



Maketa Garić-grada, Muzej Moslavine u Kutini



Tlocrt i načrt Garić-grada, Muzej Moslavine u Kutini



Pogled iz branič kule

Povijesni dio projekta izradili, pod stručnim vodstvom profesorice povijesti i likovne umjetnosti Milke Prodanić, učenici drugog razreda opće gimnazije: Antonela Bosilj, Ivana Klarić, Sanjin Marunić Luka Slivar, Josip Turić, Božidar Turić.

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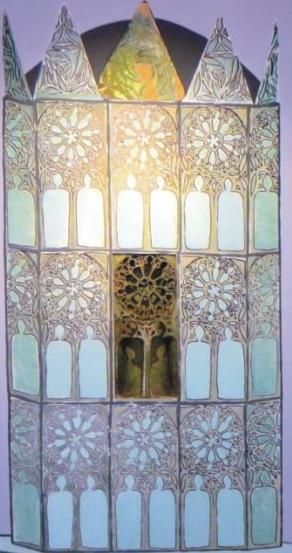
SREDNJA ŠKOLA „AUGUST ŠENOA“ GAREŠNICA
PROJEKT

„MOGUĆNOSTI TURISTIČKE PONUDE GRADA GAREŠNICE“

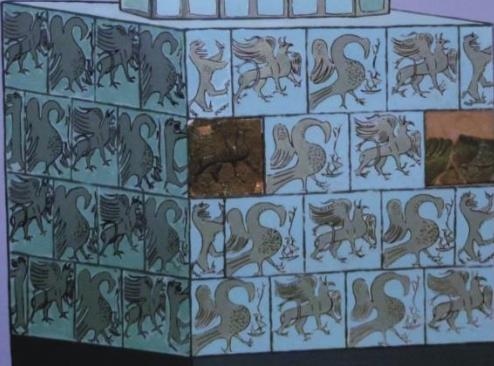


GARIĆ - GRAD

Garešnica, 25. studenoga 2013. godine



Kaljeva peć



Pećnjaci

Teritorij Moslavačke gore strateški je važan. Tu nastaje vlastelinski grad, Garić-grad, jedan od najstarijih srednjovjekovnih hrvatskih utvrđenih gradova smješten na njenim obroncima iznad malenog sela i rekreativskog centra Podgarić.

Ruševine su prilično dobro sačuvane uz pomoć nadogradnji i popravaka. U blizini grada razvilo se trgovište, naselja seljaka, gradskih sluga, obrtnika i trgovača. Na ravnicama su bila kmetska naselja i drvenjare za gospodarske potrebe.

Garić-grad se prvi put spominje 1163. godine pod imenom Garig te je sjedište hrvatske župe do koga vodi velika cesta.

Ban Stjepan 1251. godine počinje graditi Garić-grad prema nalogu kralja Bele IV., a od 1256. godine Garić je središte istoimene garičke županije. Gospodari se mijenjaju kupnjom i prodajom te rodbinskim vezama. Gradnja Garić-grada odaje solidno klesarstvo kao i izvanredan položaj utvrde.

Unutarnji dio grada je gotovo potpuno ovalan, a vanjski okružuje bedem, tako da na južnoj strani kod glavnog ulaza ostaje veći prostor - predvorje. Glavni ulaz je masivno građen, pred ulazom je opkop (graba), preko kojeg je vodio pokretni most do ulaznih vrata.

Zidovi su građeni od kamena lomljенca, tako da se među slojevima kamenja umetani i slojevi lapora.

Unutrašnjost grada je obrasla drvećem i šikarjem među kojim se jasno izdvajaju zgrade za stanovanje, velika isklesana cisterna, dominira branici kula. Na kuli su smještene strjelnice.

Prilikom prodora Turaka u Garić - gradu se zatekla tek nekolicina branitelja i Pavlina, koji bježe iz grada te 1544. godine, napuštajući ga bez otpora. Turci zaposjedaju Garić i pale ga.

Garić-grad tijekom povijesti često mijenja vlasnike. Godine 1277. kralj Ladislav IV. poklanja Garić-grad biskupu Timoteju i njegovim nasljednicima, jer je grad branio duže vrijeme. 1283. godine Garić-grad je predan slavonskom banu Petru Pakračkom, a 25. kolovoza 1284. g. vraćen je zagrebačkom biskupu.

Do 1289. g. Garić je u vlasništvu biskupa Ivana da bi od 1291. g. do 1295. g. grad postao samostan Pavlina imenom Samostan Blažene Djevice Marije. Pavlini dobivaju različite gospodarske povlastice i oslobođanju plaćanja različitih davanja.

Smjenju se vlasnici, 1380. g. vlasnik je Ljudevit I. Veliki, 1409. g. ponovo zagrebačka biskupija, 1412. g. gospodar grada i posjeda postaje Barbara Celjska (druga žena kralja Sigismunda). U Garić-gradu 1448. godine sastaju se pristaše Ivana Hunjadija, ugarskog gubernatora, s protivnicima grofova Celjskih.

Uz Garić - grad su vezane legende o lijepoj Ružici garićogradskoj, ukletoj kneginji i ukletom garičkom blagu te gradnji Garić - grada (o stijeni u kojoj je urezan trag kotača, prilikom gradnje), legendu Pukli kamen.

Istraživanja Garić - grada se nastavljaju kako bi ruševine vrijedne divljenja sačuvali kao spomen davno prohujalih vremena, kojih se, osim toga, sjećamo i kroz povijesni kostim, nakit, uporabne predmete i jelovnike toga vremena.



Glavna branici kula



Manja ugaona kula





Model of the Old town of Garić, the Moslavina Museum in Kutina



Blueprint and sketch of the Old town of Garić



View from the Defense Tower

Prepared by the 2nd grade students of the Grammar School Programme of
"August Šenoa" Garešnica Secondary School Antonela Bosilj, Ivana
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"AUGUST ŠENOA" GAREŠNICA SECONDARY SCHOOL

SCHOOL PROJECT

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOURISM IN THE TOWN OF
GAREŠNICA



GARIĆ - GRAD

November 25, 2013 in Garešnica



Masonry Heater



Unique impressed designs

The territory of Moslavina Hill is strategically important. It is where a stone fortification named "Garić-grad" (the Old Town of Garić) was formed, one of the Croatian oldest medieval fortified towns situated on the slopes of the Moslavina Hill above a small village and recreational centre called Podgarić.

The ruins are rather well preserved due to reconstructions. In the vicinity of the market town, settlements of peasants, public servants, entrepreneurs, and merchants were developed. There were serf settlements and wooden sheds built for economic purposes in the surrounding plains.

The name of the Old Town of Garić was first mentioned in 1163 under the name of "Garig" and it was the headquarters of Croatian perish connected with a wide road.

Duke Stephan started the construction of the Old Town of Garić in 1251 by the ordinance of King Bela IV. As of 1256 the Old Town of Garić was the capital of namesake Garić County.

The construction of the Old Town of Garić features not only solid masonry, but also an extraordinary fort position. The owners of Garić have changed due to acquisitions and family ties.

The inner part of the town is almost completely oval, the outside part is surrounded by defensive walls, and there is a larger courtyard next to the main entrance on the southern side. The main entrance is massively built, a moat is in front of the entrance to which led an escalating bridge. The walls were built out of rubble stones in the way that layers of marl were laid upon stones. The inner part of the town is overgrown in trees and bushes among which housing buildings and a large carved tank can clearly be distinguished. A defensive tower with arrow loops dominates the area.

During the history, the Old Town of Garić has frequently changed its owners. In the year 1277 King Ladislaus IV gave Garić to bishop Timothy and his heirs because they had defended it for some period of time. In 1283 Garić was given to the Slavonian duke Peter of Pakrac only to be returned to the bishop of Zagreb on August 25, 1284.

Until 1289 Garić was owned by bishop Ivan in order to become the monastery of Pavlists under the name of the Monastery of Blessed Virgin Mary from 1291 to 1295. Pavlists thus gained various economic privileges and were relieved from paying certain taxes.

The Old Town of Garić witnessed numerous owners. Ludevick the Great became its owner in 1380. As of 1409 Zagreb diocese took it again under its ownership. In 1412 Barbara of Celje, renowned as the Black Queen and the second spouse of emperor Sigismund became the owner of Garić and its land. In 1448 a meeting between the supporters of John Hunyadi, Hungarian governor and the opponents of counts of Celje was held.

During the Turkish invasion, there were only a few defenders and Pavlists in Garić, who left the town in 1544 leaving it without fighting. The Turks then raided the Old Town of Garić and burnt it.

There are various legends regarding the Old Town of Garić such as the Legend of Beautiful Rose of Garić, cursed duchess and treasure and the legend of the construction of Garić called The Legend of the Cracked Stone about a rock marked with a print of the wheel during the construction.

The exploration of Garić is resumed so that the ruins worth admiration could be kept as a tribute to long lost times and also remembered through historical costumes, jewellery, everyday objects and traditional cuisine menus.



Main fortified tower



Smaller corner tower