Herzegowina*. Wien: Ployer, 1964, p. 4

93 Horn p. 6

94 Fevzija, Ajdin. *History of the railways of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the first railway in Bosnia and Herzegovina Banja Luka-Dobrljin; photo almanac-100 years of narrow gauge railways in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Sarajevo: Ajdin Fevzija, 2008, p. 12

95 Horn p. 6

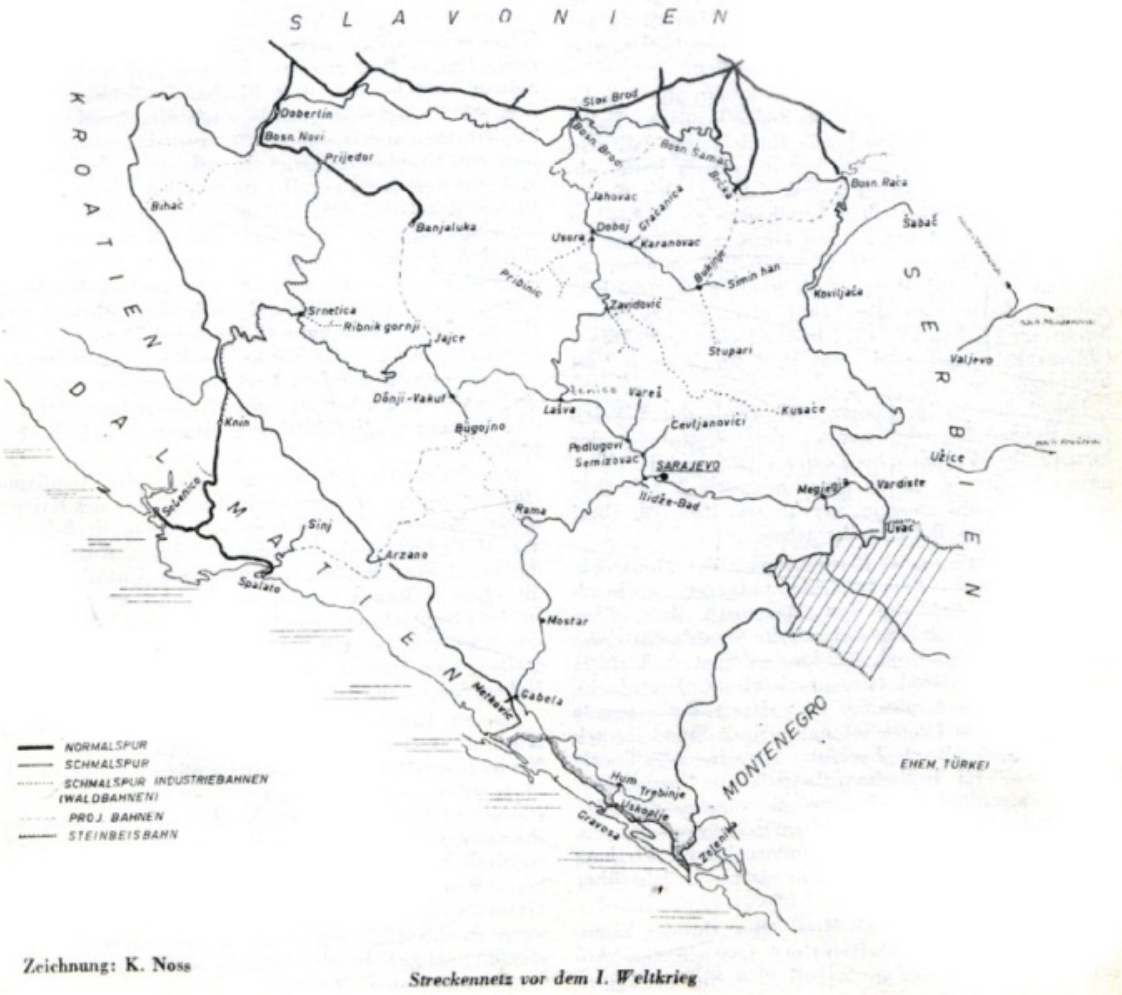


Figure 102 Railway lines in Bosnia in time before WWI.

Regarding Banja Luka, section to Doberlin in full length of 101,6 km and full profile of 1435 mm was opened on 5th January 1873, and this was the only section in big profile in Bosnia until the end of First World War, after which some other sections (for e.g. Banja Luka-Doboj, Doboj-Sarajevo...) were rebuilt from narrow to wide profile⁹⁶.

Nevertheless, line was put in use even before, from 24th December 1872 to 14th November 1875⁹⁷. Afterwards, Serbian uprising in Bosnia against Turkish Empire started, and some sections of railway were destroyed and unusable⁹⁸.

96 Detailed information about small profile railways in Bosnia and Herzegovina available in: Hämmerle, Richard. *Fünfundzwanzig Jahre Schmalspurbahn in Bosnien*. Sarajevo: Richard Hämmerle, 1904,

97 Horn p. 6

98 Kellner, Johann. "Baukunst." *Die österreichisch-ungarische Monarchie in Wort und Bild*, Volume 22 (1901): p. 428



Figure 103 Road and railway infrastructure in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1901.

It was all until 1st December 1878, when first section to Prijedor was reopened after big reconstruction, which started in September 1878. Then, on 16th February 1879 and 24th March 1879 further sections from Prijedor to Novi Grad, and Novi Grad to Doberlin, respectively, were reopened and newly renamed from Bosnia and Herzegovina railways to Royal and Imperial Military Railway Banja Luka-Doberlin.

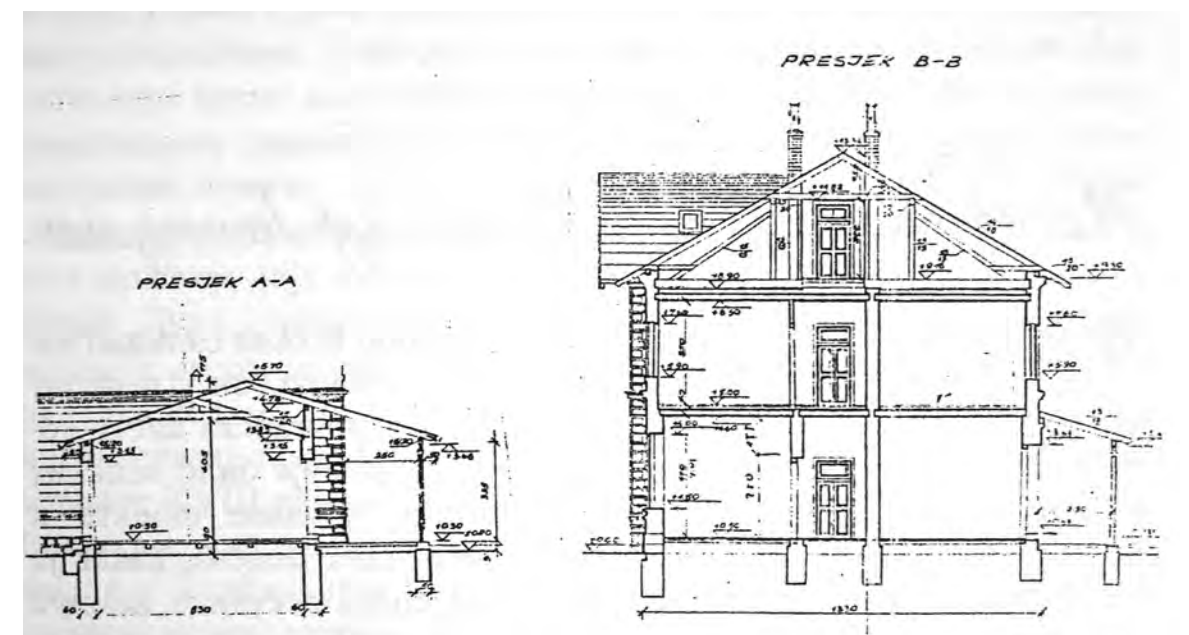


Figure 104 Railway station "Suburb"; cross sections.

Reconstruction of line Banja Luka-Doberlin was the first investment in Bosnia and Herzegovina made by Austro-Hungarian authorities, which furthermore confirms importance of this project to Empire⁹⁹.

Ninth Military Regiment of Austro-Hungarian Army, commanded by Major engineer Johan Tomascek, was designated to rehabilitate the railways. They came to Banja Luka on 7th September 1878 in order to evaluate the condition of all facilities along the route and the rails with belonging equipment. As mentioned, all construction works were done really fast, and Banja Luka was again reconnected to West.

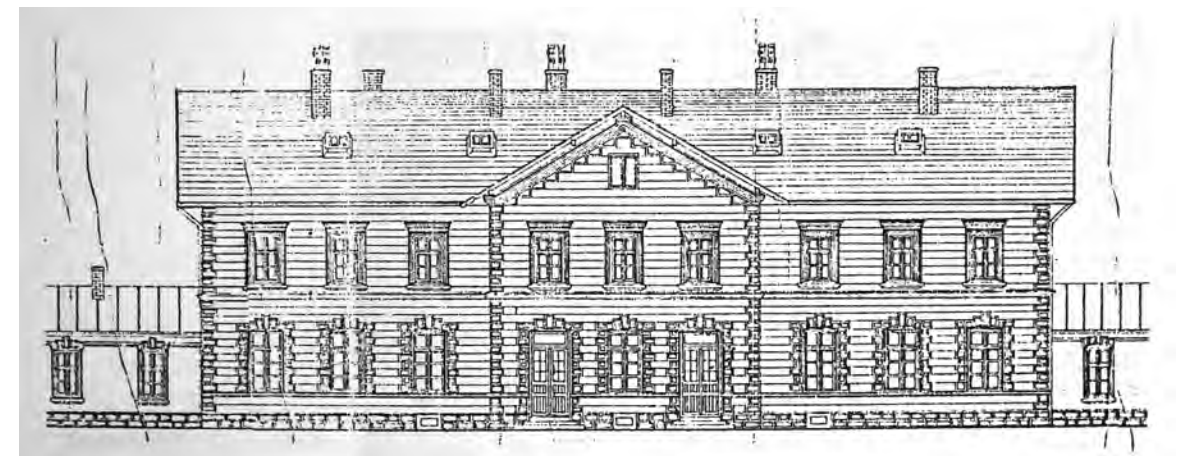


Figure 105 Railway station "Suburb"; elevation view from platform side.

⁹⁹ Berdan, Helga. "Die Machtpolitik Österreich-Ungarns und der Eisenbahnbau in Bosnien-Herzegowina 1872 – 1914." Thesis. Universität Wien, 2008, p. 45

On 10th April 1882 short section from Sisak to Doberlin in length of 47,7 km was put into operation, making the journey from Banja Luka to Vienna in just 35 hours. Each day of the week, one passenger and one freight train were in use, in both directions¹⁰⁰.



Figure 106 Railway station “Suburb”; entrance side, western façade. Photograph taken in Austro-Hungarian period.



Figure 107 Railway station “Suburb”; platform side, eastern façade. Photograph taken in Austro-Hungarian period.

Later, when transport was modernized, trip from Vienna took only 20 hours¹⁰¹.

Besides old station building (later named Banja Luka Suburb), from Ottoman period, other buildings, belonging to railway service group in Banja Luka, built during Austrian regime are Railway station Centre, Railway station Kaiserstraße and administrative building of Railway Management¹⁰². Now existing are only Centre and Kaiserstraße, but with changed functions.

Some authors dated the old Station, which is by the way, situated on location of today’s main railway and bus terminal Banja Luka, in 1873, which means in the same year when the line Banja Luka-Novigrad was opened¹⁰³. Old Banja Luka Station was renamed to Banja Luka Suburb on 1st December 1891, when Stations Banja Luka Kaiserstraße and City were opened. Distance covered from Suburb to Kaiserstraße is 2 km and additional 800 m to City.

100 Fevzija p. 35

101 Bosn.-Herzeg. Landesverwaltung. *Wegweiser durch Bosnien und die Herzegovina*. Sarajevo: Bosn.-Herzeg. Landesverwaltung, 1910, p. 30

102 Detailed information, building regulations and construction headlines referring to railways and service buildings like stations, reparations shops, administrative buildings, etc can be found in: Schmitt, Eduard. *Empfangsgebäude der Bahnhöfe und Bahnsteigüberdachungen (Bahnsteig-Hallen und -dächer)*. T. 4, Entwerfen, Anlage und Einrichtung der Gebäude, Halbbd. 2, Gebäude für die Zwecke des Wohnens, des Handels und Verkehrs, H. 4. Darmstadt: Diehl, 1911,

103 Vidaković 2011, p. 74

RAILWAY STATION “BANJA LUKA CITY”

LOCATION

Building is located on the square facing the western side of Kaiserstraße. Its eastern, pedestrian façade is oriented to Kaiserstraße, today named Street of King I Karađorđević, and platform façade faces the Street Vidovdanska. Address is Square of Serbian Heroes N^o 2.

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND

Main building of Railway station Banja Luka City is one of the most representative buildings from Austro-Hungarian era in Banja Luka. Observed in context of complete Bosnian territory, this is also one of the biggest public investments in infrastructure during the first decades of occupation.

Although line from Banja Luka to Vienna was in function from April of 1882, citizens waited for big public station until 1st December 1891 when construction works were finished and new line from old to new station opened¹⁰⁴. Poor amount of data regarding the original project exists now. Nevertheless, some information about line extension from old station building, over Kaiserstraße to new building are here. Construction works on rails were done by French-Belgium corporation owned by André Langrand-Dumonceau. Project was done in Mainz¹⁰⁵.

104 Horn p. 8

105 Vidaković 2011, p. 74



Figure 108 Railway station “Banja Luka City” and railway management building in second plan; view from bell tower of church of Holy Trinity. Photograph taken around 1930.



Figure 109 Railway station “Banja Luka City”, view of entrance façade. Photograph taken in first years of operation.

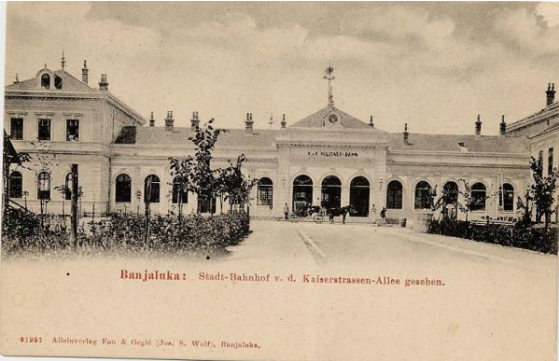


Figure 110 Railway station “Banja Luka City”, view of entrance façade and front square. Photograph taken in first years of operation.



Figure 111 Railway station "Banja Luka City", view of platform side with incoming train.



Figure 113 Railway station "Banja Luka City", view of platforms and decorative chimneys in second plan.



Figure 112 Railway station "Banja Luka City", view of platforms and decorative iron porch. Photograph taken in last years of operation, probably in period 1965-1968.

train left station on 31st January¹⁰⁶. Later, in 1971, after reconstruction, function was transformed to Gallery, which has changed the names during the time (as the name of the country that Banja Luka was belonging to, was changing). Finally, in 2004 it was renamed to Museum of Contemporary arts of Republic of Srpska¹⁰⁷. In that perspective, it can be observed as one of the most successful monuments of industrial archaeology in Banja Luka.

¹⁰⁶ This is just reference date, not published in official sources

¹⁰⁷ In the meantime, area nearby was used as a main bus station, so nowadays whole area around the railway station is also known as 'old bus station'. Platforms of bus station were oriented same as the railways, and parking lot area that exists now, was used as a bus park zone.

In the time when it was designed, building shaped first green zone and articulated public area in Banja Luka. Never seen before, one facility was designed with surrounding zones especially for pedestrians, but also for horses and first motor vehicles that came to Banja Luka at that time. Public square today named Square of Serbian Emperors, situated in front of the building, on the opposite side from railway lines, was first stage in shaping the new atmosphere of Kaiserstraße, making small break zone between the building and Kaiserstraße. Square has a metaphorical meaning, as it was considered to be door to new world. Interesting, because of the function of Museum of Contemporary Arts, which is now located there, it remained the same even nowadays.

For the duration of utilization, building went through different construction works. The most important ones, the one that slightly changed the spirit of building, are removal of chimneys with specific decorative pinnacles on the tops and removal of steel canopy, which was used as a protection for passengers entering the platforms, on the western side of building.

Building served the function of railway station until big earthquake in 1969, and last

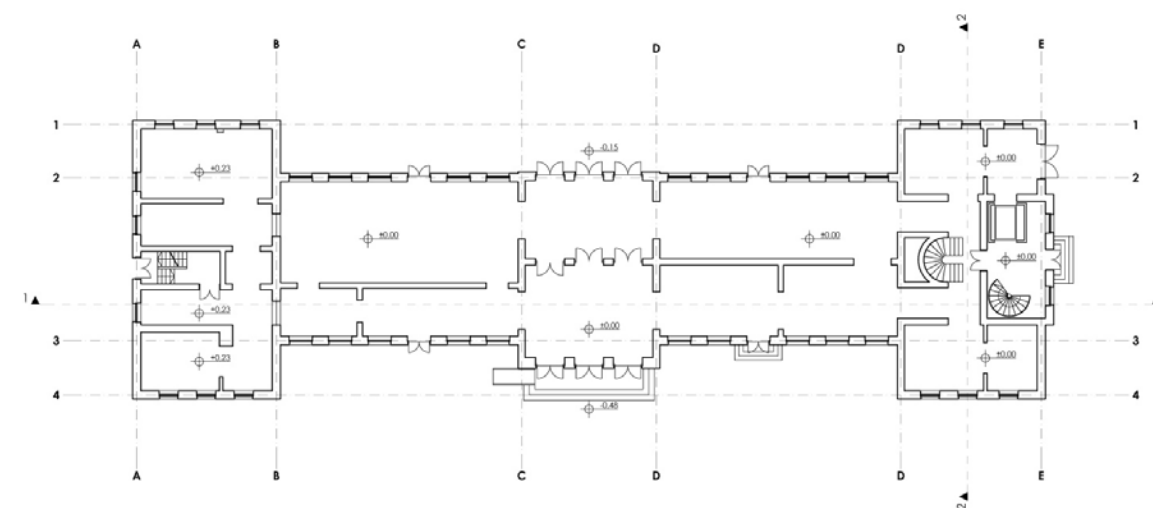


Figure 114 Railway station "Banja Luka City"; ground floor plan.

DESCRIPTION

Building has around 1002,58 m² of foot print, and 1777,34 m² of gross built area. On east, it has façade to Square Srpskih vladara; west façade, former platform side, has approach from Vidovdanska Street, while smaller, north and south, facades have orientation to GP Krajina and Post Office administrative building, respectively.

Speaking of architectural style, building decoration, along with construction principles correspond to late neo-renaissance¹⁰⁸. One can also say that mentioned hybrid model was equally treated on some other buildings designed in years that came after. Their common design guidelines are rich rustics, strong grading between floors with facades divided by cornices and windows, Avant-corps on the sides and central corpus. In similar neo-renaissance approach, among others, buildings of station Kaiserstraße and Railway management were built¹⁰⁹.

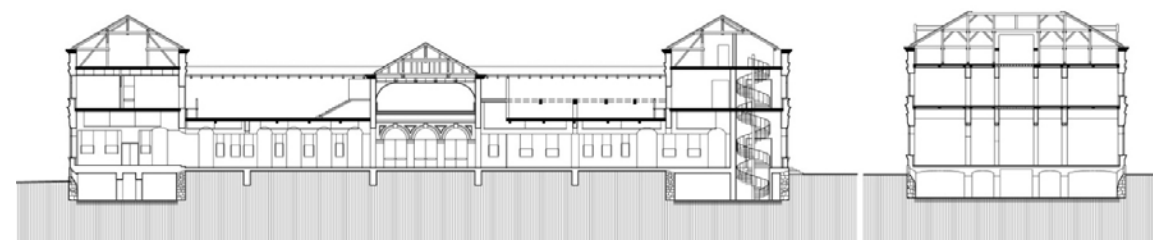


Figure 115 Railway station "Banja Luka City"; longitudinal and cross sections.

¹⁰⁸ Really interesting is that some authors, even art historians, mention the neo-renaissance built under Austro-Hungarian regime in Bosnia as an "Austro-Hungarian style in Bosnia"

¹⁰⁹ Mikić p. 336

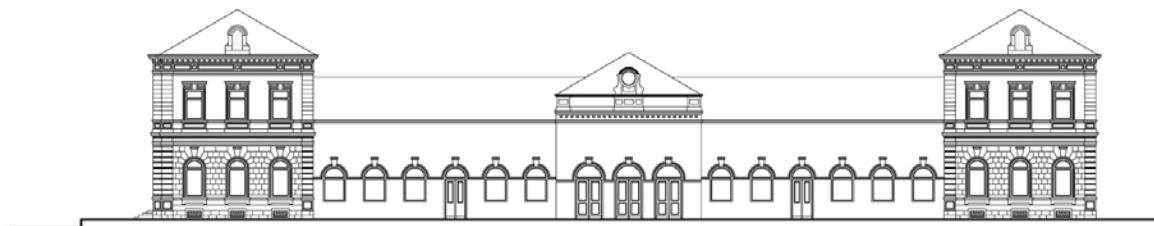


Figure 116 Railway station "Banja Luka City"; elevation view from east.

STRUCTURE¹¹⁰

Two side corpuses have cellar, ground floor, first floor and an attic, while the central corpus has only ground floor with high gallery stretching through two floor heights and attic above. The rest of the attic above ground floor is also in function.

Construction system and used concept are entirely linked with used materials and façade's design. Although reconstruction after the earthquake and transformation and adaptation to Museum's galley were done, it can be concluded that constructive concept was not changed in great volume. Only concealed parts of construction were replaced: façades made out of brick walls, along with original cornices are intact, but segments of arch vaults above ground floors are replaced with reinforced concrete. Vaults above cellar are in original design, unlike the parts above the first floor that are replaced with modern materials. However, these changes do not interfere with original concept.

Used constructive system is massive one, with traditional style of work, with use of steel and iron, both in original and reconstructed design. Mainly, material is brick, while stone is used for staircases and foundations.

Roof construction is traditional wooden system.

FUNCTION

Analysing the function, and comparing it to usual scheme of railway station from the period¹¹¹ it can be reckoned that inner organization of some zones is changed. Nowadays, situation is as follows: ground floor is dedicated to exhibition space, arranged to be viewed in one level in circular way of visit. First floor and cellar zone in side wings are used for service areas: museum depot in cellar and on first floor of north wing, administration on floor and museum's club in cellar of south wing, attic space above the central area is Books section.

¹¹⁰ Unfortunately, original design is not available in public sources of research, but all differences between old and new parts are easily seen when comparing the project of reconstruction from 1971 and available information from original period of construction works.

¹¹¹ Schmitt p. 160-231

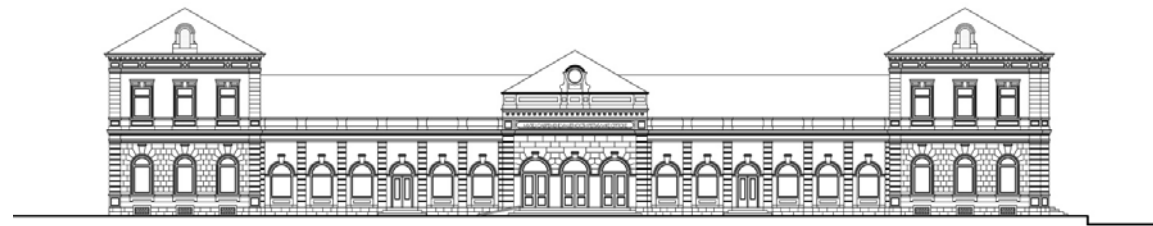


Figure 117 Railway station "Banja Luka City"; elevation view from west.

Levels communicate between each other with staircases situated in wings, along with one elevator in northern wing.

MATERIALS

As mentioned in structure description, materials are in narrow link with the overall atmosphere. All walls are fine plastered and coloured in combination of yellow and white, plinth wall is made out of roughly derived stone, and roof is made out of clay roof tiles.

In interior, all walls are fine plastered and coloured in white, floors are, except central area-where were done in fine marble, made out of wooden parquet.

PRESENT CONDITION

It can be concluded that facility is in good condition, and overall level of impairment is lower than 15%. There are some cracks in layers of plaster, than some damage caused by insects in highest zones of façades, and the biggest damage, so to say, is roof tile frazzle.

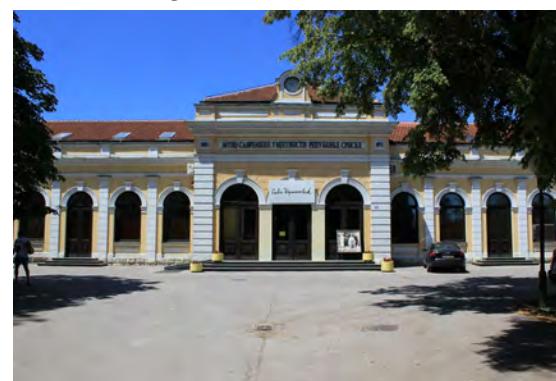


Figure 119 Railway station "Banja Luka City"; view of entrance, eastern façade; present condition.



Figure 118 Railway station "Banja Luka City"; elevation view from west.

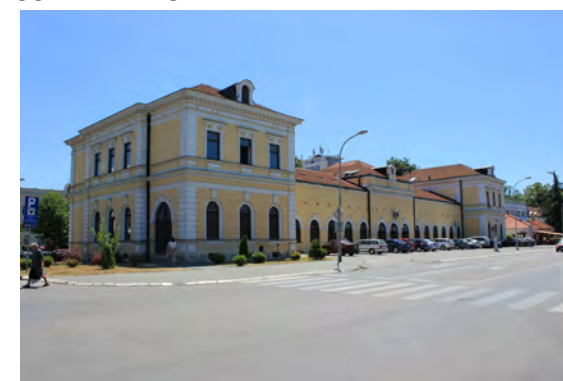


Figure 120 Railway station "Banja Luka City"; view of former platform side, western façade; present condition.



Figure 121 Railway station "Banja Luka City". Close-up view of entrance, eastern façade; present condition.

RAILWAY STATION "KAISERSTRASSE"



Figure 122 Railway station "Kaiserstraße"; close-up view of western façade.

¹¹² List of Permanent National Monuments. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Commission to preserve National Monuments. Web. 10 July 2012
<<http://kons.gov.ba/main.php?mod=spomenici&extra=Odluke&blok=2&indexGrad=1&lang=1&idGrad=2/>>

Overall atmosphere, old more than 120 years is more or less preserved, only back-side, earlier platforms' zone, is now a bit neglected, as it does not have any special treatment.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

Building is listed as a national monument on list of Permanent National Monuments¹¹².

LOCATION

Building is located in the end far northern part of Kaiserstraße. Once, it was the crossing of railway and Kaiserstraße, but now it is the crossing of Street of King Petar I Karađorđević and Street of Mladen Stojanović in one direction and Boulevard of Olympic winners in the other. Exact address is of Street of King Petar I Karađorđević nn.

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND

Observed from entrance point of the city it was one of a kind 'gate' to city centre. Chosen location has to do with new line of railway: as earlier mentioned line extended from old Station to station City passed over the Kaiserstraße. In addition, railway line was divided here in one more section leading to Tobacco factory, situated just under

200 meters from the station¹¹³. As for the big Station, no detailed data about architect and constructions exist now. Yet, we can assume that some of engineers from army or construction companies were involved in design.

DESCRIPTION

Opened in the same year as the Station City¹¹⁴, Station Kaiserstraße continued to shape Kaiserstraße in new atmosphere and European spirit.

Station building consist of two parts: representative main part and side building, probably added later¹¹⁵. It is not certainly one of the big projects done by Austro-Hungarian regime, but it is certainly one of the most interesting ones. Indeed, here can be seen unique combination of several different decorative elements, proportional approaches, and used materials, yet functioning as a solid whole.

Outer dimensions of the building are marked with three tower-proportioned columns that earlier had gas lamps inside. They are connected with wooden canopy that is closing the two side oriented porch, which was and is now main entrance to the front office in ground floor. This kind of approach gives certain illusion of smaller volume erected above the height of canopy displaying the overall image of one urban pavilion, and confirming the design as a master move for one regular railway station.

STRUCTURE

Building has one full height ground floor partly covered with first floor, concealed in roof space, and cellar beneath. Equally as in station "Banja Luka City" building, construction system is massive using the Austrian brick as a main material. Floor construction is simple wooden beam system, as well as roof construction that has tent-shaped outline.

¹¹³ Fevzija p. 38

¹¹⁴ Vidaković 2011, p. 133

¹¹⁵ No details available about reconstructions and added parts exist in know public research sources.



Figure 123 Railway station "Kaiserstraße"; elevation view from west.

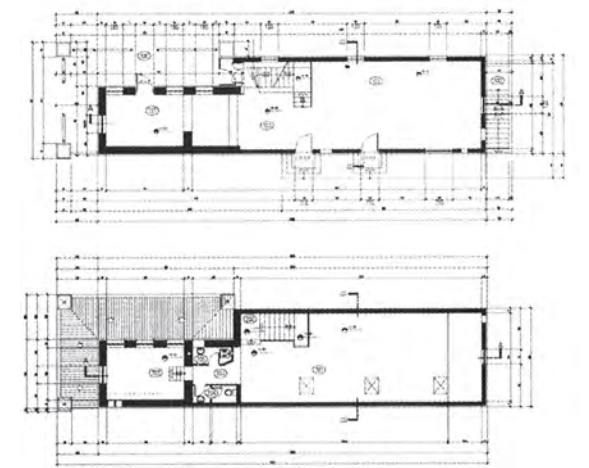


Figure 124 Railway station "Kaiserstraße"; ground and first floor plan.

FUNCTION

In the time when it served its basic function, small building used ground floor as a front office for tickets sale. Other rooms were probably used as complementary space for station functioning. Nowadays, building is known as ‘Mala stanica’ and is one of the most exclusive restaurants in Banja Luka. Just 20 meters away is situated the administrative centre of Republic of Srpska and Kaiserstraße station has that privilege to host state’s most important people, on daily basis. It works together with side building, and summer garden.

MATERIALS

Besides construction materials, brick, stone and wood, one can see also the plastered outside and inside wall sides, wooden floors and metal covered roof. Also, decorative elements are shaped in stucco and done simultaneously with wall decoration treatment. Other decoration, primary on porch is made out of wood.

PRESENT CONDITION

Building is in superb condition, is constantly under maintenance, and has preserved overall original shape. As a result of lacking original information, it can only be guessed which differences are between original and present state.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

Kaiserstraße station, as a part of cityscape ensemble, along with Tsar’s House, urban villas, Tobacco factory and Park Mladen Stojanović is on list of Provisional National Monuments¹¹⁶.



Figure 125 Railway station “Kaiserstraße”. View of northwestern corner; present condition.



Figure 126 Railway station “Kaiserstraße”. Close up view of entrance hall; present condition.

¹¹⁶ List of Provisional National Monuments. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Commission to preserve National Monuments. Web. 10 July 2012
<http://kons.gov.ba/main.php?id_struct=165&lang=1/>

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT

LOCATION

Building was located across the platforms of station railway station “Banja Luka City”. If existed today, address would be on crossing of Street of Ivo Andrić and Street of Nikola Tesla.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

The case of unfortunate destiny of destruction and demolition in earthquake from 1969 was not, as for many other buildings in Banja Luka, scenario for Railway Management building. This building did not survive time after WWII when it was demolished¹¹⁷. It was built in the same time as the Station City¹¹⁸, and was located just across the platforms.

Using just photo documentation, some descriptive overview can be given. Building had cellar, ground floor and two stories with attic above. Like the most of Austro-Hungarian public buildings in wider area, facades were symmetrical and corresponded to language given in station building. We can assume that materials and final treatment of plaster layers and stone were similar.

Decoration and proportions used are also neo-renaissance language: triangular and circular arches above the windows, cornices dividing floors and strong head cornice below the roofline. Building was actually consisted of only one big volume that was accented with one central Avant-corps, likely to be certain negative to volume distribution to railway station across Kaiserstraße.



Figure 127 Railway Management building; view from platforms of station “Banja Luka City”.

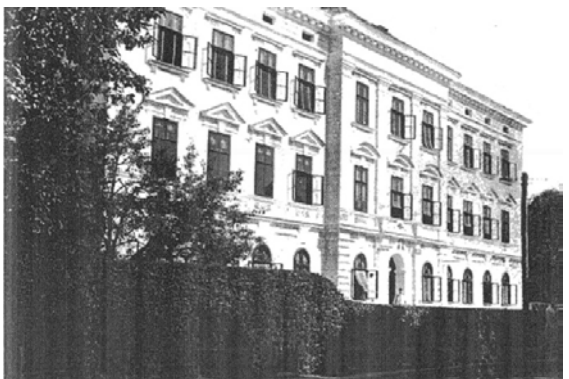


Figure 128 Railway Management building; close-up view of southern façade.

¹¹⁷ Ševo p. 123

¹¹⁸ Mikić p. 336

TOBACCO FACTORY
(TABAKFABRIK)

LOCATION

Tobacco factory is located in former Kaiserstraße. Site corresponds to current location between Cathedral complex and former Military hospital complex. It is situated on the opposite site of villas ensemble. Address today is Street of King Petar I Karađorđević N° 78.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

This industrial complex is for sure far most important industrial facility founded by Austro-Hungarian authorities in Banja Luka. Other complexes like wood production company “Bosna-Bois” or coal mining company “Bosnia” were founded because of pure economic reasons and profit opportunity. In contrast, Tobacco factory had more social background, and was opportunity to employ rather huge number of workers for that time, around 280-300¹¹⁹.

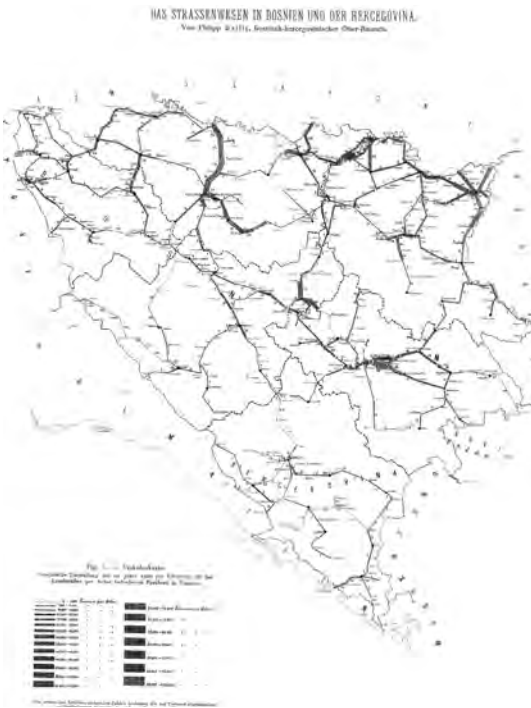


Figure 129 Transport load usage of road infrastructure in 1900.

119 Hadžibegović, Iljas. *Bosanskohercegovački gradovi na razmeđu 19. i 20. stoljeća*. Sarajevo: Institut za istoriju u Sarajevu, 2004, p. 216

120 von Mikuli, Jakob R. “Landwirtschaft und Viehzucht.” *Die österreichisch-ungarische Monarchie in Wort und Bild*, Volume 22 (1901): p. 446

121 Vicić p. 224

Buildings were erected in 1888¹²⁰ with total construction value of 1,2 million Crowns. This event followed the visit of Archduke Rudolf, Crown prince and heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, to Banja Luka¹²¹.

Complex consists of main building, two storage facilities and administrative premises. In 1891 it was connected to railway line extension from Station Banja Luka Kaiserstraße. Later add-ons included more than dozen of new buildings and supportive facilities.

Architectural value of the complex is not significant. Treatment is however decent and in accordance to Austro-Hungarian guidelines for industrial facilities. No special

design solutions can be recognized, but the important is the overall approach to site and contact to neighbourhood. Factory exists today, and its function can be fairly noticed in this part of the town. In the most prominent traffic street in city, along with most important institutions in country, it does not interfere with contemporary way of life.

Used decoration elements are compressed to two materials: plain, plastered walls coloured in yellow and brick, used for pilasters and window decoration. These brick elements are now plastered, probably after one of the reconstructions.

One more interesting thing is fence around the complex. Old one, which can be seen in old documentation, made out of wood, was replaced in 1892 by iron one, with detailed decoration and sculptural value.

Although some decoration elements were transformed and lost their original character, and considering industrial circumstances of exploitation, it can be concluded that this property is in good condition and wider context of complex has preserved most of its original values.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

Tobacco factory is, as a part of cityscape ensemble, along with Tsar’s House, urban villas, Park Mladen Stojanović on list of Provisional National Monuments¹²².

122 List of Provisional National Monuments.



Figure 130 Tobacco factory; view from one of the villas on Kaiserstraße. Postcard issued in 1892.



Figure 131 Tobacco factory; view of south-western corner. Postcard issued in 1898.



Figure 132 Tobacco factory. Detailed view of fence decoration; present condition.

3.3.3. SACRED BUILDINGS AND BELONGING FACILITIES

CATHEDRAL COMPLEX BANJA LUKA

LOCATION

Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura and Bishop's house, along with other surrounding buildings in complex, built in alter period, are situated between Military authorities' headquarters and Tobacco Factory, on site that has direct access from Kaiserstraße. On the back side, Metropolitan palace is located, and across Kaiserstraße were located school and convict of Sisters of Adorers of the Blood of Christ.



Figure 133 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; drawing dated in first years of cathedral existence.

Today, location corresponds to address Street Kralja Petra I Petra I Karađorđevića N° 80.

CATHEDRAL OF SAINT BONAVENTURA

Cathedral in Banja Luka was built after arrival of fra Marijan Marković, first bishop of Banja Luka Diocese. In the time he came, precisely on 16th April 1884, in city of Banja Luka were no cathedrals nor parish churches, except already existing complex in Delibašino village, which was considered to be outside of city, in that time¹²³.

On 16 July 1884, just one month after arriving in Banja Luka, bishop Marković arranged foundation construction and beginning of construction works. Everything was rather quickly done, until 25th March 1885 building was completed with partly finished bell tower, but without any interior works and decoration.

Significant help, 100.000 bricks, for construction works was received from Maria Stern Monastery.

Construction works were led by Nazario Smojver¹²⁴. From public available sources of research, architect of this cathedral remains unknown. Interesting observation is fact that western façade of Cathedral church is nearly the same in proportions and style treatment

¹²³ Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 15

¹²⁴ Marić p. 16

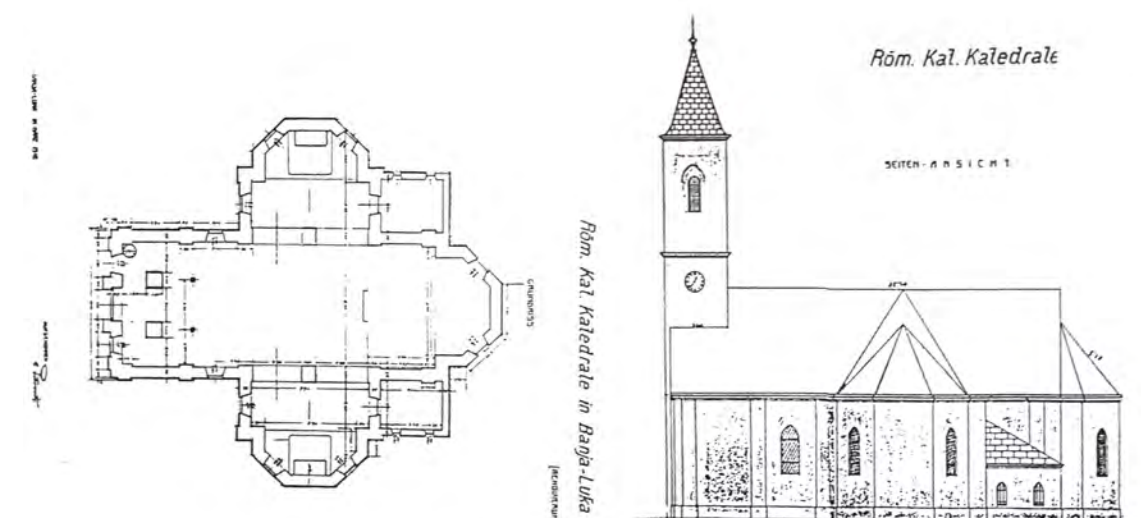


Figure 134 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; ground floor plan and elevation view from south.

as the parish church devoted to Quest of Blessed Virgin Mary to Saint Elisabeth, located in Salvatorgasse, built some 6 years later. This could lead us to assumption that Eberhard Wegandt is the architect enrolled in design of Cathedral church.

Afterwards, in 1886 bell tower was completed and in 1887 cathedral and bishop's house were entirely completed.

Like many other buildings in Banja Luka, cathedral suffered damages during the earthquake on 26th and 27th October 1969 and was torn down afterwards.

In the place of old cathedral, new one was built between 1972 and 1973 with bell tower finished in 1991. Project was done by Boštjan Fürst. It was reconstructed in 2001 before the visit of Pope John Paul II¹²⁵.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Although in some references can be seen description containing comparison to gothic style in late Catholic churches, it is clear that this cathedral's design does not con-

¹²⁵ Marić p. 16-17

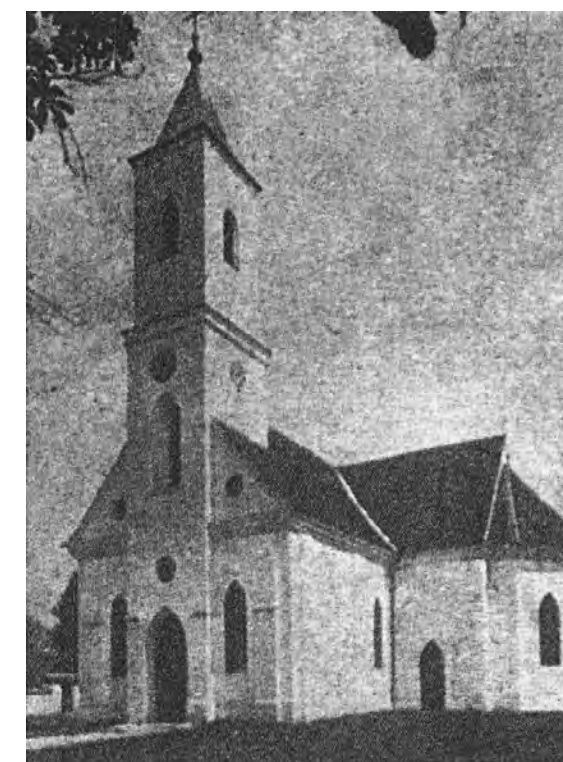


Figure 135 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; view of south-western corner from Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken before 1969.



Figure 136 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; view of north-western corner from Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken before 1969.



tain sufficient quantity of elements to be compared to any of straight styles, least to the gothic.

Floor plan is very interesting for the time¹²⁶: proportions and relationship between the central nave, northern and southern transept and apse on south are comparable to central type of developed three foil floor plan usual for Orthodox churches, but roof solution with elongated gable shape gives us impression of simple Catholic church design. Transept and apse are completed in octagonal shape, with rounded hip roof, while bell tower is built over square floor plan, located on western façade and built on square base, but developed as an octagonal spire on four gabled trapezoids.

No special decoration can be seen on façade plains: only simple cornices diving wall zone from roof area as well as combination of rounded windows in higher zones and windows and portals with archivolt finished with pointed arch¹²⁷. That could be the only reminiscence to gothic design.

Inner decoration, equally to level of outside design, was poor and simple. It is recorded that brick wall was plastered and apse was equipped with adequate alter.

Figure 137 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; contemporary church from 1973; present condition.

126 Toman, Rolf. *Kultur Pur: Romanik Architektur. Skulptur. Malerei*. Potsdam: Tandem Verlag GmbH, 2009, p. 20-31

127 Toman, Rolf. *Kultur Pur: Gotik Architektur. Skulptur. Malerei*. Potsdam: Tandem Verlag GmbH, 2004, p. 18-27

BISHOP'S HOUSE

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Bishop's house was built simultaneously with Cathedral in 1885, but in contrast to cathedral it remained standing still after the earthquake. During the years of exploitation, building got several changes in dimensions and in recent time (before 2001) it was reconstructed and adapted to host Caritas.

Other buildings in complex are built in later period, mainly after WWII.



Figure 138 Bishop's house. View of south-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 139 Bishop's house. View of south-western corner; present condition.

MONASTERY MARIA STERN¹²⁸

LOCATION

Building is located in Delibašino village. Because of strong influence and importance of Trappists, this part of town is nowadays called with that name. Actual address is Street Slatinska N° 1.

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND

Understanding the international connections of complex Maria Stern is impossible without reviewing the background of Trappist order¹²⁹ and their links to other male and female Catholic orders and clergy in Banja Luka, in former Austro-Hungarian Empire and wider.

128 For more detailed information about monastery please refer to the latest monograph about Maria Stern, Friedwagner, Nikolaus. *Marija Zvijezda i njezini Trapisti/Mariastern und seine Trappisten*. Banja Luka: Samostan Marija Zvijezda, 2005

129 Trappists, or Order of Cistercians of the Strict Observance, are Catholic order, which roots are in m La Trappe Abbey, Normandy, France; their motto "Pray and work" and are famous of their cheese and bier production, all over the Europe.

Trappists came in Banja Luka in 1869, under leadership of Abbot Franz Pfanner. At the time, he wanted to make new congregation in Hungarian part of Empire, in Slavonija exactly (today eastern Croatia), authorities did not allowed it.



Figure 140 Chapel of Saint John the Baptist on the graveyard in Delibašino village.



Figure 141 Monastery Maria Stern. Photograph taken by Heinrich Renner during his journey through Bosnia.



Figure 142 Monastery Maria Stern with surrounding industrial facilities. Photograph taken before 1925.

To be precise, after he left Mariawald monastery in village Heimbach near Eifel in North Rhine-Westphalia, today in Germany, he spent some time in Rome reviving the Tre Fontane Abbey. After that, he came to Zagreb and in July 1868 requested to set up new Trappist congregation in Slavonija. He was refused and got answer that it will be possible not before February 1869. Afterwards, accepted proposal from one Catholic Croatian priest, and left to Bosnia. Officially, he came in Banja Luka with six more monks on 21st June 1869. Abbot Pfanner was in touch with Austro-Hungarian consul born in Croatia, Captain Stanislav Dragančić, who had his offices in “Albania” and was in power between 1865 and 1873¹³⁰, house owned by Tomo Radulović, the richest non-Muslim merchandiser in city¹³¹.

According to contract between Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empire from 5th November 1869, Austrian citizens were allowed to buy the property in Bosnia, but only as private persons, not as clergy. That did not forced Pfanner to change his mind and he proved his persistency and determination in project. First attempt to buy properties in Klačnice, 12 km away from Banja Luka failed. Then, Radulović offered his property Delibašino village, 4 km away from city centre. Finally, he sold it for 1400 ducats. History of Maria Stern started.

130 Vicić p. 120

131 Friedwagner p. 20-21

Regarding Abbot Pfanner, he became the most important person in history of Maria Stern monastery and one of the most influential people in Banja Luka at that time, not to forget one of the most important Trappists at all. He was born on 21st November 1825 in Langen, near Bregenz in Austria. He attended schools in Langen, Feldkirch, Innsbruck and Padua and lived in different congregations. Before he became Trappist in monastery Mariawald, he was the Head of parish Haselstauden in Voralberg, Austria. He made decisional moves in arrival of other Catholic clergy in Banja Luka and in Bosnia. Just to mention Banja Luka, he brought nuns from two orders: Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul and Adorers of the Blood of Christ.



Figure 143 “Cradle” reconstruction in monastery’s courtyard.

MONASTERY MARIA STERN WITH CHURCH AND OTHER FACILITIES

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Before the construction of solid building, their first premises were settled in one wooden hut, also know and “cradle”, and its reconstructed version still stands in Monastery courtyard. After rather complicated procedure and different obstructions, on 9th September 1870 foundation stone for monastery building was laid. First wing was finished same year on

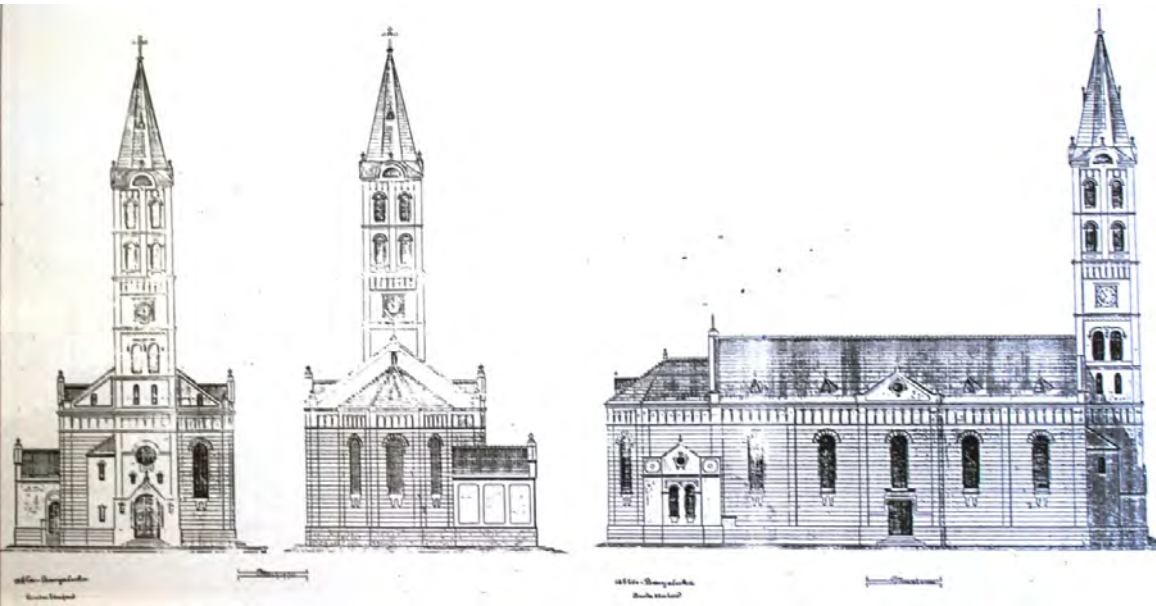


Figure 144 Church of The Resurrection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, first church; entrance, apse and side elevation views.

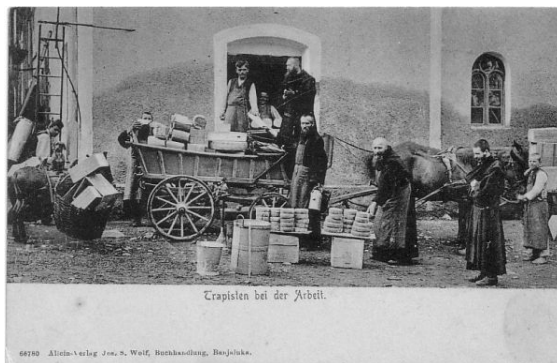


Figure 145 Monastery Maria Stern; cheese transport.

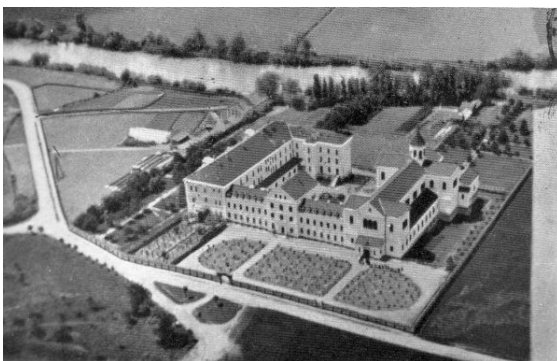


Figure 146 Monastery Maria Stern; view of the new complex.

bricks (1869), roof tiles (1877), leather (1892) etc. Besides traditional cheese, famous all over the world, and bier, today named “Nektar beer”, other important projects done by Trappists is Hydropower plan and bridge over Vrbas, devoted to Saint Bernard, which construction began on 1899 and 1904, respectively¹³³. Furthermore, hospital, opened for public use was built between 1878 and 1879 and Orphanage was opened on 1st March 1878.

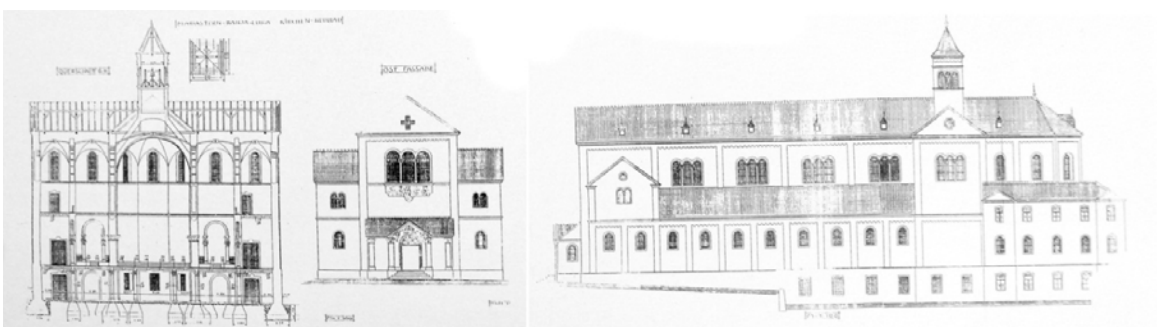


Figure 147 Church of The Resurrection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, second church; cross section, eastern entrance and northern side elevation views.

¹³² Friedwagner p. 22

¹³³ Friedwagner p. 35

Christmas Eve. At that time, in monastery were only twelve monks, all of them native Germans¹³².

In the same time, due to Turkish restrictions, church, devoted to parish patron The Resurrection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, was interpolated into first monastery building, and constructed together. Construction works on church started on 1872 and completed on 1873.

First church was one of the typical examples of simple gothic revival churches with single bell tower. Not many information is preserved about this church, so all other descriptive thesis could be based on drawings only.

List of different production facilities founded by Trappists is too long to be presented here. Some of them are facilities for production of: cheese (founded 1882), bier (1873),

Regarding power plant, their first was steam power plant powered by turbine from Viennese Company Schuckert, but due to low efficiency they ordered new water turbine from company Fährndrich located in Mödling, Vienna. First bulb was working on 27th March 1899¹³⁴, railway station Banja Luka Suburb got electricity on 1902 and on 1910 production was enough strong to deliver electricity to whole city of Banja Luka¹³⁵.

Along with other, industrial facilities, this complex is known as the “old monastery”, and does not exist anymore, except the multi storey mill. After the WWI “new monastery” is built.

New church is constructed between 1925 and 1927 according to project done by Eberhard Wegand, architect-monk that did several other facilities and churches in Banja Luka during the five decades of his stay. It has a bit changed orientation: apse on west with entrance portal on eastern side. At the time, it was the biggest Catholic church in Bosnia and Herzegovina¹³⁶, and that is certainly important fact to state. This church, like first one has “reversed” east-west orientation of main nave.

Although time of construction does not correspond to Austro-Hungarian ruling time in Bosnia, it is for sure part of earlier time legacy and cannot be scrutinized separately: hole background story is directly linked to earlier period and it was built in the context that is developed and enlarged in Austro-Hungarian time, additionally, architect is doubtless person that maintained crucial guidelines from his earlier work.

¹³⁴ Marić p. 561

¹³⁵ Friedwagner p. 52

¹³⁶ Marić p. 557



Figure 148 Monastery Maria Stern; one of the later constructed wings for orphanage.



Figure 149 Monastery Maria Stern. View of old orphanage wing, now used in medical purposes, present condition.



Figure 150 Monastery Maria Stern. Old orphanage wing, now used in medical purposes, close up view; present condition.



Figure 151 Church of The Resurrection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, second church. View of apse and transept; present condition.

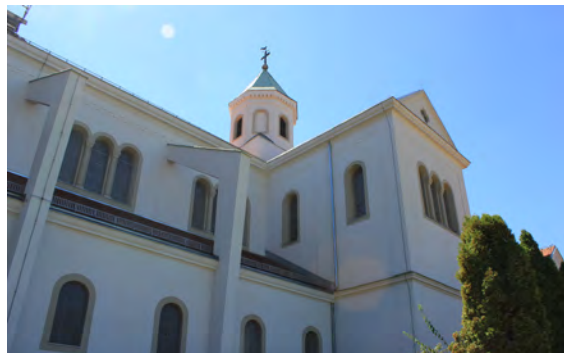


Figure 152 Church of The Resurrection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, second church. Close up view; present condition.

In the peak of its era, before WWI, Maria Stern was the biggest Trappist congregation in the world, with more than 230 monks from 9 countries. Now, it is the smallest congregation, with no more than 3 to 5 monks¹³⁷.

Disregarding main facilities, other industrial buildings do not have neither architectural nor heritage value, but their importance and role in Banja Luka development is priceless.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

Church is listed as a national monument on list of Permanent National Monuments¹³⁹.

Monastery is on list of Provisional National Monuments¹⁴⁰.

Wegnandt did the project, which was later worked out later by architect Seidler from München. Architectural language is enriched by important sculptural achievements, made by Bruno Diamant, also from München. He is famous by his design of aircraft vessel for count Zeppelin¹³⁷.

Along with church, almost as an extension was built new Orphanage building, that was actually never used in its original purposes. On 1924 monks moved in, and boys stood in old monastery building.

Situation after the WWII is almost same for all sacral buildings. Only the church retained its function, while main building was nationalized and Orthopaedic clinic was moved in.

Church is heavily damaged in earthquake in October 1969, just a month after its thorough reconstruction.

MONASTERY OF SISTERS OF MERCY OF SAINT VINCENT DE PAUL¹⁴¹

LOCATION

This ensemble is located in Salvatorgasse, later known as Street of Fra Grga Martić, today Serbian Street N° 30. Site is in vicinity of Banja Luka Parish Church devoted to Quest of Blessed Virgin Mary to Saint Elisabeth, which is located just down the street, towards Herrengasse.

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND¹⁴²

First nuns from this order came in Banja Luka with support of Franz Pfanner, monk and Trappist prior from Maria Stern Monastery. Due to fact that monks from Maria Stern Monastery were educating boys only, Diocese of Bosnia had a reason more to support their arrival in order to provide same conditions for girls.

Sisters from this order were known in Banja Luka as white nuns, because of their white uniforms.

On 20th October 1872, three sisters came to Banja Luka and were temporary settled in Austrian consulate and had school rooms in Street of Ivan Franjo Jukić. Year later, 1873



Figure 153 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul, Gymnasium building; view of main façade from north-east. Photograph taken 1910.



Figure 154 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul in close-up view and Gymnasium building in second plan; view of main façade from north-west. Photograph taken 1910.

¹⁴¹ For more detailed information about Sisters of Mercy and their actions in Banja Luka, please refer to Marić p. 568-583

¹⁴² Vračić, Berislava and Alfonza Kovačić. *Sestre milosrdnice sv. Vinka Paulskoga s kućom maticom u Zagrebu: 1845-1995*. Zagreb: Družba Sestara Milosrdnica Sv. Vinka Paulskoga u Zagrebu, 1996, p. 486-510

Pfanner bought them small house in vicinity of parish church in Salvatorgasse. Same year Franz Joseph I, gave them yearly subsidy in amount of 300 forints. In 1874 admission for boys started.

School was getting better from year to year, and nuns along with abbot Pfanner were giving their best to enlarge the facilities: in 1875 Pfanner bought one more house with garden in the neighbourhood, in 1880, after foreign authorities came, they added one more floor to existing school, in 1880 they bought another household in the neighbourhood, making the property even larger. When sister Gregorija, that was the Head of monastery, wanted to make new buildings and facilities for monastery, in 1885 Sisters bought the households from Maria Stern Monastery, which was the legal owner. Finally, first convict and big building for monastery, along with fences around the site, were built and opened in 1889¹⁴³.

Ensemble, in this state contained school building and monastery facilities for nuns, was functioning until 1907, when new Head, sister Borgija, bought even more land in the vicinity and started new construction works. From that time on, most important is new school building that retained original condition.

Today, school is seat of Catholic school centre “Blessed Ivan Mertz” and on place of old convict, new one is built for same purposes.

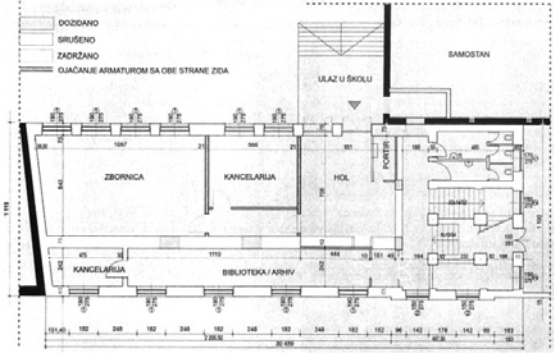


Figure 155 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul, Gymnasium building; floor plan of reconstructed building.

GYMNASIUM

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND

Some contradictions exist regarding the design of Gymnasium building. Some authors¹⁴⁴ mention Eberhard Wegnandt as the architect, but some “inside” sources¹⁴⁵ are naming Ivan Blažeković¹⁴⁶.

143 Marić p. 570

144 Ševo p. 114-115 and Vidaković 2011, p. 89

145 Marić p. 570

146 Furthermore it is unknown if this was the same architect that designed Metropolitan palace for Orthodox church in Banja Luka, there named as Josip Blažeković, considering the fact that in terms of some lingual differences between Serbian and Croatian, names Josip and Ivan are the same.

Nevertheless, data that remain correct for sure are dates: after buying the construction site in 1907, works started on 29th September 1910, and finished on 10th October 1910. All construction works and furnishing were finished on 1st November 1911¹⁴⁷.

Building, alongside Monastery building in courtyard, retained its function until the end of WWII, when it was nationalised. Still, scholar functions continued their life in the building; 7th primary school had its seat there until 1992, than from 1992 until 2004 School for civil engineering.

In that time, from 2001 to 2004, minor interventions were undertaken: main structural change was roof elevation in value of 20 cm, providing conditions for roof area utilization, and façade colour change in grey.

Process of denationalization lasted until 1999. In the meantime, reconstruction project for Gymnasium and new project for Monastery, that was due to bad condition and damages torn down, were prepared, which lead to ultimate Gymnasium reconstruction and adaptation works along with new monastery building erection¹⁴⁸.

Complex was reopened in 2005, and new Catholic Gymnasium with belonging facilities was founded.

DESCRIPTION

As presented, gymnasium and convict are located in Salvatorgasse, today named Serbian Street, making the special structure disposition in the street. Gymnasium building is first in the row of later built structures, that to be honest did not follow guidelines and elevation rules provided, and along with Monastery building, that also has one

147 Marić p. 570

148 Marić p. 571



Figure 156 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul, Gymnasium in close-up view of main façade and courtyard side from north-west. Photograph taken 1968.



Figure 157 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul, Gymnasium. View of main façade and courtyard side from north-west; present condition.

façade facing the street, makes inner courtyard, barely visible from street. It is partly connected to Monastery building, but their interpolation is done in clear way, so that style, structure and functions are easily divided using just visual inspection.

Entrance from Serbian Street is utility entrance, while main one is located in Street of Vaso Pelagić, in the opposite side.



Figure 158 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul; present condition.



Figure 159 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul, inner courtyard; present condition.



Figure 160 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul. View of the Gymnasium and monastery facilities; present condition.

Three zones are visible and distinctive: first zone corresponds to slightly elevated ground floor and cellar that is not completely visible from outside, but plinth wall shows us that, second zone is divided from first with strong perimeter wall, now even emphasised with yellow colour, just like the crown cornice change from second to third, roof zone.

First zone has strong stucco decoration, which is aligned with heavy fence design, making the entrance and link as a one whole. Second zone is the interesting one: it has discrete secession decoration vertically displaced between windows, which alongside with small Avant-corps emphasises vertical guidelines of design. Avant-corps is completed with decorated gable wall, extending from hip roof construction.

Also, some small floral and rounded motives can be found in the zone under the crown cornice.

Some of the decoration elements used here can be found in other designs in Banja Luka, like Evangelistic church and parish house or railway station “Banja Luka City”, characterized as historicism supporting neo-renaissance. Interesting is the transformation of the role of same elements, from situation

where they had secondary role, just to frame the outlines and divide the corpuses, to design where they make the whole with floral decoration and other elements emphasizing vertical dimension of building.

STRUCTURE

Structure is in the context of time: massive brick walls in width that exceeds 70 cm. Available documentation does not give enough information to give conclusions about floor structures, but they are possibly made out of concrete, due to several reasons: fact that no reconstruction was undertaken on the floor structures in the meantime; visual inspection also confirms assumption and spans are larger than 7 m¹⁴⁹.

Roof construction is traditional, made out of wooden elements.

FUNCTION

First functional organization consisted rooms for boys in ground floor, girls in first floor and zones for handcrafts and musical education on second floor. Today, function is adapted to new Gymnasium function: on ground floor common spaces for teachers and administration are situated, while each floor is accommodating three lectures rooms.

MATERIALS

As it is presented, brick and concrete are main structure materials. Visible material for decoration used is only plaster: walls are entirely plastered and in recent time coloured in combination of white and yellow colour. Roof is made out of traditional clay tiles.

PRESENT CONDITION

After the last reconstruction works, Gymnasium building is in excellent condition and is maintained properly. Monastery is in even better, but reasonably, because it is building old not more than 9 years now. Comparing to old complex design, only sports hall was added behind the school, but it is not interfering the atmosphere and overall expression due to its “concealed location”.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

Monastery with school building is on list of Provisional National Monuments¹⁵⁰.

¹⁴⁹ Some unpublished references state that this building was the first one in Banja Luka with floor structure made out of reinforced concrete.

¹⁵⁰ List of Provisional National Monuments.

MONASTERY PETRIĆEVAC¹⁵¹

LOCATION

Seat of this Catholic complex is in Petrićevac, district located on the northern exit from Banja Luka, on Kaiserstraße heading Gradiška, route traced with Kaiserstraße 1858-1860. Today, site is located in Street Marije Dimić N° 4.

PARISH CHURCH DEVOTED TO SAINT ANTHONY OF PADUA



Figure 161 Second monastery of Holy Trinity and first parish church of Saint Anthony of Padua; photograph taken after 1907.



Figure 162 Third monastery of Holy Trinity and first parish church of Saint Anthony of Padua; photograph taken before 1930, when old church was still standing and new monastery already built.

Later, between 1930 and 1931 new parish church was erected, now with two bell towers, which marked this space as a unique spatial marker for the whole Banja Luka. Project was done by architect Misita-Blaž Katušić from Zemun, Serbia¹⁵². It was destroyed in 1969 in

151 For more information about parish and monastery located in Petrićevac, please refer to Marić p. 130-140, 532-539

152 Gavranović, Berislav. *Povijest franjevačkog samostana Petrićevac i franjevačkih župa u Bosanskoj Krajini*. Sarajevo, 1959

SHORT DESCRIPTION

First church was built on the site in 1884 and, according to photo documentation, was slightly different from churches built in that time in Banja Luka. Bell tower, which was erected later in 1893, was first standing alone, on the southern side of apse (northern bell tower was never erected), but later, when monastery building were enlarged, it was interpolated in the monastery building. Bell tower had interesting onion dome, one of a kind in Banja Luka. Interpolation and connection to Monastery buildings was probably done in extension works from 1903-1907, when the church was reinforced and decorated.

Floor plan scheme in the shape of elongated cross, with transept volume marked with two bell towers on east, was retained in future.

earthquake, but new one was erected between 1970 and 1974¹⁵³. Unfortunately, another catastrophe happened, in 1995 during the civil war in Bosnia, new church along with entire complex was destroyed in explosion. Now, new parish church is being built.

MONASTERY OF HOLY TRINITY

SHORT DESCRIPTION

First monastery building was constructed before Austro-Hungarian occupation, in 1873. Building was completed in 1875 and first monks moved in in May of 1876. Although monks were supported by Austro-Hungarian Empire case of bad luck led to monastery destruction in 1878. During the battles on 14th August 1878 rebels held the site of monastery as the strategic point¹⁵⁴. In the meantime, monks managed to run away and find the shelter in Maria Stern Monastery. Army bombed the buildings in order to liquidate the local forces, leading to complete destruction.

Monks waited two years for new residence, when finally in 1880 construction works started. First buildings were finished in 1882, and later various extensions, in 1885, 1887, 1903-1907 were undertaken.



Figure 163 Third monastery of Holy Trinity and second parish church devoted to Saint Anthony of Padua. Postcard dated in 1939.

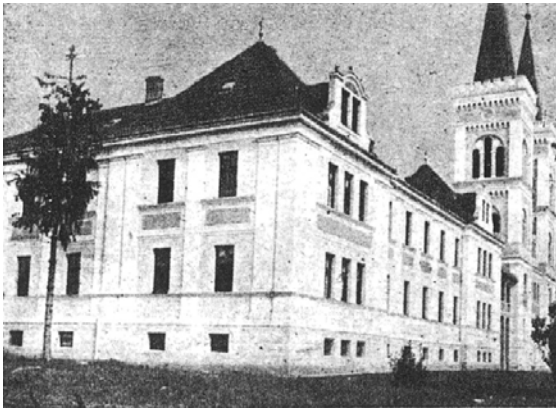


Figure 164 Monastery of Holy Trinity in close-up view and parish church of Saint Anthony of Padua in second plan; view from south-east. Photograph taken around 1932.



Figure 165 Monastery of Holy Trinity and parish church of Saint Anthony of Padua; view from east. Photograph taken before 1969.

153 Marić p. 132

154 Reiserouten in Bosnien und der Hercegowina. p. 120

When in the end of second decade of XX century Monastery was not able to handle the needs with available space, new complex was built. Little time earlier, new church was built. It was done by project of architect Misita-Blaž Katušić¹⁵⁵.

As presented, complex built after the earthquake, included monastery buildings also, and these were design by architect Janez Fürst. During the last civil war, even this new monastery complex was once more demolished. New complex is being built at the moment, according to another prominent Bosnian architect, Ivan Štraus.

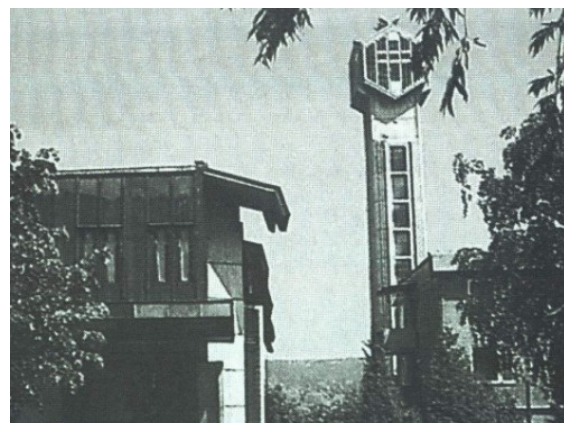


Figure 166 Fourth monastery of Holy Trinity and third parish church devoted to Saint Anthony of Padua; photograph taken during 1970s.



Figure 167 Fourth church devoted to Saint Anthony of Padua in Petričevac. View from west; present condition.

MONASTERY NAZARETH WITH BELONGING FACILITIES

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND¹⁵⁶

Arrival of nuns belonging to Adorers of the Blood of Christ in Bosnia was again supported by abbot Pfanner, who visited sisters in spring of 1879 in Feldkirch, Austria. After difficult situation regarding their transfer and accommodation, they finally came on 8th October 1879 in their Monastery of Saint Joseph in Nazareth, later named just Nazareth¹⁵⁷.



Figure 168 First pledge for group of nuns in Nazareth; photograph dated in 1939.

This order wore mainly black dresses, and Banja Luka citizens soon named them “black nuns”, and because of their German language, sometimes they called them “Schwab nuns”.

This order wore mainly black dresses, and Banja Luka citizens soon named them “black nuns”, and because of their German language, sometimes they called them “Schwab nuns”.

¹⁵⁵ Ljevar, Ankica. *Sto godina franjevačkog samostana na Petričevcu*. Banja Luka, 1973

¹⁵⁶ For more information about Monastery Nazareth, please refer to Marić p. 587-593

¹⁵⁷ Marić p. 584

MONASTERY NAZARETH

LOCATION

Monastery was located in city district Budžak, today known as Lazarevo. It was situated in place where today Military campus “Kozara” can be found.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

With support of Austro-Hungarian authorities sisters started construction works on orphanage building in 1880, and in 1887 foundation stones for new church and monastery buildings were laid. Like for many other Catholic buildings in Banja Luka, Eberhard Wegandt did the project for this complex, too¹⁵⁸.

Construction works on church started on 5th November 1887 and lasted until 1889, but bell tower was finished on 1896. Monastery buildings were completed in 1888. Later, other premises for orphanage kids and priests were built in 1897 and 1898.

Church was devoted to Sinless Conception of Blessed Virgin Mary. It was built in neogothic style and according to poor photo documentation, was richly decorated.

Unfortunately, after WWII, new communist authorities did not allow existence of the Monastery, but unlike the other facilities, this one was torn down and on its place was built military campus, that exists now. It is believed that catastrophic destiny of complex was affected by Austrian and German roots of sisters belonging to Order. Most of them were forced to leave the country, and remaining one left to earlier founded branches of the order.

¹⁵⁸ Vicić p. 162



Figure 169 Monastery Nazareth; photograph dated in years before WWII.



Figure 170 Monastery Nazareth with belonging facilities; photograph dated in years before WWII.

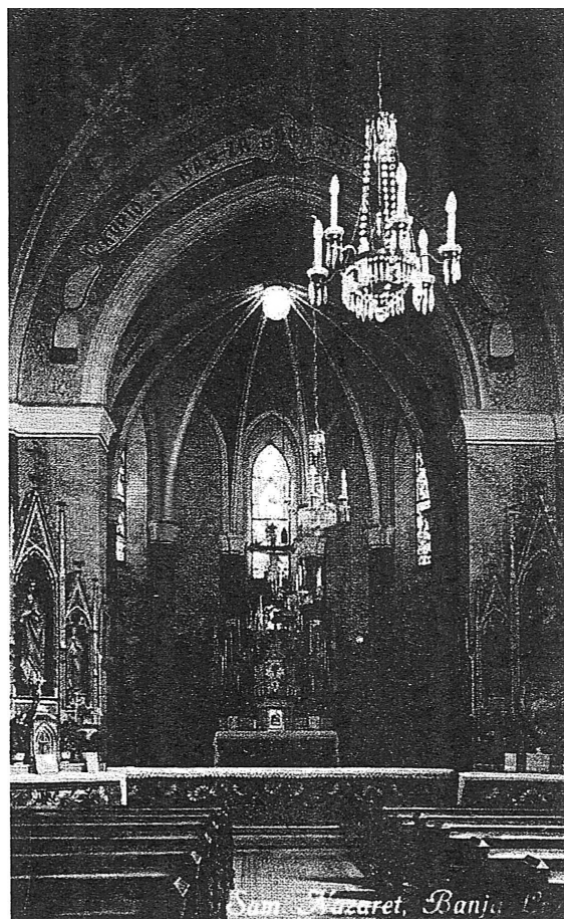


Figure 171 Church of Sinless Conception of Blessed Virgin Mary. Interior view; photograph dated in years before WWII.

Important branches, situated in Banja Luka region are Branches Marjanovac in Rudolfstahl, today named Aleksandrovac and Branch of Holy Family in Mittel – Windthorst¹⁵⁹, today named Nova Topola. Later on, in 1972 new building and branch named New Nazareth, not more than 200 m far away from old Nazareth was built and is in function today¹⁶⁰.

Rudolfstahl and Windthorst, were besides Franz-Josefsfeld near Biljeljina, biggest German colonies in Bosnia and Herzegovina, formed mostly in order to explore the agricultural and livestock potentials¹⁶¹.

Windthorst colonies (Unter, Mittel and Ober)¹⁶² were inhabited by people from Hannover, Oldenburg, Braunschweig, Rheinpreussen, Koblenz and Essen in 1879¹⁶³.

MONASTERY OF HOLY FAMILY¹⁶⁴

LOCATION

Monastery devoted to Holy family, one of the branches founded by nuns belonging to order Adorers of the Blood of Christ, is located in Mittel-Windthorst, today large village named Nova Topola, some 35 km north from Banja Luka. It official address is 78 418 Nova Topola.

¹⁵⁹ Renner 502-507

¹⁶⁰ For more information about branches of Monastery Nazareth, please refer to Marić p. 593-598

¹⁶¹ von Mikuli, Jakob R. p. 454-455

¹⁶² Preindlsberger p. 175

¹⁶³ Renner p. 504

¹⁶⁴ For more information about Monastery of Holy Family, please refer to official web site of nuns Adorers of the Blood of Christ, <<http://www.klanjateljice.hr/>>

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Monastery with belonging facilities and church, devoted to Saint Joseph, is founded in 1888.

Although information and detailed data about church architect and details regarding monastery itself, do not appear in researched literature, it can be concluded that church was designed by monk Wegandt. Similarity with Monastery Marjanovac is far too obvious. Church proportions and dimensions for sure are same, floor plans and façade design also. Differences however exist; this church originally had rough brick façade, without any covering plaster, unlike church in Aleksandrovac. Nevertheless, its gothic revival style is here even more expressive and emphasised with strong colour contrast and typical decorations on window and portal openings.

Beside church, on northern side, original parish house with retained brick façade exists nowadays.



Figure 173 Monastery of Holy family: parish house, church and new monastery building; present condition.



Figure 172 Monastery of Holy family: parish house, church and monastery building; photograph taken 1894 by Heinrich Renner during his journey through Bosnia.



Figure 174 Monastery of Holy family: church devoted to Saint Joseph, close-up view of interior; present condition.



Figure 175 Monastery with church in Marjanovac, Aleksandrovac. Photograph taken before 1969.



Figure 176 Monastery with church in Marjanovac, Aleksandrovac. View from west; present condition.

MONASTERY MARJANOVAC

LOCATION

Monastery Marjanovac, another branch of Adorers of the Blood of Christ, is located in former German colony Rudolfstahl, today fairly large village situated some 30 km north from Banja Luka, on Kaiserstraße towards Nova Topola. Its official address is 78 255 Aleksandrovac.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Monastery with church, devoted to St. John the Baptist, was erected in 1895 – 1899 according to project by Eberhard Wegandt¹⁶⁵. Its design done in gothic revival style with expressive lines and proportions is almost the same as church built some seven years earlier in Nova Topola.

SCHOOL OF ADORERS OF THE BLOOD OF CHRIST

LOCATION

School building was located in the vicinity of villa Stockmann, where branch named Mary the Helper had its seat, from 1887. It is site between the Kaiserstraße and street today named Street of Petar Kočić, just across the Cathedral complex.



Figure 177 School of Adorers of the Blood of Christ; main façade view. Postcard issued in 1909.

165 Marić p. 593



Figure 178 School of Adorers of the Blood of Christ; main façade view. Postcard issued in 1908.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Construction works for first monastery and school buildings started in 1888. School started working in 1890, and in 1894 first High school for girls was opened. Until 1919 lectures were held on on German¹⁶⁶.

New school building was completed in 1903 and was certainly one of the most prominent buildings in Banja Luka in that time. And of course, one of the best with clear secession design, project that followed all contemporary guidelines. Simple corpus geometry, shallow Avant-corps with emphasized gable wall, everything followed by strong structural decoration with floral motives, which were levelled up from ground zone to the peak in the mentioned gable: unfortunately, these are the only information that are existing now in available research sources.

Complex was operating until 1943, and on 18th September 1946 due to nationalisation process, building was confiscated and public Gymnasium for girls was founded in it. It was operating until 1969, when it suffered earthquake destruction and was torn down. In its place Army's Centre was built.



Figure 179 School of Adorers of the Blood of Christ. View of main façade after later modifications; photograph taken before 1969.

CATHOLIC PARISH CHURCHES IN THE CITY AND IN SURROUNDINGS

This group of building relates to three parish churches of Banja Luka Deanery, as an organisational unit of Banja Luka Diocese. These are just three out of ten parish churches in Deanery, but due to fact that just these three, along with other one that are described in separate sections, are built in Austro-Hungarian time and with same purpose and nearly the same architectural context here are going to be presented as a whole. Locations are different, as it is separately described.



Figure 180 Banja Luka parish church devoted to Quest of Blessed Virgin Mary to saint Elisabeth; drawing dated in first years of church existence

166 Marić p. 594

BANJA LUKA PARISH CHURCH DEVOTED TO QUEST OF BLESSED VIRGIN MARY TO SAINT ELISABETH ¹⁶⁷

LOCATION

Church and parish house are located in Salvatorgasse, in a vicinity of school of Sisters of Mercy, just one minute walk from Herrengasse. Later, this street was named Street Fra Grge Martića. Today, location corresponds to Serbian Street N^o 22.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

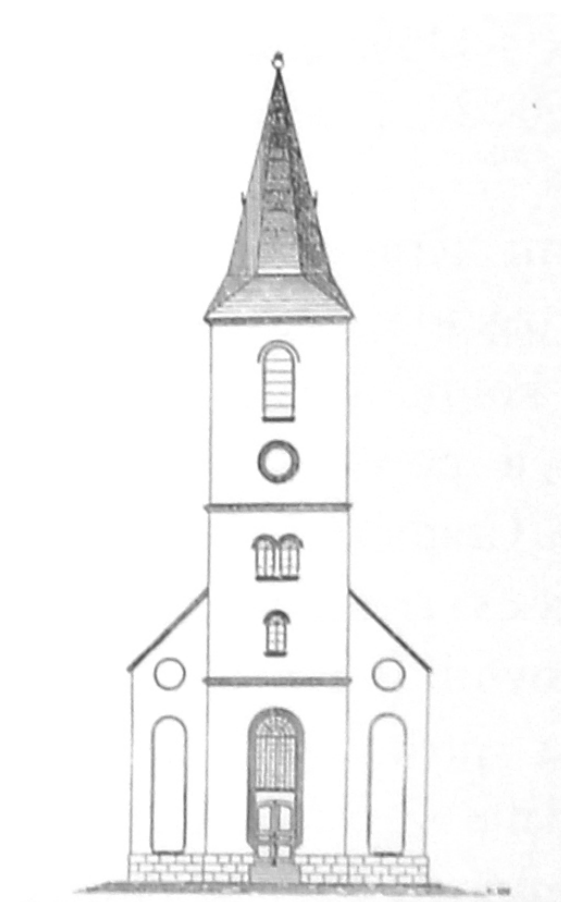


Figure 181 Banja Luka parish church devoted to Quest of Blessed Virgin Mary to saint Elisabeth; elevation view from north

¹⁶⁷ For more information about Banja Luka parish church, from Middle Ages to present time, please refer to Marić p. 85-93

¹⁶⁸ Marić p. 86

¹⁶⁹ Ševo p. 114

¹⁷⁰ Web page dedicated to Banja Luka parish church. Web. 12 Oct, 2012
<http://www.zupohodabdmbl.inecco.net/hrvatski.htm/>>

Parish church Banja Luka, devoted to Quest of Blessed Virgin Mary to saint Elisabeth, is located on this site from 1859, but it was rather modest building and small parish house¹⁶⁸. Orientation of old church was according to usual orientation and site plan disposition of Catholic churches, apse on east, entrance façade on west, as it can be seen in Plan from 1880-1884. New church is built in 1891 and it is very likely that Cathedral church design was used for northern façade solution. Project was done by architect that did most of the Catholic facilities in Banja Luka in that time, Eberhard Wegandt¹⁶⁹.

Construction works started on 19th April 1891 under the supervision by one of the colonists from Mittel-Windhorst, Josif Hofmann. Nave is finished on 30th November 1891. Construction works on bell tower lasted from 31st May to 7th September 1893. Church is blessed on 2nd February 1893¹⁷⁰.

Regarding the overall architectural design and solution, it is for sure approach backed up with historicism and already seen elements. Church has single nave oriented with apse on south, which is rather unusual for Catholic churches. It can be justified with Salvatorgasse orientation and urban fabric structure that would not allow different orientation and functional design in that time.

However, bell tower is on north, facing the Salvatorgasse, today Serbian Street. It has only simple cornices and three groups of simple arched windows and two rounded ones. Roof is built on square base, but developed as an octagonal spire on four gabled trapezoids. On side walls on main nave, hidden pilasters can be seen, but their decorative function is not primal. Other decoration, except constructive elements and some plain decoration do not exist.

Church was damaged in 1969 in earthquake, but it was reconstructed retaining its original elements. Damages are recorded even in last civil war in Bosnia, but church retained its function during the difficult period. In recent times it is thoroughly renewed, and old yellow/brown combination is replaced by new white/yellow and roof tiles by new shining glazed dark red clay tiles.

Parish house located in courtyard is the building constructed in 1931.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

This parish church building is on list of Provisional National Monuments¹⁷¹.

¹⁷¹ List of Provisional National Monuments.



Figure 182 Banja Luka parish church devoted to Quest of Blessed Virgin Mary to saint Elisabeth. View from north-west; present condition.



Figure 183 Banja Luka parish church devoted to Quest of Blessed Virgin Mary to saint Elisabeth. View from south-west; present condition.

IVANJSKA PARISH CHURCH DEVOTED TO RESURRECTION OF BLESSED VIRGIN MARY¹⁷²



Figure 184 Ivanjska parish church. Landscape view from north; present condition.



Figure 185 Ivanjska parish church. Close-up view from north-west; present condition.

LOCATION

Church is located in Lower Ivanjska, village today known as Mišin Han. It is situated about 25 km away from Banja Luka, on the right side of Kaiserstraße communication Banja Luka-Prijedor, and not far away from railway line Banja Luka – Doberlin, just like Parish church in Barlovci.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Basic church structure, altar zone with transept was built in 1884, and western part of cross was added on in 1905. Some reference sources¹⁷³ give information that bell tower was built in 1934, while stone inscription plate, above the western entrance, says it was built in 1924¹⁷⁴. However, it was destroyed in earthquake, and new one was erected after 1969.

Like many other sacral facilities, this one also suffered damages in last civil war. It was reconstructed in post war period and is in operation. Latest refreshment works, on façade and courtyard were done in 2006.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

This parish church building is on list of Provisional National Monuments¹⁷⁵.

¹⁷² For more information about Ivanjska parish church, from late Middle Ages period to present time, please refer to Marić p. 110-118

¹⁷³ Marić p. 111

¹⁷⁴ Friar Kovačić, Marko, parish priest. Personal interview. 28 Aug. 2012

¹⁷⁵ List of Provisional National Monuments.

BARLOVCI PARISH CHURCH DEVOTED TO SAINT VITUS¹⁷⁶

LOCATION

Church is located in Barlovci, village in north-western suburbs of Banja Luka. For rough orientation, village is situated on the right side of Kaiserstraße to Prijedor, around 10 km from city centre. Also, here mentioned railway line Banja Luka-Doberlin is passing nearby this church.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

After the history full of interesting events in this small village next to Banja Luka, one of the important years is 1911, when the present church is constructed on the place of old 7m x 12m wooden chapel. Project was done by Trappist monk Eberhard Wegandt. Works are finished in 1912, and bell tower between 1924 and 1925. Like many other buildings in Banja Luka region, this one was not excluded from damages in earthquake in 1969. It was reconstructed between 1972 and 1979. Later damages in last civil war in Bosnia were also the case here¹⁷⁷. Church had significant damages, but it was reconstructed again and reopened on 28th November 1999¹⁷⁸.

Overall concept is quite similar to Ivanjska parish church, but it is still quite difficult to define leading style in structure and decoration properties, for both churches.



Figure 186 Barlovci parish church. View from south-west; present condition.



Figure 187 Barlovci parish church. View from north-west; present condition.

¹⁷⁶ For more information about Barlovci parish church, from Roman period to present time, please refer to Marić p. 94-104 and official web site of Barlovci parish, <<http://www.barlovci-zupa.org/>>

¹⁷⁷ Firar Ljevar, Dujo, parish priest. Personal interview. 28 Aug. 2012

¹⁷⁸ Marić p. 95

Old parish house was built in 1884. Construction works started on 15th September and finished same autumn. Some additional construction works between 1934 and 1938 were carried out. After earthquake some significant changes were applied in 1970 and in 1989¹⁷⁹ also, so nowadays existing building cannot be compared to original one, as this one looks more like everyday house.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

This parish church building is on list of Provisional National Monuments¹⁸⁰.

ORTHODOX CHURCH AND PRIMARY SCHOOL

LOCATION

Buildings location corresponds to end part of Herrengasse, in the vicinity of Military authorities' headquarters in Kaiserstraße. Today, it is crossing of streets of Veselin Masleša and Simo Šolaja. Primary School is in Street of Simo Šolaja N° 1-3.

ORTHODOX CHURCH OF HOLY SPIRIT

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Building was about to be erected in earlier than 1879, but due to occupation crisis and change of authorities, prepared material was used for of constructing Military authorities' headquarters, just across Kaiserstraße¹⁸¹.

Original Turkish sultan's Decree was given in 1860, but due to other circumstances people in Banja Luka waited almost two more decades church to be constructed.

It was rather simple, single nave church with elongated gable roof and single bell tower on western façade. Style corresponds to earliest (and most simple) solutions without the dome and without almost any façade decoration¹⁸². Single accent was bell tower with late baroque cupola; similar examples can be found in Vojvodina, at the time also part of Austro-Hungarian Empire, today Serbia.

Building was in use until 1929 and construction of Orthodox Cathedral of Holy Trinity.

¹⁷⁹ Parish Barlovci. Official web site of Barlovci parish. Web. 15 Aug, 2012
<<http://www.barlovci-zupa.org/>>

¹⁸⁰ List of Provisional National Monuments.

¹⁸¹ Ševo p. 109

¹⁸² Deroko, Aleksandar. *Monumentalna i dekorativna arhitektura u srednjovekovnoj Srbiji*. Beograd: Turistička štampa, 1985, p. 23



Figure 188 Orthodox church of Holy Spirit in close-up view, Military Headquarters building in second plan.

SERBIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Just behind the church, in 1907 new building for Primary school was built. This school, which was attended by girls and boys together, was founded in 1856. Although no clear evidences exist regarding the building in which school operated before 1907, it is sure that it was just transfer from one to new building¹⁸³.

Main façade faces western side and contains all elements needed for understanding the concept. Used project is for sure typical and corresponds to dozens of school buildings built during the Austro-Hungarian period not only in occupied Bosnia, but also in other countries belonging to Empire. Floor plan is H shaped, with completely symmetrical composition: main volume extending through the whole length of building is ended with two building parts extruded in front of the main volume's façade; same move is made in back side façade, making the entrance points in the middle more emphasized.

¹⁸³ "Banja Luka u novijoj istoriji 1878-1945" p. 58



Figure 189 Serbian primary school. View of western façade; photograph taken probably before 1969.



Figure 190 Serbian primary school. View of north-western corner; present condition.



Figure 191 Serbian primary school. View of south-western corner; present condition.

Structure components are simple and include stone walls in cellar, brick walls in floor and wooden construction for floor and roof elements. Walls are plastered and coloured in ocher colour and discretely decorated with white elements, used around windows and on building corners. Also, some wooden decorative elements are used in contact with roof construction points. Overall experience of original design is for sure historicism, but some contradictories lead to doubts: stucco decoration, especially floral, is definitely secession influence. This mix can be justified with explanation that original design¹⁸⁴ and composition was from the end of XIX century, but in this particular case it was implemented under strong influence of secession, resulting like this.

Building has cellar, ground floor and partly usable roof area.

Several changes to original state are recognised: roof ridge straightening, small canopies above the entrance doors and some decorative stucco elements removal.

During the time, building changed several holders. After the school, Serbian centre was there, and now “Kolo srpskih sestara”, Orthodox kindergarten “Anđelak”, Serbian Choir Association “Jedinstvo”. Unlike many other facilities, this one is maintained and preserved in good condition without any strong visible damages.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

Building of “Serbian Primary School” is on list of Provisional National Monuments¹⁸⁵.

ORTHODOX CHURCH DEVOTED TO THE BIRTH OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN REBROVAC

LOCATION

Church was located on eastern entrance in Banja Luka, in lower stream of Vrbas River. Once, it was only small village named Rebrovac, now it is part of the urban environment. Today, location corresponds to crossing of Boulevards of Dukes Petar Bojović and Stepa Stepanović.

¹⁸⁴ Smaller, scaled to be precise, version of this design is introduced in village Gerzovo, near Šipovo, some 90 km southern from Banja Luka. Building, with the exception of side structures that were flat form the back side facade, meaning building has U shape floor plan, was erected in 1882, in the place of one of the oldest non-Muslim school facilities in Bosnia. Also, baseline decoration with stone and plaster, and same white/ocher combination was used. This building is demolished during the last civil war in former Yugoslavia. Author worked on “Tehnički snimak objekta osnovne škole u Gerzovu”, which included: research work, documentation of existing state and reconstruction proposal based on thorough analysis of school building, materials, structure, construction technology and functional elements.

¹⁸⁵ List of Provisional National Monuments.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Just like the church of Holy Spirit, this one was also simple, single nave church, with apse on eastern and one bell tower on western side. It was built in 1885¹⁸⁶. None of the secondary decorations existed, only hidden pilasters that were stretching up to the roof. Besides them, façade plains had classic stucco cover horizontal stripes over the pilasters and bell tower.

Building was damaged in earthquakes in 1969 and later in 1981, and in the end demolished in 1984. On its place today stands contemporary church building.

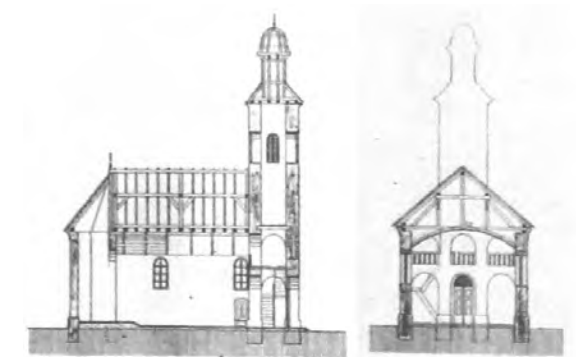


Figure 193 Orthodox church in Rebrovac. Longitudinal and cross sections.

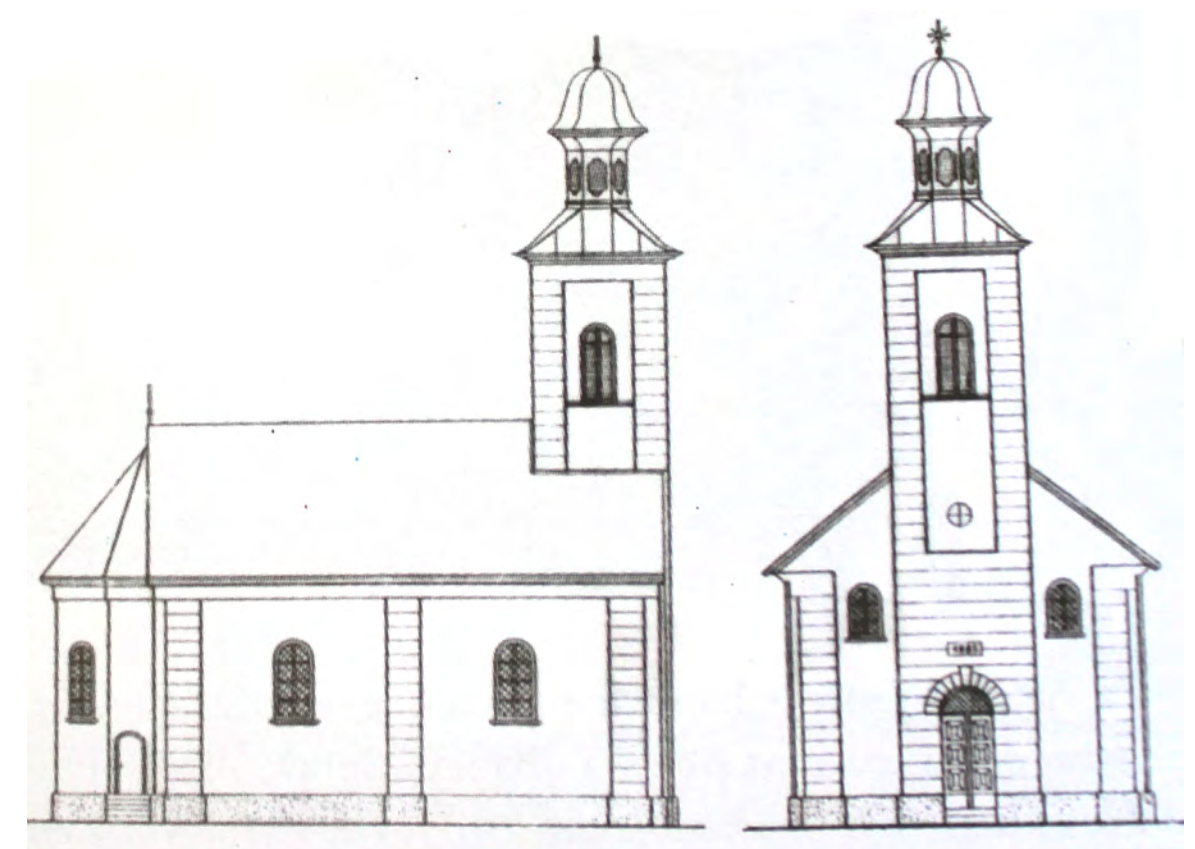


Figure 192 Orthodox church in Rebrovac. Elevation views from north and west.

¹⁸⁶ Ševo p. 128



Figure 194 Orthodox church in Rebrovac; view of north-western corner. Photograph taken probably before 1969.



Figure 195 Orthodox church in Rebrovac; close-up view from east.



Figure 196 Orthodox church in Rebrovac. New church built 1984, present condition.

METROPOLITAN PALACE

LOCATION

Building is located in the beginning of former pedestrian zone that was heading to Military campus Vrbas. Today, site is located on the crossing of Alley of Saint Sava and Street of Metropolitan Bishop Platon. Address is Alley of Saint Sava N° 5.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

In the vicinity of old Orthodox Church of Holy Spirit, just across Kaiserstraße and in the same line with Military Headquarters, Metropolitan Palace for Metropolitan Bishop Evgenije Letica was built.

Project was done in March of 1902 by architect Josip Blažeković, same one that did one of the extensions to Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka. Construction works were completed in 1904¹⁸⁷.

Building is very important for sacral architecture in Banja Luka, as it marked usage start of Serbian-byzantine style in architecture in Banja Luka. Elements used are corresponding to mentioned style guidelines and are combined with decorative plastics, interesting colour combinations making the very successful design. Several layers of decorative elements are used; colour: dark yellow in combination with dark red, white for all secondary plastics elements; cornices between ground floor, first floor and roof; plinth wall; and furthermore archivolts on all windows on side walls, neogothic biforas with Orthodox elements and pointed arch in central corpus and balconies on main and side façade.

¹⁸⁷ Ševo p. 127



Figure 197 Metropolitan Palace. View of main façade; postcard issued in 1907.



Figure 198 Metropolitan Palace. View of main façade from south; present condition.



Figure 199 Metropolitan Palace. View from south-eastern corner; present condition.

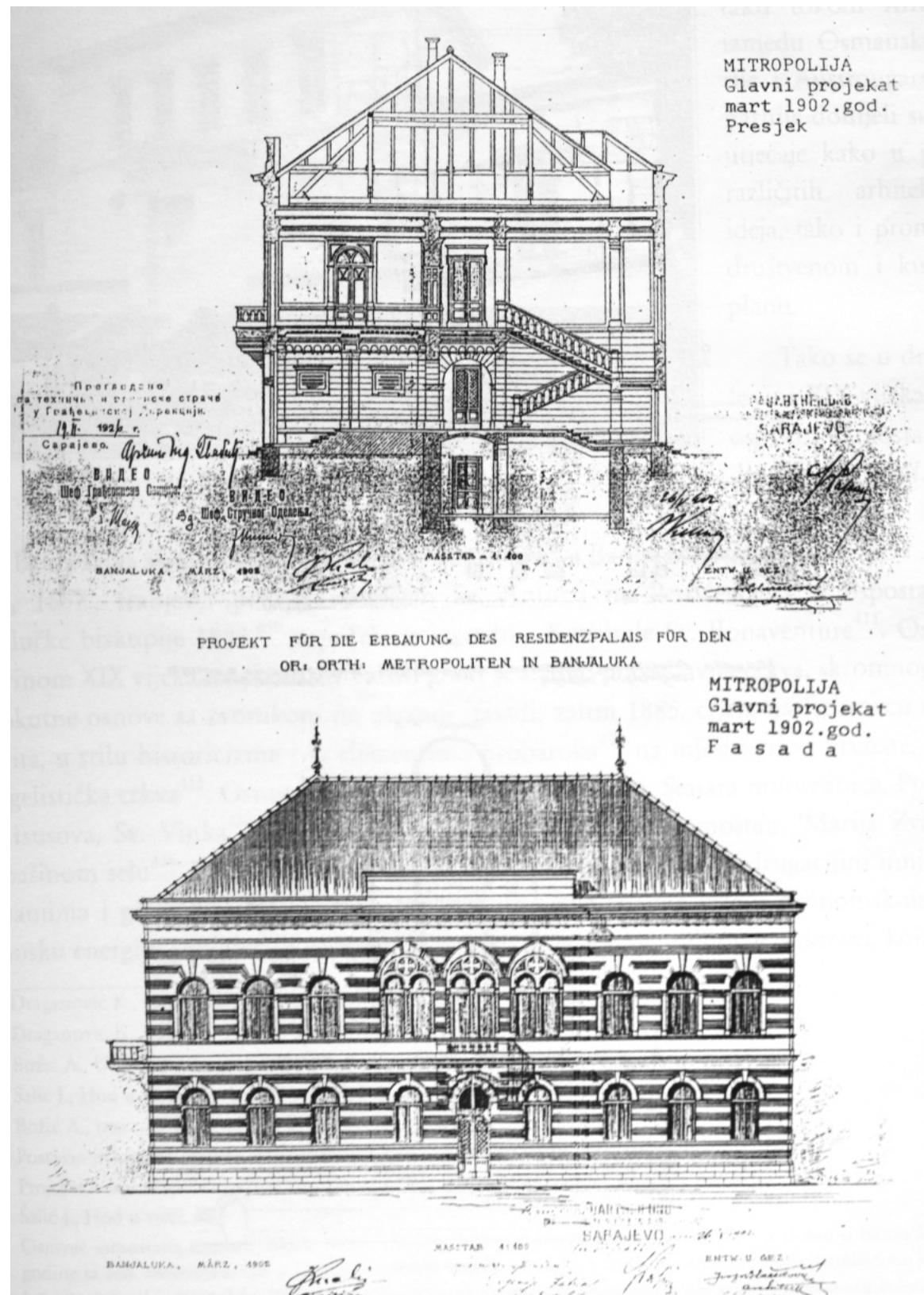


Figure 200 Metropolitan Palace, original project; cross section and elevation view from south.

Building has cellar under the part of foot print, ground and first floor. Structure used is traditional massive: stone and brick founded wall, wooden floor and roof construction and clay tiles.

Architectural language used in this project is rewritten later, in 1929 on project of Orthodox Cathedral designed by Dušan Živanović¹⁸⁸, also in one more church, smaller copy of this one, Holy trinity Church, which is built after WWII in the vicinity of Metropolitan Palace.

PARISH HOUSE AND GERMAN EVANGELISTIC CHURCH

LOCATION

Building is located in the vicinity of former Military hospital complex in Kaiserstraße. Today address is Street Mladena Stojanovića № 4.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Design was done by Ludwig Huber, same architect that built Public Hospital in 1891-1892 in Banja Luka. Project was done in 1895, still under influence by Karl Pařík's historicism background. Huber took one decade more to transfer his design principles from historicism, overwhelmed with neo-renaissance models, to secession¹⁸⁹.

Central corpus has a floor above ground floor, which extended in two side wings making the cascade composition of main

¹⁸⁸ Vidaković, Siniša. *Arhitektura javnih objekata u Banja Luci 1918-1941*. Banja Luka: Akademija umjetnosti Republike Srpske, 2006, p. 27

¹⁸⁹ Dimitrijević p. 84



Figure 201 Metropolitan Palace. Backyard view from south-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 202 Parish house and German Evangelistic church.



Figure 203 Parish house and German Evangelistic church. View of the main façade from north-western corner; present condition.



Figure 204 Parish house and German Evangelistic church. View of the backyard façade from north-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 205 Parish house and German Evangelistic church. Close-up view of main façade decoration, present condition.

façade. Strong plinth existed around the building, but cornices were not that strong as earlier in Huber's design. Entrance was emphasised with new volume extending from the main façade plain, covered with simple tympanum. Corners on each of the volumes are underlined with stone decoration.

Interesting is fact that entrance façade has suffered certain changes, so that now entrance portal doesn't exit, and row of symmetrically displaced windows is added.

Surprisingly, today building is used as an office building and majority of citizens actually are not familiar with its past function.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

Parish house and German Evangelistic Church, as a part of cityscape ensemble in former Kaiserstraße, today streets Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića and Mladena Stojanovića is on list of Provisional National Monuments¹⁹⁰.

3.3.4. MILITARY BUILDINGS

MILITARY AUTHORITIES' HEADQUARTERS (MILITÄRAMTSGEBÄUDE)

LOCATION

Building is located in the end of extension to Herrengasse, on the place where it was connected to Kaiserstraße on triangular square. Today, it is crossing of Street Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića and Alley of Saint Sava. Address is Alley of Saint Sava N° 1.

¹⁹⁰ List of Provisional National Monuments.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

This is one of the first buildings erected by Austro-Hungarian Empire in Banja Luka. As it is marked on Austrian map from 1880-1884, and no new military buildings were built during 1878-1879, it was probably built 1880-1881¹⁹¹, and put into use on 16th April 1881¹⁹². It was built for accommodating Military Headquarters and City Command centre. During the time, it changed several Army regiments and possessors, and in 1972¹⁹³ became the seat of Museum of Bosnian Krajina. Next 20 years kept the name, until 1992 when it was changed to Archive of Republic of Srpska.

Importance of this building's role in city atmosphere is not because of its unique architecture, which it is not, but because of its position and orientation to, in future, two very important streets in Banja Luka. It is located at the end of Street Bana Milosavljevića extension of old Herrengasse, today Street of Veselin Masleša. Its entrance façade and main volume are almost perfectly aligned with axis of Herrengasse, emphasizing the strength and position of this main pedestrian street in Banja Luka. On the other side, it marked whole new story of Kaiserstraße, steering the city expansion in two directions. One, heading north, towards urban villas, Catholic Cathedral complex, Tobacco factory complex, railway station "Kaiserstraße", Military hospital etc., that are still to be built after tracing this building. Also, on the east new expansion axis was developed and buildings like Metropolitan palace and Military campus Vrbas are built.



Figure 206 Military authorities' headquarters; wider area view from Herrengasse. Postcard dated in 1914.



Figure 207 Military authorities' headquarters; close-up view of south-western corner. Postcard dated in 1914.

¹⁹¹ Stix p. 85

¹⁹² Stix, table 8

¹⁹³ Vicić p. 188



Figure 208 Military authorities' headquarters. View of main façade from south, from former Stefani Park; present condition.



Figure 209 Military authorities' headquarters. Close-up view of south-western corner; present condition.



Figure 210 Military authorities' headquarters. View of backyard from north-eastern corner; present condition.

Building has main volume oriented with its longitudinal axis in direction east – west, and facing the main façade towards Herengasse. In the middle, one part is slightly extruded in front of the plain in manner of simple Avant-corps and finished with tympanum decorated with clock. In the back, middle Avant-corps with side wings are created.

Building consists of ground and first floor along with roof zone, containing among others: offices for commander of troop division, division intendant, regiments commander and other officers¹⁹⁴.

Structure solution corresponds to other Austro-Hungarian buildings from that time, especially to typical designs: brick walls and wooden structures for floor spans and roof constructions.

As it is said earlier, a decorative plastic almost does not exist. Only simple window decorations and tympanum as primar element are used, which is understandable concerning the time and purposes of the building.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

Archive of Republic of Srpska is on list of Provisional National Monuments¹⁹⁵, while its collections are on list of Permanent National Monuments¹⁹⁶ as a tangible movable good.

MILITARY CAMPUS VRBAS (VRBAS KASERNE)

LOCATION

Military campus Vrbas is located in the end of former pedestrian zone, Street of Banja Luka field, which was stretching from Military authorities' headquarters on the east, towards Vrbas River. Today, pedestrian zone is named Alley of Saint Sava, and Military campus "Vrbas" is area known as University City, or just Campus. Official address is Boulevard of duke Petar Bojović N° 1A.

North-western from the site, former Military hospital complex and Monument to fallen soldiers in 1878 are located.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

No clear evidences exist when first military campus was erected here, but for sure some military facilities were here even before 1863, which can be seen in map from the period before Austro-Hungarian regiment. Visual analysis clearly gives conclusion that Austro-Hungarian army rebuilt the complex and formed it according to general guidelines for the contemporary military facilities¹⁹⁷. It still remains unclear which of the old Turkish buildings were retained, if any were at all, but campus was for sure the home for infantry and artillery garrisons¹⁹⁸.

¹⁹⁷ Detailed information, building regulations and construction headlines referring to military buildings and other facilities for those purposes can be found in: Bluntfehli, F. *Gebäude für Verwaltung, Rechtspflege und Gesetzgebung; Militärbauten. T. 4, Entwerfen, Anlage und Einrichtung der Gebäude, Halbbd. 7.* Darmstadt: Diehl, 1887,
¹⁹⁸ Stix p. 83



Figure 211 Military campus Vrbas. View of entrance alley; postcard issued in 1908.



Figure 212 Military campus Vrbas. View one of the typical buildings; postcard issued in 1900.

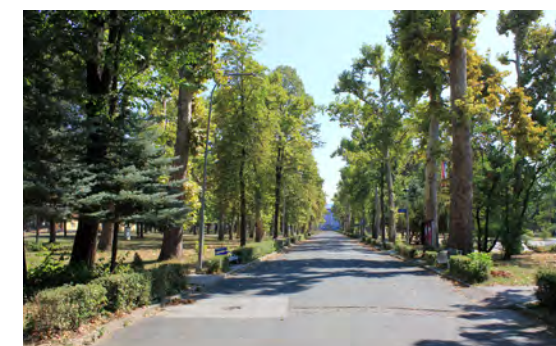


Figure 213 Military campus Vrbas. Entrance alley to new University campus; present condition.

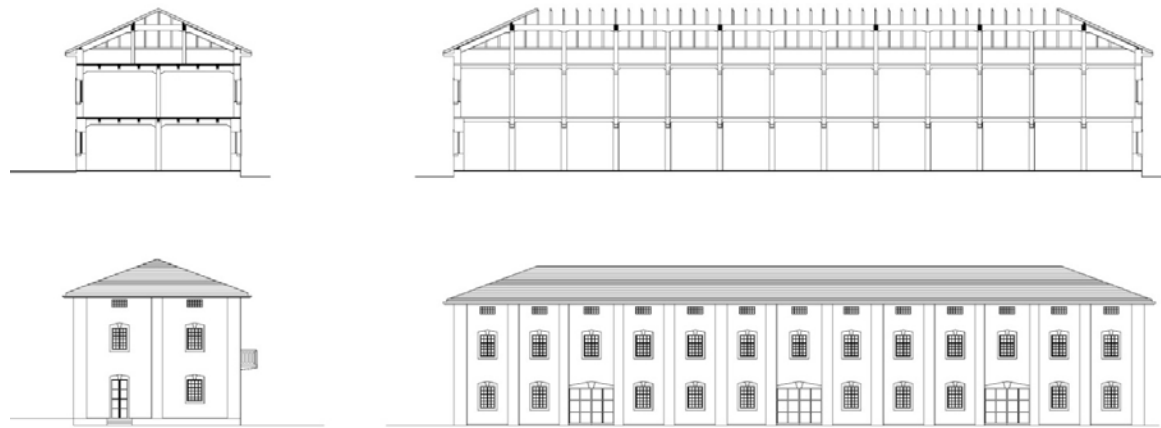


Figure 214 “Teresa” building warehouse. Cross and longitudinal sections, elevation views from south and west, respectively.

Orthogonal disposition and typical projects for solid buildings were used. Some of them are destroyed, but one, like “Teresa” is preserved in more or less original shape, with exception of internal reinforcements after earthquake in 1969. Others are totally remodelled and redesigned to adapt functional organization for University campus, in which context this re-usage can be analysed as one model of industrial archaeology.



Figure 216 View one of the typical barracks; present condition.



Figure 217 “Teresa” building. View from north-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 215 Military hospital complex. Postcard issued in 1900.

MILITARY HOSPITAL COMPLEX (K. U K. TRUPPENSPITAL)

LOCATION

Military hospital complex was located near the railway station “Kaiserstraße”, on the northern side, down the Kaiserstraße. Today, location is known as “Mladen Stojanović Park”.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Construction of this complex began in October 1878, after the occupation troops entered Banja Luka. They were completed on 1st march 1879. In total, eight barracks were build, six for patients and two for administration and kitchen. Barracks retained their function at least until 1918¹⁹⁹, and were not torn down before 1936 as they are visible in map from that time. Unless there were some particular activities in the site in the years before and during the WWII, it could be assumed that complex survived until the end of the war. After the War, when Bosnia and Herzegovina became republic belonging to Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, military system experienced significant restructuring. It was probably the time when the barracks were torn down. No architectural values are distinguished within this complex, but most important part of it remained in the site.

As it was fairly big complex, for the purposes of comfortable recuperation of military personnel treated in the hospital, park zone with significant tree holdings was designed. In the middle of the complex, there was ice warehouse camouflaged in an artificial hill with trees over it. After the barracks demolition, park, with its hill in the centre became the most attractive green area in Banja Luka.

Furthermore, park has to be analysed as a part of whole cityscape ensemble of former Kaiserstraße, today streets Mladena Stojanovića and Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića, which is on list of Provisional National Monuments²⁰⁰.



Figure 218 Military hospital complex. Only remaining part of complex: ice storage bunker; present condition.



Figure 219 Military hospital complex. Southern part of the park.



Figure 220 Military hospital complex. Central part of the park.

¹⁹⁹ Mikić p. 372

²⁰⁰ List of Provisional National Monuments.

3.3.5. PRIVATE HOUSES



Figure 221 Villas on Kaiserstraße; view from northern side of Kaiserstraße, towards centre. Photograph taken in 1905.



Figure 222 Villas on Kaiserstraße; detail of new tree alley.

Shaping the far north part of Kaiserstraße, that was stretching from Military authorities' headquarters towards the Military hospital complex and railway station "Kaiserstraße" began with planting long alley of acacia trees. Actions driven by general baron von Joelson, garrison commander of the Banja Luka, gave the city thousands new trees. Until 1885 it was already more than 17 km of new alleys with 4714 trees planted²⁰².

Although this part of city was already structured and more or less organized with traditional oriental hotel facility "Bojića han"²⁰³, it was still the place where it was manageable to carry out western concept of urban planning system, never seen in Banja Luka before. Structuring the Kaiserstraße from 1858 helped a lot in preparing the location for new set of villas and other industrial, sacral and different public facilities, which are by the way described in earlier chapters of the work. Road led further towards Gradiška and was in full operation even before 1862²⁰⁴.

Some of the main guidelines are mutual for each of the eleven villas built in a row: they are all more or less designed like traditional summer houses built in Austria in late XIX century, with broad use of wood for balconies, porches and decoration elements, plain clay tiles on complex roofs, central position on the site lot and back entry from street of lower importance, today Street of Petar Kočić.

VILLAS IN KAISERSTRASSE²⁰¹ (KAISERSTRASSE VILLAGEGEND)

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND

Although this part of city was already structured and more or less organized with traditional oriental hotel facility "Bojića han"²⁰³, it was still the place where it was manageable to carry out western concept of urban planning system, never seen in Banja Luka before. Structuring the Kaiserstraße from 1858 helped a lot in preparing the location for new set of villas and other industrial, sacral and different public facilities, which are by the way described in earlier chapters of the work. Road led further towards Gradiška and was in full operation even before 1862²⁰⁴.

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Description and short analysis with the most important accents starts with southern side of Kaiserstraße, from the first villa in the vicinity of Military authorities' headquarters and Catholic cathedral complex. Numeration according to old, Kaiserstraße is not relevant for this topic, so closer location details will be given with actual street names and numbers.

From the architectural style analysis point of view, this group of houses can also be compared to one fairly large group of mainly private houses built during the last decade of XIX century all around the country, primarily in Sarajevo. In literature, names for these styles are "Alpine style", "Swiss style" or "National style". Most prominent detail characteristic for this style group is massive use of wood for decorative and structural purposes. Something similar can be found on preserved late Gothic town halls in Central Europe. Wood is used in two ways: first is structural role on higher stories, where wood is left visible on façade plains, second one is separate use for whole systems, like balconies, roof towers and profiles, entrance porches²⁰⁵.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

This ensemble of urban villas is, along with other buildings and facilities in Streets Mladen Stojanović and King Petar I Karađorđević, former Kaiserstraße, on list of Provisional National Monuments²⁰⁶.

PRIEST ANTON ĐURIČIĆ'S VILLA

First villa in row was first listed in Land property Register as house owned by priest Anton Đuričić in 1899²⁰⁷. Its adress is Street of King Petar I Karađorđević N° 121.



Figure 223 Kaiserstraße. Close-up view on alley.



Figure 224 Kaiserstraße. Part of the street now named Street of King Petar I; present condition.

201 Ševo p. 133-137
202 Ševo p. 126
203 "Han" or "konaklama" is traditional Ottoman structure containing stable for horses, small hotel and restaurant facilities and house for the owner
204 Ballif, Philipp. *Das Straßenwesen in Bosnien und der Hercegovina*. Wien: Philipp Ballif, 1903, p. 16

205 Krzović p. 29-30
206 List of Provisional National Monuments.
207 Ševo p. 132



Figure 225 Priest Anton Đuričić's villa. View of the south-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 226 Priest Anton Đuričić's villa. View of the southern façade; present condition.

During the last decades of XX century it was place of life and creative work of Vlado Milošević, famous composer from Banja Luka. Now, house exists as a part of exhibition of Museum of Republic of Srpska, specially dedicated to Vlado Milošević.

Its present state represents the most of original design with elevated side entrance porch, discrete ornaments around windows, horizontal sections on plain façade and simple fractured roof.

IDA MIHANOVIĆ'S VILLA

This villa was listed in 1893 as ownership of Ida Mihanović. It is located in Street of King Petar I Karađorđević N° 123. It is now in ownership of Catholic Church, precisely its organization "Centre for life and family".

Its present state does not represent earlier condition of all used elements, as it is now under reconstruction and reparation. In spite of plaster destruction and some structural works, ornamental details like wooden gable triangles and stones arches below the ground floor, above the basement are visible. Present condition shows us also ground "layer" of construction: stone walls in basement, brick walls above the ground and wooden floor construction.



Figure 227 Ida Mihanović's villa. View of the eastern façade; present condition.



Figure 228 Ida Mihanović's villa. View of the north-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 229 General Wilhelm Stockmann's villa. View of the southern façade; present condition.



Figure 230 General Wilhelm Stockmann's villa. View of the eastern façade; present condition.

GENERAL WILHELM STOCKMANN'S VILLA

Next villa was first owned by general Stockmann and listed in Registry in 1898. However, some other sources leads to information that nuns belonging to order of Adorers of the Blood of Christ had their branch, Mary the Helper, on this address in a rented house in 1887. After short period of nationalization and forced seizing after WWII, house is returned in their property and thoroughly reconstructed; works finished on 27th October 1976²⁰⁸. Now it is the seat of Caritas. Address is Street of King Petar I Karađorđević N° 125.

It gives us rich presentation of all elements used in villas, as mentioned: wood especially, on elevated balcony, garden zone and entrance porch. Latest works preserved other elements like basic ornamental design, wooden elements below the roof eaves and garden design.

XENOFON ZITA'S VILLA

This property, owned by notable Czech citizen, does not exist anymore; on its place today stands office building of national radio service. Only cross referencing of old maps and actual ones gives us information that old Zita's house had same footprint. It was listed in Registry in 1898 and address is Street of King Petar I Karađorđević N° 127.



Figure 231 Site on which Xenofon Zita's villa was; present condition.

²⁰⁸ Marić p. 594



Figure 232 Zanfa Milić's villa. View of the south-eastern corner; present condition.

ZANFA MILIĆ'S VILLA

This villa is located in Street of King Petar I Karađorđević N° 131 and registered in 1898. Today it is in ownership of Orthodox Church, Eparchy Banja Luka.

Like other villas, it has named characteristics, wooden elements, façade ornaments and appropriate position on site, except new, odd details: latest reconstruction provided some dormers with rounded outlines in roof zone.

JOHANN DROBIL'S VILLA

Villa located in Street of King Petar I Karađorđević N° 133 is recorded in Register in 1898. Today it is in private property.

It has strange combination of historicisms: neo-renaissance geometry, main details, balconies, rhythm and neo-baroque Avant-corps with rich details on stepwise shaped wall outline.



Figure 234 Johann Drobil's villa. View of south-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 233 Zanfa Milić's villa. View of the north-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 235 Johann Drobil's villa. View of north-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 236 Villa N°7. View of the north-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 237 Friedrich Clummer's villa. View of the south-eastern corner; present condition.

VILLA N°7 AND FRIEDRICH CLUMMER'S VILLA

Except one demolished villa, these two suffered largest amount of changes to original state. All details, like hidden pilasters, arches above windows and wall decorations are neglected during the reconstructions, and demolished completely.

First villa is located in Street of King Petar I Karađorđević N° 135-137 and registered in 1898, while Klummer's one is on N° 139 and registered in 1898. Additionally, the last one is the very last villa on this stretch of Kaiserstraße, as it is interrupted here with railway line segment that led from station "Kaiserstraße", which is just across the street, to station "Banja Luka City".

FAMILY MATIČEVIĆ'S VILLA

In the extension of former Kaiserstraße; this street part is today named Street of Mladen Stojanović, three more villas were built. First one, in Street of Mladen Stojanović N° 1, is registered in 1903. Now is in private property.

Design has preserved rather basic details and prime shape. Avant-corps is in the corner, emphasizing the corner lot position and opening to small piazza that is formed around Kaiserstraße and railway crossing. Besides that, it has interesting roof towers and steep roof plains linked to ground with wooden details provided on balconies.



Figure 238 Family Matičević's villa. View of the eastern façade; present condition.



Figure 239 Family Rutz's villa. View of eastern façade; present condition.

FAMILY RUTZ'S VILLA

Among all villas in row, this one, located in Street of Mladen Stojanović N° 3, is certainly in best condition. It was registered in 1903 and owned by family Rutz. Now is in private property.

Latest reconstruction works refreshed all used details, pointed roof towers, plain clay tiles on roof, rich wall decoration, balconies and porches.

ZANFA MILIĆ'S VILLA

Another villa owned by Zanfa Milić is located in Street of Mladen Stojanović N° 5, and is last private villa located in this ensemble. It is registered in 1902. Now, like her first villa, is owned by Orthodox Church and is used for housing.



Figure 241 Zanfa Milić's villa. View of the north-eastern corner; present condition.



Figure 240 Family Rutz's villa. View of north-eastern corner; present condition.

It is one of a kind in the street, as it contains far more different elements and design principles. However, it is located on lot and proportioned like the other ones. Main volume is divided on horizontal zones with strong, stucco made, lines and cornices between floors and roof. Central volume is emphasised using Avant-corps, windows are same, but without horizontal divisions.

HERRENGASSE²⁰⁹

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND

As it is described in wider context of Banja Luka, former Herrengasse was and still is the main pedestrian street in the city. Its origins, in today's shape, are a bit older than Austro-Hungarian regime in Bosnia, but projects and general design is completely implemented in that time.

First and last marker, that set the position of the street were built in 1863 and 1855²¹⁰.

On the line of Kaiserstraße, traced and built 1858-1860, one of the first erected buildings was "Albania", house of important and wealthy merchandized Tomo Radulović. Dated in 1863²¹¹, none of its architectural elements are worth of special analysis, but its position and orientation contributed to further phases of this micro location. That corner, beginning of Herrengasse is one of the most prominent parts of city centre. It still holds name from that time, "Kastl's corner", according to merchandized Kastl, who rented ground floor of "Albania".

Similar architectural language, oriented towards Bosnian house, had building where, among the other institutions, "Serbian library" had its seat. It was located down the Herrengasse and built in 1855²¹², also by Radulović. In-between, two rows of poor wooden structures were built forming western concept of linear commercial zone, unlike the oriental, that usually formed block structure covered under one roof. Later, those structures have been replaced with new ones, mostly existing today.



Figure 242 "Albania", view from the southern side, towards Kaiserstraße on the left and Herrengasse on the right.



Figure 243 Family Brammer's pharmacy and "Serbian library", from left to right; view from the northern side of Herrengasse. Photograph taken 1891.

209 Ševo p. 104-108

210 Ševo p. 81

211 Mikić p. 336

212 Vicić p. 120

However, these two, starting point buildings, do not exist anymore, as they are demolished and on their places another important buildings were erected: first, on Library's place in 1891 café "Balkan" was erected, than in 1930 was demolished and "Banate Banja Luka administration" building was erected in 1932²¹³, and second, after WWII²¹⁴, precisely 1957, one commercial high-rise building was constructed on "Albania's" place.

Official name is Street of Veselin Masleša.

HERITAGE PROTECTION LEVEL

This ensemble of buildings in former Herrengasse, today Street of Veselin Masleša, is on Provisional list of national monuments.



Figure 245 Café "Balkan"; view from the northern side of Herrengasse. Photograph taken between 1891 and 1930.



Figure 246 Herrengasse today. View towards south.

EASTERN FAÇADE SIDE

Speaking of style and architectural language, café "Balkan" certainly set the bar for decoration and approach to all buildings in Herrengasse erected afterwards. It was built in the same time, 1891, when Railway station City was constructed²¹⁵. Another neo-renais-



Figure 244 Herrengasse, eastern facade side; elevation view from east.

213 Vidaković 2011, p. 45

214 Ševo p. 81

215 Husedžinović p. 205

sance building, standing next to "Balkan" was pharmacy of family Brammer. Both buildings were destructed in 1930 due to "Banate Banja Luka administration" building construction.

Next two buildings, existing nowadays, are buildings of families Pilipović and Pejaković, designed again in historicism spirit. Some elements, like fake stone decoration are neo-renaissance, while window ornaments and cornices are neo-baroque. Buildings host now two commercial shops and administration offices.

In extension to these buildings, next two are built in secession manner. First one was built in 1903 and was owned by family Betunac, while second one was owned by family Jović. They have rich floral decoration in first floor zone, while ground floor is not ornamented, except fake stone divisions. Especially Betunac house has interesting wall decorations, comparable to Viennese secession.

Next house in this row is built in 1899, again in neo-renaissance manner and was owned by Isaac Salomon Poljokan. It has symmetrical design of main façade, with balcony above the main entrance. It is probably designed in the same time as Knežić's house, just on the opposite side of street, as both houses have mutual elements: balustrades, fake stone divisions, tympanums above the windows on floor etc.



Figure 247 Houses Jović and Betunac on far left and right sides, elevation view from east.



Figure 249 Houses Pejaković and Pilipović; elevation view from east.



Figure 248 Houses Pejaković and Pilipović; present condition.



Figure 250 House Betunac; present condition.



Figure 251 Houses Löchner, Poljokan and Jović house on the far left; present condition.

Last house in this row, also preserved today, is house owned by Otton Löchner, built in 1893. It has not so rich decoration motives: simple arched windows in ground floor, rectangular ones with stucco decoration on first floor and cornices in same height as Poljokan's house.



Figure 253 Houses Löchner and Poljokan; elevation view from east.



Figure 252 Herrengasse. View from Brückner house: on the far left houses Löchner and Poljokan; photograph taken before 1908.

WESTERN FAÇADE SIDE

Important building on this side is house owned by family Stričević. Now, there is famous restaurant and tavern. It has secession window decoration and typical corner design with onion dome on top of intersection of façades. It also marks the position of Street of King Alfonso XIII, where were interesting house designs, demolished during the last century.



Figure 254 Herrengasse, western facade side; elevation view from west.

Next to Stričević house there is one big house owned by Mara Delić. This house is the largest in Herrengasse; it has strong, maybe the best, neo-renaissance design, with all elements included: fake stone divisions on ground floor, small triangular tympanums above the first floor windows and two fairly large roof dormers that are emphasizing the entrance to backyard.

House standing next to Delić's house was originally in ownership by family Ugrenović, but there are no sufficient evidences to confirm connection between original single floor house and the one that is standing there today.

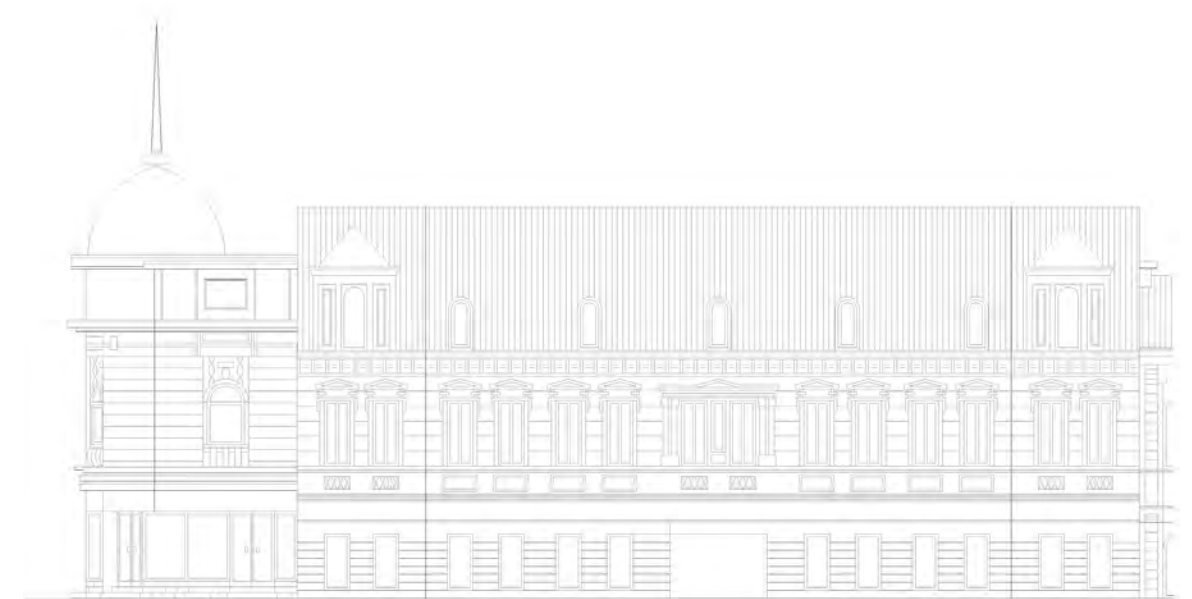


Figure 255 Houses Stričević and Delić; elevation view from west.



Figure 256 Stričević house in the middle and Delić house next to it on the right; present condition.



Figure 257 Delić house on the left and house on place of Ugrenović house on the far right; present condition.

Penultimate house on the eastern side of street is house built in 1881, in ownership of Bernath Brückner and his successors Schnitzler and Kohn. It has discrete neo-renaissance decoration in ground floor zone, done with fake stone divisions, than floor and crown cornices with small arcades on the top.

Last house, from Austro-Hungarian period, in this row was originally owned by sisters Knežić. It has similar decoration as house next to it. Single accent is the small balcony above the passage to backyard, with significant amount of decorations on balustrade and console beams.



Figure 258 Houses Brückner and Knežić; elevation view from west.



Figure 259 Herrengasse. Brückner house; photograph taken 1930.



Figure 261 Brückner house in the middle, present condition.



Figure 260 Herrengasse, first house on the right is house owned by sisters Knežić. Photograph taken after 1908.



Figure 262 Knežić house on the far right, present condition.

In the northern extension to Herrengasse new street line is heading towards the Military authorities' headquarters. In the first section of this street, today named Street of Ban Milosavljević, were located, on the eastern side two important buildings commercial house in ownership of Mirko Jović and further hotel "Austria" built in 1896, owned by Jefto Masleša. In this, Jović's house, was another prominent café, café "Elit". On the opposite side, there was unregulated site, that will later be used for new Orthodox church.



Figure 263 Hotel "Austria" and café "Elit", view towards Salvatorgasse.

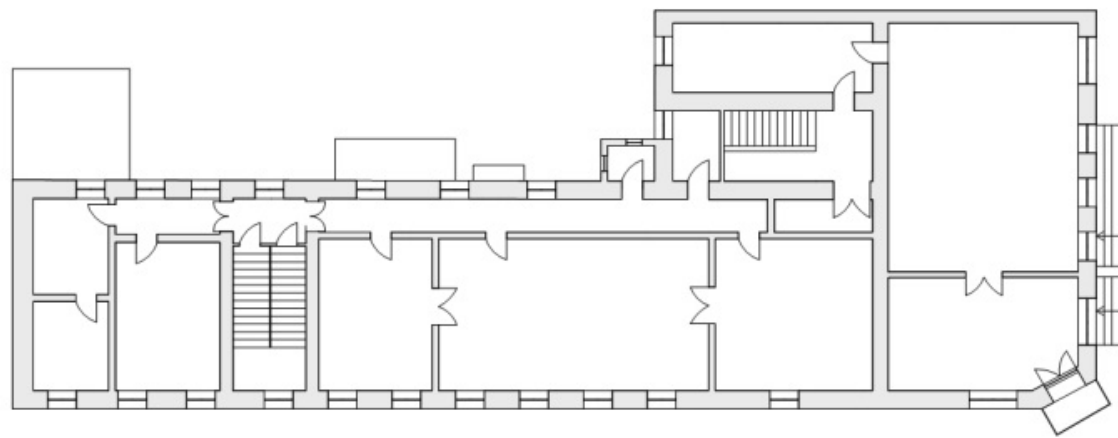


Figure 264 House Milanović; ground floor plan.

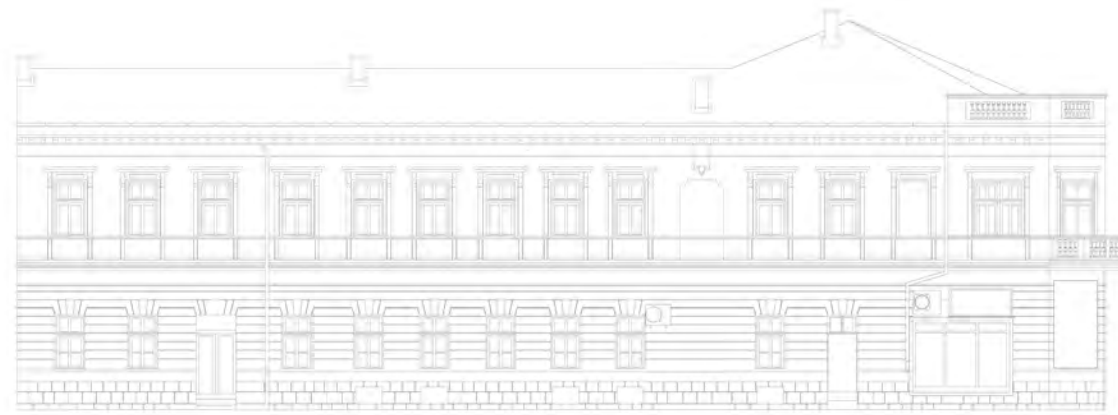


Figure 265 House Milanović; elevation view from north.



Figure 266 House Milanović; elevation view from west.

216 Ševo p. 110

Another row of interesting houses was formed, between “Balkan” and “Military authorities’ headquarters”, but not many are preserved. A couple of them like Rudovitz and Milanović houses exist today, but due to demolition of the other houses in the row they cannot be observed and analysed in original context. Rudovitz house is built in 1893²¹⁶, and Milanović sometime later. They both have neo-renaissance design background. Present condition is extremely poor and level of damage is high, both on construction and decoration details.



Figure 267 Houses Milanović and Rutovitz. View towards southern part of Herrengasse; photograph taken from Stefani Park in front of Military authorities’ headquarters.



Figure 268 Houses Milanović and Rutovitz, view towards southern part of Herrengasse.



Figure 269 House Milanović. View of north-western corner; present condition.



Figure 270 House Milanović. View of northern façade; present condition.

VILLA HUSEDŽINOVIĆ

LOCATION

Villa is located in the northern part of old Lower Šeher, in the vicinity of Ferhadija Mosque, Tsar’s School and Kiraet-hana. Its backyard is oriented towards Vrbas River. Today, address is Slavka Rodića N° 34.



Figure 271 Villa Husedžinović; original sketch done by Josip Vancaš.

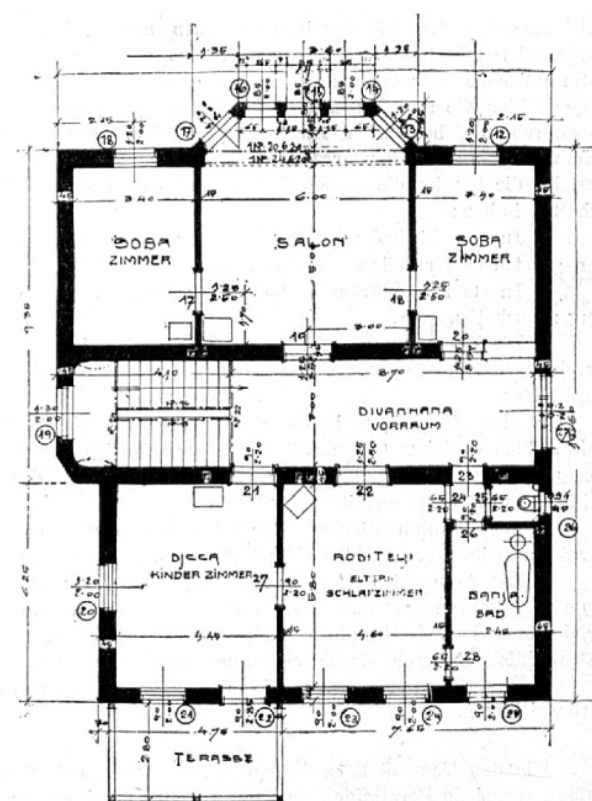
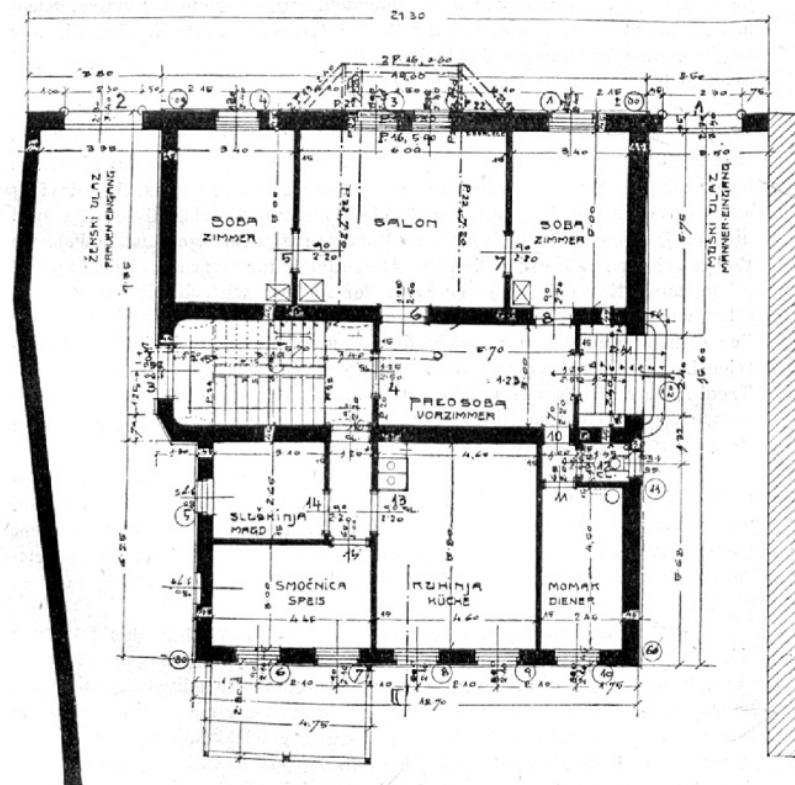


Figure 272 Villa Husedžinović; ground and first floor plan.

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND

Villa for mayor of Banja Luka, Hamidaga Husedžinović, is one of the most important examples of neo-traditional style, later named “Bosnian style” in architecture. There are many opposing opinions about this topic, given by different art historians and architects that did comprehensive research works. However, in order to understand the broader image, some facts and personal perception will be presented.

Josip Vancaš, one of the most important foreign architects in Bosnia, and certainly person that had enormous influence to architectural production, first in Sarajevo, than in the rest of the country, was the first to promote the name “Bosnian style” in 1911. Name was actually in use from 1910 when it replaced “pseudo-Moorish style” for design principles that combined, until then never seen, concepts of Islam and oriental architecture on one side and secession guidelines on the other²¹⁷. Vancaš strongly emphasised importance of traditional Bosnian architecture that could be seen on remained buildings from Ottoman period, mainly single family houses for rich Turkish families. Yet, style combined different secession details with overall Bosnian traditional house, making this hybrid model unique.

DESCRIPTION

House Husedžinović is designed in 1911²¹⁸ and built in 1913²¹⁹ on the west side of Kastel close to Vrbas River and still exists there. This part of city was not developed by Austro-Hungarian authorities and has preserved spontaneous construction manner, inherited from Ottoman era.

Design has similar approach and conceptual details like Landesbank branches: high plinth zone made in stone, archivolt on windows, roof dormer, oriel bay window, and also traditional garden oriented to Vrbas River making the compact ensemble along with side entrance gateways and walls around the site.

One thing has to be emphasised: although it may seem that house is pure facsimile reconstruction of traditional Bosnian house, it certainly is not. It is for sure attempt to set the traditional framework in the borders of contemporary architecture from beginning of XX century, without losing any of the characteristics of “genius loci”.

²¹⁷ Vidaković 2011, p. 170

²¹⁸ “Familienwohnhaus des Herrn Hamidaga Husedjinovic in Banja Luka.” Der Bautechniker, Volume 25 (1915): p. 193-194

²¹⁹ Krzović p. 227

STRUCTURE

Structure properties are inherited from traditional Turkish house from Bosnia, and adapted to newer systems of construction and newer materials technology. Structure consists of cellar, ground floor, first floor and small attic zone.

Structure is simple; cellar is made out of stone, ground floor zone is made out of bricks and stone in plinth area, while first floor is made out of bricks only. Walls are 50 cm thick.



Figure 273 Villa Husedžinović. View of north-western façade; present condition.



Figure 274 Villa Husedžinović. View of south-eastern corner from backyard; present condition.



Figure 275 Villa Husedžinović. View of side women passage; present condition.

Floor and roof structures are also made out of wooden elements. Backyard porch, attached to house, was made out of wood, but due to low quality of material, it was demolished in and replaced with concrete.

MATERIALS

Three materials are dominant: ground floor zone, along with entrance gateways is covered with stone blocks; first floor zone is plastered and painted in combination of white and green colour. Other decorative elements are wooden.

FUNCTION

Inner organization partly retained one of Turkish house rules: separation between men and women zone and that is why courtyard has two entrances, right one for women and the left for men. This division is not identical as original Turkish, because zones are connected with “mabejn”. Functional disposition allows normal contact inside the house.

House has three saloons for women and three for men. Saloons for men are: Arab room, guys’ room and office. Saloons for women are: women’s “divanhana”, pink saloon, and girls’ room.²²⁰

“Divanhana” is the only room that preserved its original interior design, which represents unique connection of traditional elements and imported furniture directly from Vienna. The oldest part of furniture is the standing clock with German engraving: “Die Zeit ist Geld”. Interesting floral decoration can be seen on upper wall zones and ceiling, which are the rare examples of preserved “al secco” decoration done in secession style in Bosnia.

Arab room is also interesting. It is however bad because it is removed from house; in 1958 it became part of permanent collection of Museum of Bosnian Krajina, today Museum of Republic of Srpska. Except the traditional Bosnian rugs, originally named “ćilim”, everything was designed in Moorish and Persian style. Furniture is imported from Cairo and delivered via Vienna.

Pink saloon is not preserved anymore. According to existing information and available photos some references can be given; after the owner’s death, it was exported to Dubrovnik, Croatia, its main parts are chairs and “S” chair with obvious Art Nouveau influence.



Figure 276 Villa Husedžinović; “divanhana” detail.



Figure 277 Villa Husedžinović; “divanhana” detail.



Figure 278 Villa Husedžinović; Arab room detail.

220 Bušatlić, Lejla. “The transformation of the oriental-type urban house in post-Ottoman Bosnia and Herzegovina”. Proceedings of the international conference: “Centres and peripheries in Ottoman architecture: rediscovering a Balkan heritage” 22-24th April 2010, Sarajevo. Sarajevo: Cultural Heritage without borders, 2010, p. 122-135



Figure 279 Villa Husedžinović; furniture in style of Louis XV, “pink saloon”.

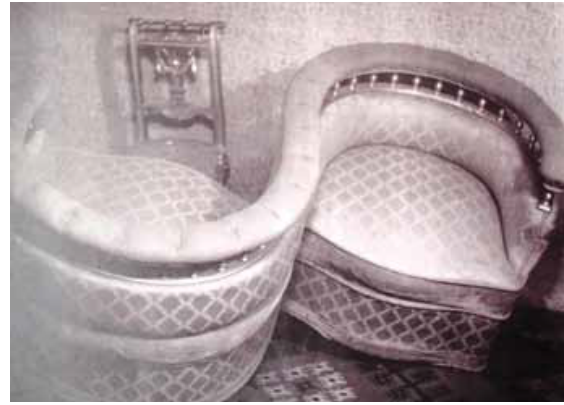


Figure 280 Villa Husedžinović; furniture in style of Louis XV, “pink saloon”.

PRESENT CONDITION

Considering the fact that house is neither under protection nor on any of the lists of protected heritage, it has preserved satisfying amount of its original design. This however is not general comment, because current owners had several add-ons and structural changes done, mainly in garden sections²²¹.

Environment has certainly changed a lot through the decades, but overall atmosphere of unplanned and spontaneous urban matrix is still there.

Recently, wider context and image of the urban ensemble is destroyed with new structures like Orthodox church, big housing projects and supermarket place, just across the street.

VILLA BOŽIĆ



Figure 281 Villa Božić; view of north-western corner. Photograph taken between 1933 and 1941.

LOCATION

Building was located in Salvatorgasse, street later named Fra Grge Martića at N° 34, now named Serbian Street. Site is located in vicinity of Catholic monastery complex of Sisters of Mercy and parish church devoted to Quest of Blessed Virgin Mary.

²²¹ Unofficially, one of the current owners wants to strip off the roof and construct one more story. Due to fact that the other owner is opposing the will, construction works are stopped. This information is obtained during unofficial interview with one of the owners.

HISTORICAL DATA AND BACKGROUND

Villa Božić was one of the best representatives of later secession style, which was exempted of floral and decorative motives, in Banja Luka²²². It was designed for Ivan Božić, wood merchandiser. Architect from Zagreb, Rudolf Lubynski did the project; it remains unknown when exactly, but for sure, building is completed and listed in Land Register in 1913.

Later on, it was sold to Mara Mitrov, whose family was in possession until 1929, when it became temporary residence of Governor Svetislav Milosavljević. When Governor Palace was built in 1932, “Kolo srpskih sestara” started using the house as their seat. During the WWII, it became the seat of Schwäbisch-Deutscher Kulturbund. In the after war period, several different institution found their offices there, like Red Cross Organization or Welfare centre²²³.

Earthquake in 1969 made some damages to roof and secondary structure elements; according to basic analysis, it was not in the amount that should discourage authorities to do reconstruction works, but it did. Then, self-demolition process started and during the decades, house was more and more crumbling, and external factors, like weather factors, just “improved” the process.

In 2002 building is demolished completely and torn down. It is only the fence and columns with concrete spheres that remained standing in memory to this house.

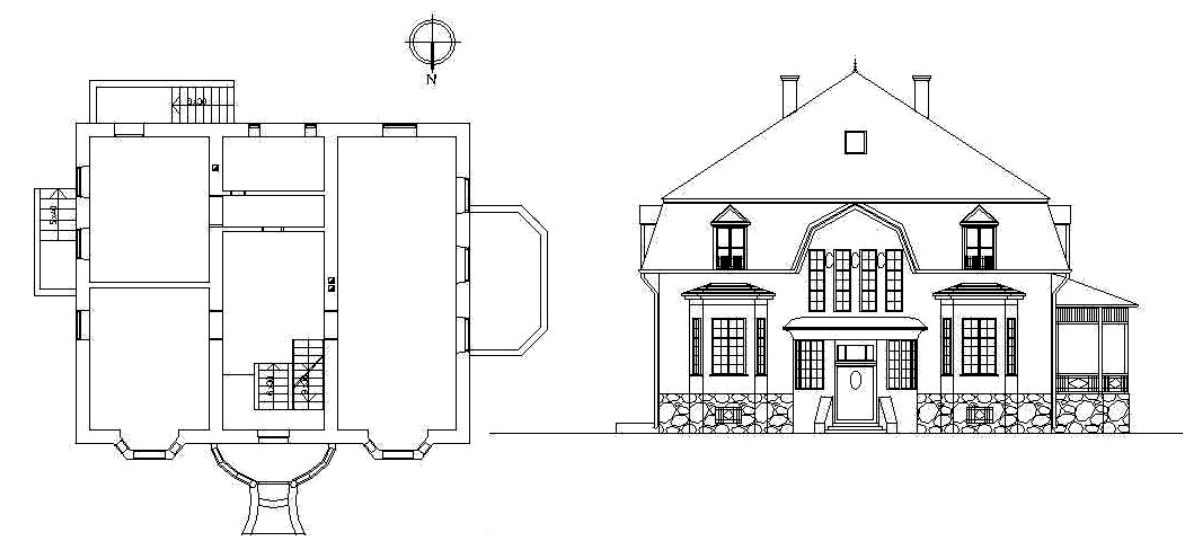


Figure 282 Villa Božić; ground floor plan and elevation view from north.

²²² Krzović p. 128

²²³ Cvijić, Siniša, Tijana Glamočić and Milovan Kotur. Facsimile Reconstruction of Villa Božić with the Application of Energy Efficiency Measures. Banja Luka: Environmental Protection Fund of Republika Srpska Banja Luka, p. 4



Figure 283 Villa Božić. View of northern façade; photograph taken 1989.



Figure 284 Villa Božić; view of north-western corner. Photograph taken 1991.



Figure 285 Villa Božić. Former building lot, view of north-western corner; present condition.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

First project's headline was symmetrical positioning on the site. House was slightly detached, in order to provide front yard and space to observe the house its entirety. The other way, it would be aligned with other buildings in Salvatorgasse and would not allow perceiving the design.

House is also known as "Red house" because of its original paint work on façade.

Entrance, northern façade, is the focal point of this secession inspired design. Central axis is emphasised with gable wall stretching into the polygonal roof line and round balcony supported by columns. Vertical element displacement follows the language on the side walls: two bays in ground floor with strong vertical windows and roof dormers are used. Same dormers are placed on all four sides of polygonal mansard roof. A bit of "Bosnian house" atmosphere is added on western façade, oriented to neighbour house, with wooden terrace and decorated canopy removed after WWII.

Ground floor contained rooms, kitchen and pantry, as well as utility zone accessed directly from the backyard. Centrally positioned staircase led to four rooms, bathroom and toiled in the roof zone. It was designed to be single family house, but as it was shown, due to external factors, house was taken over by several different clients that had required other functions.

3.3.6. MONUMENTS

MONUMENT DEVOTED TO AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS FALLEN IN 1878 (MILITÄR MONUMENT 1878)

LOCATION

Monument is located between the Boulevard of Duke Petar Bojović and Street of Olympic winners. Location corresponded to on Exercierplatz, in the vicinity of former Military hospital complex, which was located in Park Mladen Stojanović, and Military campus Vrbas, which is today University of Banja Luka campus.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Monument, made of tuff stone²²⁴, is erected in 1878 in memory to fallen soldiers of King's and Tsar's army that was included in Banja Luka occupation and severe fights between 14th and 16th August 1878²²⁵. For sure, this is only one of the monuments that existed in Banja Luka.

On old photos, one more monument, with similar design and proportions, but rather smaller dimensions, can be seen. Unfortunately, it can be only guessed where it was placed, because references on photos are not visible and on all available maps only this monument is listed. Some assumptions lead to places like Catholic Graveyard Saint Marko, northern from Kaiserstraße end, or courtyard of Tobacco factory.

However, remaining monument is located between Military hospital on Kaiserstraße and Military campus Vrbas, location today known as Banjalučko polje (Field of Banja Luka) in district of Borik. Due to specific rela-

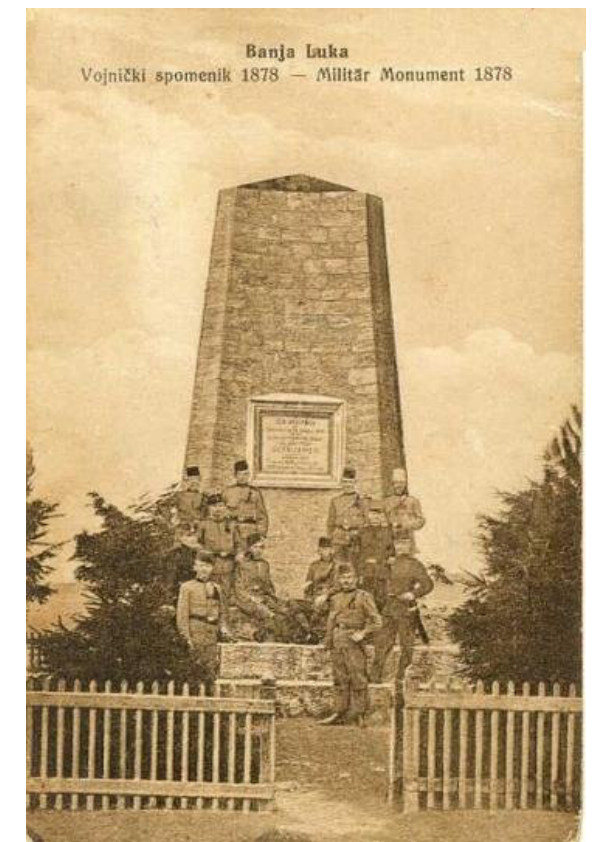


Figure 286 Monument devoted to Austrian soldiers fallen in 1878. Unknown date, photograph most probably taken before WWI.

²²⁴ Reiserouten in Bosnien und der Hercegowina p. 122

²²⁵ Renner p. 490



Figure 287 Monument devoted to Austrian soldiers fallen in 1878. Postcard issued in 1910.



Figure 288 Monument devoted to Austrian soldiers fallen in 1878; present condition.

tionship towards Austro-Hungarian authorities and occupation topic, majority of citizens, all confessions included, are ignoring this monument, even nowadays. Its current condition is not completely defined. Wider context, that was place of military campus “Mali logor” until the end of last decade, is now big construction site and existence of this monument is partly ignored.

According to future regulation plan²²⁶ for this urban fragment, location of this monument is changed, so it will be relocated to another position within the same spatial context, not far away from its current position. City of Banja Luka has certain activity upon this question with Black cross of Austria²²⁷ in order to give full attention and preservation treatment to the monument. Also, facsimile reconstruction of memorial plate, which is missing from the monument, is announced to be completed in the time of monument relocation²²⁸.



Figure 289 Monument devoted to Austrian soldiers fallen in 1878; present condition.

226 City of Banja Luka. Official public review of urban regulation plans. Web. 12 July 2012
<http://www2.banjaluka.rs.ba/static/uploads/regulacioni_planovi_novi/05_borik_2/45-RP_Centar-Aleja.jpg/>

227 Please refer to official presentation of Black Cross for more information about this organization,
<<http://www.osk.at/>>

228 City of Banja Luka. Public Statement on citizen’s inquiry. Web. 12 July 2012
<<http://www.banjaluka.rs.ba/faq/faq/787/>>



Figure 290 Monument devoted to Austrian soldiers fallen in 1878. Postcard issued in 1904.



Figure 291 Another monument devoted to Austrian soldiers, unpreserved and unknown location.

MONUMENT “KNIGHT IN STEEL” (WEHRMANN IN EISEN)

LOCATION

Monument was located on the square in front of the station “Banja Luka City”. Square, just like today, heads the Kaiserstraße and sits next to “Bosna” hotel. Today, location corresponds to Square of Serbian Heroes.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

Very interesting story lies beyond this monument erection. It was placed on 18th August 1915²²⁹ at the square on Kaiserstraße, in front of the railway station “Banja Luka City” in order to be used as a place for fundraising for war financing.

Design and function was rather innovative and interesting²³⁰. Wooden statue of Knight, painted in silver colour, was placed on stone pedestal and a side steel nails were sold at rather high price. Everyone that bought the nail could have hammered it onto the statute, and money given was further transferred to finance battles of Austro-Hungarian Army in WWI²³¹.



Figure 292 Knight in Steel; monument erected in front of station “Banja Luka City”. Photograph taken probably on opening ceremony on 18th August 1915

229 Blessed Merz, Ivan. Personal diary, paragraph “Evangelistic sermon.” Handwriting. 18 Aug 1915

230 Here described is monument in Banja Luka. For more information about all other kinds of typology, please refer to Munzel-Everling, Dietlinge. *Kriegsnagelungen Wehrmann in Eisen Nagel-Roland Eisernes Kreuz*. Wiesbaden: Dr. Dietlinde Munzel-Everling, 2008,

231 Munzel-Everling p. 3

This initiative is known all over the former Austro-Hungarian and German Empire during WWI. Originally named “Wehrmann in Eisen” was first erected in Vienna on 6th March 1915 and another famous one was 12 metres statue of Hindenburg adjacent to the Victory Column in Berlin²³².

Later on, in 1918 statue was removed, but shelter structure was kept for a decade more²³³.

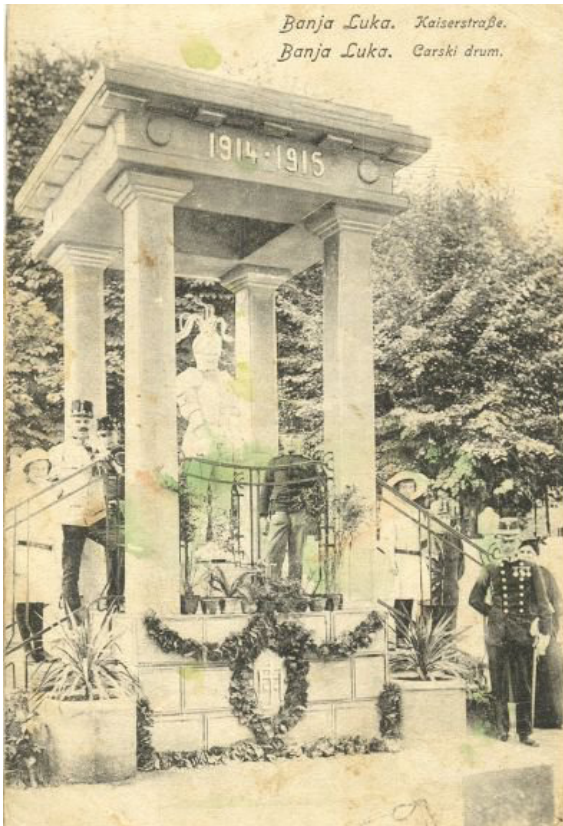


Figure 293 Knight in Steel; close up view. Photograph taken probably on opening ceremony on 18th August 1915.



Figure 294 “Wehrmann in Eisen” erected on 6th March 1915 in Vienna

232 Wehrmann in Eisen, Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopaedia. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 22 July 2004. Web. 25 Aug 2012

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wehrmann_in_Eisen/>

233 Vicić p. 185

04 DEVELOPMENT STAGES AFTER AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PERIOD TO PRESENT

Similar to introductory chapters, short overview of development stages after Austro-Hungarian period will be given, in order to complete the image of the city and present the main effects of 40 years of Austro-Hungarian presence in Bosnia. Like the complicity of situation before the Congress of Berlin 1878, nothing specially changed even four decades after. Understanding and presenting overall situation in Balkans and relating it to other topics, like here with architectural production and urban planning, is therefore harder. Complexity of relationships between the nations, confessions, social classes, political parties and with neighbour countries was from year to year more complicated.

Without pretensions to shorten the story and eliminate any of the effecting factors, only most important facts will be given here, in light of researched and analysed topic.

EFFECTS OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN URBAN PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURAL PRODUCTION ON LATER DEVELOPMENT IN BANJA LUKA

Later periods in city development are divided into four sections, marking the most important and turning points in history and urban genesis, giving the most understandable presentation of main topic.

No one can give conclusion that activities done in Austro-Hungarian period are directly linked to any of the moves of later authorities, meaning that city would have, for e.g., received same amount of attention of State’s authorities, either way, but also no one can neglect importance of Austro-Hungarian legacy in Banja Luka, in light of public and private projects undertaken. It would be almost impossible to imagine the direction of urban development and spatial planning with Austro-Hungarian phase missing.

In all phases, especially period between the Wars, effects of Austro-Hungarian planning were important for further projects and forming new urban surroundings in city. All important axis, pedestrian ways, focal points and communications were already identified and traced: new authorities used pre-set guidelines and there carried out their projects.

Even more important are effects on social life in city, as foreign influence was turning point in creating new, European, city image and atmosphere, which was retained and cherished until nowadays.

4.1 PERIOD BETWEEN THE END OF WWI AND WWII (1918-1945)

GENERAL HISTORICAL FACTS AND BACKGROUND CONTEXT

After the WWI Banja Luka was located in, newly formed, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenians²³⁴, with capital in Belgrade. Inner organization changed, in comparison to past periods, and country was in 1929 divided into smaller units, named “banates” with head governor responsible for banate administration and functioning. From political point of view, overall atmosphere between the different nationalities living in Yugoslavia, as it will continue to be case even nowadays. However, it was period of more than 20 years without

war, which was really rare situation in Balkans, and many actions by legal powers were introduced in order to renew destroyed country and re-establish social, educational, legal and demographical order.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Vrbas Banate was established on 3rd October 1929, along with 8 other banates. Its first and most important governor was Svetislav Tisa Milosavljević, who was in power between 1929 and 1934. After more than 10 years of stagnation and delayed recovery from the War consequences, he introduced comprehensive measures that brought Banja Luka to completely new level, in all fields of life. Most visible actions obviously covered infrastructure and building development.

Except one, more tourist guide, rather than a map, issued 1936, another map from war period, so called “War map” is available: both maps are valuable for comparative analysis of urban development.

All the guidelines set on the end of past century, by foreign authorities were obeyed and even enriched. Street orthogonal matrix was retained and enlarged, while important construction works were carried out even on right bank of Vrbas River, which was not the case in Austro-Hungarian period. Process of construction lots enlarging began in 1878, was continued. That was the case with new buildings’ volumes and scales: public buildings covered



Figure 295 Kingdom of Yugoslavia 1918-1945, names from period 1919-1921.



Figure 296 Yugoslav countries during the WWII.



Figure 297 Banja Luka “War map” from 1941-1944.

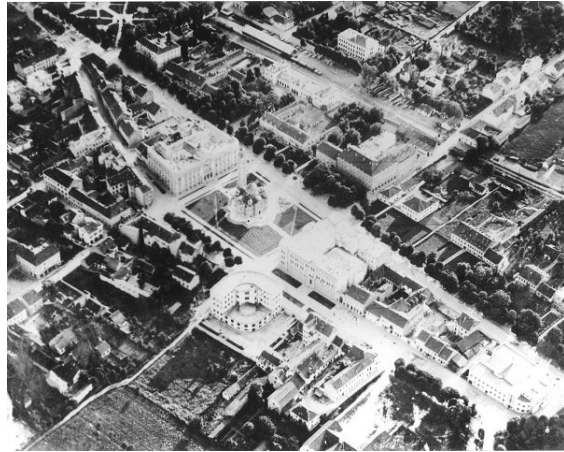


Figure 298 Aircraft photograph of city centre. Photograph taken in period 1937-1941.



Figure 299 Aircraft photograph of city centre: Herrengasse up on the left, station “Banja Luka Centre” up on the right side, in the middle new buildings from Banja Luka Banate era. Photograph taken in period 1937-1941.



Figure 300 View from hill Starčevica on Banja Luka landscape. Photograph taken in period 1937-1941.

almost whole construction lot, marking the new squares and open public spaces, with its footprint fitted to an urban block size. Most important buildings were constructed along the streets and axis from past period: new city focal point, on the crossing of the Salvatorgasse and Herrengasse, square today named Square of Serbian rulers, with new church, banate administration, banate palace and land bank buildings; Sanitary department in the courtyard of Public hospital, and The Sokol movement House in the same street as Landesbank branch²³⁵; in the Street of Banja Luka field, later named Alley of Saint Sava, across the Military authorities’ headquarters, National theatre was built, and down the street towards Vrbas campus, exclusive houses for new administrative workers and legal officers. These are just some of the projects; many other public and private buildings, bridges and infrastructure projects were put into operation, too.



Figure 301 Bombing actions of German army on 12th April 1941; fortress Kastel in the focus.



Figure 302 Banja Luka; city map. Original map issued 1936 in scale 1:4200, dimensions 54x25cm.

In this period, except few cases of bombing damages during the WWII, most of the Austro-Hungarian buildings were preserved and maintained its original function. Also, sacred buildings were preserved until the beginning of the War, when Orthodox and Jewish temples were demolished.



Figure 303 Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, political map in period 1945-1991

²³⁵ Simonović p. 111-115

4.2 PERIOD BETWEEN THE END OF WWII AND EARTHQUAKE IN 1969 (1945-1969)

GENERAL HISTORICAL FACTS AND BACKGROUND CONTEXT

After another turbulent period, Banja Luka again changed its position in political and organizational context of new country, which was belonging to: Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Unlike the past period, Banja Luka now lost its position in new structure, and continued its development in new context of regular city within one socialist federal unit.



Figure 304 View from Ferhadija mosque’s minaret on Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken 1963.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Like mentioned, development was continued in new directions: in 1952 Federal urban planning Department located in Sarajevo, designed a plan that was about to change strategy of linear expansion along the former Kaiserstraße and redirect it to right bank of Vrbas River, avoiding longitudinal provision of urban structures; later in 1961, Banja Luka got its own department of Urban planning which was enrolled in all

urban planning actions²³⁶. Most of the projects, as they concerned expansion in new direction, were not linked to Austro-Hungarian guidelines, and therefore not affected them. Projects included big industrial complexes and housing structures in the outskirts of existing urban fabric. Process was violently interrupted by series of earthquakes in 1969 that inflicted substantial damage and destruction to Banja Luka.

4.3 PERIOD BETWEEN THE EARTHQUAKE AND CIVIL WAR IN BOSNIA (1969-1995)

GENERAL HISTORICAL FACTS AND BACKGROUND CONTEXT

Period after the earthquake was another recovery era for Banja Luka. Many legal actions and help contributions from Yugoslav and neighbour countries were introduced in order to renew the demolished city and restore the life as it once was.

236 Simonović p. 115-116

In political context, until 1991, situation worsened by the day. During the civil war, Banja Luka did not suffer destructions from direct war fights, but many violent cases of Catholic and Islam sacred buildings demolition were recorded, irreversibly changing the city image.



Figure 305 Herrengasse; damages on houses. Photograph taken during the winter 1970.



Figure 306 Herrengasse; damages on house Stričević. Photograph taken during the winter 1970.



Figure 307 Landesbank branch; view of north-western corner. Photograph taken after the earthquake in 1969.



Figure 308 Beginning of Salvatorgasse; demolished decoration dome of former café Elit.



Figure 309 "Bosna" hotel; demolition sequence. Photograph taken 1970.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

From the point of view of urban development, this period was one of the biggest turning points and sorrowful moments in Banja Luka history. Like it was recorder earlier in history, in cases of big fires, all cities affected started new eras of prosperity and steered development and got even more important role in future. This was the case with Banja Luka, but sad fact is that destruction affected building heritage that was lost forever. Later, new buildings were constructed, but they will never be able to replace for e.g. Gymnasium, churches or iconic cafés in city centre.



Figure 310 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; detail of damages on western façade after earthquake 1969.



Figure 311 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; detail of damages on apse and roof after earthquake 1969.



Figure 312 Real Gymnasium; damages on northern façade. Photograph taken during the demolition 1970.



Figure 313 Real Gymnasium; damages on eastern façade after the earthquake. Photograph taken 1969.



Figure 314 Real Gymnasium; close-up view of damages on southern façade after the earthquake. Photograph taken 1969.



Figure 315 Real Gymnasium; demolition sequence. Photograph taken 1970.

From the formal point of view, new planning activities gave up on old, after War, non-linear expansion plan, and continued development in old directions²³⁷. Many buildings in downtown, mostly public financed projects, and huge housing projects were implemented filling the holes in urban fabric. This was maybe the time of biggest urban expansion, infrastructure development and open public spaces regulation, but also confirmation of the strength of earlier set expansion guidelines.

Unfortunately, progress was stopped by civil war on the beginning of 1991, when descriptions and analysis of any kind of development lose sense. War ended in 1995, but development was still far away.

²³⁷ Simonović p. 116-122

4.4 PERIOD OF CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT (1995-)

GENERAL HISTORICAL FACTS AND BACKGROUND CONTEXT



Figure 316 Bosnia and Herzegovina with surrounding countries; contemporary map.

Latest civil war brought, amongst others, significant structural changes to former Yugoslavian states. Banja Luka changed its home country once more, and from 1995 is inside legal borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Little earlier, in 1991 Banja Luka became administrative centre of Republic of Srpska, but that did not affect its urban development until the end of the war. Although process of first recovery is finished, expected development in contemporary era is not undergoing. Huge demographical and political changes distorted the life in whole Balkans, not only in Bosnia.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

New models of post-war development, characteristic to post-social transitional countries and uncontrolled expansion of housing properties with influence of globalisation and latest crisis brought to very inconsistent condition in urban planning. Although legal departments take care of regulation plans and ordinarily giving updated, truth to be said not high quality, plans, investors are not following their permitted borders. Huge contrasts can be seen: rich investors do not hesitate to demolish and neglect earlier built and protected buildings, in some cases even National Monuments, and are introducing projects for market, designing out of context and surrounding urban fabric; this is particularly manifested in city centre and attractive locations all around the city districts; on contrary, pour investors, seeking for a way to provide home for their families are constructing number of settlements, taking large lots of land for their needs. In this process, with regular problems in social and political life, authorities simply do not manage to take care of building heritage and invest money in their protection.

In order to illustrate situation, just one example will be given: one of the largest investments in Banja Luka during last two decades is for sure new administrative headquarters of Republika Srpska's Government, located virtually next door to railway station "Kaiserstraße" and in the middle of protected ensemble of former Kaiserstraße, which is on the list

of Provisional National Monuments²³⁸. Although public discussion was under its way during the construction works, complex is completed without any significant changes. Importance of this project is doubtless for city and region, but its location and relationship to neighbourhood: villas on Kaiserstraße, station "Kaiserstraße", Tobacco factory and Park "Mladen Stojanović", former Military hospital complex, is more than questionable.

Most important buildings here presented are in private or church property, and being take care of, still many others, along with dozens of houses from Ottoman era, demolished churches and mosques from last war are improperly treated, being neglected and put aside.



Figure 317 Area around station "Kaiserstraße"; present condition.

²³⁸ List of Provisional National Monuments.

СИНТЕЗНА КАРТА ПЛАНА ОРГАНИЗАЦИЈЕ, УРЕЂЕЊА И КОРИШЋЕЊА УРБАНОГ ПОДРУЧЈА

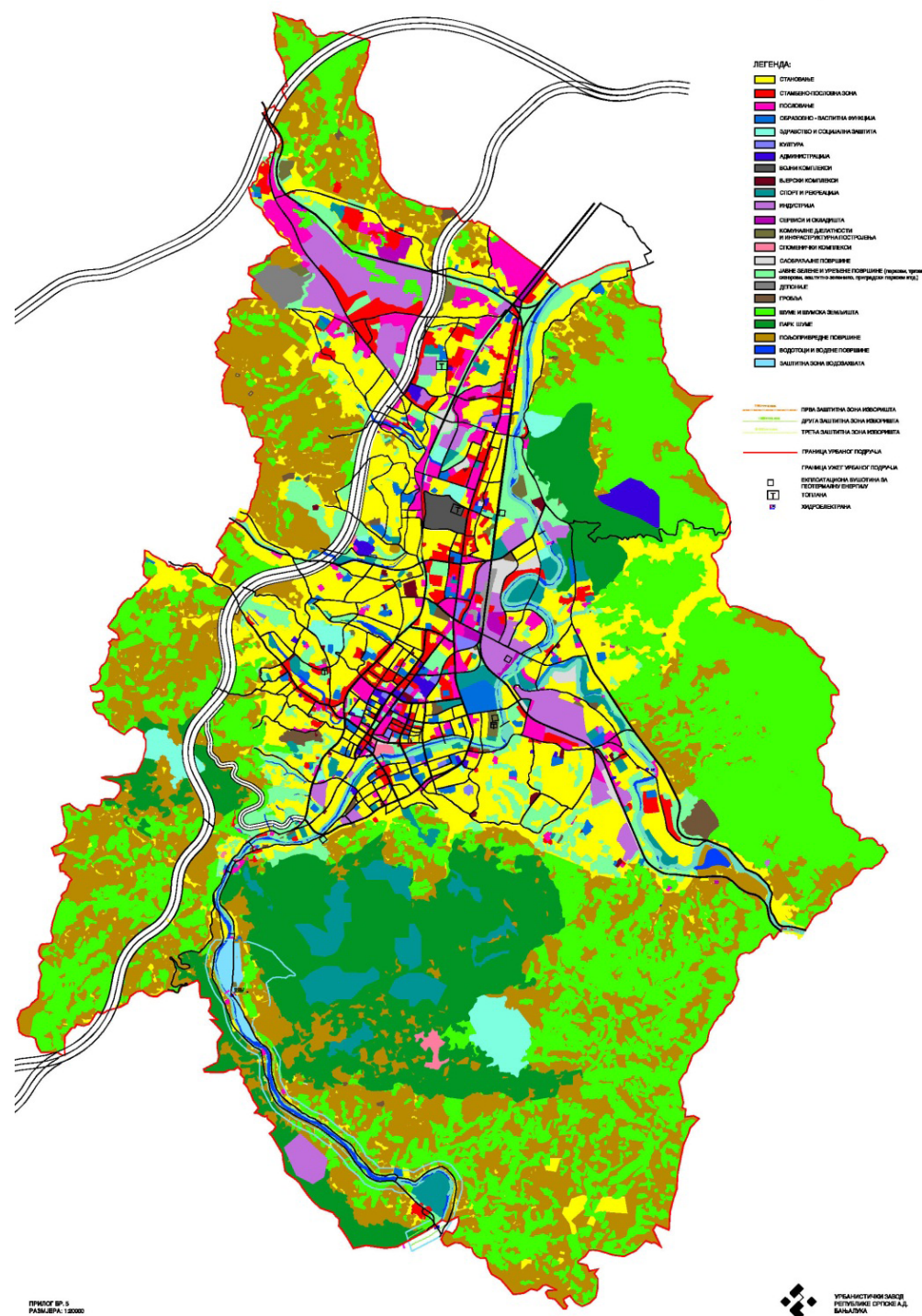
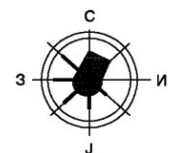


Figure 318 Urban plan for Banja Luka in period 2008-2015; draft version. Synthesis map of organisation and functional disposition within urban area.

CONCLUSION AND FURTHER WORK

This work was supposed to offer single and unified overview of architectural production and urban planning guidelines given during Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Moreover, presented chapters are designed in a way to demonstrate entire framework of Banja Luka development and, especially, position of period 1878-1918 within the timeline. Importance of those 40 years is reflected on each of development stages after the WWI and is still present, not only in built environment, but also in social, political, demographical, cultural, educational life.

As it is explained earlier, complicity and volume of topic prevented wider research, documentation and analysis of more buildings, but presented work for sure gives at least rich summary and useful research tips for further work. Close up view on contemporary styles, with general overview of trends in Bosnia and Europe on the transition between 19th and 20th century is presented in order to place the image of Banja Luka on the European puzzle and link buildings, historical events and persons in one equation.

Further researches, and if only time is not the factor even present one, should include, regarding this particular topic, more detailed research about private houses and partially preserved buildings from period 1878-1918, which also contributed to city development. More persistent work and way more influence is needed in order to bring the communication with competent institutions and enrich the information from their sources: in first place archives from Bosnia.

Work guides us to couple of possible future research topics: first one should regard widening this topic on mentioned houses and many transformed, originally not preserved buildings and presenting even more enriched work; second could be more interesting and, like here presented in one of the main urban planning research sources, could cover comparative analysis of similar city within same timeline. This should be linked with city that was in similar situation like Banja Luka in one point of time, and then furthermore present similarities and differences on later development, comparing overall affected results on, in this case, architecture and urban fabric. Not to forget, someone could derive more focused

work on just one section of this thesis, like for example, just sacred or just public buildings. Even in this case, here presented work should be good starting point for research of that kind.

Author will be happy if someone finds this work as a useful reference point and source of information. In the end, author sincerely hopes that this work has at least opens one new door towards scientific achievements, if not contributing to them.

ANNEX

Time-line	1878-1918	1918-1941	1941-1945	1945-1992	1992-	Original present name in (1992-)
Street names	Kaiserstraße	Karađorđeva street	Street of Ante Pavelić	Street of Marshal Tito	Street of Skender Kulenović	Ulica Skendera Kulenovića
		Boulevard of king Aleksandar			Street of king Petar I Karađorđević	Ulica Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića
		Street of king Petar			Street of dr Mladen Stojanović	Ulica dr Mladena Stojanovića
	Bahnhofstraße	Street of Nikola Pašić	Kvaternikova street	Street of Vladimir Nazor	Street of Milan Tepić	Ulica Milana Tepića
	Elisabethgasse	Street of queen Mary	Čauševića street	Street of Josip Mažar Šoša	Street of Mažar brothers and mother Mary	Ulica braće Mažar i majke Marije
	Salvatorgasse	Street of fra Grga Martić			Serbian street	Srpska
	Neugasse	Gundulićeva street				Gundulićeva
	(Street of Banja Luka field)	Street of duke Mišić	Alley of king Tomislav	Alley of JNA	Alley of saint Sava	Aleja svetog Save
	Herrengasse (with extensions)	Street of king Alfonso XIII	Street of dr Mile Budak	Street of Veselin Masleša	Street of Veselin Masleša	Ulica Veselina Masleše (Gospodska ulica)
		Street of governor Milosavljević	Hitler's street	Street of Simo Šolaja	Street of governor Milosavljević	Ulica bana Milosavljića
	(Ferhadija street)	Street of Ferhad-Pasha			Street of Patriarch Makarije Sokolović	Ulica patrijarha Makarija Sokolovića
	(Albrecht's street)	Street of price Pavle	Street of sergeant Viktor Gutić	Street of Moša Pijade	Jewish street	Jevrejska
	(Milića street)	Milića street	Street of Adem Filović	Street of Zdravko Čelar		Ulica Zdravka Čelara
	(Street of Ivan Franjo Jukić)	Street of Ivan Franjo Jukić (Street of Lastrić brothers , 1945-1957)			Street of Ivan Franjo Jukić	Ulica Ivana Franje Jukića
	(Gymnasium street)	Street of Vuk Karadžić	?	?	Street of Ivo Lola Ribar	Ulica Ive Lole Ribara

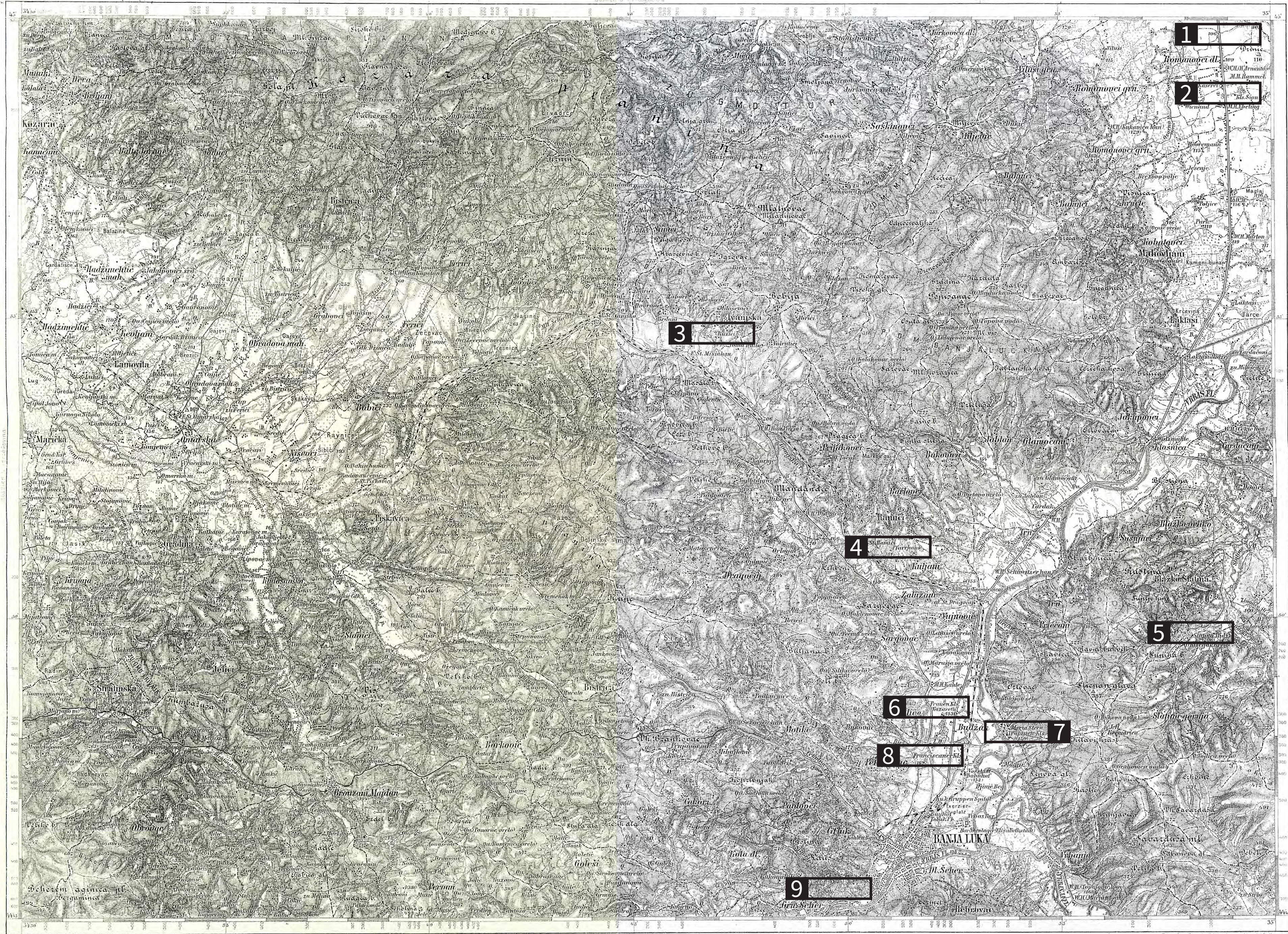
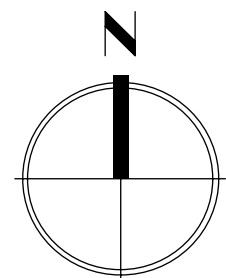
Table 4 Changes of street names during the time.

**SPECIAL MAP OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE,
SECTION 6058 BANJA LUKA; BANJA LUKA WITH
SURROUNDINGS AND WIDER CONTEXT IN 1914.**

This map edition is issued in 1914 in scale 1:75.000, original dimensions 54x39cm.

REMARK

Marked content: buildings and complexes situated outside Banja Luka, regional context.



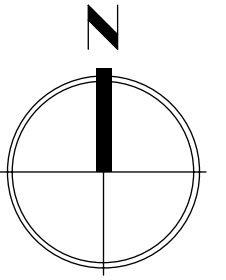
1. MONASTERY OF HOLY FAMILY
(5km NORTHERN)
2. MONASTERY MARJANOVAC
3. IVANJSKA PARISH CHURCH
4. BARLOVIĆ PARISH CHURCH
5. INVALID HOUSE
6. MONASTERY NAZARETH
7. MONASTERY MARIA STERN
8. MONASTERY PETRICEVAC
9. SCHOOL IN UPPER SEHER
(1km SOUTHERN)

BANJA LUKA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS IN 1900.

This map edition is issued 1900 and is compiled of several smaller military maps and section views in scale 1:75.000, original dimensions 22x26cm.

REMARK

Marked content: buildings and complexes situated outside Banja Luka, outskirts context.



FESTUNGS-UMGEBUNGS-KARTE von BANJALUKA.



Wald Wiese

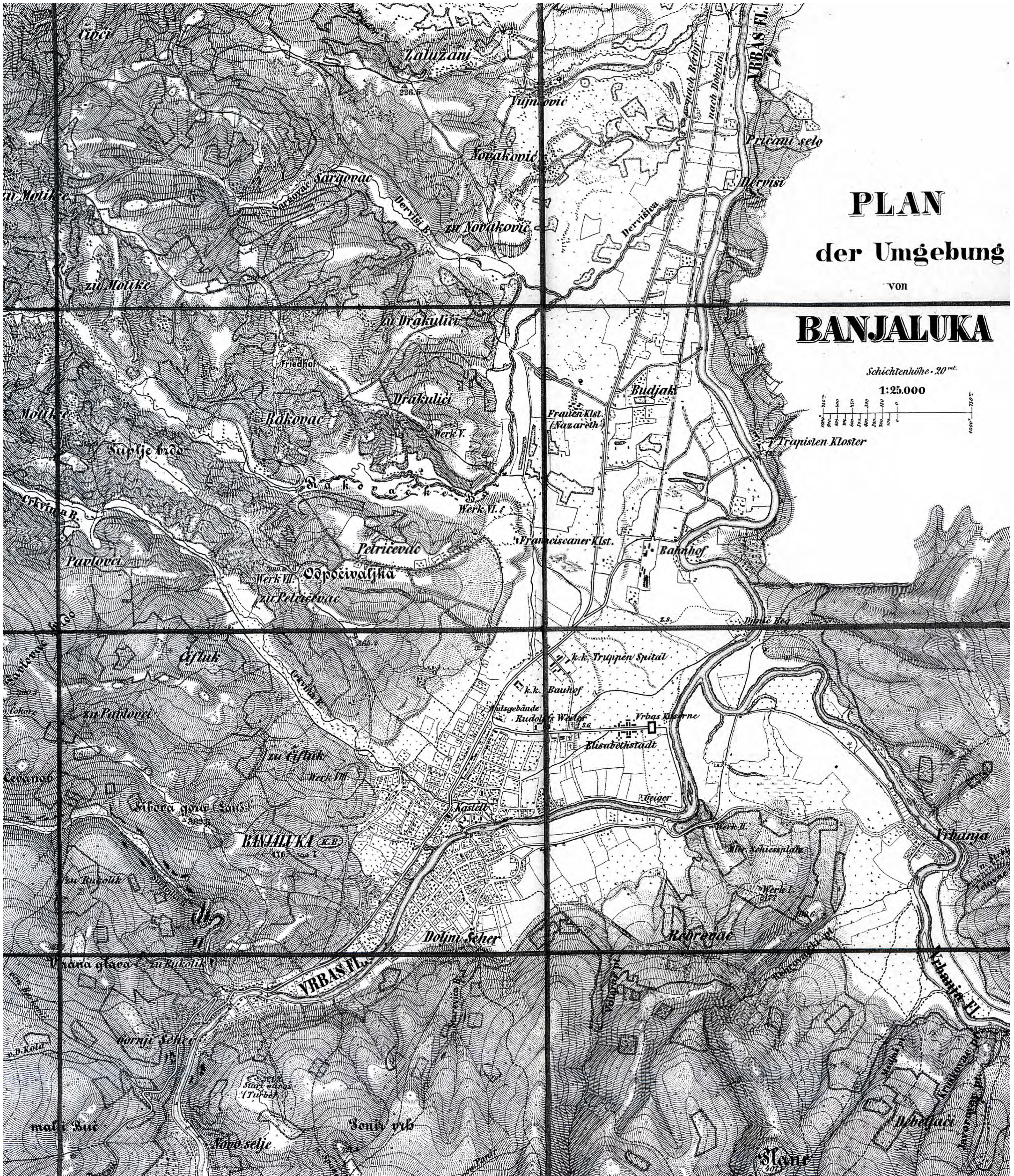
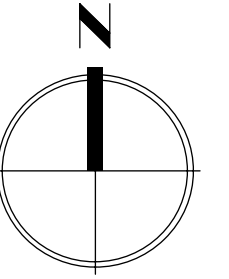
Maßstab 1:75.000

1000m 500 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 km
1000 500 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000 Schritte

1. MONASTERY NAZARETH
2. MONASTERY MARIA STERN
3. MONASTERY PETRIČEVAC

**BANJA LUKA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS IN PERIOD BETWEEN
1880 AND 1884, MAP ALSO KNOWN AS “AUSTRIAN MAP”.**

This map edition is issued 1890 in scale 1:25.000, original dimensions 41x48cm.



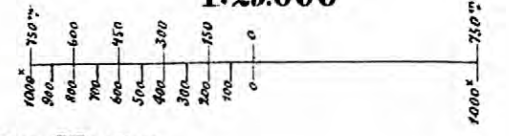
PLAN
der Umgebung

von

BANJALUKA

Schichtenhöhe 20^m.

1:25.000

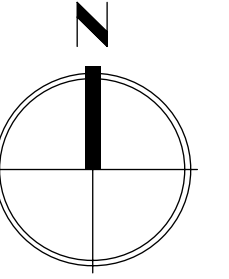


**SECTIONS OF DETAILED MAP DONE ACCORDING TO
BASIC “AUSTRIAN MAP” FOR PERIOD 1880-1884.**

This map edition is issued 1884 in scale 1:3.125.

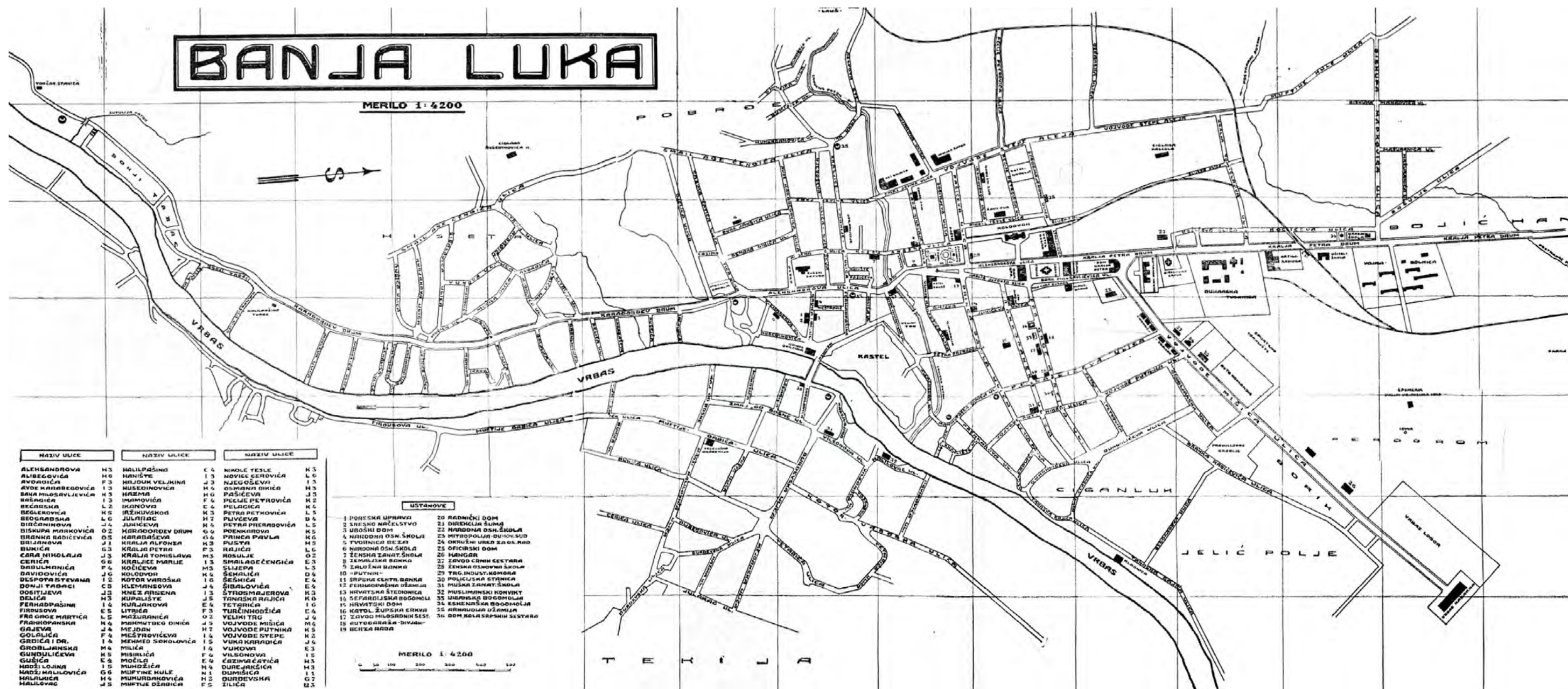
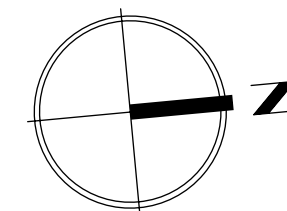
REMARK

Marked content: important streets, from period 1878-1918, micro-context.



BANJA LUKA; CITY MAP.

Map issued 1936 in scale 1:4.200, original dimensions 54x25cm.

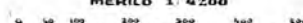


NAZIV ULICE		NAZIV ULICE		NAZIV ULICE	
ALEKSANDROVA	H3	HALILPAŠINO	C4	NIKOLJ TESLE	K3
ALIBEGOVIĆA	H6	HANUŠE	I3	NOVIĆE CEROVIĆA	L6
AVDAGIĆA	F3	HAJDUK VELJKINA	J3	NJEGOŠEVA	I3
AVDE KARAĐEHOVIĆA	I3	MUSEDINOVIĆA	H4	OSMANJA DIKIĆA	H3
BABA MUŠKURILJEVIĆA	H3	HAZMA	F6	PAŠIĆEVA	J3
BEGAGIĆA	I3	IMAMOVIĆA	F6	PEČIJE PETROVIĆA	K2
BEGARSKA	L2	IKANOVA	C4	PELAGIĆA	K4
BEGEROVIĆA	H6	IRŠKUNSKOŠ	K3	PETRA PETKOVIĆA	L5
BEOGRADSKA	L6	JULIJARAC	H7	PLIVČEVA	D4
BIRČANINOVA	J4	JUKIĆEVA	K4	PETRA PRERADOVIĆA	L5
BISKUPA MARKOVIĆA	O2	KARAĐOVIĆEV DRUM	G6	POENKAROVA	K5
BRANKA RADIČEVIĆA	O5	KARLA ALFONZA	K3	PRINCA PAVLA	K6
BRANJOVA	J1	KRALJA PETRA	F6	PUSTA	H5
BUKIĆA	G3	KRALJA TOMISLAVA	M3	RAJIĆA	L6
ČABA NIKOLAJA	J3	KRALJICE MARJUE	I3	ROSLIJE	O2
CERIĆA	G6	KOČIĆEVA	M3	SMILAGEČENGIĆA	E3
DEBULMANIĆA	F4	KOLODOVO	K4	SLIJEPA	L3
DAVIDOVIĆA	J6	KOTOR VAROŠKA	I6	ŠENALIĆA	D4
DESPOTA STEVANA	I2	KLEMANOVA	J4	ŠIBALOVIĆA	E4
DONJI TADANCI	I2	KNEZ ARSENA	I3	ŠTROSMAJEROVA	K3
DOŠTILJEVA	J3	KUPALIŠTE	J5	TANASKA RAJIĆA	K6
DELIĆA	H3	KULJAKOVA	E4	TEJANIĆA	I6
FERHAPDPAŠINA	I6	LITRICA	F3	TURKINHOVIĆA	E4
FIRBUŠOVA	E5	MAŽURANIĆA	O2	VELIKI TRG	J4
FRA GABRIEL MARTIĆA	L5	MEŠTROVIĆEVA	J5	VOJVODI MIŠIĆA	H4
FRANJOVIĆA	K4	MEJ DAN	H7	VOJVODE PUTNIKA	K5
GAJEVA	J4	MESTROVIĆEVA	I4	VOJVODE STEPE	K2
GOLJIĆA	F4	MEHMO SOKOLOVIĆA	I6	VUKA KARADIĆA	J4
GRODIĆA I DR.	I4	MILICA	I6	VUKOVA	E3
GROBLJANSKA	M4	MISIRIĆA	F4	VILSONOVA	I5
GUNDULIĆEVA	K5	MOŠIĆA	E4	ČEZIMA ČETIĆA	H3
GUŠIĆA	C4	MUNDOVIĆA	H4	DURJAKIĆA	H3
HADIĆA I DR.	I5	MUFTINE KULE	N1	DUMIŠIĆA	I1
HADŽI HALILOVIĆA	G6	MUKURDANOVIĆA	H2	DURDEVŠKA	G2
HALILUŠA	H4	MURTIJE DŽANDIĆA	F2	ZILICA	M3
HALILOVIĆ	J5				

USTANOVE

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. POŠTARSKA UPRAVA | 20. RADNIČKI DOM |
| 2. SREŠNO NAČELSTVO | 21. DIREKCIJA ŠUMA |
| 3. UBOŠKI DOM | 22. NARODNA OŠM. ŠKOLA |
| 4. NARODNA OŠM. ŠKOLA | 23. MITROPOLITAN DUKOVIĆ |
| 5. TVORNIČA BEZLA | 24. OKRUŽNI URED ZA OK. RAD |
| 6. NARODNA OŠM. ŠKOLA | 25. OFICIRSKI DOM |
| 7. ŽENSKA ZANAT. ŠKOLA | 26. HANČAR |
| 8. ZEMALJSKA BANJA | 27. ZAVOD CRNIH KESTARA |
| 9. ZALOŽNA BANJA | 28. ŽENSKA OŠM. ŠKOLA |
| 10. "PUTNIK" | 29. TRG. IND. UST. KOMORA |
| 11. SRPSKI CENTR. BANJA | 30. POLICIJSKA STANICA |
| 12. FERHAPDPAŠINA OŠM. ŠKOLA | 31. MUŠKA ZANAT. ŠKOLA |
| 13. HRVATSKA ŠTEDIONICA | 32. MUSLIMANSKI KONVIKT |
| 14. SEFAROLJSKA BOGOMOLJA | 33. UBAVNAJE BOGOMOLJA |
| 15. KRAJINSKA BOGOMOLJA | 34. KRAJINSKA BOGOMOLJA |
| 16. KATOL. ŽUPSKA CRKVA | 35. KRAJINSKA OŠM. ŠKOLA |
| 17. ZAVOD MILOSRADNIH SEST. | 36. DOM KOLA SRPSKIH SESTARA |
| 18. ČUTOBRANJE "DVAJER" | |
| 19. BEHRA NADA | |

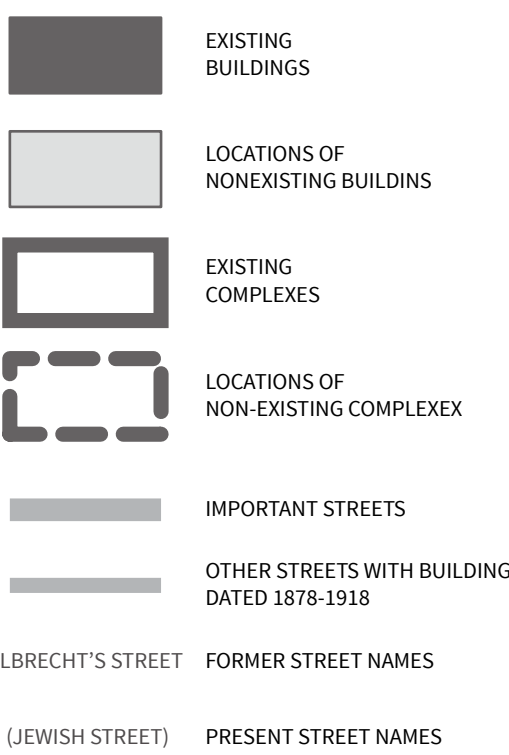
MERILO 1:4200



**BANJA LUKA; MAP OF BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND
ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE UNTIL 2000.**

REMARK

Marked content: important streets, buildings and complexes from period 1878-1918, micro-context



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Figure 54 Houses in Linke Wienzeile: Mayolica House on the left; built 1898-1899 by Otto Wagner. Author's private collection. Photograph taken during September 2012

Figure 55 Wiener Postsparkasse; built 1903-1906 by Otto Wagner. Author's private collection. Photograph taken during June 2012

Figure 56 Main Post office in Sarajevo; designed 1907-1910 and built 1913 by Josip Vancaš. Zgrada glavne pošte u Sarajevu, Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopaedia. Wikimedia Foundation, Inc. 22 July 2004. Web. 15 July 2012
<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/57/Sarajevo_Post01.jpg/>

Figure 57 Josip Vancaš (1859-1932) Donia, Robert J. "Fin-de-Siecle Sarajevo: the Habsburg transformation of an Ottoman town". Quotation in paragraph "An Imperial Vision". Austrian History Yearbook, Volume 33, (2002), p. 49

Figure 58 Karel Pařík (1857-1942) Dimitrijević, Branka. "Arhitekt Karlo Paržik (Karel Pařík)." Diss. Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, 1989, p. 7

Figure 59 National and University Library in Zagreb. Croatian State Archives, official site. Web. 20 July 2012
<<http://www.arhiv.hr/cs/groups/public/documents/document/mdaw/mda1/~edisp/web2hdarhivloc005058.jpg/>>

Figure 60 Tsar's school; original site condition. Photograph taken probably after the construction from Ferhadija Mosque's minaret. On the right, western side on the site, beginning Kaiserstraße new section in visible. Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

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Figure 62 Tsar's school; original project documentation with site plan, floor plans, section and elevation views. Drawings dated in 1907. Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

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Figure 65 Gymnasium in Sarajevo; foundations and ground floor plans. Dimitrijević, Branka. "Arhitekt Karlo Paržik (Karel Pařík)." Diss. Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, 1989, p. 52

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Figure 67 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; view of south-eastern corner.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 68 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; view of south-western corner.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 69 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; elevation view from south, main façade.
Vujić, Milutin. *Sto godina Banjalučke gimnazije*. Banja Luka: Glas srpski, 1996, table 2

Figure 70 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; ground floor plan.
Vujić, Milutin. *Sto godina Banjalučke gimnazije*. Banja Luka: Glas srpski, 1996, table 1

Figure 71 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; section detail between ground and first floor with cornices between.
Vujić, Milutin. *Sto godina Banjalučke gimnazije*. Banja Luka: Glas srpski, 1996, table 3

Figure 72 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; view of south-eastern corner after addition of eastern wing in 1931.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 73 Real Gymnasium in Banja Luka; aerial vew from south-west. Photograph taken during the WWII.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 74 Higher school for girls. View of north-eastern corner. In first plan: main façade with entrance zone. Photograph taken in 1905.
Vicić, Snežana, Dragan Vicić and Milanka Đukić. *Pozdrav iz Banjaluke, Banjaluka na starim razglednicama*. Belgrade: Atelje Vicić, 2006, p. 74

Figure 75 Higher school for girls. View of eastern façade, close-up view of old gym hall; present condition.
Author's private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

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Author's private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 77 Bosna hotel, entrance zone view from east. Photograph taken after 1895.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 78 Bosna hotel, view of entrance zone with front yard and Giuseppe Saloma's house on the left. Photograph taken after 1895.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

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Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

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Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 81 Bosna hotel, view of north-eastern corner. Photograph taken between WWII and 1969.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 82 Bosna hotel, view of entrance garden with preserved architrave portal, present condition.
Author's private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 83 Public hospital; original condition of building on the left. Photograph taken after 1931.

Ševo, Ljiljana. *Urbanistički razvoj Banja Luke*. Banja Luka: Opština Banja Luka, Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode Banja Luka, 1996, p. 102

Figure 84 Public hospital; site plan.
Ševo, Ljiljana. *Urbanistički razvoj Banja Luke*. Banja Luka: Opština Banja Luka, Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode Banja Luka, 1996, p. 104

Figure 85 Public hospital; elevation view from east.
Ševo, Ljiljana. *Urbanistički razvoj Banja Luke*. Banja Luka: Opština Banja Luka, Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode Banja Luka, 1996, p. 105

Figure 86 Credit bank. Photograph taken after earthquake 1969.
Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 87 Landesbank branch; elevation view from east.
Kurto, Nedžad. *Arhitektura Bosne i Hercegovine: razvoj bosanskog stila*. Sarajevo: Biblioteka Kulturno nasljeđe BiH, 1998, p. 267

Figure 88 Landesbank branch; view of north-eastern corner.
Vicić, Snežana, Dragan Vicić and Milanka Đukić. *Pozdrav iz Banjaluke, Banjaluka na starim razglednicama*. Belgrade: Atelje Vicić, 2006, p. 193

Figure 89 Muslim library on the far leftiew towards northern part of Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken after 1890.
Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 90 Muslim library behind the white house in the centre; view towards southern part of Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken after 1890.
Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 91 Turkish bath: main façade elevation view.
Dimitrijević, Branka. "Arhitekt Karlo Paržik (Karel Pařík)." Diss. Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, 1989, p. 57

Figure 92 Turkish bath: ground floor plan.
Dimitrijević, Branka. "Arhitekt Karlo Paržik (Karel Pařík)." Diss. Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, 1989, p. 57

Figure 93 Turkish bath: longitudinal section view.
Dimitrijević, Branka. "Arhitekt Karlo Paržik (Karel Pařík)." Diss. Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, 1989, p. 57

Figure 94 Turkish bath: back façade elevation view.
Dimitrijević, Branka. "Arhitekt Karlo Paržik (Karel Pařík)." Diss. Faculty of Architecture, University of Zagreb, 1989, p. 57

Figure 95 Butchers' shops, view from Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken during Austro-Hungarian period.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 96 Invalid house; view from garden side.
"Invalidenhein in Slatina-Ilidza (Bosnien)." Der Bautechniker, Volume 42 (1917): table 42

Figure 97 Invalid house; groundfloor and first floor plan.
"Invalidenhein in Slatina-Ilidza (Bosnien)." Der Bautechniker, Volume 42 (1917): p. 330

Figure 98 Invalid house; elevation view from west and longitudinal section view.
“Invalidenheim in Slatina-Ilidza (Bosnien).“ Der Bautechniker, Volume 42 (1917): p. 329

Figure 99 Invalid house; elevation and section views from east.
“Invalidenheim in Slatina-Ilidza (Bosnien).“ Der Bautechniker, Volume 42 (1917): p. 329

Figure 100 Invalid house; elevation views from south, garden side, and north, street side.
“Invalidenheim in Slatina-Ilidza (Bosnien).“ Der Bautechniker, Volume 42 (1917): p.329/table 42

Figure 101 Driving schedule for 1st October 1899 for railway line Doberlin – Banja Luka.
Fevzija, Ajdin. *History of the railways of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the first railway in Bosnia and Herzegovina Banja Luka-Dobrljin; photo almanac-100 years of narrow gauge railways in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Sarajevo: Ajdin Fevzija, 2008, p. 41

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Horn, Alfred. *Die Bahnen in Bosnien und der Herzegowina*. Wien: Ployer, 1964, p. 11

Figure 103 Road and railway infrastructure in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1901.
Allgemeine Bauzeitung, (1903): table 14

Figure 104 Railway station “Suburb”; cross sections.
Ševo, Ljiljana. *Urbanistički razvoj Banja Luke*. Banja Luka: Opština Banja Luka, Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode Banja Luka, 1996, p. 72

Figure 105 Railway station “Suburb”; elevation view from platform side.
Ševo, Ljiljana. *Urbanistički razvoj Banja Luke*. Banja Luka: Opština Banja Luka, Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture i prirode Banja Luka, 1996, p. 72

Figure 106 Railway station “Suburb”; entrance side, western façade. Photograph taken in Austro-Hungarian period.
Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 107 Railway station “Suburb”; platform side, eastern façade. Photograph taken in Austro-Hungarian period.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 108 Railway station “Banja Luka City” and railway management building in second plan; view from bell tower of church of Holy Trinity. Photograph taken around 1930.
Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 109 Railway station “Banja Luka City”, view of entrance façade. Photograph taken in first years of operation.
Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 110 Railway station “Banja Luka City”, view of entrance façade and front square. Photograph taken in first years of operation.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 111 Railway station “Banja Luka City”, view of platform side with incoming train.
Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 112 Railway station “Banja Luka City”, view of platforms and decorative chimneys in second plan.
Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 113 Railway station “Banja Luka City”, view of platforms and decorative iron porch. Photograph taken in last years of operation, probably in period 1965-1968.
Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 114 Railway station “Banja Luka City”; ground floor plan.
Ubiparip, Nebojša, Branislav Milić, Bojan Pejičić, Nedimović, Blagoja Nedimović and Miroslav Malinović. “Valorizacija urbane cjeline Grada Banjaluka ograničene ulicama Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića, Milana Tepića, Vidovdanskom i Trgom srpskih junaka, sa prijedlogom mjera revitalizacije.” Semester work. Faculty of Architecture, University of Banja Luka, 2011

Figure 115 Railway station “Banja Luka City”; longitudinal and cross sections.
Ubiparip, Nebojša, Branislav Milić, Bojan Pejičić, Nedimović, Blagoja Nedimović and Miroslav Malinović. “Valorizacija urbane cjeline Grada Banjaluka ograničene ulicama Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića, Milana Tepića, Vidovdanskom i Trgom srpskih junaka, sa prijedlogom mjera revitalizacije.” Semester work. Faculty of Architecture, University of Banja Luka, 2011

Figure 116 Railway station “Banja Luka City”; elevation view from east.
Ubiparip, Nebojša, Branislav Milić, Bojan Pejičić, Nedimović, Blagoja Nedimović and Miroslav Malinović. “Valorizacija urbane cjeline Grada Banjaluka ograničene ulicama Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića, Milana Tepića, Vidovdanskom i Trgom srpskih junaka, sa prijedlogom mjera revitalizacije.” Semester work. Faculty of Architecture, University of Banja Luka, 2011

Figure 117 Railway station “Banja Luka City”; elevation view from west.
Ubiparip, Nebojša, Branislav Milić, Bojan Pejičić, Nedimović, Blagoja Nedimović and Miroslav Malinović. “Valorizacija urbane cjeline Grada Banjaluka ograničene ulicama Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića, Milana Tepića, Vidovdanskom i Trgom srpskih junaka, sa prijedlogom mjera revitalizacije.” Semester work. Faculty of Architecture, University of Banja Luka, 2011

Figure 118 Railway station “Banja Luka City”; view of entrance, eastern façade; present condition.
Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 119 Railway station “Banja Luka City”; elevation view from west.
Ubiparip, Nebojša, Branislav Milić, Bojan Pejičić, Nedimović, Blagoja Nedimović and Miroslav Malinović. “Valorizacija urbane cjeline Grada Banjaluka ograničene ulicama Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića, Milana Tepića, Vidovdanskom i Trgom srpskih junaka, sa prijedlogom mjera revitalizacije.” Semester work. Faculty of Architecture, University of Banja Luka, 2011

Figure 120 Railway station “Banja Luka City”; view of former platform side, western façade; present condition.
Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 121 Railway station “Banja Luka City”; view of former platform side, western façade; present condition.
Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 122 Railway station “Kaiserstraße”; close-up view of western façade.
Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 123 Railway station “Kaiserstraße”; elevation view from west.
Vidaković, Siniša. *Arhitektura državnih javnih objekata u BiH od 1878. do 1992. godine*. Banjaluka: Arhitektonsko-građevinski fakultet Univerziteta u Banjoj Luci, 2011, p. 134

Figure 124 Railway station “Kaiserstraße”; ground and first floor plan.
Vidaković, Siniša. *Arhitektura državnih javnih objekata u BiH od 1878. do 1992. godine*. Banjaluka: Arhitektonsko-građevinski fakultet Univerziteta u Banjoj Luci, 2011, p. 135

Figure 125 Railway station “Kaiserstraße”. View of northwestern corner; present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 126 Railway station “Kaiserstraße”. Close up view of entrance hall; present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 127 Railway Management building; view from platforms of station “Banja Luka City”. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 128 Railway Management building; close-up view of southern façade. Fevzija, Ajdin. *History of the railways of Bosnia and Herzegovina: the first railway in Bosnia and Herzegovina Banja Luka-Dobrljin; photo almanac-100 years of narrow gauge railways in Bosnia and Herzegovina*. Sarajevo: Ajdin Fevzija, 2008, p. 41

Figure 129 Transport load usage of road infrastructure in 1900. “Studien über Bosnien und Herzegowina sterben, mit Besonderer Berücksichtigung des Eisenbahnbaues in diesem Lande.” Allgemeine Bauzeitung, (1873): p. 60/3

Figure 130 Tobacco factory; view from one of the villas on Kaiserstraße. Postcard issued in 1892. Vicić, Snežana, Dragan Vicić and Milanka Đukić. *Pozdrav iz Banjaluke, Banjaluka na starim razglednicama*. Belgrade: Atelje Vicić, 2006, p. 186

Figure 131 Tobacco factory; view of south-western corner. Postcard issued in 1898 Vicić, Snežana, Dragan Vicić and Milanka Đukić. *Pozdrav iz Banjaluke, Banjaluka na starim razglednicama*. Belgrade: Atelje Vicić, 2006, p. 186

Figure 132 Tobacco factory. Detailed view of fence decoration; present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 133 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; drawing dated in first years of cathedral existence. Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 15

Figure 134 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; ground floor plan and elevation view from south. Husedžinović, Sabira. *Dokumenti opstanka*. Zenica: Muzej grada Zenice, 2005, p. 192

Figure 135 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; view of south-western corner from Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken before 1969. Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 16

Figure 136 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; view of north-western corner from Kaiserstraße. Photograph taken before 1969. Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 16

Figure 137 Cathedral of Saint Bonaventura; contemporary church from 1973; present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 138 Bishop’s house. View of south-eastern corner; present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 139 Bishop’s house. View of south-western corner; present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during July 2012

Figure 140 Chapel of Saint John the Baptist on the graveyard in Delibašino village. Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 141 Monastery Maria Stern. Photograph taken by Heinrich Renner during his journey through Bosnia. Renner, Heinrich. *Durch Bosnien und die Herzegovina, kreuz und quer*, ed 2. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1897, p. 498

Figure 142 Monastery Maria Stern with surrounding industrial facilities. Photograph taken before 1925. Archive collection of Museum of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

Figure 143 “Cradle” reconstruction in monastery’s courtyard; present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 144 Church of The Resurrection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, first church; entrance, apse and side elevation views. Husedžinović, Sabira. *Dokumenti opstanka*. Zenica: Muzej grada Zenice, 2005, p. 192

Figure 145 Monastery Maria Stern; cheese transport. Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 146 Monastery Maria Stern; view of the new complex. Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 147 Church of The Resurrection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, second church; cross section, eastern entrance and northern side elevation views. Husedžinović, Sabira. *Dokumenti opstanka*. Zenica: Muzej grada Zenice, 2005, p. 196

Figure 148 Monastery Maria Stern; one of the later constructed wings for orphanage. Stošić, M. Verica and Zoran S. Mačkić. *Banjaluka which exist and which does not exist in 1000 images*. Authors: Banja Luka, 2005

Figure 149 Monastery Maria Stern. View of old orphanage wing, now used in medical purposes, present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 150 Monastery Maria Stern. Old orphanage wing, now used in medical purposes, close up view; present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 151 Church of The Resurrection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, second church. View of apse and transept; present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 152 Church of The Resurrection of the Blessed Virgin Mary, second church. Close up view; present condition. Author’s private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 153 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul, Gymnasium building; view of main façade from north-east. Photograph taken 1910. Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 569

Figure 154 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul in close-up view and Gymnasium building in second plan; view of main façade from north-west. Photograph taken 1910.

Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 569

Figure 155 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul, Gymnasium building; floor plan of reconstructed building.

Vidaković, Siniša. *Arhitektura državnih javnih objekata u BiH od 1878. do 1992. godine*. Banjaluka: Arhitektonsko-građevinski fakultet Univerziteta u Banjoj Luci, 2011, p. 190

Figure 156 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul, Gymnasium in close-up view of main façade and courtyard side from north-west. Photograph taken 1968.

Vidaković, Siniša. *Arhitektura državnih javnih objekata u BiH od 1878. do 1992. godine*. Banjaluka: Arhitektonsko-građevinski fakultet Univerziteta u Banjoj Luci, 2011, p. 89

Figure 157 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul, Gymnasium. View of main façade and courtyard side from north-west; present condition.

Author's private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 158 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul; present condition. Author's private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 159 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul, inner courtyard; present condition.

Author's private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 160 Monastery of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent De Paul. View of the Gymnasium and monastery facilities; present condition.

Author's private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 161 Second monastery of Holy Trinity and first parish church of Saint Anthony of Padua; photograph taken after 1907.

Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 131

Figure 162 Third monastery of Holy Trinity and first parish church of Saint Anthony of Padua; photograph taken before 1930, when old church was still standing and new monastery already built.

Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 533

Figure 163 Third monastery of Holy Trinity and second parish church devoted to Saint Anthony of Padua. Postcard dated in 1939.

Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 133

Figure 164 Monastery of Holy Trinity in close-up view and parish church of Saint Anthony of Padua in second plan; view from south-east. Photograph taken around 1932.

Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 534

Figure 165 Monastery of Holy Trinity and parish church of Saint Anthony of Padua; view from east. Photograph taken before 1969.

Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 534

Figure 166 Fourth monastery of Holy Trinity and third parish church devoted to Saint Anthony of Padua; photograph taken during 1970s.

Cyberbulevar forum. Web. 01 Oct 2012
<http://www.cyberbulevar.com/banjaluka/religije/franjevacki-samostan--petricevac/20050111/>

Figure 167 Fourh church devoted to Saint Anthony of Padua in Petrićevac. View from west; present condition.

Zurnalizam blog. Web. 01 Oct 2012
<http://zurnalizam.blogspot.co.at/2012/03/petricevac-ono-sto-se-voli-mora-imati.html/>>

Figure 168 First pledge for group of nuns in Nazareth; photograph dated in 1939. Sisters Adorers of the Blood of Christ, official web site. Web. 20 July 2012
<http://www.klanjateljice.hr/fotokronika/povijest_regije_zagreb/big_07.jpg/>

Figure 169 Monastery Nazareth; photograph dated in years before WWII. Sisters Adorers of the Blood of Christ, official web site. Web. 20 July 2012
http://www.klanjateljice.hr/fotokronika/povijest_regije_zagreb/big_02.jpg/>

Figure 170 Monastery Nazareth with belonging facilities; photograph dated in years before WWII.

Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 590

Figure 171 Church of Sinless Conception of Blessed Virgin Mary. Interior view; photograph dated in years before WWII.

Marić, Franjo and Anto Orlovac. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006: povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije*. Banja Luka: Biskupski Ordinariat Banja Luka, 2006, p. 590

Figure 172 Monastery of Holy family: parish house, church and new monastery building; present condition.

Author's private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 173 Monastery of Holy family: parish house, church and monastery building; photograph taken 1894 by Heinrich Renner during his journey through Bosnia.

Renner, Heinrich. *Durch Bosnien und die Herzegovina, kreuz und quer*, ed 2. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1897, p. 571

Figure 174 Monastery of Holy family: church devoted to Saint Joseph, close-up view of interior; present condition.

Author's private collection. Photograph taken during August 2012

Figure 175 Monastery with church in Marjanovac, Aleksandrovac. Photograph taken before 1969.

Sisters Adorers of the Blood of Christ, official web site. Web. 20 July 2012
<http://www.klanjateljice.hr/fotokronika/povijest_regije_zagreb/big_04.jpg/>

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