

### ***Golubinci – Kupinovo rural area***

Country or territory:  
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO  
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Name of organisation  
compiling the information:

Local name:  
Zavod za Zastitu Spomenika Kulture  
22000 Sremska Mitrovica  
Srbija i Crna Gora.

English name:  
Institute for Preservation of Cultural  
Monuments  
Sremska Mitrovica, Svetog Dimitrija 10  
22000 Sremska Mitrovica



Contact name:  
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Name and address of building(s) or site:

GOLUBINCI, Municipality of Stara Pazova  
1. The castle "Slos," object from the 18<sup>th</sup>  
Century, Park of Karadjordje number 6.  
2. Objects of National architecture:  
a. Silo with kotobanja, Pazovacka street 40  
b. Silo with kotobanja, Pazovacka street 64  
c. Silo with kotobanja, Simanovacki sor 124

Inventory reference number:

1. The castle "Slos," the act of the Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Monuments, Sremska Mitrovica number 1116 since 26 September, 1951. Number in Central Registry: CK 1338 since 30 December, 1997.
2. a. The silo with kotobanja<sup>3</sup>, Pazovacka Street 40, the act of the Institute for Preservation of Cultural Monuments, Sremska Mitrovica number 115/73 since 7 September, 1974. Number in Central registry: CK 1049 since 22 December, 1993.  
b. The silo with kotobanja, Pazovacka Street 64, the act of the Institute for Preservation of Cultural Monuments, Sremska Mitrovica number 181 since 12 September, 1974. Number in Central Registry: CK 1048 since 22 December, 1993.  
c. The silo with kotobanja, Simanovacki Sor 124, the act of the Institute for Preservation of Cultural Monuments, Sremska Mitrovica number 190/75 since 25 May, 1976.

<sup>3</sup> Traditional local name for objects storing wheat.

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Building type:The castle “Slos,” was an object of public use, also containing administrative and commercial facilities.

Main date(s):The castle “Slos” was built in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. The adjacent objects of ethnic architecture date to the end of 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

Current use(s):The castle “Slos” currently does not have a practical use, and it has been originally planned to be the home for cultural-educational institutions. The adjacent objects of ethnic architecture serve their original purpose—storage of agricultural products.

Significance:

The castle “Slos” was built in the latter part of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, by the project from 1767, from the author Florian Madocsnyzi. The edifice was built by the authorities of “Vojna Granica” for the necessities of border patrols as the “Governing Building in Golubinci,” just as it was written in the project. With its outward appearance, details and appearance of its interior, it has all the characteristics of objects of Vojnogradarska architecture. It was built as an autonomous, two-storey object, with a rectangular base, situated in the town’s park. Besides the architectural value, evident in the perfect proportions, accentuated harmony and regular rhythm of its openings, it also possesses historical value because it was the residence of Karadjordje<sup>4</sup>, the famous leader of the First Serbian Rebellion in 1813.

All three objects of ethnic architecture represent the most decorative and most significant examples of assistive economic objects, which were used as barns for wheat storage. The building of silos and kotobanjas had become very popular at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, and the grandeur and richness of the decorative elements was a reflection of the economic power of its proprietor.

Category of significance:

Of regional importance.

Category of ownership and interest:

The castle “Slos” was used in the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century for the administrative needs of the Austrian monarchy, which created a military border in this area for the purpose of defence from the Ottoman Empire. During its history, the edifice suffered numerous changes of owners and users, and now it is owned by the government of Serbia.

The Independent Society of Citizens “Slos” from Golubinci took upon themselves the task of the preservation of the tradition and architecture.

Documentation and bibliographic references:

Documentation

The complete textual, technical and photo documentation is found in the Institute for Cultural Preservations in Sremska Mitrovica. Together with the reconstruction of the castle “Slos,” the Institute has executed the project of sanitation and reconstruction of the facades and interiors.

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<sup>4</sup> Karadjordje is the father of the Serbian Royal Family, the Karadjordjevićs.

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### Bibliography

D. Zlatkić, "Šlos" u Golubincima, Glasnik DKS 19, Beograd 1995, 195-197,  
M. Žigmundovac, Srem i njegova kulturna baština, Spomenica 1961-1996, Zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture, Sremska Mitrovica 1996,  
M. Djekić, Ambari i cardaci u Vojvodini i problemi njihove zaštite, Saopštenja 25, Beograd 1993.

### Condition:

Very bad. The condition of all the mentioned monuments is very bad.

### Risk:

The risk for further degradation is imminent. Some solutions have been proposed, however the executions of these have not started due to lack of financial means.

### Technical assessment and costing:

According to the Project of Sanitation and Reconstruction of the castle "Slos," the current cost of the works is estimated, at 77,000 EUR.

### Ownership:

The castle "Slos" is the property of the government of Serbia, and the silos and kotobanjas are private property.

### Occupation:

The castle "Slos" for now does not have an adequate purpose, but according to the Project, it was intended to be a home for the cultural and educational institutions.

The objects of ethnic architecture are being used for storage of agricultural products, contingent with their original purpose.

### Management:

The municipal government of Stara Pazova governs the Castle, while the objects of ethnic architecture are governed by their owners.

### Summary:

Considering the significance of these objects in the context of the cultural-historical heritage of this region, it is absolutely necessary to undertake urgent measures in their rehabilitation, as well as determining their optimal modern-day purpose.

Priority: *high*.

### Sign. and date:

Tatjana Rakita, Art Historian  
Sremska Mitrovica  
4 March, 2004



## ***Golubinci - Ethno-Park "Kupinovo"***

Country or territory:  
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO  
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

22000 Sremska Mitrovica

Name of organisation  
compiling the information:

Local name:  
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Svetog Dimitrija 10



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Name and address of building(s) or site:

ETHNO-PARK "KUPINOVO"  
N. 127 and 134-150 Branko Radicevic Street,  
Pecinci Municipality, Serbia and Montenegro.

Inventory reference number(s):

Act of the Institute for the Protection of  
Cultural Monuments, Sremska Mitrovica  
number 199/76 since 9 February, 1977.  
Number in Central registry PKIC 54 since 30  
December, 1997.

Building type(s):

The vernacular structures include 9 buildings  
with adjacent agricultural facilities and the  
Orthodox Church of Saint Luke.

Main dates:

The buildings date back to the end of the 18<sup>th</sup>  
Century. The Orthodox Church of Saint Luke  
dates back to the middle of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century.  
The "Ethno-park" has been categorized as a  
separate cultural-historical entity "of great  
importance" by decision of the Executive  
Committee of the Parliament of Vojvodina, N.  
633-7/91 (8 October, 1991).

Current use(s):

The Orthodox Church of Saint Luke is in use  
as a religious building, while the the ethno-  
park is an "open-air museum" accessible to  
tourists, at the same time preserving these  
valuable examples of rural architecture.

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### Significance:

The ethno-park is located close to the oldest mediaeval part of the Village of Srem. In the immediate vicinity are the Church of Saint Luke, the remains of the fortified city of Kupinik, from the 14<sup>th</sup> Century, and the Special Natural Reserve "Obedska Bara."

### Categories of significance:

The Ethno-park is of special regional interest.

### Categories of ownership and interests:

The Ethno-park in Kupinovo represents a significant example of a rural complex, consisting of original and reconstructed buildings dating back to the 18<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is important for the study of the history of Srem and the characteristics of its vernacular architecture.

### Documentation and bibliographical references:

#### Documentation

The existing documentation about the Ethno-park can be divided into: textual, technical and photographic. As part of the textual documentation, there exist numerous reports about the condition of the buildings and proposals for conservation works. Extensive sanitation, conservation and restoration works were carried out on the estate of the Putnik family in period 1977-1981, as well as in 1994 and 1995.

#### Bibliography

N. Vuletić, Utvrđivanje spomeničke vrednosti ruralne celine u Kupinovu i njena prezentacija, Gradja za proučavanje spomenika kulture Vojvodine 10, Novi Sad 1980-81,  
M. Zekić, Narodno graditeljstvo Vojvodine, Kuća kao spomenik kulture, Novi Sad 1994,  
B. Stanojlović, Etno park u Kupinovu, Spomenica ZZSK 1961-1996, Sremska Mitrovica 1996, 139-146.

### Condition:

The last conservation works on the Ethno-park in Kupinovo have been carried out in 1994 and 1995. These included the repair of the roof of the Putnik family house. However, since then the condition of the building has deteriorated: the roof is leaking again, which causes damage to the interior. The lack of funding is the main cause of the bad state of conservation of the structures.

### Risk:

The main risk consists in the further deterioration of these buildings due to lack of financial means for conservation, restoration and maintenance works.

### Condition risk:

Slow decay. All the buildings within the Ethno-park of Kupinovo, owing to their construction technique and materials (wood, mud, and bamboo) are extremely exposed to deterioration caused by rain, snow and frost. The condition of risk can be termed as slowly decaying, without an agreed solution for the time being.

Technical assessment and costing:

So far, the government has invested 40,000 EUR for the maintenance of the facilities of the Ethno-park.

Ownership:

Mixed.

Since all buildings are in private ownership, the government suggested to purchase them from the original owners. One of the most representative houses has been indeed bought from the Putnik family in 1977. (The estate consisted of the house and adjacent buildings used mainly for agricultural production).

Occupation:

Part of the Ethno-park (the estate of Putnik family and the church of Saint Luke) is open to tourism, while other buildings are still used by their private owners as residence.

Management:

Considering that the buildings have a mixed ownership (Government, private property and the Serbian Orthodox Church), the management of each estate shall be the responsibility of its respective owner. In the event that the projects would be financed, the Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Monuments, Sremska Mitrovica, would be responsible for administering the funds and supervising the works.

Summary:

The Ethno-park in Kupinovo represents a well preserved example of a rural vernacular architectural complex in the region of Srem. The style, proportions and beauty of the buildings constitute an important architectural heritage that is inevitably at risk of disappearing.

Considering the poor present condition of the buildings and their high speed of deterioration, it is necessary to initiate conservation works as soon as possible.

Priority: *high*.

Sign. and date:

Tatjana Rakita, Art Historian  
Sremska Mitrovica  
4 March, 2004