

Muzil ELABORAT



Zračna fotografija Muzila / Areal photography of Muzil	1
Sadržaj / Content	2
Uvod / Introduction	3
Plan Pule / Map of Pula	4
Muzil i centar grada / Muzil and City center	5
Povijest Muzila / History of Muzil	6
Trentno stanje / Current situation	17
1 - Rekrutni centar / Drafting center	19
Plato / Plateau	22
Utvrda M. Louise / Fort M. Louise	24
Zapovjedništvo / Command	33
Spavaonice / Dormitories	37
Kuhinja / Kitchen	42
Kantina / Canteen	46
Restoran / Restaurant	49
Dežurana / Guardhouse	52
2 - Poligon / Training ground	55
Skladište / Warehouse	59
Stolarija / Carpenter workshop	62
3 - Utvrda Muzil / Fort Muzil	65
4 - Valovine / Valovine	80
Skladište Signole / Warehouse Signole	83
Ipressum	86

Kratice / Abbreviations:

CRS - Centro di Ricerche Storiche Rovinj / Center for Historical Research Rovinj
GNP - Graditeljsko nasljeđe Pula / Civil heritage Pula
HV - Hrvatska vojska / Croatian Army
JNA - Jugoslavenska narodna armija / Yugoslavia People`s Army
JRM - Jugoslavenska ratna mornarica / Yugoslavia Navy
MORH - Ministarstvo Obrane Republike Hrvatske / Croatian Ministry of Defence
NOVJ - Narodno oslobodilačka vojska Jugoslavije / Peoples Liberation Army of Yugoslavia
RH - Republika Hrvatska / Republic of Croatia

Grupa stručnjaka i zagrebačkih studenata arhitekture mjerila je od 3. do 16. kolovoza 2009. objekte i stanje na poluotoku Muzil. Cilj tog rada bila je priprema ovog elaborata koji će poslužiti studentima arhitekture sa nekoliko arhitektonskih fakulteta u Europi da, zajedno sa svojim mentorima, sljedeći semestar počnu promišljati budućnost Muzila.

Podaci o baštini Muzila su, zbog dugogodišnje vojne prisutnosti na tom prostoru, još uvijek nepoznati i stručnoj i široj javnosti. Mjerenjem postojećeg stanja željelo se provjeriti kakav potencijal to područje već sada ima, označiti lokacije koje se mogu neposredno koristiti (poput igrališta, javnih površina), ali i objekte koji se mogu, uz minimalna ulaganja, osposobiti za korištenje (poput kuhinje, menze, restorana ili spavaonica). Taj materijal je potreban i stoga da bi građani na javnim raspravama o Muzilu imali uvid u sadašnje stanje, te podatke o toj dosad nepoznatoj lokaciji. Naime, sve rasprave do sada vodile su se bez poznavanja situacije na Muzilu.

Dozvolu za pristup Muzilu zatražio je, u ime Arhitektonskog fakulteta iz Zagreba, dekan prof. dr. sc. Lenko Pleština. Molba je poslana u lipnju 2009. Službi za odnose s javnošću i informiranje u sklopu MORH-a, koji je na nju pozitivno odgovorio, te tako omogućio pristup i rad tridesetero osoba u tom vojnom području.

Radni tim sačinjavali su arhitekti Ana Boljar, Ivana Debeljuh, Vjekoslav Gašparović, Juraj Glasinović, Emil Jurcan, Ida Križaj, Iva Marčetić, Jerolim Mladinov, Marko Perčić, Helena Sterpin, Edna Strenja, Leonid Zuban, studenti arhitekture Aleksandar Čelović, Ana Grbac, Ana Habijanec, Dean Klemenc, Maja Lešnik, Kristina Perkov, Sara Perović, Denis Rubinić, Luka Tomić i Mirna Udovčić, dipl. ing. građevine Igor Bukarica, dipl. ing. šumarstva Christian Gallo, dipl. ing. biologije Ira Maslovar te povjesničar Goran Šaponja, a nadležna osoba iz Hrvatske vojske bio je stožerni narednik Stjepan Slonka.

Svatko od sudionika proučavao je Muzil iz pozicije vlastite struke, a podaci koji su prikupljeni u relativno kratkom periodu trebali bi služiti građanima te stručnjacima za buduća slična istraživanja koja za cilj imaju upoznavanje ove lokacije, kao i njenu prenamjenu za opću dobrobit građana Pule.

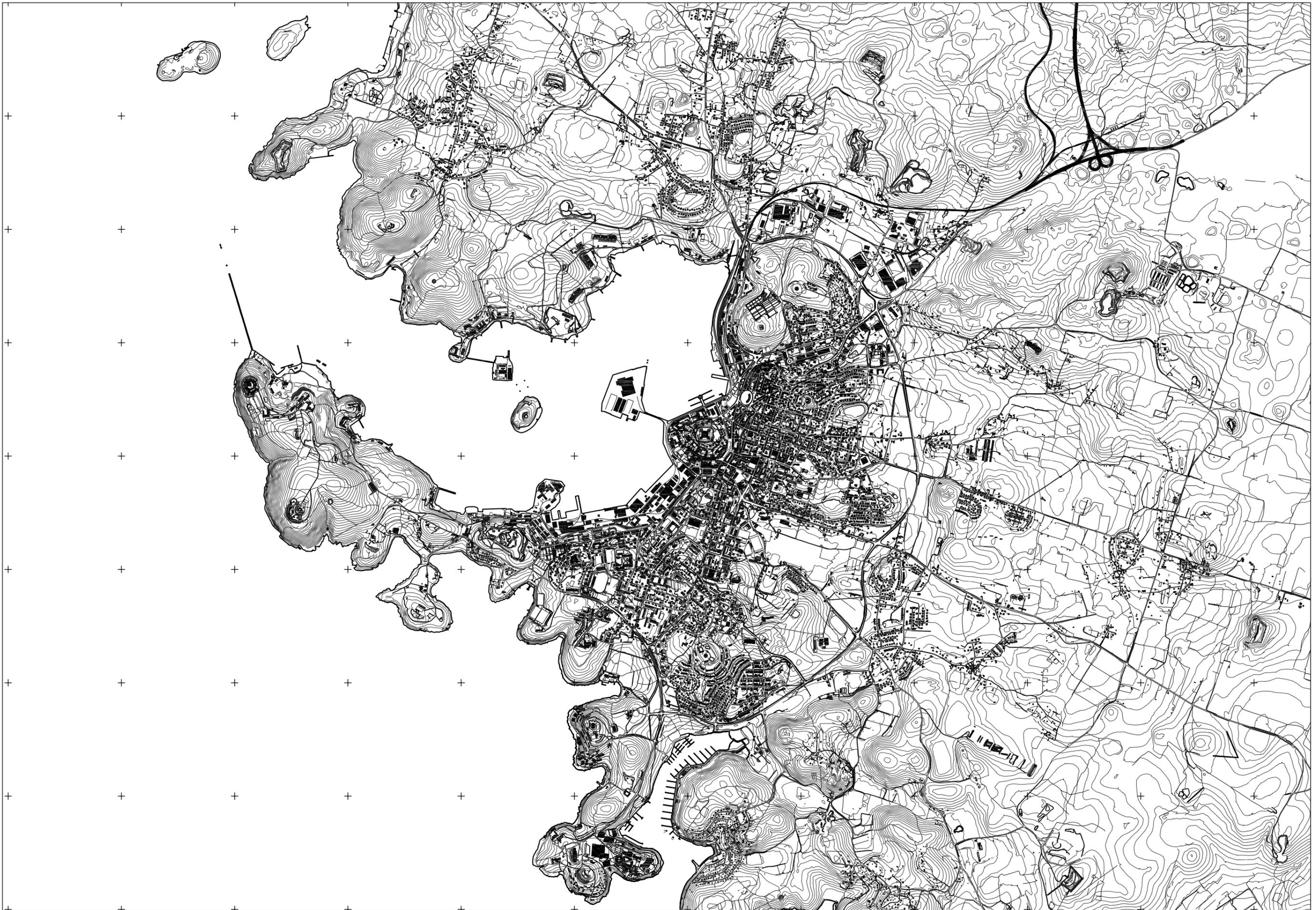
Team of experts and students from Zagreb measured existing situation and buildings on Muzil from 3rd to 16th of August 2009. The goal of this work was to prepare the material presented in this study. Using this data students of architecture from a few European cities, together with their professors, will work on ideas for future development of Muzil peninsula.

Being that the area of Muzil was solely used as a military ground for more than 150 years, there is still a lot of unknown information accessible to the general public such as history, heritage and environment of this territory. By measuring a current situation the team wanted to examine the existing potential and to detect locations which can be used immediately (like sport fields or public surfaces) and buildings which can be adapted for future activity with minimal investment (like kitchen, restaurant or dormitories).

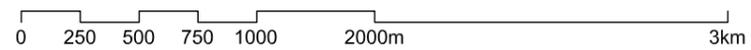
This study is useful not only to the experts but to the citizens of Pula also, who can finally be informed about (still) unknown area of the city. By providing citizens with valid information about the current situation they can better prepare for public debate about the future of Muzil, since all debates until now were lacking in proper information.

Permission to access Muzil was requested by prof. dr. sc. Lenko Pleština, dean of Zagreb Faculty of Architecture and was sent in June 2009 to the Services for Public Relations and Information in Croatian Ministry of Defence. Ministry permitted a two week access to Muzil for 30 persons. Working team consisted of architects : Ana Boljar, Ivana Debeljuh, Vjekoslav Gašparović, Juraj Glasinović, Emil Jurcan, Ida Križaj, Iva Marčetić, Jerolim Mladinov, Marko Perčić, Helena Sterpin, Edna Strenja, Leonid Zuban, students of architecture: Aleksandar Čelović, Ana Grbac, Ana Habijanec, Dean Klemenc, Maja Lešnik, Kristina Perkov, Sara Perović, Denis Rubinić, Luka Tomić i Mirna Udovčić, civil engineer Igor Bukarica, forester Christian Gallo, biologist Ira Maslovar and historian Goran Šaponja. Official host on Muzil was master sargent Stjepan Slonka.

Every participant examined Muzil from personal position of its education and the material gathered here in a relatively short period of time should be useful to the citizens and experts in order to develop future studies and to familiarize with the area so that it can be transformed for the general benefit of all citizens of Pula.



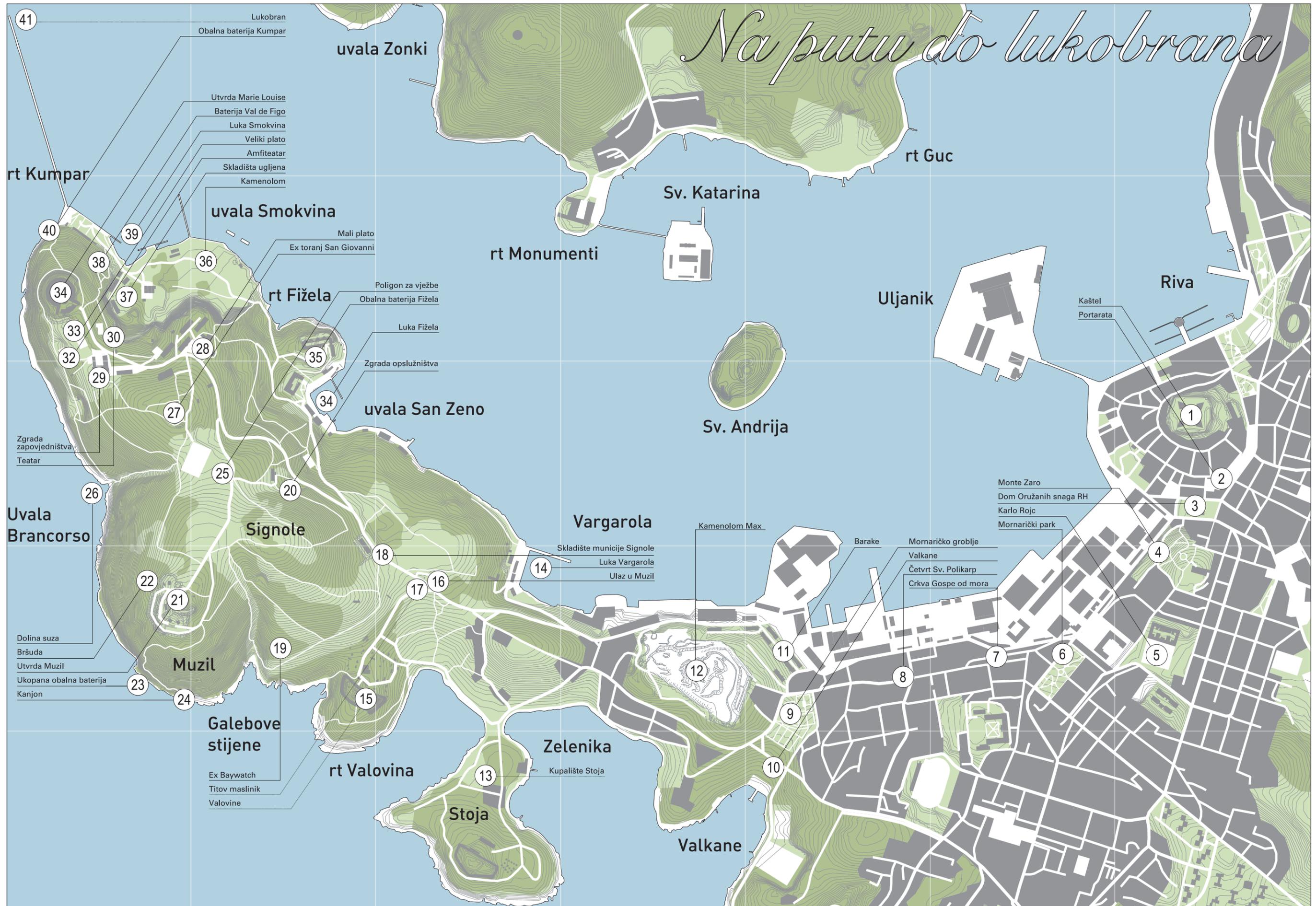
Mj / Scale 1:30.000



Karta / Map

Grad Pula / City of Pula

Na putu do lukobrana



- 41 Lukobran
- Obalna baterija Kumpar
- Uvala Zonki
- Utrda Marie Louise
- Baterija Val de Figo
- Luka Smokvina
- Veliki plato
- Amfiteatar
- Skladišta ugljena
- Kamenolom

- rt Kumpar
- 40
- 39
- 38
- 37
- 36
- 35
- 34
- 33
- 32
- 31
- 30
- 29
- 28
- 27
- 26
- 25
- 24
- 23
- 22
- 21
- 20
- 19
- 18
- 17
- 16
- 15
- 14
- 13
- 12
- 11
- 10
- 9
- 8
- 7
- 6
- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2
- 1

- uvala Smokvina
- Mali plato
- Ex toranj San Giovanni
- Poligon za vježbe
- Obalna baterija Fižela
- Luka Fižela
- Zgrada opslužništva
- rt Fižela
- uvala San Zeno
- Zgrada zapovjedništva
- Teatar
- Uvala Brancorso
- Dolina suza
- Bršuda
- Utrda Muzil
- Ukopana obalna baterija
- Kanjon
- Muzil
- Galebove stijene
- Ex Baywatch
- Titov maslinik
- Valovine
- rt Valovina
- Stoja
- Zelenika
- Kupalište Stoja
- Vargarola
- Skladište municije Signole
- Luka Vargarola
- Ulaz u Muzil
- Kamenolom Max
- Barake
- Mornaričko groblje
- Valkane
- Četvrt Sv. Polikarp
- Crkva Gospe od mora
- Monte Zaro
- Dom Oružanih snaga RH
- Karlo Rojc
- Mornarički park
- Riva
- Kaštel Portarata
- Uljanik

Pula je naseljena još od najstarijih vremena. Zahvaljujući povoljnom položaju u zaljevu s izvorima vode, pružala je savršenu zaštitu svojim stanovnicima koji su se smjestili na okolnim brdima.

Na prapovijesnoj karti Puljštine Klara Buršić-Matijašić Muzil je označila kao hipotetsko nalazište budući da se nalazi u vojnoj zoni već 150 godina i nisu provedena potrebna istraživanja. No, smatra se da je na mjestu prve austrougarske utvrde bila prapovijesna gradina vjerojatno već u brončano doba. Pulska brda kao što su Monte Grosso, Monte Zaro i Kaštel istražene su gradine pa možemo pretpostaviti da su uz Muzil bile naseljene i uzvisine Monte Ghiro i Sv. Juraj.



Mnogi povjesničari smatraju da su austrougarske vlasti gradnjom utvrda na strateškim položajima uništile veći dio brončanodobnih i željeznodobnih gradina kao što je to slučaj s Monte Grossom i Valmarinom. Naime, prilikom izgradnje tvrđave Monte Grosso pronađena je ostava brončanodobnih sjekira, a na Valmarinu je istražen monumentalni brončanodobni tumul. Poznato je da su u rimsko doba u pulskoj luci bile smještene mnoge vile, a jedna od njih i na području Fižele.

Sam naziv Muzil je po istraživanjima Dantea Olivierija lombardijsko-mletačkog podrijetla i označava zatvoreni pašnjak. U tu je svrhu Muzil i korišten. Naime, stanovnici Pule na odlične su pašnjake poluotoka Muzil dovođili općinske konje, a paša se djelomično i iznajmljivala privatnim osobama.

Prilikom naseljavanja 1561. god., odnosno 1671., Bolonjci, a potom i risanski hajduci, radi obrade zemlje su između ostalog potraživali i područje Muzila, ali im gradske vlasti to nisu dozvolile ističući da je Muzil već u rukama građana koji su ga samostalno zakupili i na njemu pasli konje. U sljedećim stoljećima obrana grada Pule temeljena je na izgradnji utvrde na Kaštelu i utvrde na otočiću Sv. Andrija. Muzil je još neko vrijeme ostao netaknut i kao sastavni dio pulskog agera koristio je građanima grada Pule.

LITERATURA:

Miroslav BERTOŠA, Istra: Doba Venecije, (XVI. – XVIII. st.), Žakan Jurij, Pula 1995.

Klara BURŠIĆ-MATIJAŠIĆ, Gradine Istre, Povijest prije povijesti, Žakan Jurij, Pula 2007.

Klara BURŠIĆ-MATIJAŠIĆ, Luka Pula u prapovijesno i rimsko doba, Iz povijesti pulske luke, Lučka uprava Pula, 2006.

Pula has been settled since ancient times. Thanks to a favorable position in the bay with water springs, it provided the perfect protection for its residents who settled on the surrounding hilltops.

On the prehistoric map of Pula the archeologist Klara Buršič-Matijašić marked Muzil as a hypothetical archeological site, but due to 150 years of military presence the necessary archeological research has never been done. It is considered that a prehistoric hillfort was located on the site of the first Austro-Hungarian fort, Marie Louise, probably dating back to the Bronze Age. The hills of Pula, such as Monte Grosso, Monte Zaro and Kaštel are already explored hillforts, so it is assumed that apart from Muzil, the hills Monte Ghiro and Sv.Juraj were also inhabited.

Many historians consider that Austro-Hungarian authorities destroyed the majority of Bronze Age and Iron Age hillforts by building their forts on strategic locations, as is the case with Monte Grosso and Valmarin. Namely, a storage of Bronze Age axes was found during the construction of the fort at Monte Grosso, while on Valmarin a huge Bronze Age tumulus was found.

It is known that in the Roman times plenty of villas were situated within the Pula bay, one of them being in Fižela - the northern coast of Muzil.

The name Muzil, according to research by Dante Olivieri, is of Lombardian-Venetian origin and indicates an enclosed pasture. The area of Muzil was indeed used for that purpose. In fact, inhabitants of Pula used to keep municipal horses on the pastures of the Muzil peninsula. The pastures were also partly rented to private persons.

During the settlements in 1561 and 1671, the Bolognians, and later the Risans' Hajduks, demanded the area of Muzil for agricultural purposes, but the city authorities denied the request explaining that the inhabitants of Pula were already using the peninsula and were pasturing their horses there.

In the following centuries the defense of the city was based on the construction of forts on Kaštel and the little island Sv.Andrija. Muzil was kept intact and used by inhabitants as a part of the Pula ager (latin: field).

Poluotok Muzil vojnopomorskom strateškom točkom postaje tek nakon pada Napoleona 1813. god., odnosno povratkom austrijske vlasti na obale istočnog Jadrana.

Radi zaštite pulske luke i zaljeva Austrija počinje sanaciju postojećih utvrđenja te izgradnju novih utvrda. Uz postojeći Kaštel i napoleonsku bitnicu na otoku Sv. Andrija grade se obalna bitnica Zonchi na sjeveru Pulske zaljeva te zemljana utvrda Marie Louise na zapadu zaljeva, tj. na Muzilu. Na taj se način oko 1820. god. pomiče crta obrane na sam ulaz u Pulski zaljev, a Muzil kao najpreglednija i najviša točka zaljeva dobiva strateški značaj te s njim i prve obrambene građevine. Nakon što je odlučeno da postane glavnom ratnom lukom Habsburške Monarhije, Pula se utvrđuje prvim u nizu prepravljajući postojećih utvrđenja i gradnjom petnaestak novih okolnih utvrda. Tada i muzilska utvrda Marie Louise dobiva konačni oblik i postaje najvećom utvrdom kružnog tipa na Jadrani, pa i šire.

Pulski zaljev postaje sigurnim sidrištem izgradnjom lukobrana na rtu Kumpar. Prilikom gradnje lukobrana na Muzilu se iskapaju podzemna skladišta za smještaj protubrodskih mina i torpeda, grade se objekti kao što su skladišta, zgrade i radionice, postavljeni su mostobrani za popunjavanje zalih većih brodova, a grade se i pristaništa za primanje manjih brodova ratne mornarice. Iako spremna za svjetski rat, tvrđava Pula s Muzilom kao najjačom karikom u svojem obrambenom lancu nije imala priliku pokazati vlastitu vatrenu moć.

Nakon propasti Austro-Ugarske Monarhije opada i značaj Pule kao važne ratne luke, stoga Kraljevina Italija već 1922. god. počinje sustavno razoružavanje i demoliranje utvrđenja. I tada, iako većinom razoružano, područje Muzila s lukobranom ostaje u vojnim rukama kao čuvar ulaza u Pulski zaljev.

Nakon kapitulacije Italije, njemačke snage 12. rujna 1943. preuzimaju zapovjedništvo nad Pulom koja ubrzo dobiva status utvrđenog grada i time potpada pod direktno Führerovo zapovjedništvo. Zbog ubrzane izgradnje obrambenih linija pri utvrđivanju podmorničke baze Pula, Nijemci koriste obrambenu ostavštinu Austro-Ugarske. Kako se 2. svjetski rat primiče kraju, njemačke snage se utvrđuju na poluotoku Muzil na liniji Tvornica cementa - kupalište Valkane. Iako okruženi jedinicom NOVJ-a i unatoč Hitlerovoj zapovijedi o potpunom uništenju pri povlačenju, njemački vojnici se početkom svibnja 1945. u potpunosti povlače na Muzil da bi poštedjeli Pulu od nepotrebnog razaranja. Plan izvlačenja i pokušaj da se s preostalim brodovljem s Muzila Nijemci u Trstu predaju savezničkim snagama propada zbog djelovanja partizanske mornarice s mora i topništva iz Štinjana, a njemačke jedinice prikovane za Muzil dočekuju kapitulaciju Njemačke.

Za angloameričke uprave područje Muzila gubi važniji značaj te se ondje deponira ratni materijal. Zbog nezbrinjavanja protubrodskih podvodnih mina događa se najveća pulska poslijeratna tragedija, uz vojnu zonu Muzil, u uvali Vargarola - u kolovozu 1946. uslijed eksplozije gine preko 116 osoba.

U jesen 1947. god. Pula je pripojena Hrvatskoj i Jugoslaviji, a područje Muzila prelazi pod zapovjedništvo mornarice koja ga proglašava zabranjenom zonom. U vrijeme Informbiroa na južnoj strani ispod obalne baterije Muzil ukopava se sustav podzemno povezanih topničkih bitnica koji čini Muzil neosvojivim s morske strane.

Stabilizacijom odnosa s Italijom, 1977. god. glavnina pomorskih jedinica Mornaričko-tehničkog školskog centra iz Pule seli se u splitsku Loru, a na Muzilu ostaju uglavnom jedinice Mornaričko-nastavnog centra i jedinice počasne namjene.

Nakon odluke o povlačenju JNA s područja RH Muzil postaje tempirana bomba, tj. veliko odlagalište ratnog materijala i tehnike, uz čiju je ogradu postavljeno i minsko polje. U noći s 15. na 16. prosinca 1991. s Muzila isplovljava brod s posljednjim vojnicima JNA čime završava još jedna smjena vojski na zapadnom pulskom poluotoku. U veljači 1992. HV uspostavlja Središte za odgoj i obuku vojnika Muzil. Od rasformiranja postrojbe Središta za obuku pješništva Muzil, 9. srpnja 2007., najveći pulski poluotok čuva tek nekolicina pripadnika 1. gardijske brigade Tigrovi.

The Muzil peninsula became a military and naval strategic point only after the fall of Napoleon in 1813 and the return of the eastern coast of the Adriatic under the Austrian governance.

In order to protect Pula harbor, Austria began the rehabilitation of existing fortifications as well as the construction of new ones. In addition to the existing fort on Kaštel and Napoleons' battery on the island of Sv.Andrija, a new coastal battery, Zonchi, was constructed on the northern side of the bay, as well as the earthwork fort, Marie Louise, in the western side of the bay, i.e. Muzil. Thus, in the year 1820, the line of defense was transferred to the entrance of Pula bay, while Muzil, as its highest point, became of strategic importance and got its first fortifications.

After the decision was taken to make it the main army harbor of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Pula was fortified by rehabilitating the existing fortifications and constructing a chain of 15 new forts. It was then that the fort Marie Louise in Muzil got its final form and became the largest round fort in the Adriatic.

Pula bay was turned into a safe port by the construction of the breakwater on cape Kumpar. During the construction of the breakwater, underground depots were hollowed out in Muzil for the storage of the sea mines and torpedoes. Warehouses were built, as well as other buildings and workshops, bridge-heads were installed for the supply of large ships, and piers were built for smaller navy ships.

Although it was ready for a world war, the fortified Pula, with Muzil as the strongest point in its chain of defense, never got the chance to reveal its battle capacity.

After the fall of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the importance of Pula as a military harbor decreased. As such, the Kingdom of Italy had begun to systematically disarm and demolish the fortifications by the year 1922. But even at that time, and even when disarmed, Muzil and its breakwater remained under military control as the guardian of the entrance to Pula bay.

After the capitulation of Italy, on September 12, 1943 the German military forces took over the control of Pula, which got the status of a fortified city and due to this came under direct command of the Führer. Due to the rapid construction of lines of defense during the fortification of Pula as a submarine base, the Germans used the fortification heritage of Austro-Hungary. As World War II was about to end, the German military forces set on the peninsula of Muzil, on the line of the cement factory - Valkane beach. In spite of being surrounded by units of NOVJ (People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia) and in spite of Hitler's order of its complete destruction during the retreat, German soldiers in early May 1945 withdrew completely to Muzil to spare Pula of unnecessary destructions. The plan of withdrawal and the attempt of hand over of the German troops with the remaining naval fleet to the Allies in Trieste failed because of Partisan naval actions from the sea and artillery from Štinjan, so the German troops awaited the capitulation of Germany bound to Muzil.

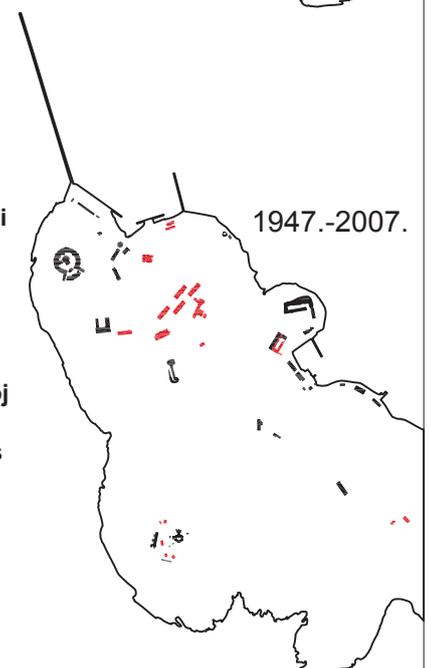
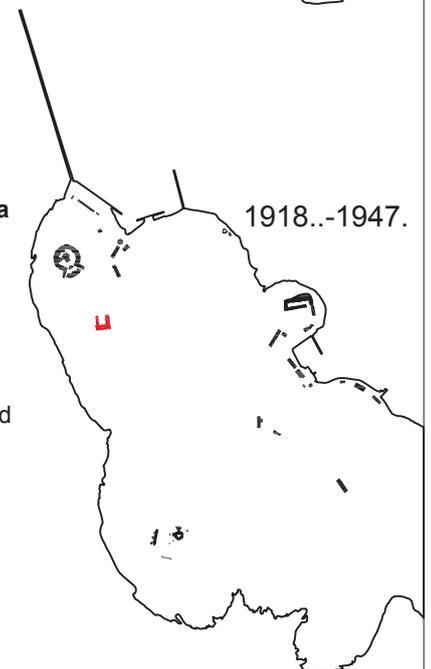
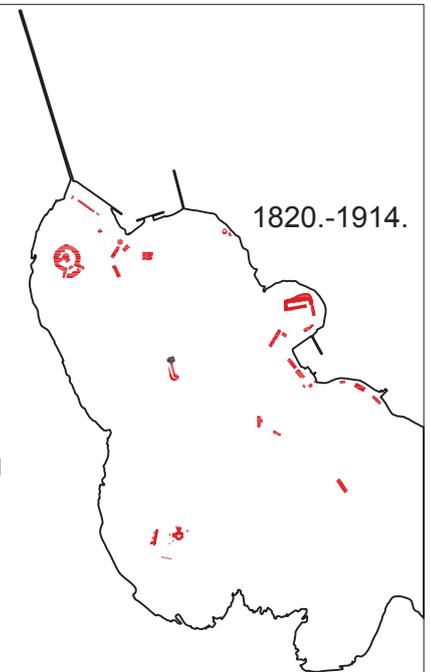
Throughout the Anglo-American governance, the area of Muzil lost its major importance and military equipment was deposited there. Because of the inappropriate storage of naval underwater mines, Pula's largest post-war tragedy occurred in August 1946 in Vargarola bay by the military zone, Muzil, when an explosion killed over 116 people.

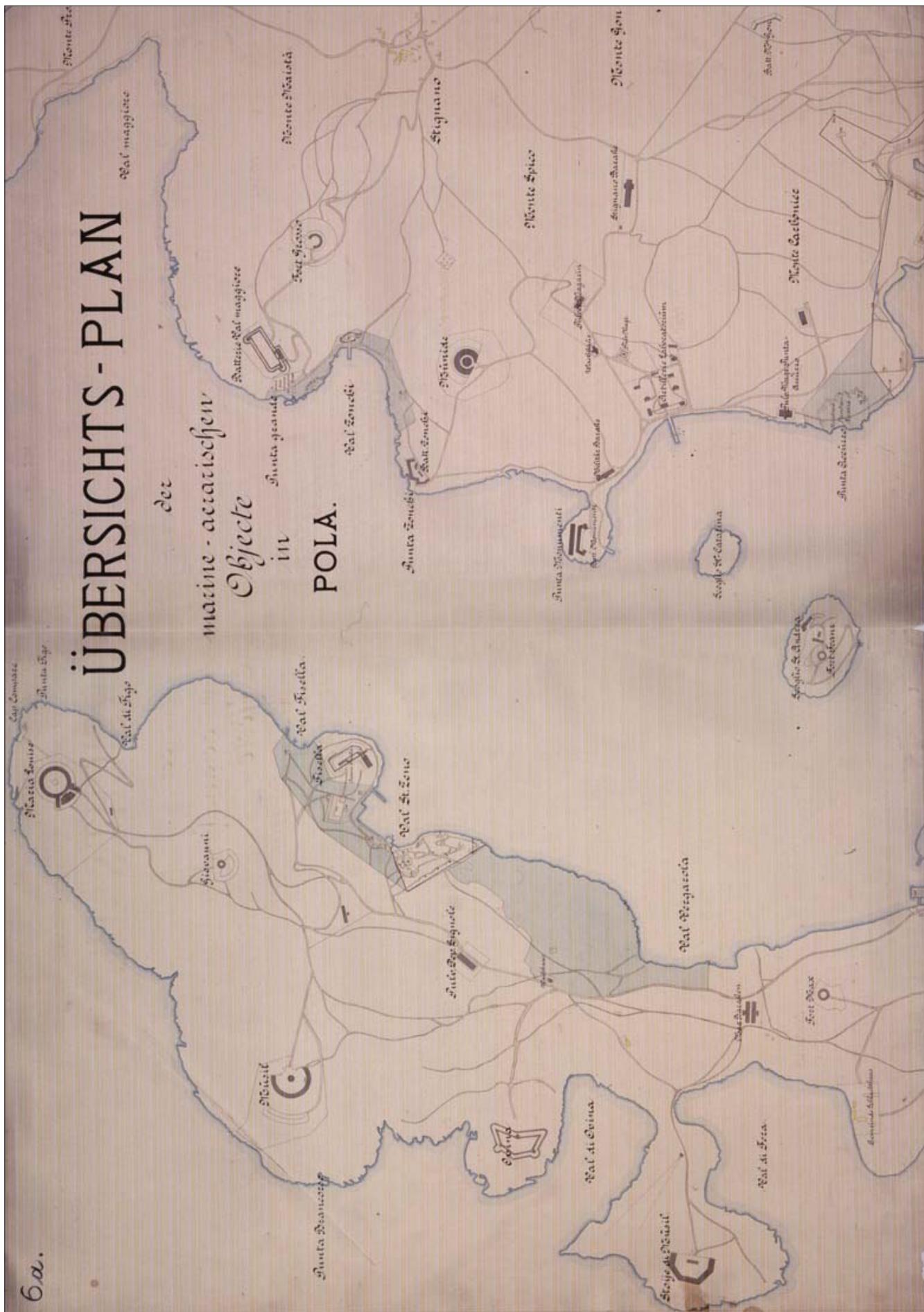
In the autumn of 1947, Pula was adjoined to Croatia and Yugoslavia, and the area of Muzil came under the command of the Naval forces which declared it a forbidden zone. In the time of Cominform (1947-1956) on the south side of Muzil, a system of batteries connected with underground corridors was constructed, which made Muzil unconquerable from sea.

Through the stabilization of relations with Italy, in 1977 the majority of naval units pertaining to the Naval Technical School of Pula were relocated to Lora, Split, while units pertaining to the Naval Educational centre and units of honorary purposes mostly remained in Muzil.

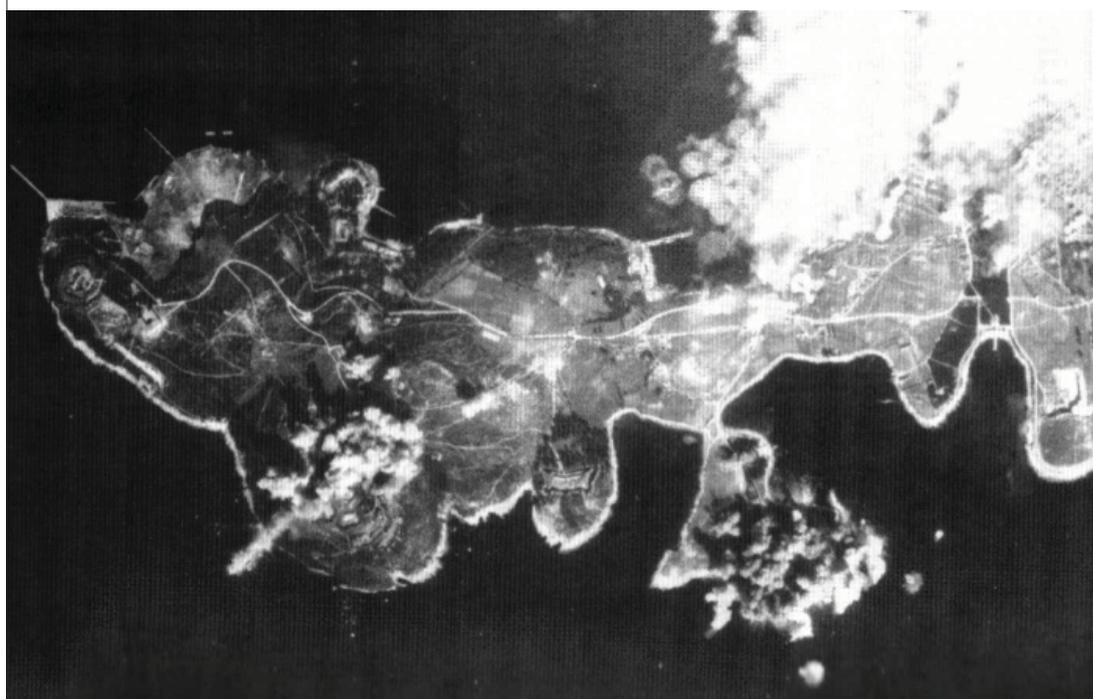
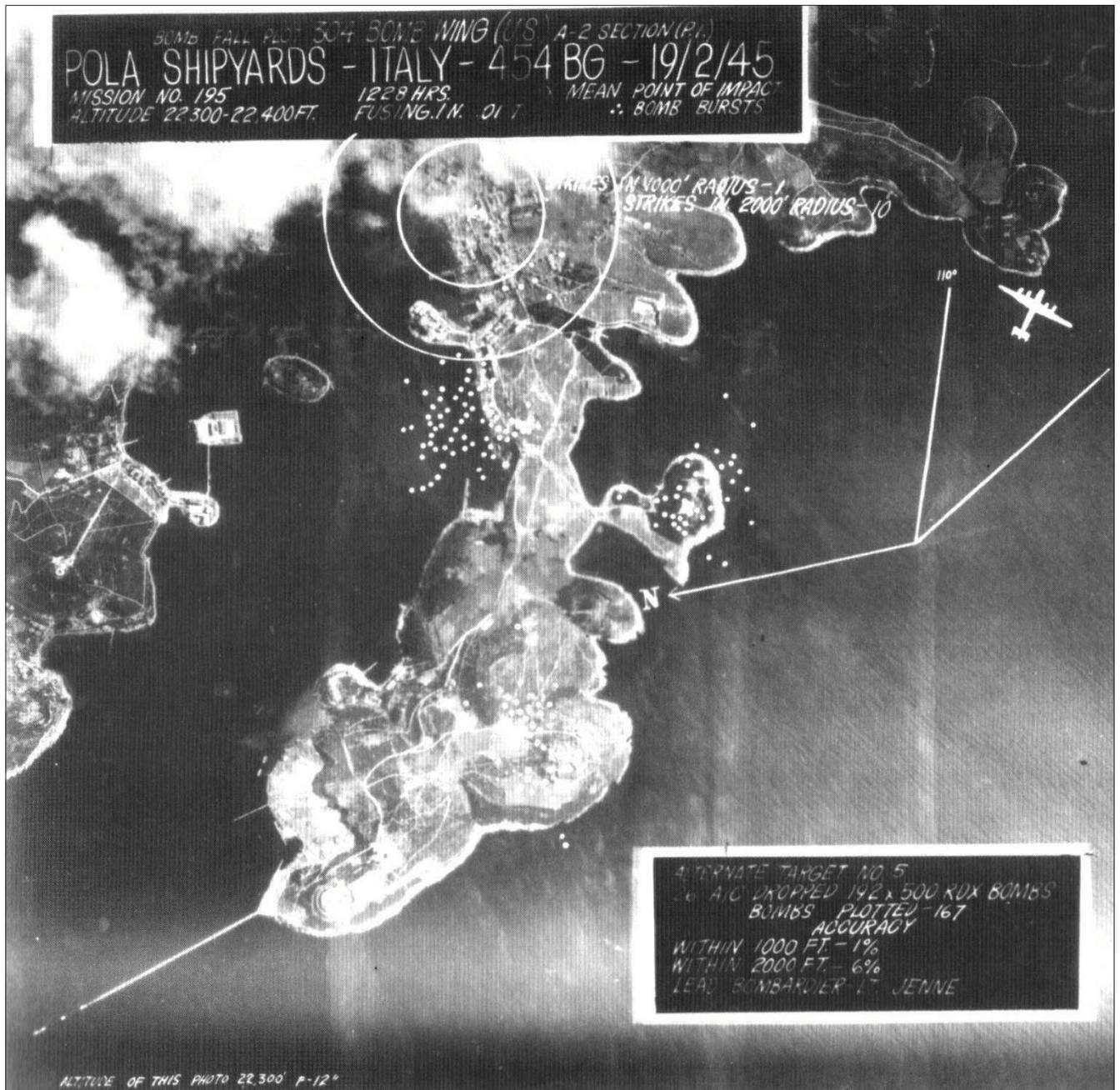
After the decision of withdrawal of the JNA from the territory of RH, Muzil became a timebomb, i.e. a huge depot of military equipment along whose fence a minefield was set. On the night of December 15 -16 1991 a ship with the last soldiers of the JNA departed from Muzil, which marked the end of yet another switch of armies on the western peninsula of Pula. In February 1992, HV established the Centre for Education and Training of soldiers in Muzil. Since the disbanding of the unit of the Centre for Training of infantry in Muzil on July the 9th 2007, Pula's largest peninsula is guarded by a few members of the 1st Guard Brigade - Tigers.

- 1820. Habsburško carstvo gradi utvrdu fort Marie Louise.**
Hapsburg Empire builds fort Marie Louise
- 1850. Izgrađena bitnica Fižela**
Building of Fižela Battery
- 1852. Izrađen plan obrane luke i grada po kojem se gradio obrambeni sustav**
Plan of defence for harbor and city defined locations for fortresses
- 1852.-1855. Izgradnja fort Muzil**
Building of Fort Muzil
- 1859. Završena gradnja utvrde Marie Louise**
Construction of new layer of fort Marie Louise has finished
- 1897. Na utvrdu Muzil postavljen signalizacijski stup za radio-telegrafске veze**
Tower for radio and telegraph connections was installed on fort Muzil
- 1910-1914. Gradnja lukobrana dugačkog oko 1.200m. Nije dovršen**
Construction of harbor breakwater dock 1.200m long. It was never finished
- 6.11.1918. Talijanska vojska se stacionira u utvrdu Muzil i Marie Louise**
Italian army arrived in forts Muzil and Marie Louise
- 1939. Izgrađena Zgrada zapovjedništva**
Command building was constructed
- 1943. Njemačka vojska preuzima upravu nad Muzilom**
German army takes command over Muzil
- 3.5.1945. U Pulu ulaze partizanski odredi. Njemačka vojska se povlači na Muzil – njihovo posljednje uporište**
Partisans enter Pula. German soldiers withdrawal on Muzil, last stronghold in the city
- 5.5.1945. U popodnevnim satima počinje borba za Muzil**
In the afternoon starts the battle for Muzil
- 6.5.1945. Posljednje savezničko bombardiranje Pule usmjereno isključivo na Muzil**
Allies bomb Pula for the last time concentrating exclusively on Muzil area
- 7.5.1945. Njemačka kapitulirala**
German capitulation
- 1947. JNA preuzima Muzil. Uspostavlja motrilačku službu**
Jugoslavian Peoples Army arrived at Muzil. Observation guard is constituted
- 1959. Izgradnja kasarne “Sergej Mašer” za mornaričku pješadiju na Muzilu**
Building of barrack “Sergej Mašer” for navy infantry
- 1977. Prebaziranje glavnih pomorskih jedinica i Mornaričko-tehničkog školskog centra iz Pule u Loru u Splitu**
Over-command of main navy units and navy-technical school center from Pula to Lora in Split.
- 12.1991. Preko Muzila teče i evakuacija vojnih osoba i njihovih obitelji iz Pule u Bar**
Evacuation of military personnel from Pula to Bar in Montenegro runs through Muzil
- 16.12.1991. JNA u potpunosti napušta Muzil**
Jugoslavian Peoples Army definitely abandons Muzil
- 17.12.1991. Postrojbe HV ulaze u Muzil na čelu s kapetanom bojnog broda Vedranom Antoninijem i Vjekoslavom Sekušakom, kako bi razminirali područje i osposobili devastirane i djelomično spaljene objekte za prihvat vojske**
Croatian Army enters in Muzil under command of Vedran Antonini i Vjekoslav Sekušak. They demined the territory and enable use of devastated and partly burned facilities
- 20.1.1992. Vojarna Muzil stavljena je na raspolaganje sastavnici HV zaduženoj za obuku i odgoj vojnika**
Drafting center of croatian soldiers starts with first generation of recruits
- 2.7.2007. Centar za obuku i odgoj vojnika prestaje s djelovanjem. Područje ostaje pod vojnim nadzorom**
Drafting center stops running. Most of the army evacuates the area but it remains under military guard
- 8.3.2009. Organizirana prva javna šetnja građana Muzilom**
First civil public walk was organized on Muzil





Plan pulske luke sa građevinama u vlasništvu mornarice (izvor: GNP - VAI/I.01.018)
 Plan of harbor with military ownership (source: GNP - VAI/I.01.018)

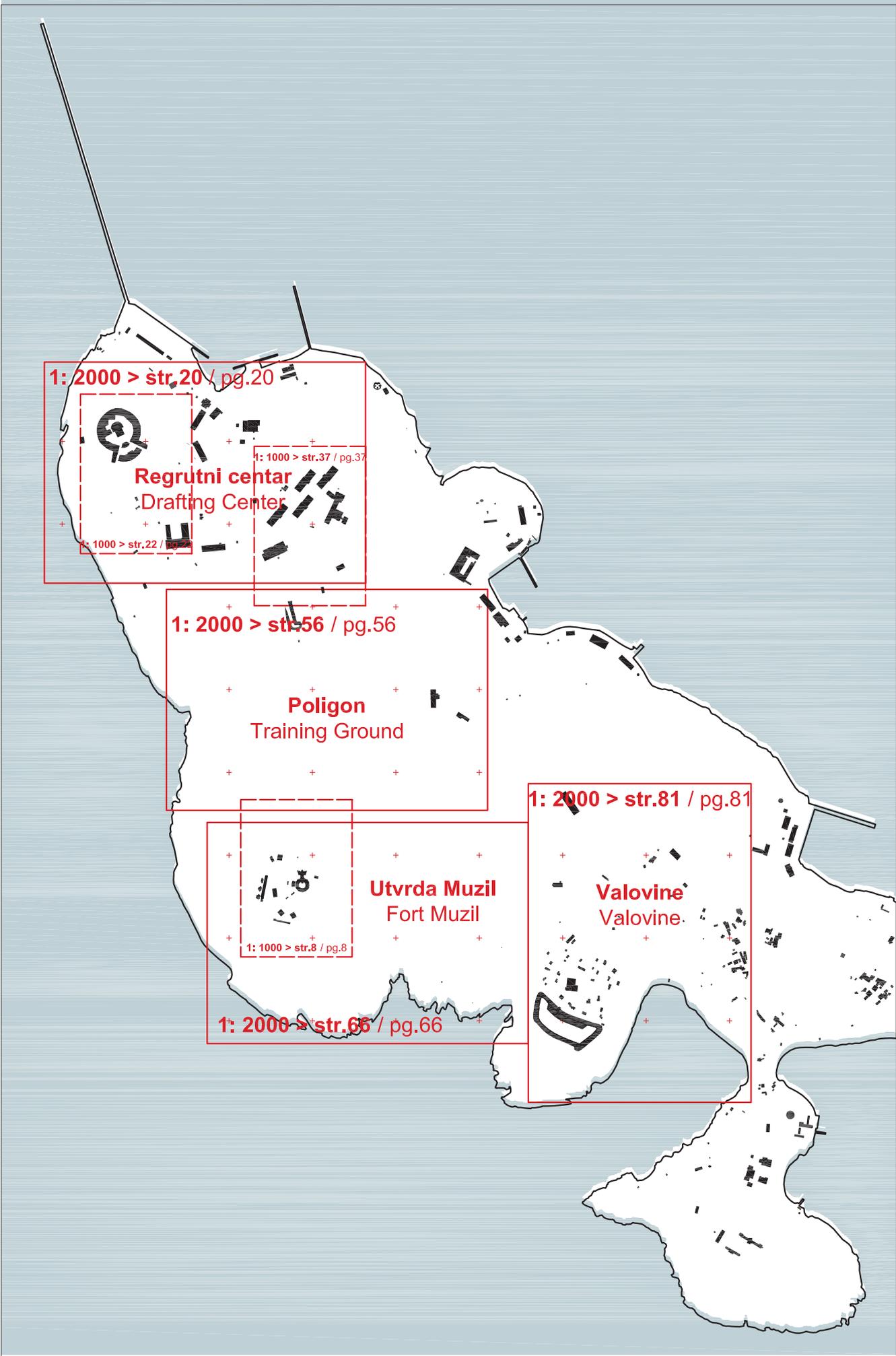


Savezničko bombardiranje Muzila (izvor: CRS)

Alies bombing of Muzil (source: CRS)



8.3.2009. Prva javna šetnja građana Muzilom (foto: D.Štifanić)
8.3.2009 First civil public walk in Muzil (foto:D.Štifanić)



1: 2000 > str.20 / pg.20

Regrutni center
Drafting Center

1: 1000 > str.37 / pg.37

1: 1000 > str.22 / pg.22

1: 2000 > str.56 / pg.56

Poligon
Training Ground

1: 2000 > str.81 / pg.81

Utvrda Muzil
Fort Muzil

1: 1000 > str.8 / pg.8

Valovine
Valovine

1: 2000 > str.65 / pg.66

Ukupna površina / Total surface area: 291.030 m²

Najviša visinska kota / Highest point: 46 m

Broj izgrađenih objekata / Number of built objects: 10

Izgrađena površina / Footprint: 19.670 m² (7%)

Neizgrađene površine po kategorijama / Non-built surface areas:

Šuma / Forest: 153.950 m² (53%)

Livada / Meadow: 77.040 m² (26%)

Igrališta i dvorišta / Playgrounds and courts: 30.370 m² (11%)

Prometnice / roads: 10.000 m² (3%)

Ukupna površina objekata / Gross surface area: 34.637m²

Koeficijent iskorištenosti / usability coefficient: 0,12

Specifičnost lokacije / Specificity of the site:

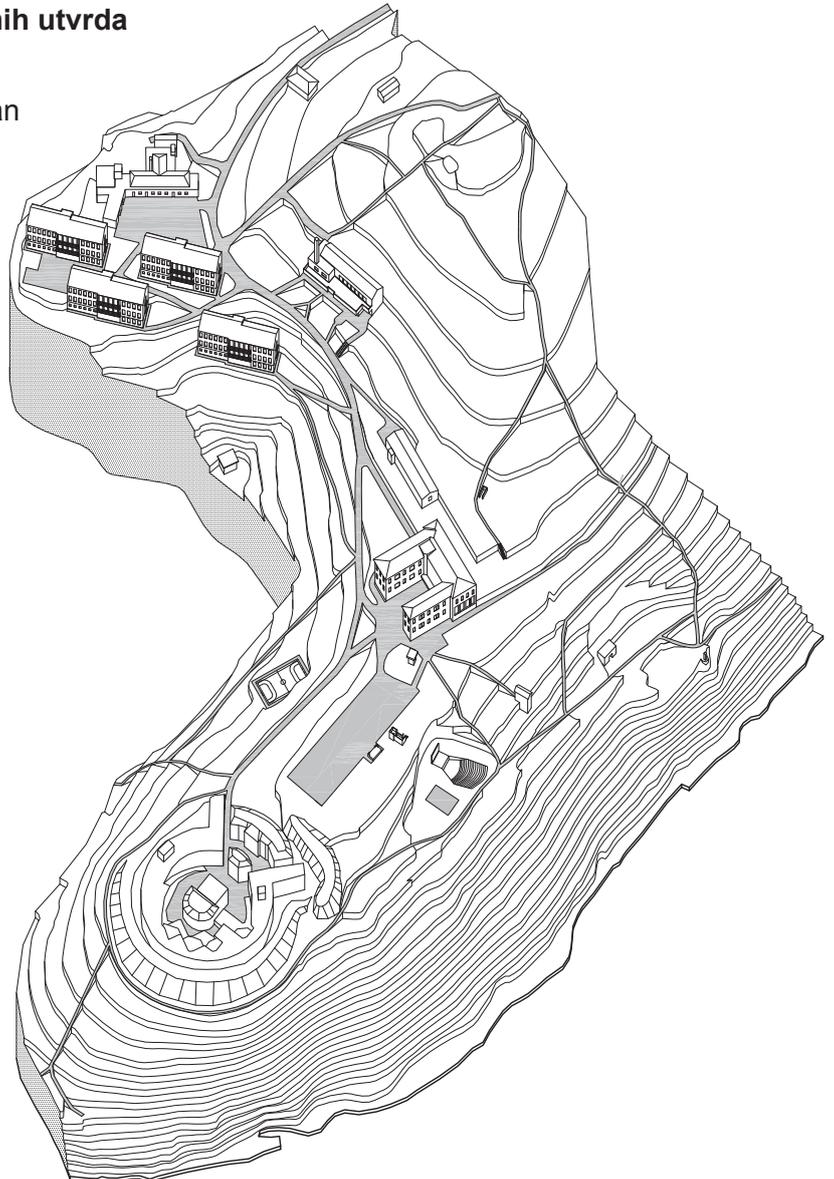
Najveća koncentracija građevina na Muzilu.

Highest concentration of buildings on Muzil.

Specifično mjesto / Specific place:

Utvrda Marie Louise - najstarija austrijska utvrda u Puli i jedna od najvećih kružnih utvrda na Mediteranu.

Fort Marie Louise – oldest Austrian fortress in Pula and one of the biggest circular fortresses on Mediterranean.



Rt Kumpar
Cape Kumpar

Pulski zaljev
Pula Bay

Smokvica (van obuhvata)
Smokvica (not included)

Utvrdna Marie Louise
Fort Marie Louise

Plato
Plateau

Spavaonice
Dormitories

Kuhinja
Kitchen

Zapovjedništvo
Command

Restoran
Restaurant

Kantina
Canteen

Dežurana
Guardhouse

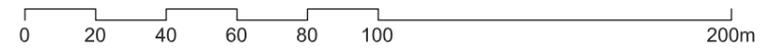
Poligon
Training ground

Ulaz
Entrance

Jadransko more
Adriatic sea



Mj / Scale 1:2000



Situacija / Site Plan

Regrutni centar / Drafting Center



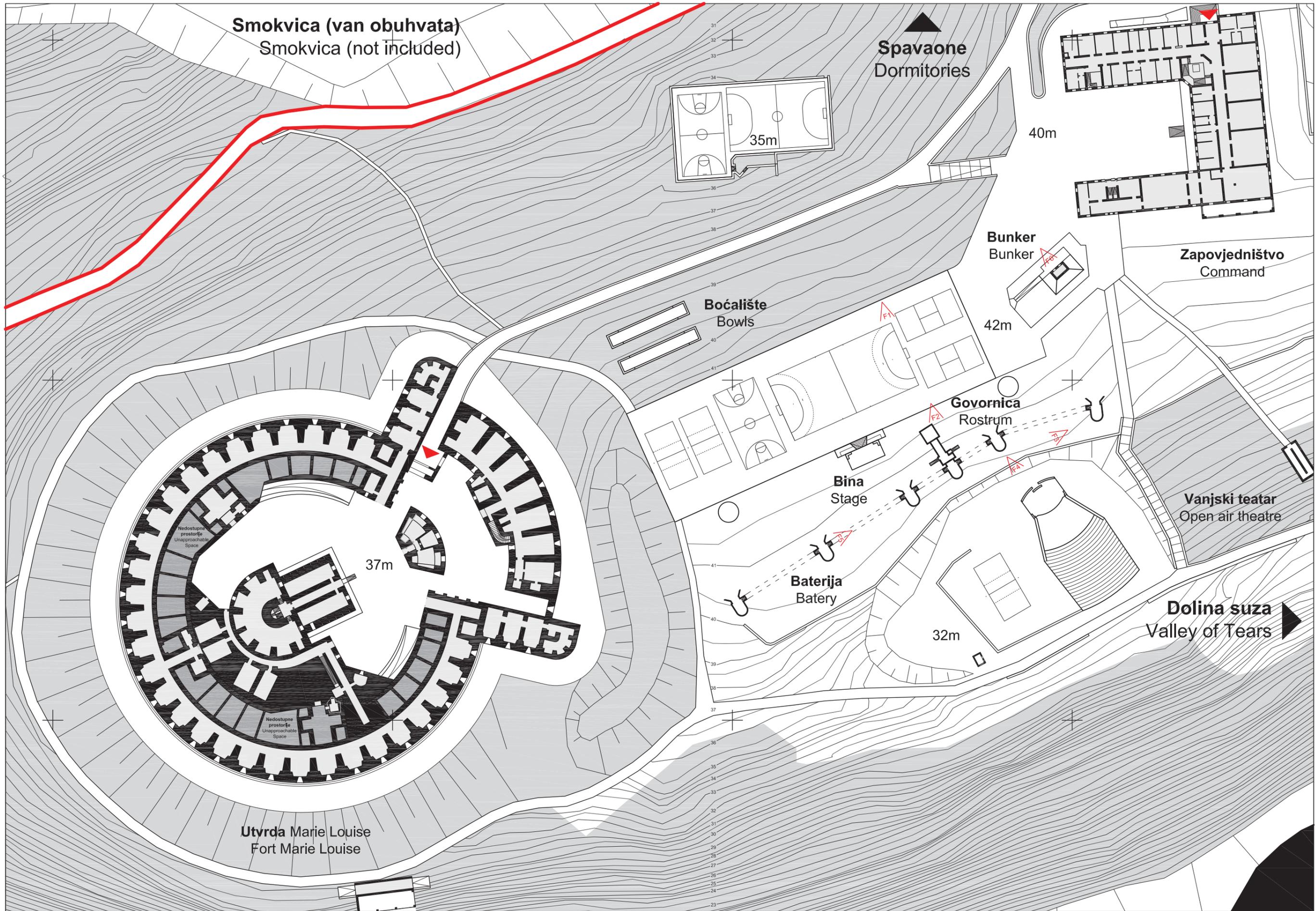
F1 Pristup zoni / Approach to the area



F2 Plato, zapovjedništvo, restoran, spavaonice, kuhinja / Plateau, command, restaurant, dormitories, kitchen



F3 Silazak prema moru / Path to the sea



Smokvica (van obuhvata)
Smokvica (not included)

Spavaone
Dormitories

35m

40m

Bunker
Bunker

Zapovjedništvo
Command

Boćalište
Bowls

42m

Govornica
Rostrum

Bina
Stage

Vanjski teatar
Open air theatre

Nedostupne
prostorište
Unapproachable
Space

37m

Baterija
Battery

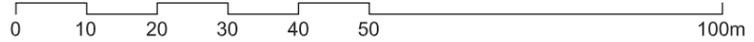
32m

Dolina suza
Valley of Tears

Utvrdā Marie Louise
Fort Marie Louise



Mj / Scale 1:1000



Situacija / Site Plan

Plato / Plateau



F1 **Govornica i bina** / Rostrum and stage



F2 **Govornica** / Rostrum



F3 **Rub platoa** / Edge of plateau



F4 **Vanjski teatar** / Open air theatre



F5 **Topovsko gnijezdo** / Gun nest



F6 **Bunker** / Bunker

- Godina izgradnje:**
- 1. FAZA - prije 1820. Odvojena poljska (zemljana) utvrda s kamenim potpornim zidovima i parapetima, potkovastog oblika, sa stražarnicom, barutanom i četvrtastom redutom iz 1838. usred dvorišta s puškarnicama i zemljanim nasipom.**
 - 2. FAZA - 1857. do 1862. 12.6.1859 završena gradnja najveće pulske kružne utvrde promjera 110m, tipa "pulski toranj" s internim dvorištem iz dva bočna kaponira do ulaza.**
 - 3. FAZA - 1869. Jugoistočno od utvrde, usmjerena prema ulazu u zaljev, izvedena moćna bitnica sa 30 merzera.**
 - 4.FAZA - 1861.-1883. Dodatni visoki nasipi, koji okružuju utvrdu sa sjevera, zapada i juga s topničkom bitnicom na tim nasipima 1878.**

(Izvor: Atilio Krizmanić, "Pulska kruna: pomorska tvrđava Pula, fortifikacijska arhitektura austrijskog razdoblja, Žminj : Čakavski sabor, 2008.)

Year of construction:

1st PHASE – before 1820. Detached earth-work fort, horseshoe shaped, with stone-work retaining walls and parapets, with a sentry-box and a powder storage. A square redoubt in the inner court, with gun loops and an earth embankment, is dated 1838.

2nd PHASE - from 1857 to 1862. On June 12, 1859 Pula's largest round fort is completed, 110 meter in diameter, with an inner court and two side entrances with caponiers.

3rd PHASE - 1869. South-east of the fort a mighty battery is completed, with 30 cannons (420mm) pointed toward the entrance of the bay.

4th PHASE - from 1861 to 1883. Additional high earth embankments with cannon batteries are erected on the north, west, and south side of the fort.

Namjena: Skladište od 1947. do 2007.

Use: Warehouse from 1947 until 2007

Površina pod objektom: 8.670m²

Footprint: 8.670m²

Ukupna tlocrtna površina: 12.236m²

Gross surface area: 12.236m²

Sadržaj: Spremišta, koridori, topovska gnijezda, centralni prostor

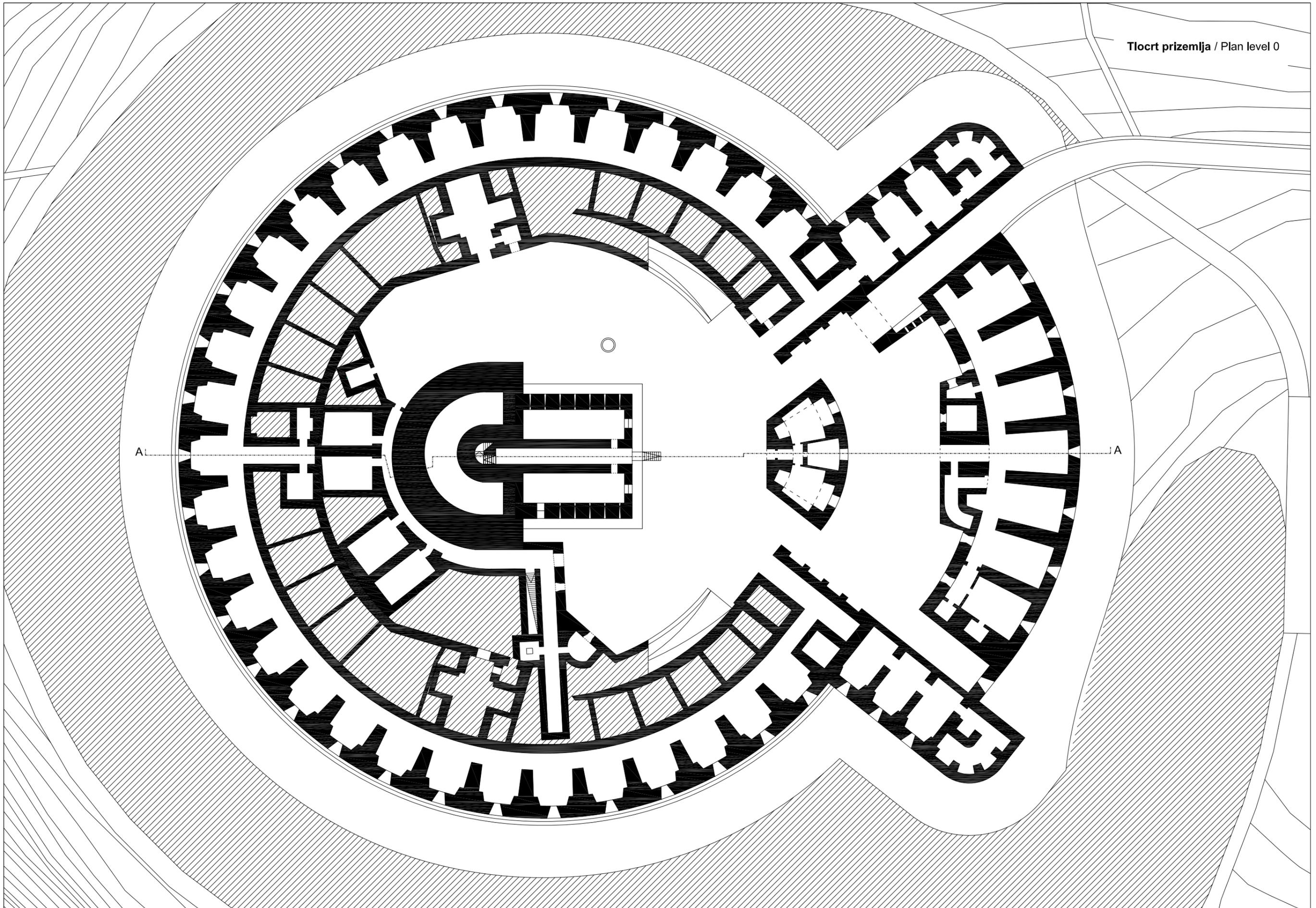
Facilities: Storages, corridors, gun nests, a central circular space

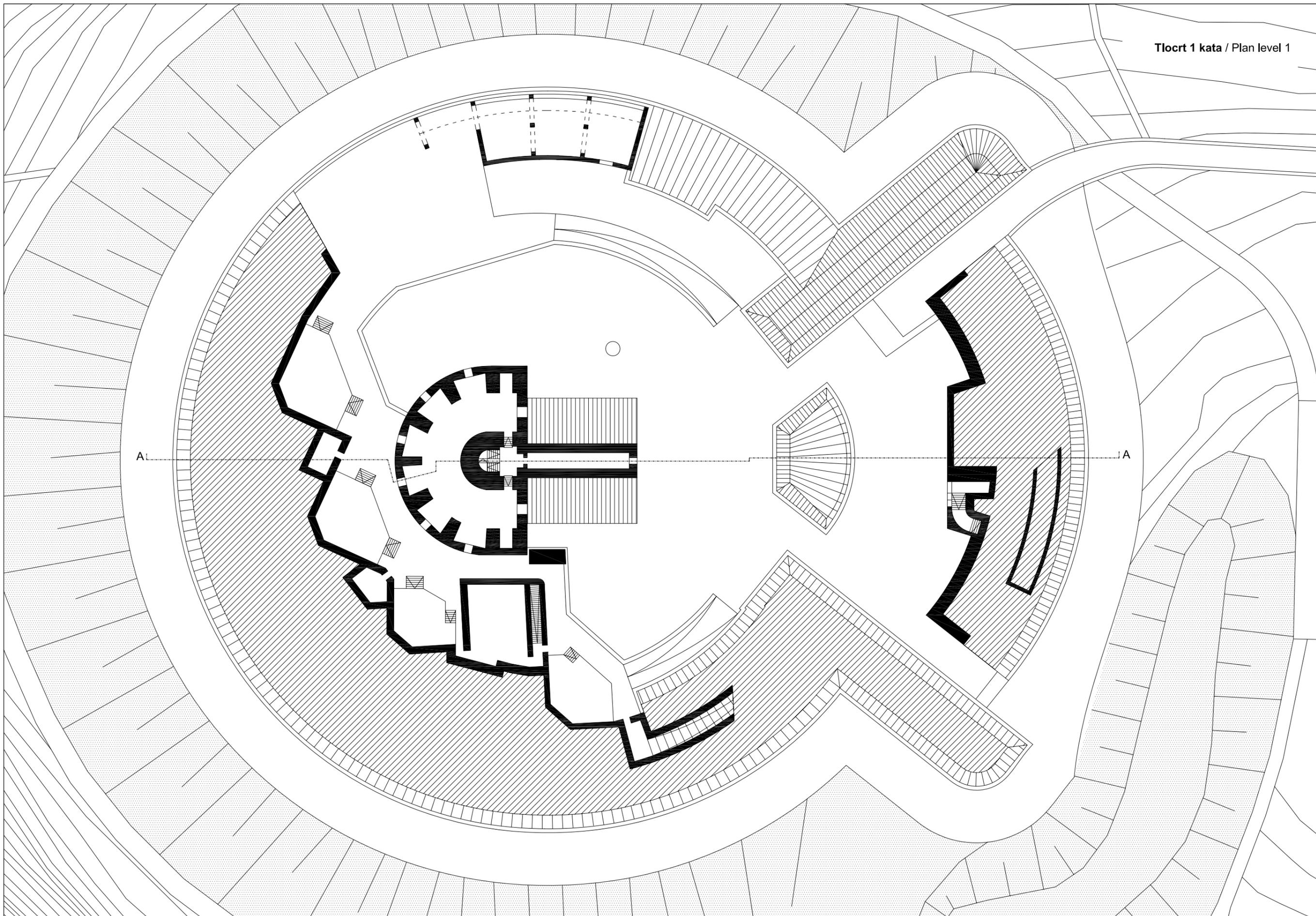
Opis: Objekt je građen kroz nekoliko povijesnih perioda što je rezultiralo vrlo kompleksnim prostornim sklopom. Središnji prostor ima kružni svod, na terasu druge etaže vode dvije simetrične rampe, a radijus građevine je imponantnih 110m. Neki prostori su, u procesima pregrađivanja, zatrpani i nedostupni.

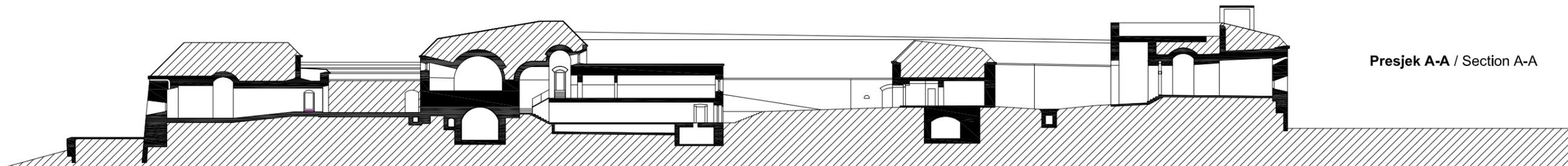
Description: The facility has been built during different historical periods which resulted in a complex spatial assembly. The central space is barrel vaulted, two symmetric ramps lead to the second floor terrace, and the diameter of the facility is 110 meter. Parts of the building were backfilled due to structure modifications.

Stanje: Kameni zidovi su u dobrom stanju, ali građevina nije upotrebljiva

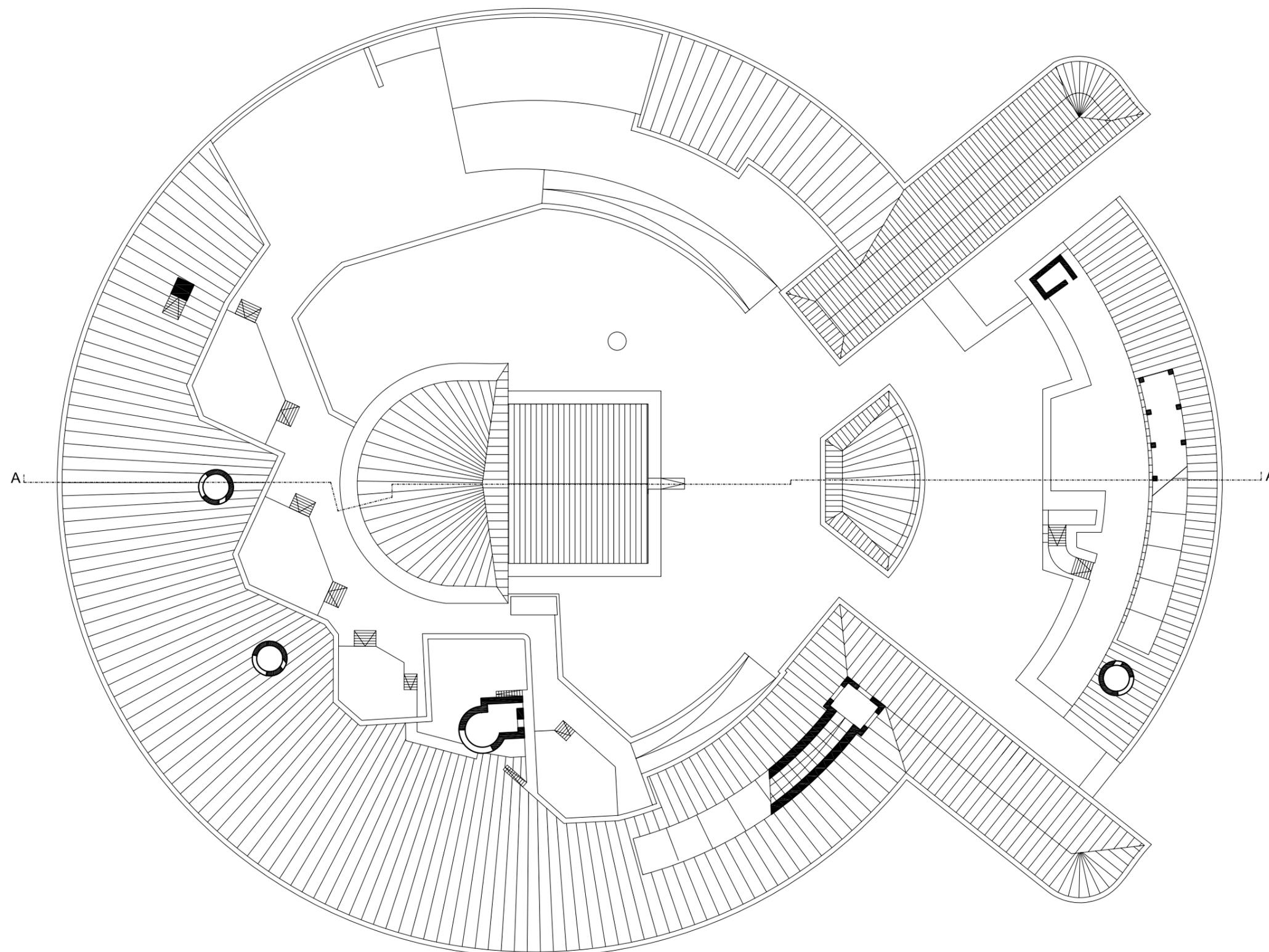
Status: Stone-work is in good shape, but the facility is not usable.







Presjek A-A / Section A-A



Tlocrt krova / Roof Plan



Mj / Scale 1:500



Nacrti / Plans

Utvrda M.Louise / Fort M.Louise



F1 Istočni dio / East side



F2 Zapadni dio / West side



F3 Unutrašnje dvorište / Inner court



F4 Unutrašnje dvorište / Inner court



F5 Centralni prostor / Central space

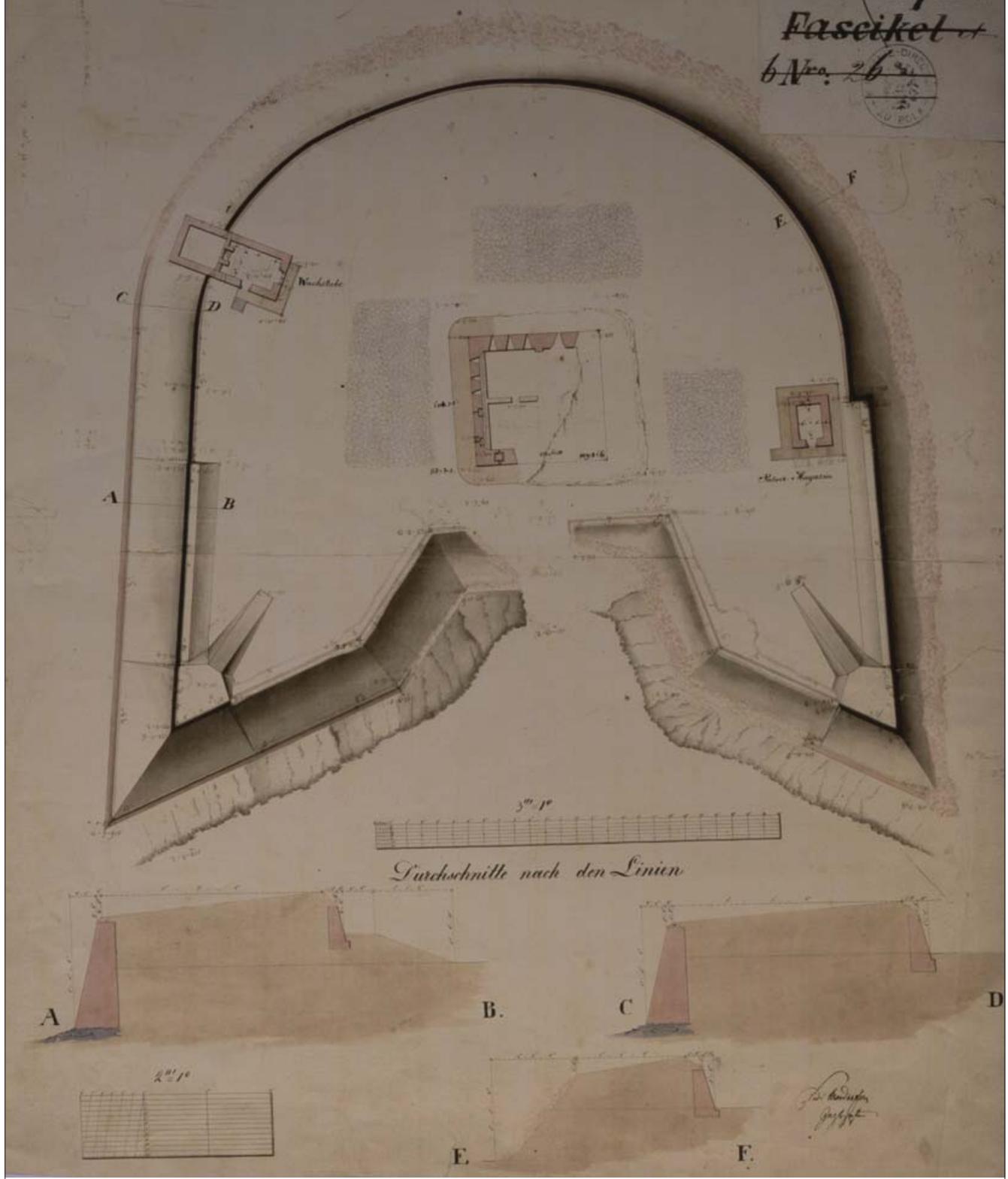


F6 Centralni prostor / Central space

FORT LOUISE.

Enveloppe
Fascikel

N^o. 26



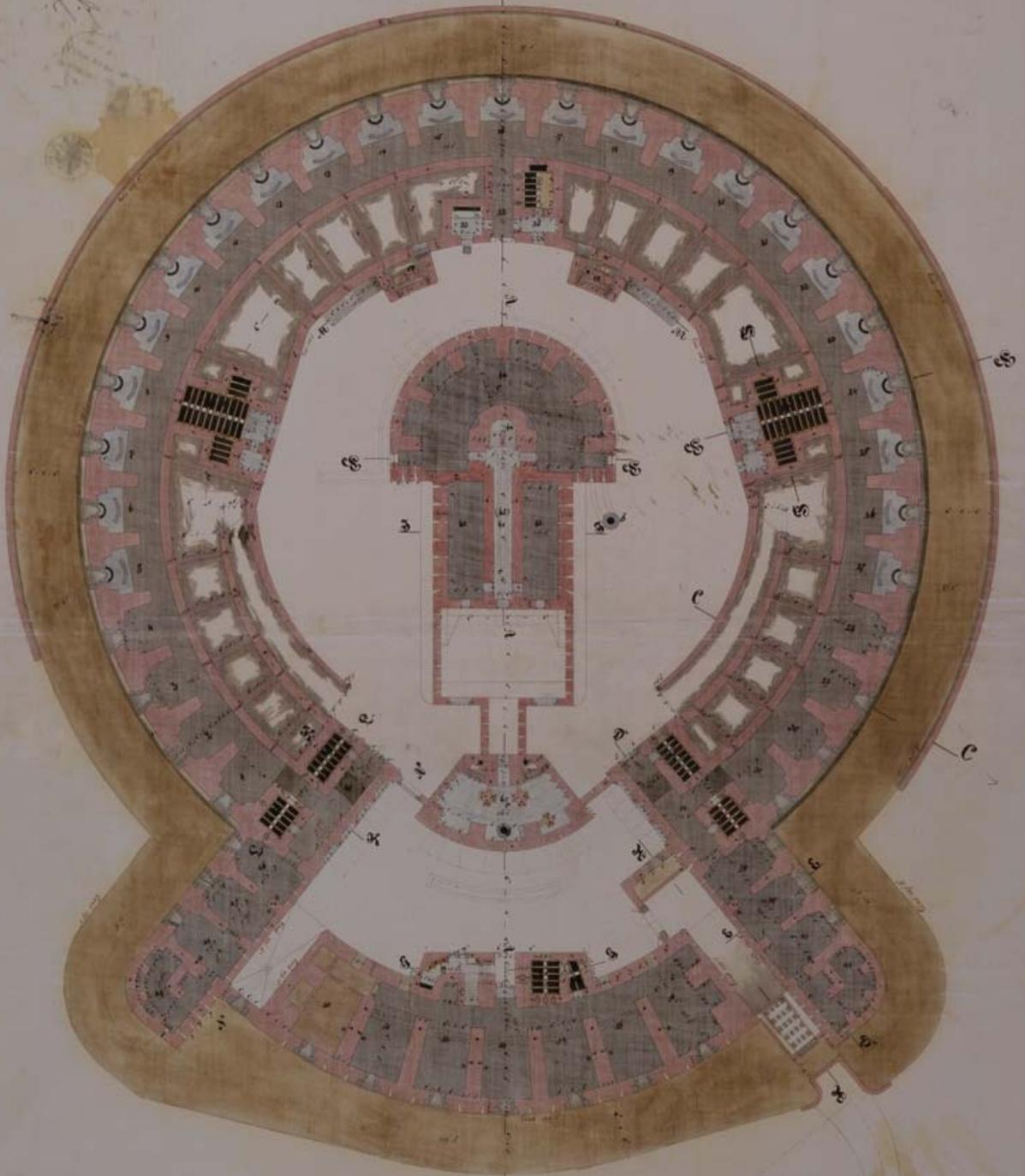
Izvor: GNP - VAI/I.03.045

Source: GNP - VAI/I.03.045

RAPPORTS-PLAN

über Das in den Jahren 1857 bis 1862. erbaute Werk Marie Louise
auf dem Cap Comare.
Grundriss.

Rechtstehungs Siegel laut
Anschaffungsbuch Nr. 34/62 p. 30 u. 17



Prizemlje (izvor: GNP - VAI/I.03.051)

Ground floor (source: GNP - VAI/I.03.051)

H. H. Genie Direction zu Sola.

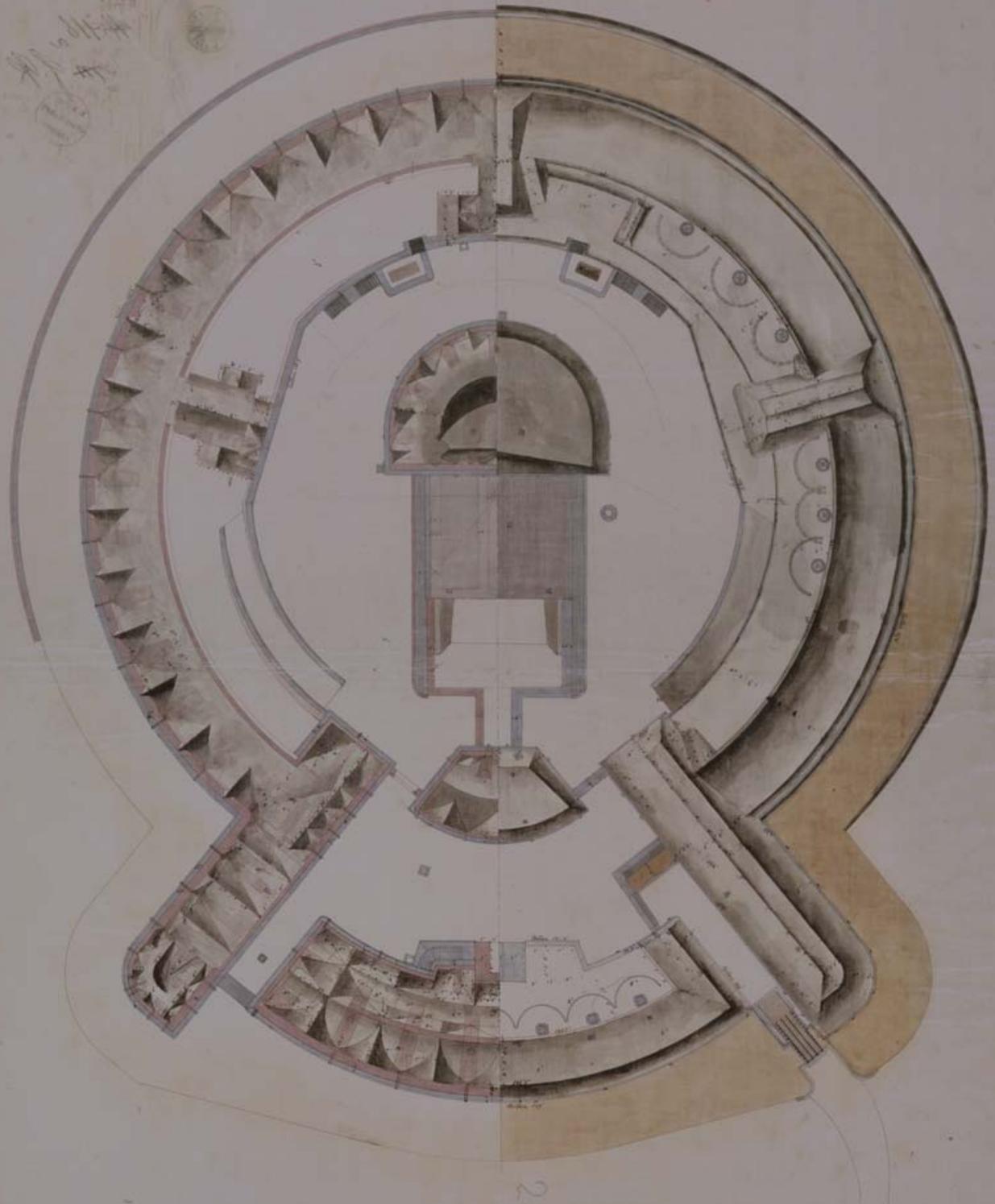
RAPPORTS-PLAN

Militär Jahr 1862
Litt. D.

über das in den Jahren 1851 bis 1862 erbaute Werk Marie Louise
auf dem Cap Compaire.

Absätlungen.

Vue d'oiseau.



1. kat i krov (izvor: GNP - VAI/I.03.052)

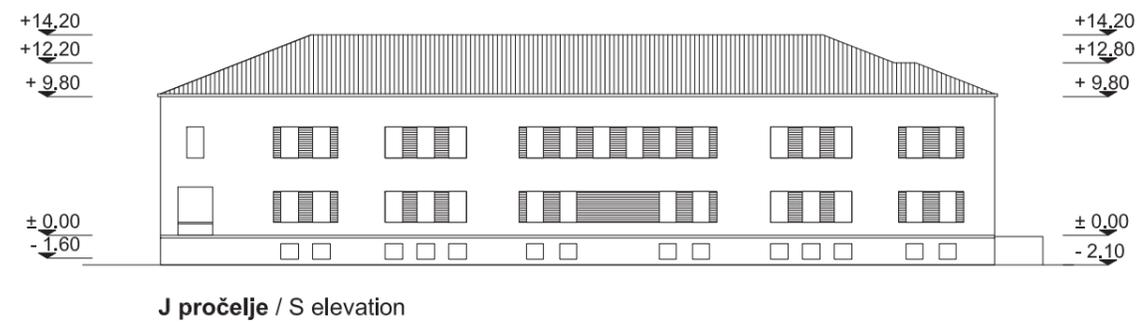
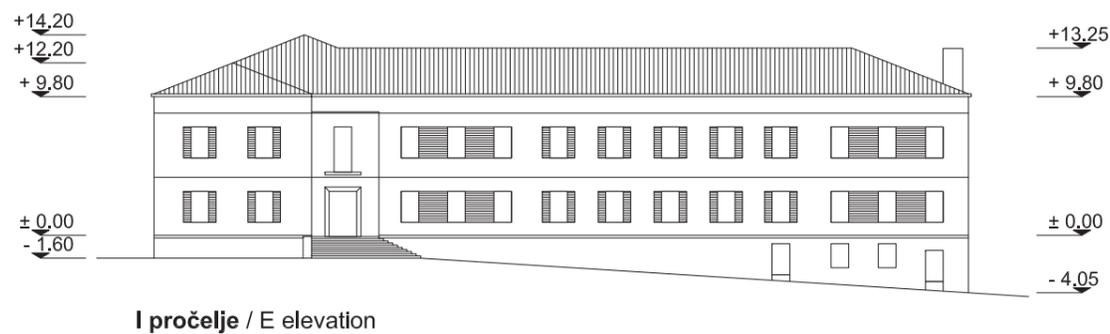
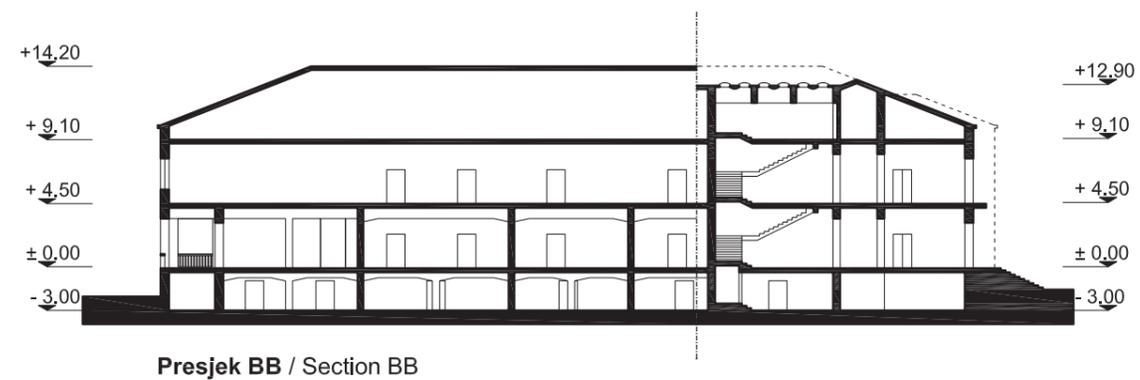
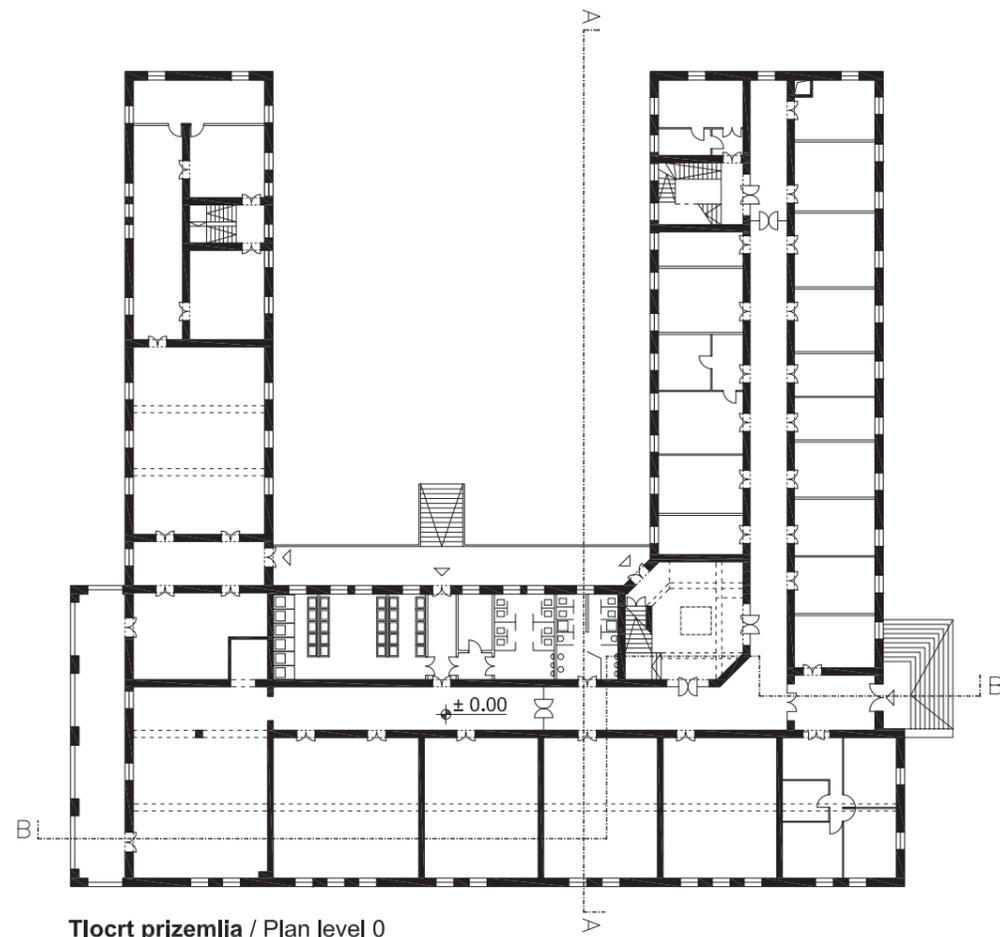
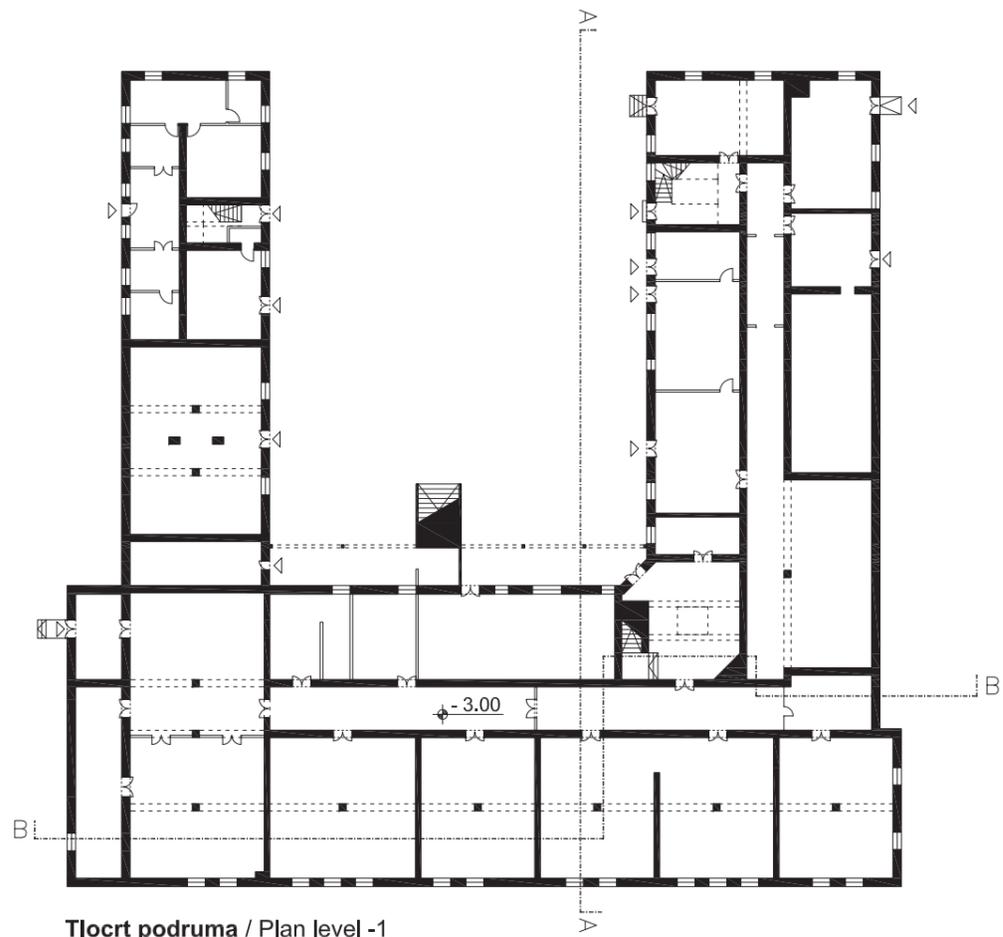
1st floor and roof (source: GNP - VAI/I.03.052)

1862.

Utvrdra M. Louise / Fort M. Louise

32

Godina izgradnje:	1939.
Year of construction:	1939.
Namjena:	Zgrada zapovjedništva do 2007.
Use:	Command headquarters until 2007
Površina pod objektom:	2300m²
Footprint:	2300m ²
Ukupna tlocrtna površina:	6700m²
Gross surface area:	6700m ²
Sadržaj:	Uredi, učionice, spavaonice, skladišta, radionice, ambulanta, zatvor, kino sala
Facilities:	Offices, classrooms, dormitories, storages, ambulance, jail, cinema
Opis:	Objekt je slobodnostojeći, sa suterenom i dvije nadzemne etaže. Pročelja su uglavnom ožbukana, u suterenu obložena kamenom, a na gornjim etažama mjestimice fasadnom opekam. Objekt je tlocrtnog “U” oblika, s glavnim ulazom u gornje dvije etaže na istočnom pročelju, te nekoliko ulaza u suterenu. Četverostrešni rašlanjeni krov pokriven je kanalicom.
Description:	It is a detached building with a basement and 2 floors. Facade walls are mainly plastered, lined with stone in the basement, partly lined with bricks on upper stories. The building is “U” shaped, with the main entrance to the upper floors on the eastern front, and several entrances at the basement. It has a clay-tiled hipped roof.
Stanje:	građevina je uporabljiva
Status:	the building is usable

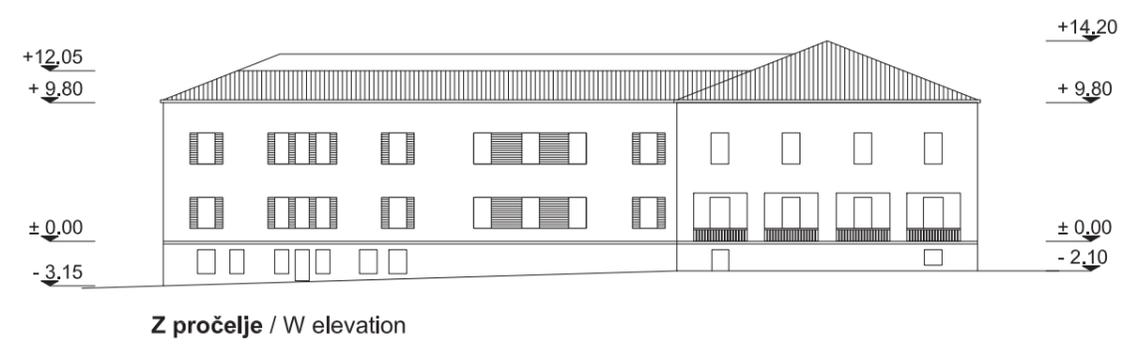
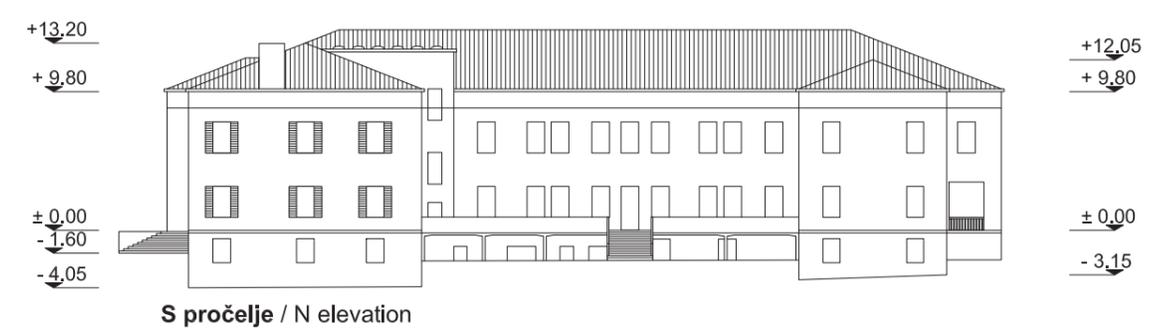
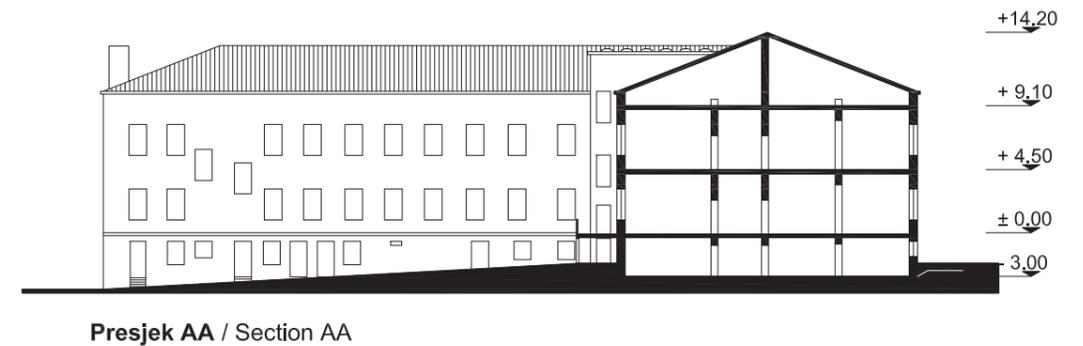
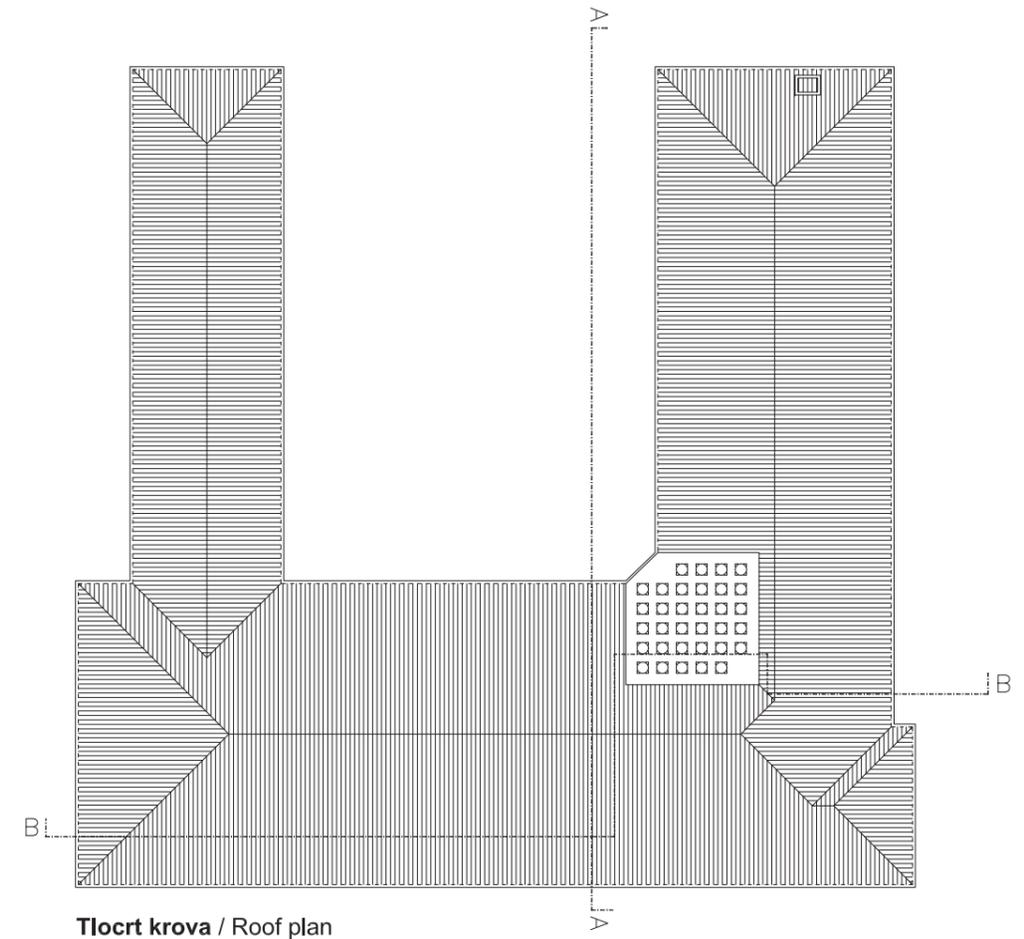
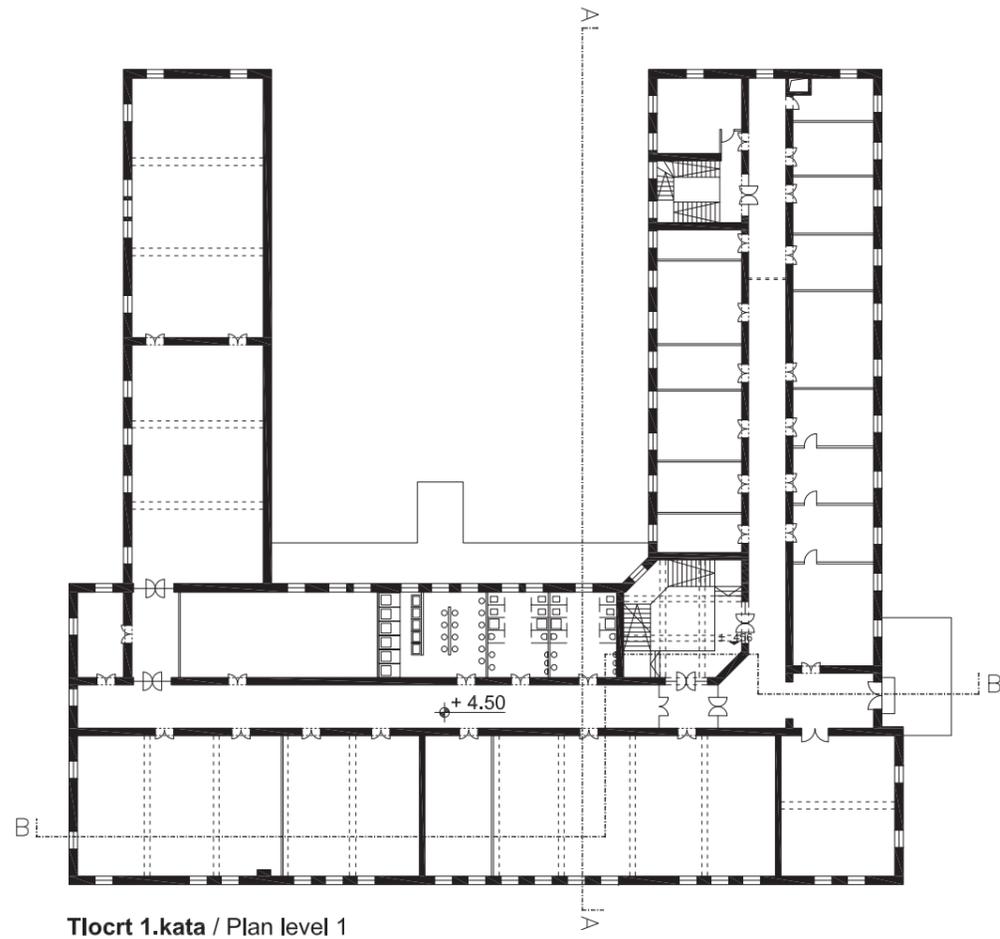


Mj / Scale 1:500

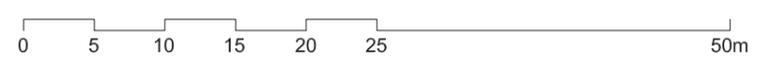


Nacrti / Plans

Zapovjedništvo / Command



Mj / Scale 1:500



Nacrti / Plans

Zapovjedništvo / Command



F1 **Ulaz** / Entrance



F2 **Južno pročelje** / South view



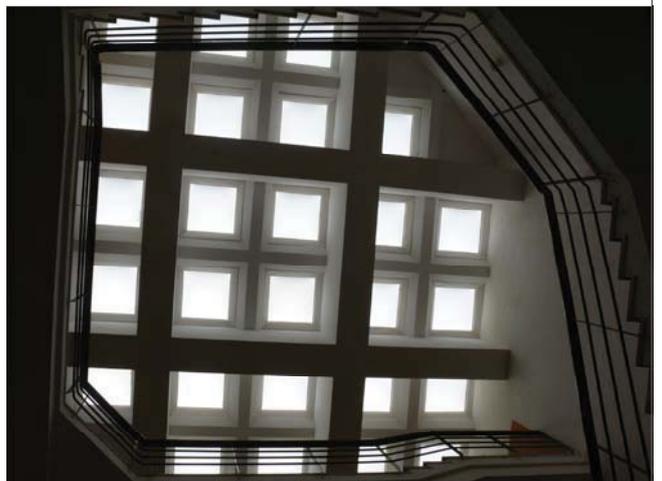
F3 **Dvorište** / Court



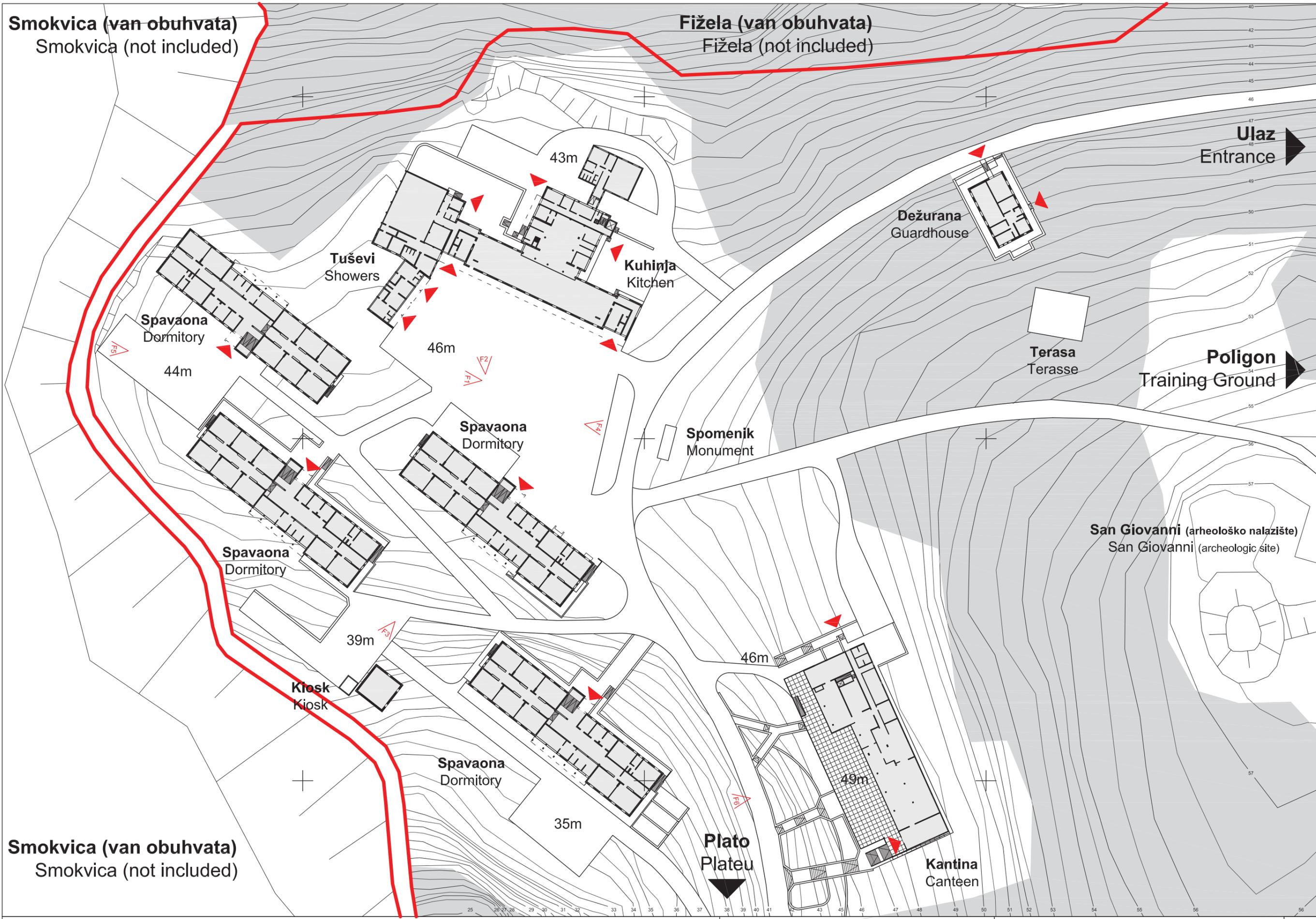
F4 **Dvorište** / Court



F5 **Istočno krilo** / East wing



F6 **Stubište** / Stairway



Smokvica (van obuhvata)
Smokvica (not included)

Fižela (van obuhvata)
Fižela (not included)

Ulaz
Entrance

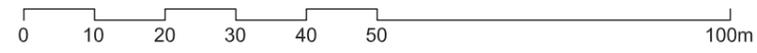
Poligon
Training Ground

Smokvica (van obuhvata)
Smokvica (not included)

San Giovanni (arheološko nalazište)
San Giovanni (archeologic site)



Mj / Scale 1:1000



Situacija / Site Plan

Spavaone / Dormitories



F1 Pogled s trga / View from the square



F2 Pogled s trga / View from the square



F3 Okoliš spavaonice / Dormitory surroundings



F4 Spomenik / Monument



F5 Pogled prema moru / View to the sea

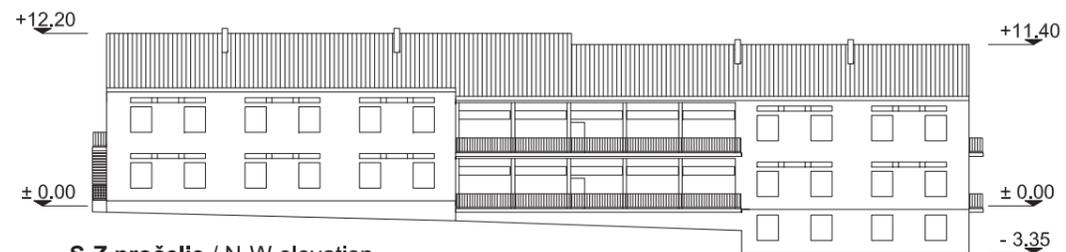


F6 Zapadni pristup / Approach from the west

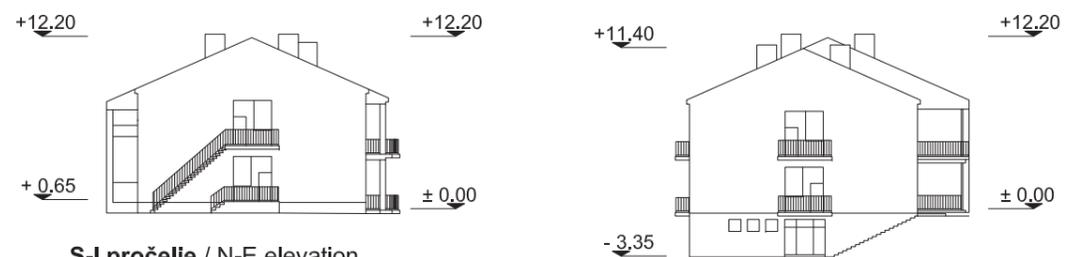
Godina izgradnje:	1959.
Year of construction:	1959.
Namjena:	spavaonice za vojnike do 2007.
Use:	dormitories for soldiers until 2007
Površina pod objektom:	1000m²
Footprint:	1000m ²
Ukupna tlocrtna površina:	2500m²
Gross surface area:	2500m ²
Sadržaj:	spavaonica, uredi, skladišta
Facilities:	dormitories, offices, storages
Opis:	Objekt je slobodnostojeći, sa suterenom i dvije nadzemne etaže. Pročelja su uglavnom ožbukana, mjestimice obložena kamenom. Dvostrešni krov pokriven je kanalicom. Zgrada ima jedan glavni ulaz u gornje etaže i poseban ulaz u suteran.
Description:	It is a detached building with a basement and 2 floors. Facade walls are mainly plastered, partly lined with stone. It has a clay-tiled gable roof. It has one main entrance to the upper two stories, and a separated entrance to the basement.
Stanje:	građevina je uporabljiva
Status:	the building is usable



J-I pročelje / S-E elevation

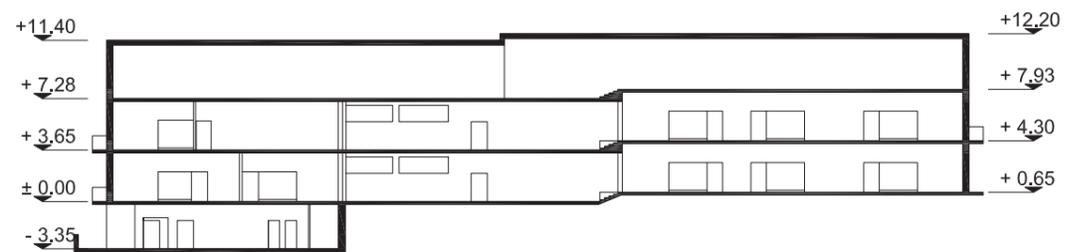


S-Z pročelje / N-W elevation

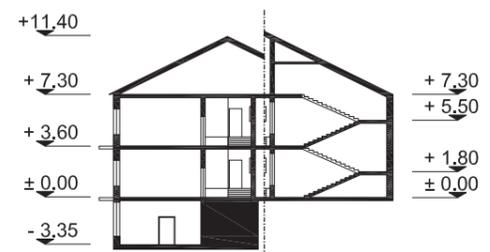


S-I pročelje / N-E elevation

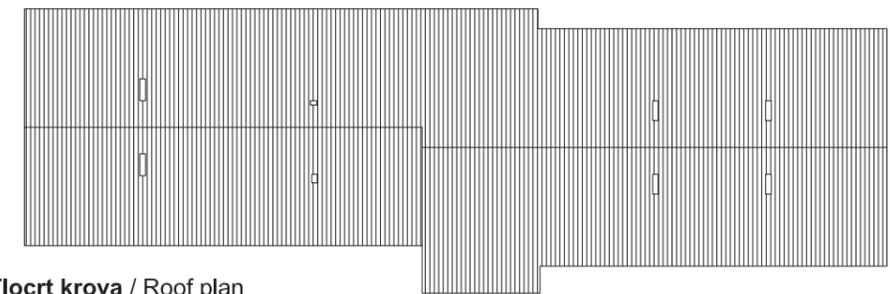
J-Z pročelje / S-W elevation



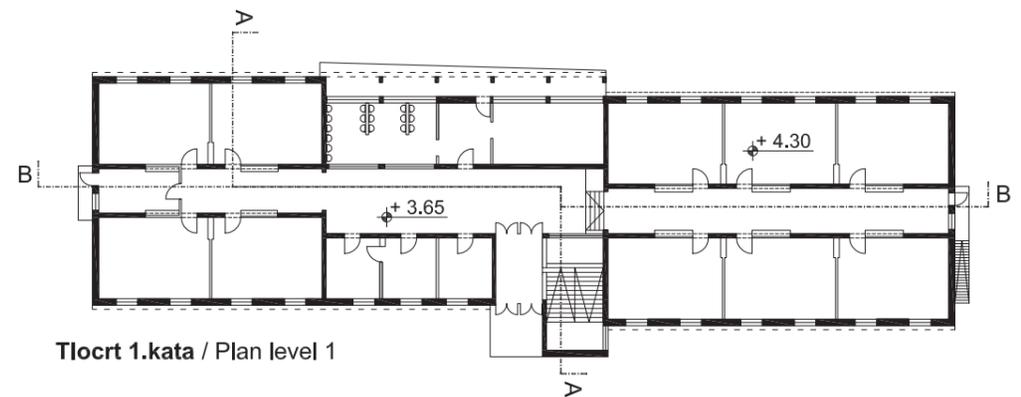
Presjek BB / Section BB



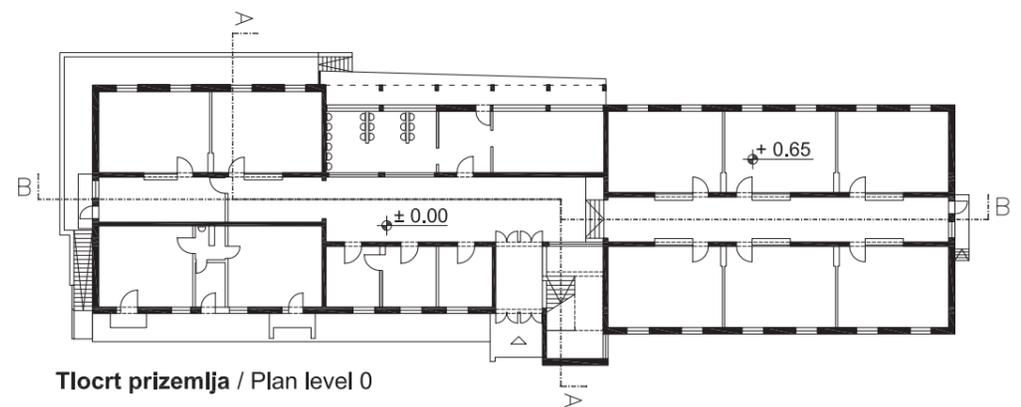
Presjek AA / Section AA



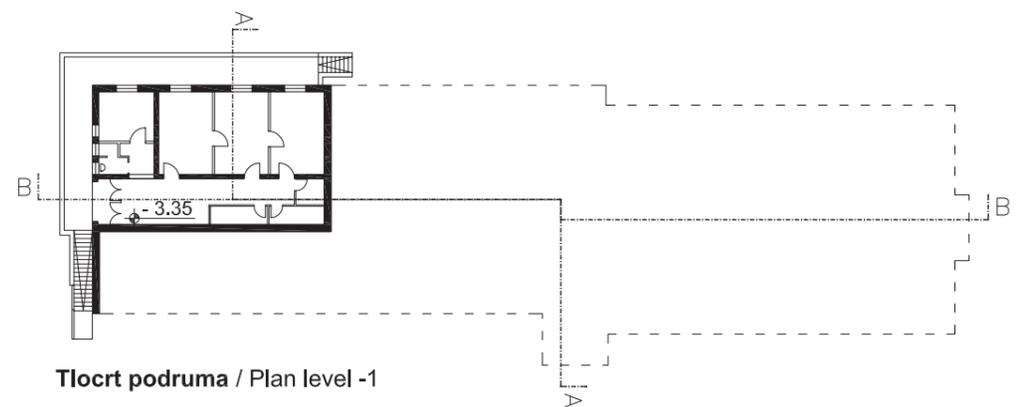
Tloct krova / Roof plan



Tloct 1.kata / Plan level 1



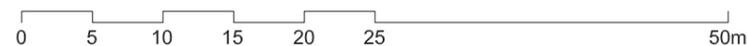
Tloct prizemlja / Plan level 0



Tloct podruma / Plan level -1



Mj / Scale 1:500



Nacrti / Plans

Spavaonica / Dormitory



F1 **Ulazno pročelje** / Entrance facade



F2 **Spavanice visine krošnji** / Sleeping to tree height



F3 **Slijepl zabat** / Gable end



F4 **Odnos prema padu terena** / Relation to the slope



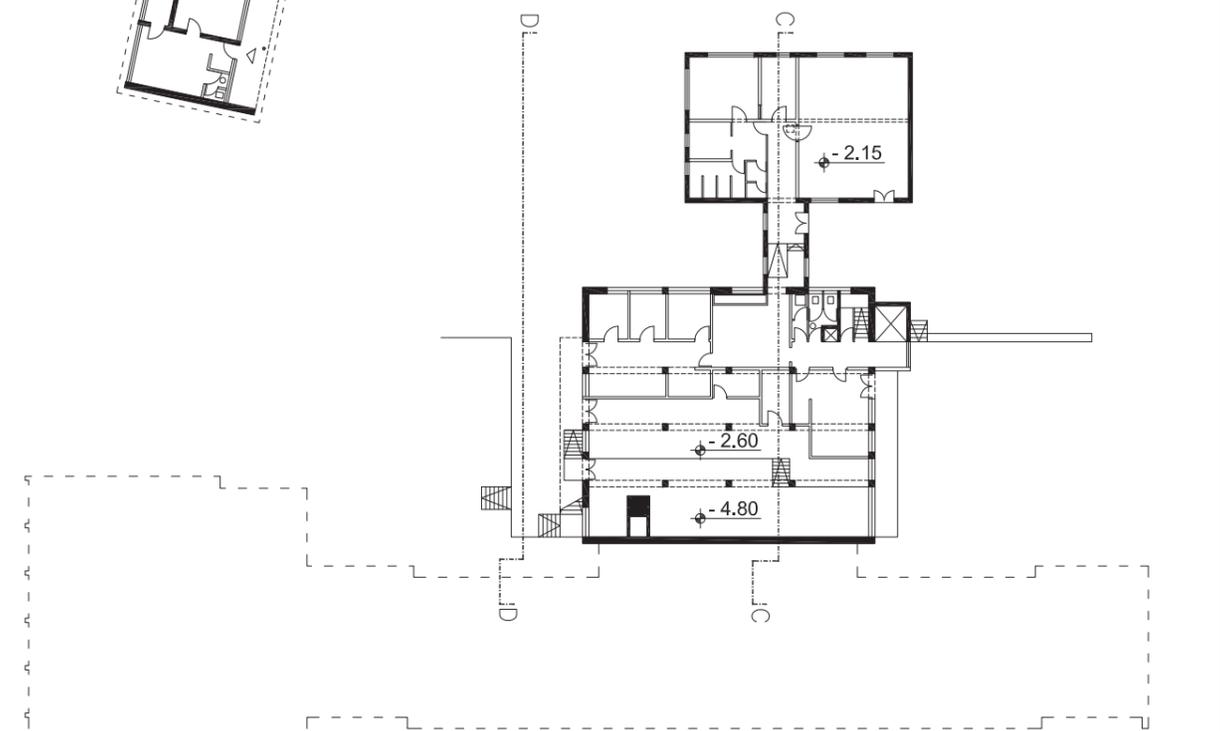
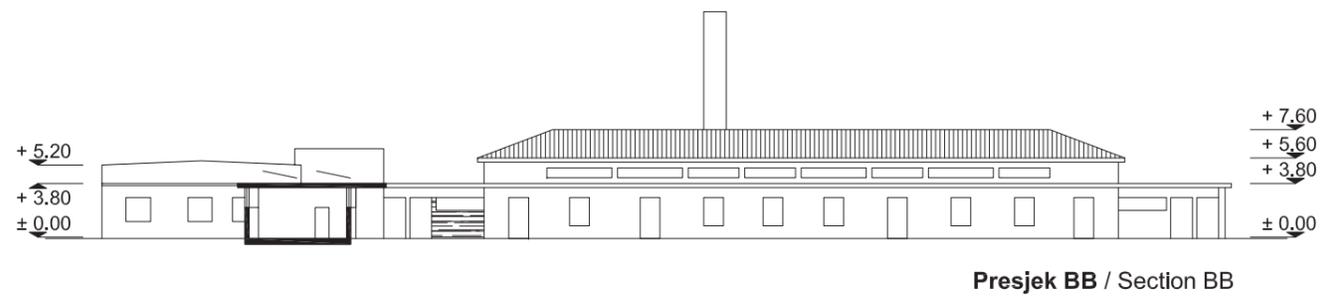
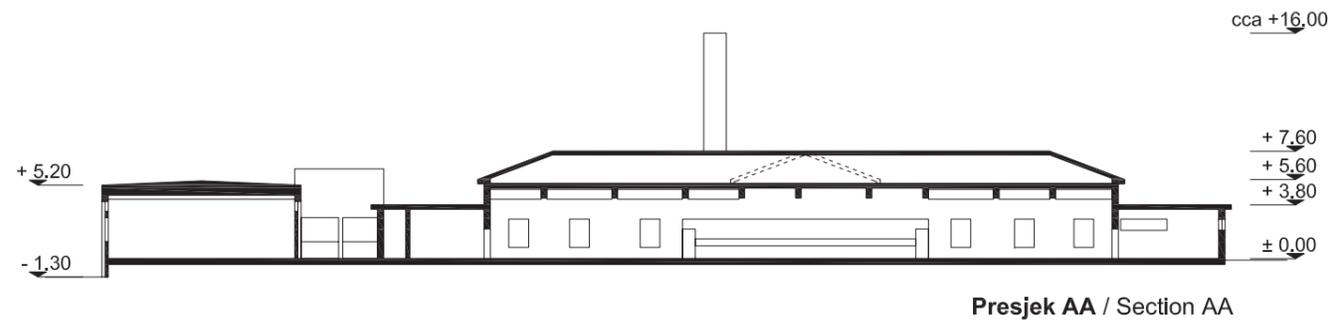
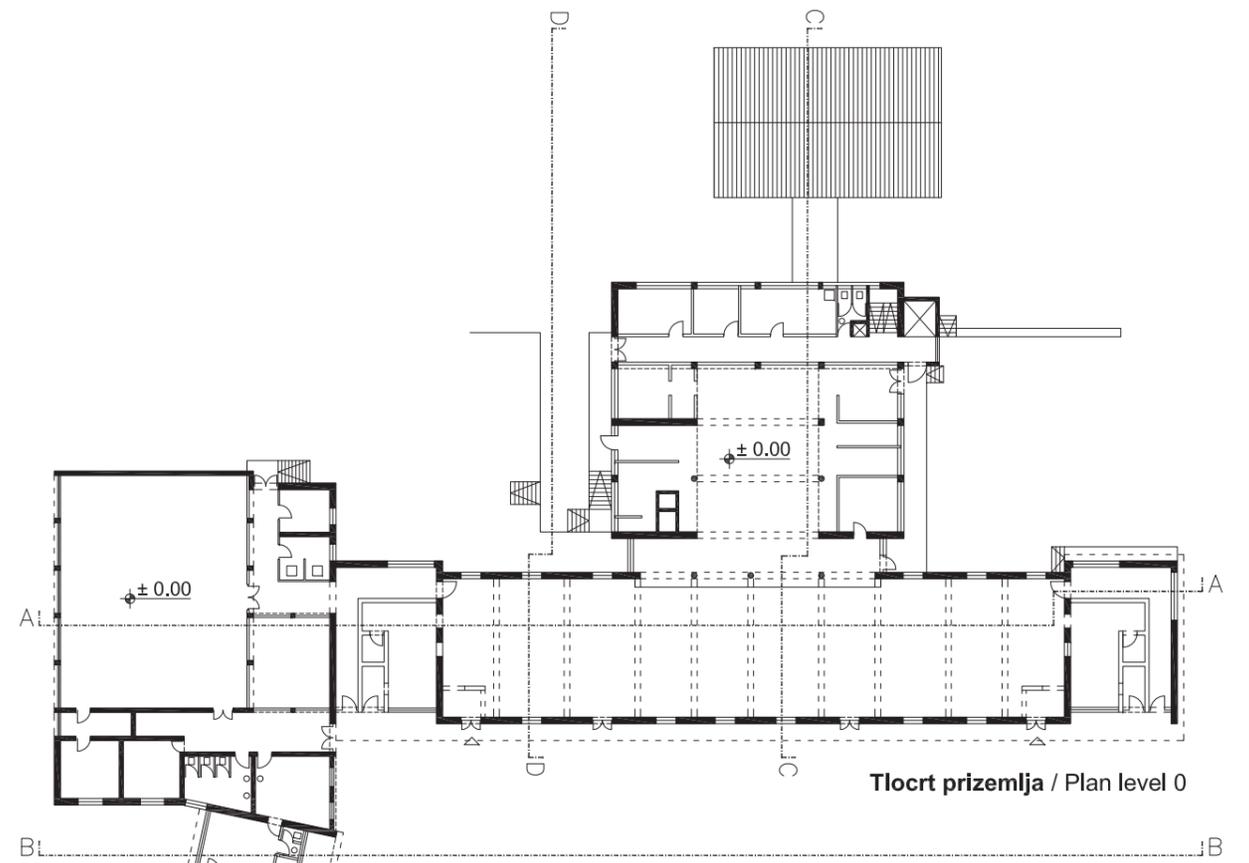
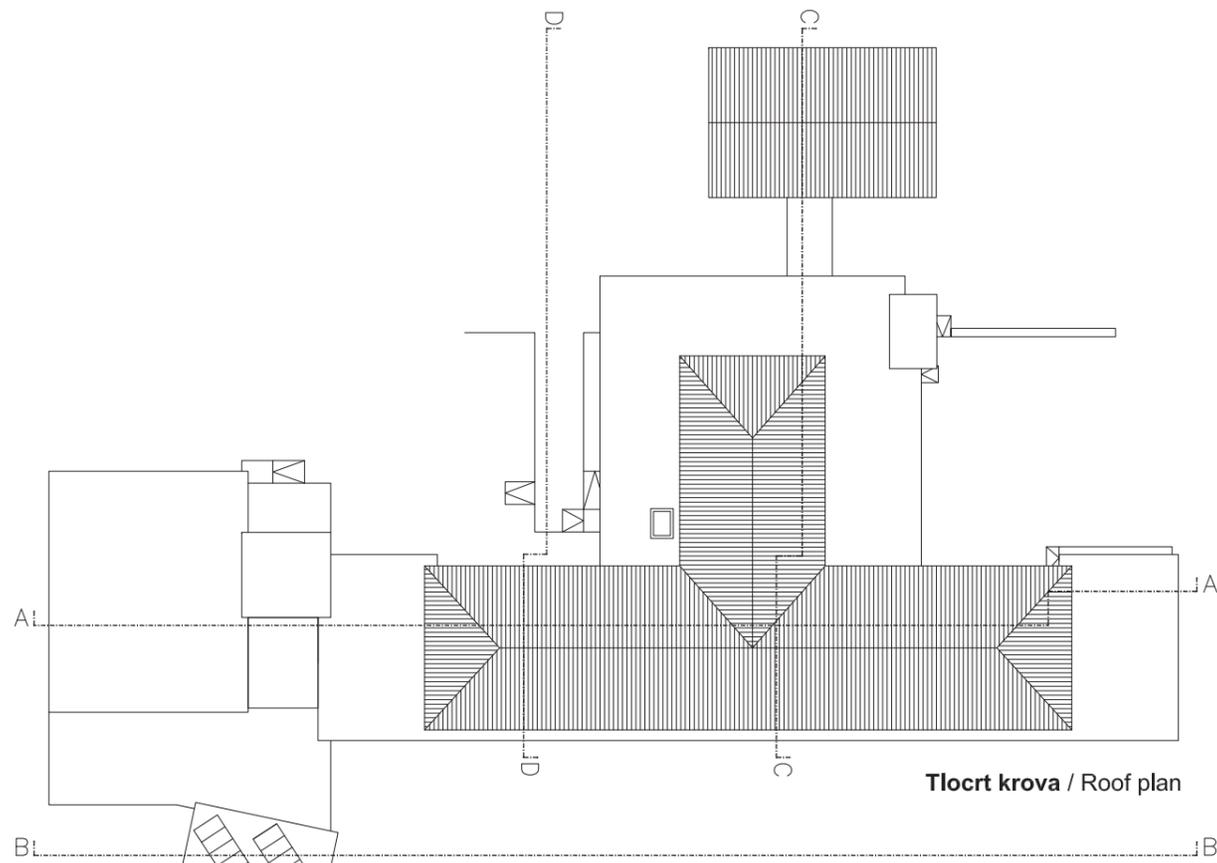
F5 **Stražnje pročelje** / Back facade



F6 **Krovište** / Roofing

Godina izgradnje:	Od početka 1960-ih u više faza
Year of construction:	Since beginning of 60ies in more phases
Namjena:	Kuhinja s menzom, tuševi i teretana do 2007
Use:	Kitchen with canteen, gym and showers until 2007
Površina pod objektom:	2100m²
Footprint:	2100m ²
Ukupna tlocrtna površina:	2500m²
Gross surface area:	2500m ²
Sadržaj:	Kuhinja, kotlovnica, menza, dvorana, tuševi
Facilities:	Kitchen, boiler room, canteen, gym, showers
Opis:	Objekt se sastoji od nekoliko povezanih funkcionalnih cjelina sa vlastitim ulazima. Menza je prizemni objekt povezan s kuhinjom i dvoranom, ima ulaz s trga i četverostrešni krov pokriven kanalicom. Kuhinja ima kotlovnicu u suterenu, četvrtostrešni krov, gospodarske ulaze sa sjeverne i južne strane, te dodatni objekt na istoku. Dvorana s tuševima je prizemni sklop s ravnim krovom i ulazom s trga. Pročelja su uglavnom ožbukana, mjestimice obložena kamenom.
Description:	The facility consists of several linked units with separate entrances. The canteen is a one-storey building linked to the kitchen and the hall, with an entrance from the square, and a clay-tiled hipped roof. The kitchen has boiler room in the basement, a clay-tiled hipped roof, entrances on the north and south front, and an additional facility on the east. The gym with showers is a one-storey facility with a flat roof, and an entrance from the square. Facade walls are mainly plastered, partly lined with stone.
Stanje:	građevina je uporabljiva, nedostaje oprema kuhinje
Status:	the building is usable, the kitchen equipment is missing

Opis / Description	Kuhinja / Kitchen	42
---------------------------	--------------------------	----

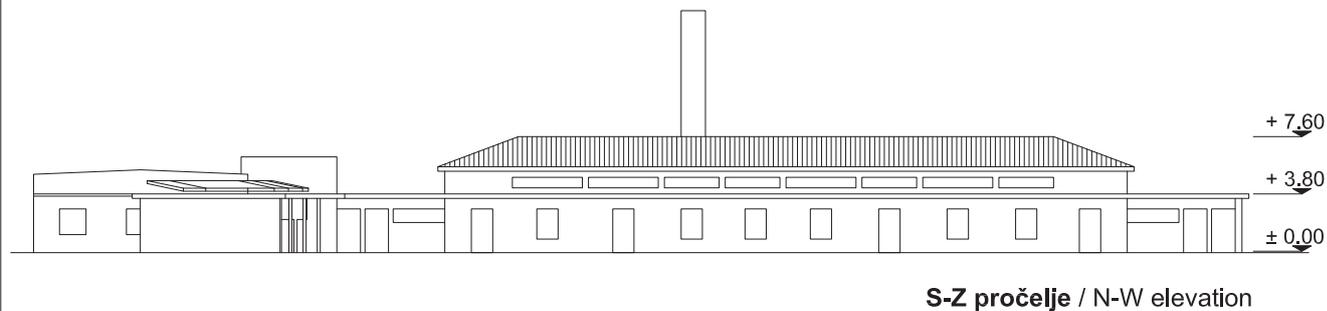
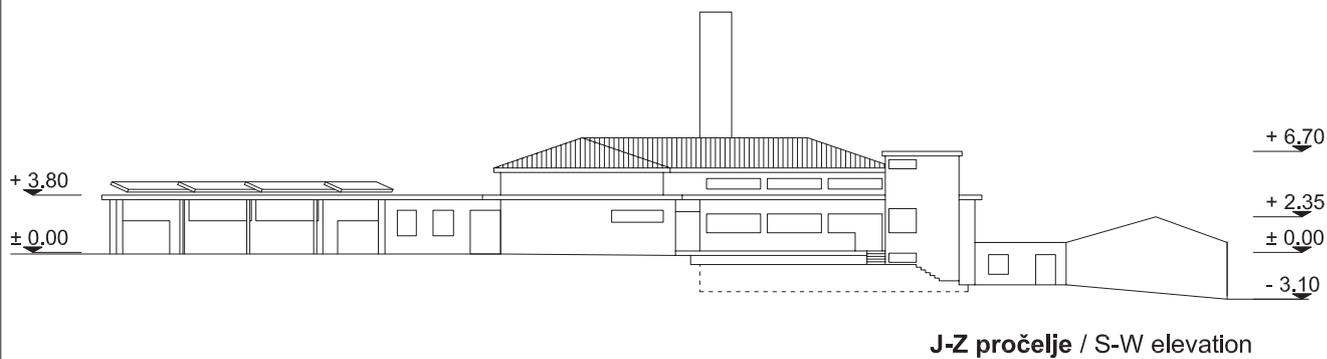
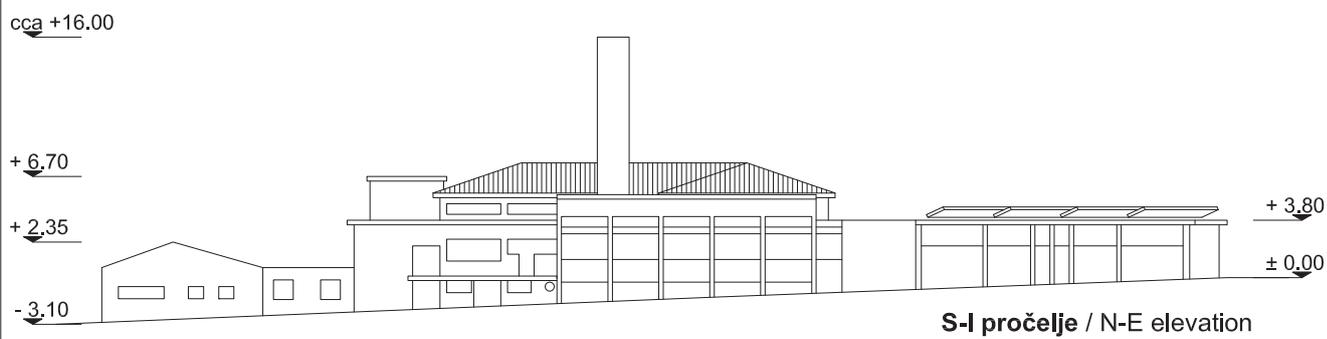
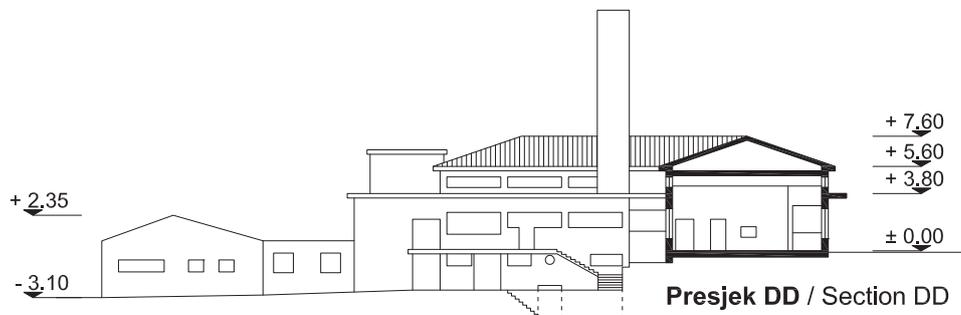


Mj / Scale 1:500

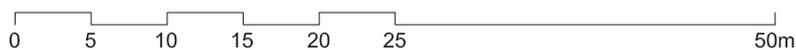


Nacrti / Plans

Kuhinja / Kitchen



Mj / Scale 1:500





F1 **Kuhinja s menzom** / Kitchen and canteen



F2 **Menza** / Canteen



F3 **Stražnje dvorište** / Backyard



F4 **Kuhinja** / Kitchen



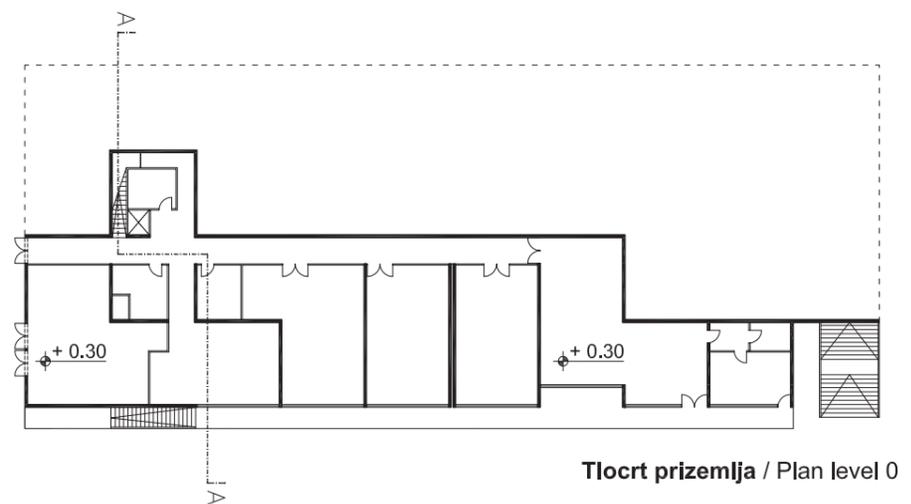
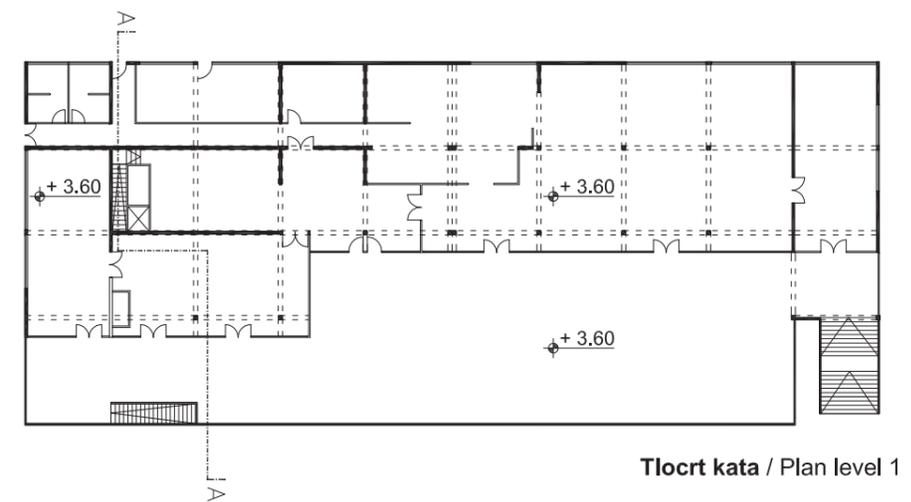
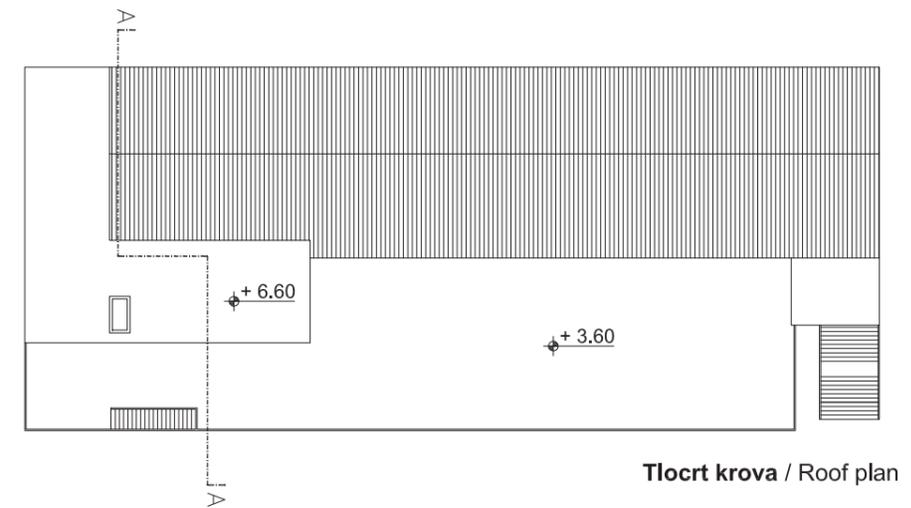
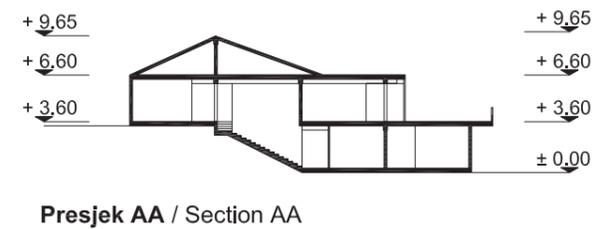
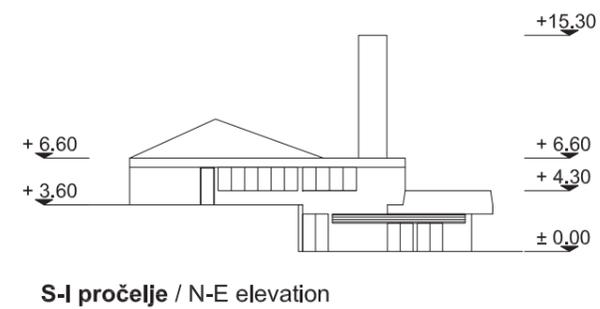
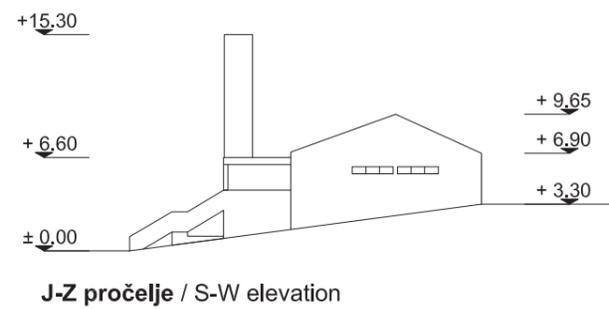
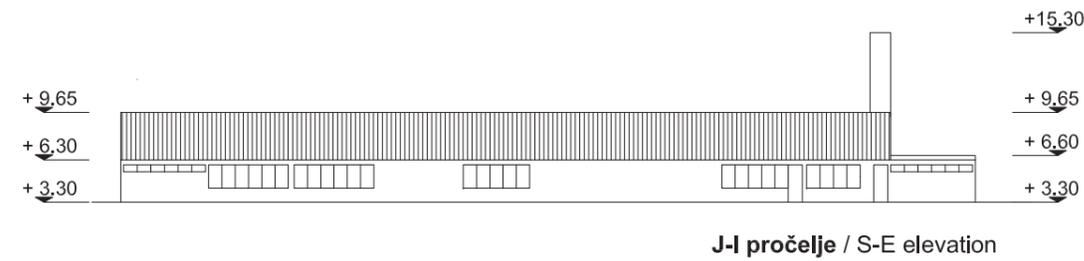
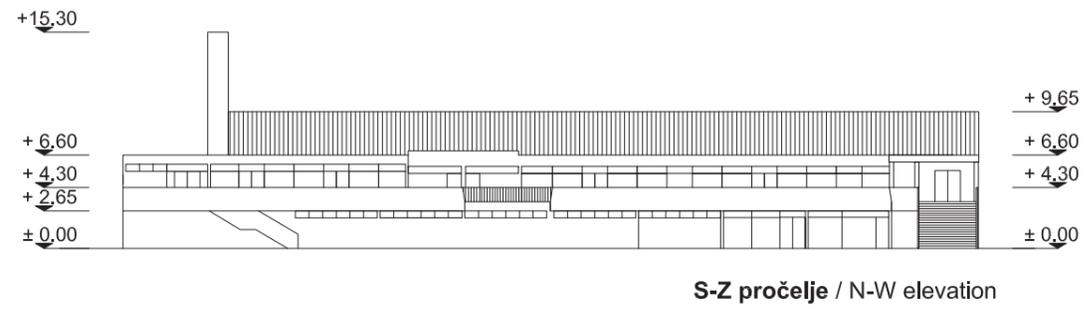
F5 **Dvorana s tuševima** / Hall with showers



F6 **Dvorana s tuševima** / Hall with showers

Godina izgradnje:	1960-e
Year of construction:	1960-ies
Namjena:	Kantina za vojnike do 2007.
Use:	Canteen for soldiers until 2007
Površina pod objektom:	1500m²
Footprint:	1500m ²
Ukupna tlocrtna površina:	2100m²
Gross surface area:	2100m ²
Sadržaj:	Kuhinja, kotlovnica, kantina, prodavaonica
Facilities:	Kitchen, boiler room, canteen, shop
Opis:	Objekt je slobodnostojeći, sa suterenom i jednom nadzemnom etažom. Pročelja su ožbukana. Suteran ima ravni prohodni krov kao terasu kantine. Gornja etaža ima dvostrešni krov pokriven kanalicom. Glavni ulaz je sa sjeverne strane, dok je gospodarski ulaz sa istočne.
Description:	It is a detached building with a basement and an upper floor. Facade walls are plastered. The basement has a flat roof used as a canteen terrace. The upper story has a clay-tiled gable roof. The main entrance is on the northern front, while the side entrance is on the eastern front.
Stanje:	građevina je uporabljiva
Status:	the building is usable

Opis / Description	Kantina / Canteen	46
---------------------------	--------------------------	-----------



Mj / Scale 1:500



Nacrti / Plans

Kantina / Canteen



F1 **Pristup kantini** / Approach to the canteen



F2 **Terasa** / Terrace



F3 **Terasa** / Terrace



F4 **Terasa** / Terrace



F5 **Pogled s J-Z** / View from S-W



F6 **Pogled s J-I** / View from S-E

Godina izgradnje: 1973.(?)
Year of construction: 1973.(?)

Namjena: časnički restoran (još u funkciji)
Use: officer's restaurant (still used)

Površina pod objektom: 850m²
Footprint: 850m²

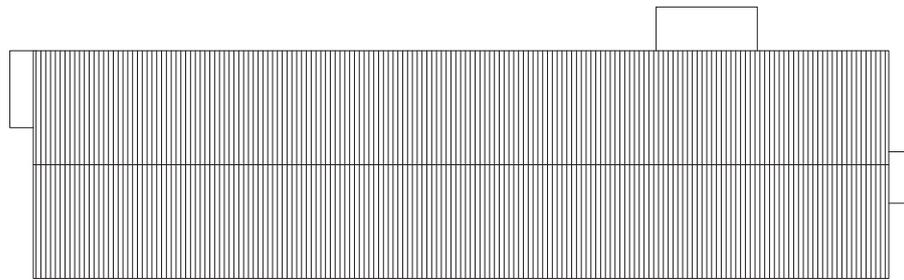
Ukupna tlocrtna površina: 850m²
Gross surface area: 850m²

Sadržaj: Kuhinja, velika sala, mala sala
Facilities: Kitchen, large hall, small hall

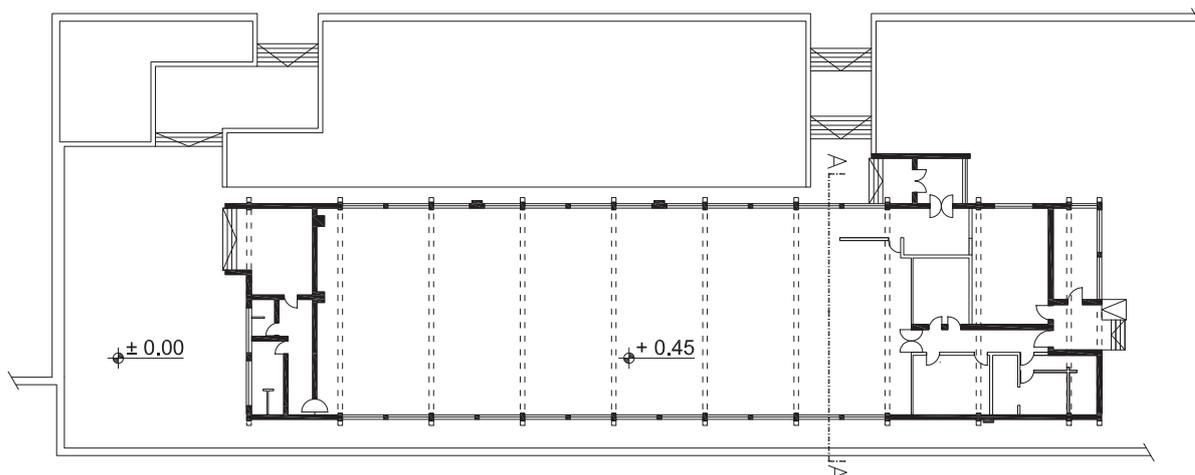
Opis: Objekt je slobodnostojeći, prizemni, s glavnim ulazom sa zapada, a gospodarskim ulazom s istoka. Pročelja su žbukana, a dvostrešni krov pokriven je kanalicom.
Description: It is a detached one-storey building, with the main entrance on the western front, and the back entrance on the eastern front. It has plastered facade walls, and a clay-tiled gable roof.

Stanje: građevina je uporabljiva
Status: the building is usable

Opis / Description	Restoran / Restaurant	49
---------------------------	------------------------------	----



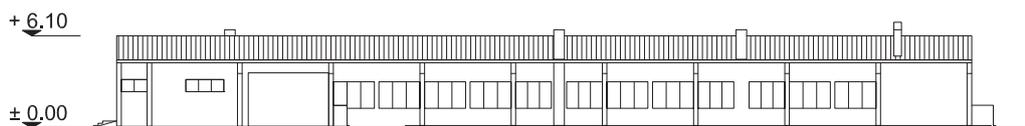
Tloct krova / Roof plan



Tloct prizemlja / Plan level 0



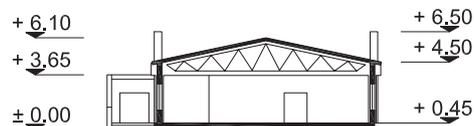
J pročelje / S elevation



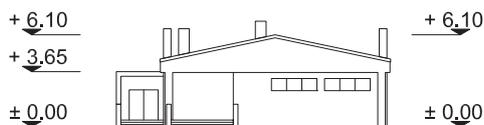
S pročelje / N elevation



I pročelje / E elevation



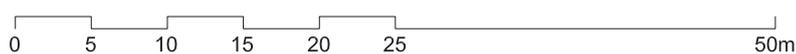
Presjek AA / Section AA



Z pročelje / W elevation



Mj / Scale 1:500





F1 Istočni prilaz / East approach



F2 Zapadni ulaz / West entrance



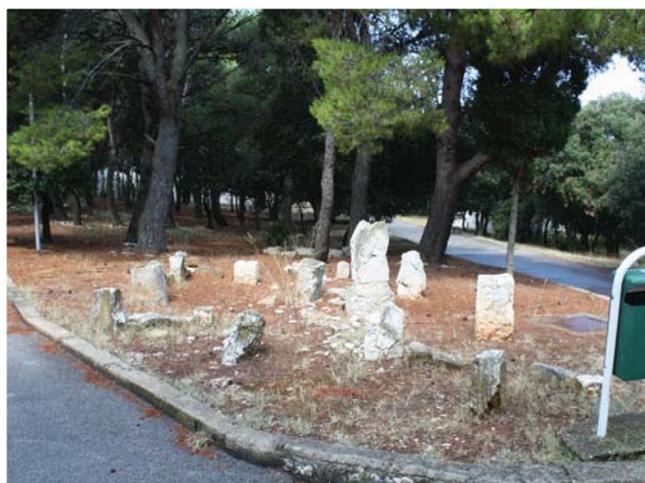
F3 Sala / Hall



F4 Časnički prostor / Officer's area



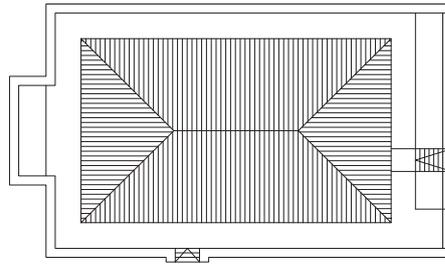
F5 Pogled prema kuhinji / View to the kitchen



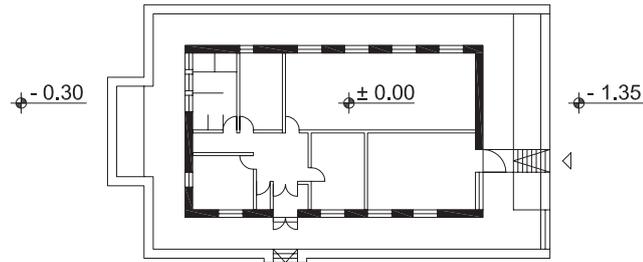
F6 Odmorište pred ulazom / Restplace by the entrance

Godina izgradnje:	1959.(?)
Year of construction:	1959.(?)
Namjena:	Dežurana i stražarnica do 2007.
Use:	Guardhouse until 2007
Površina pod objektom:	Površina pod objektom: 250m²
Footprint:	250m ²
Ukupna tlocrtna površina:	Ukupna tlocrtna površina: 250m²
Gross surface area:	250m ²
Sadržaj:	Sadržaj: Uredi, spavaonica
Facilities:	Offices, dormitoriy
Opis:	Objekt je slobodnostojeći, prizemni, s jednim glavnim i jednim bočnim ulazom. Pročelja su dijelom žbukana, a dijelom obložena kamenom. Četverostrešni krov pokriven je kanalicom.
Description:	It is a detached one-storey building, with one main entrance, and one side entrance. Facade walls are partly plastered, and partly lined with stone. It has a clay-tiled hipped roof.
Stanje:	građevina je uporabljiva
Status:	the building is usable

Opis / Description	Dežurana / Guardhouse	52
---------------------------	------------------------------	-----------



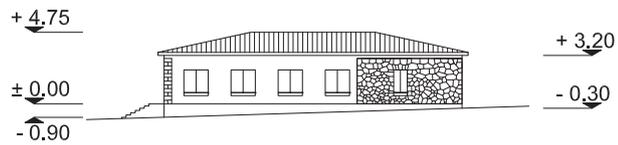
Tloct krova / Roof plan



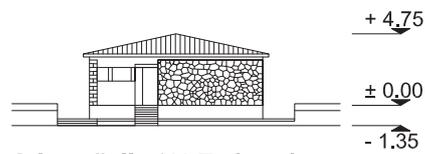
Tloct prizemlja / Plan level 0



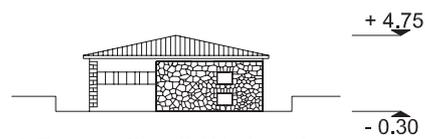
J-I pročelje / S-E elevation



S-Z pročelje / N-W elevation



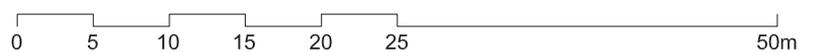
S-I pročelje / N-E elevation



J-Z pročelje / S-W elevation



Mj / Scale 1:500





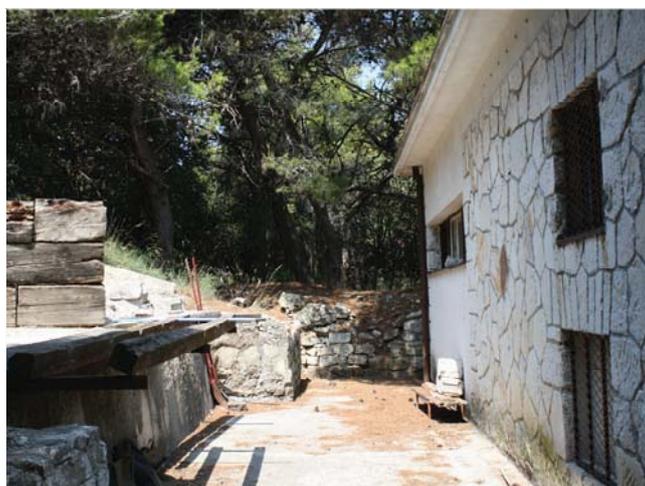
F1 Glavni ulaz / Main entrance



F2 Pogled s ceste / View from the road



F3 Bočni ulaz / Side entrance



F4 Stražnji prostor / Rear area



F5 Pogled iz šume / View from the forest



F6 Spavaonica / Dormitory

Ukupna površina / Total surface area: 297.710 m²

Najviša visinska kota / Highest point: 57 m

Broj izgrađenih objekata / Number of built objects: 3

Izgrađena površina / Footprint: 810 m² (0,3%)

Neizgrađene površine po kategorijama / Non-built surface areas:

Šuma / Forest: 173.320 m² (58%)

Livada / Meadow: 96.400 m² (32%)

Igrališta i dvorišta / Playgrounds and courts: 19.120 m² (6%)

Prometnice / roads: 8.060 m² (4%)

Ukupna površina objekata / Gross surface area: 810 m²

Koeficijent iskorištenosti / usability coefficient: 0,003

Specifičnost lokacije / Specificity of the site:

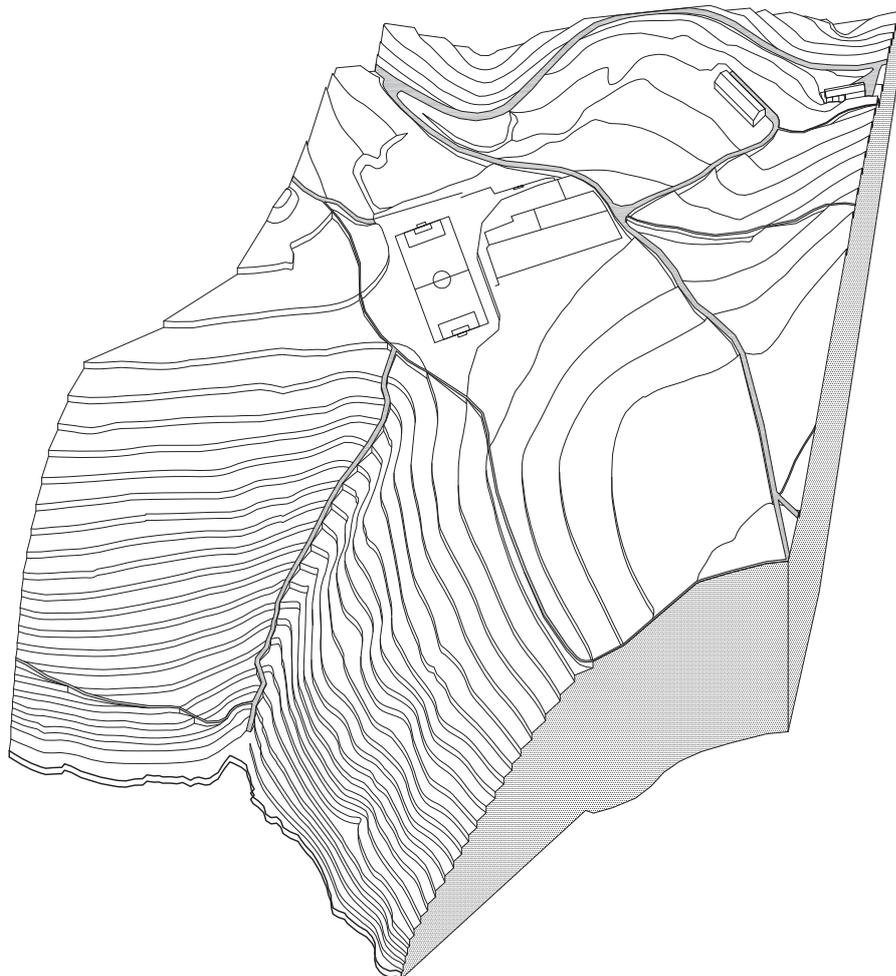
Jedina nepošumljena i neizgrađeno područje u samom središtu bivše vojne zone.

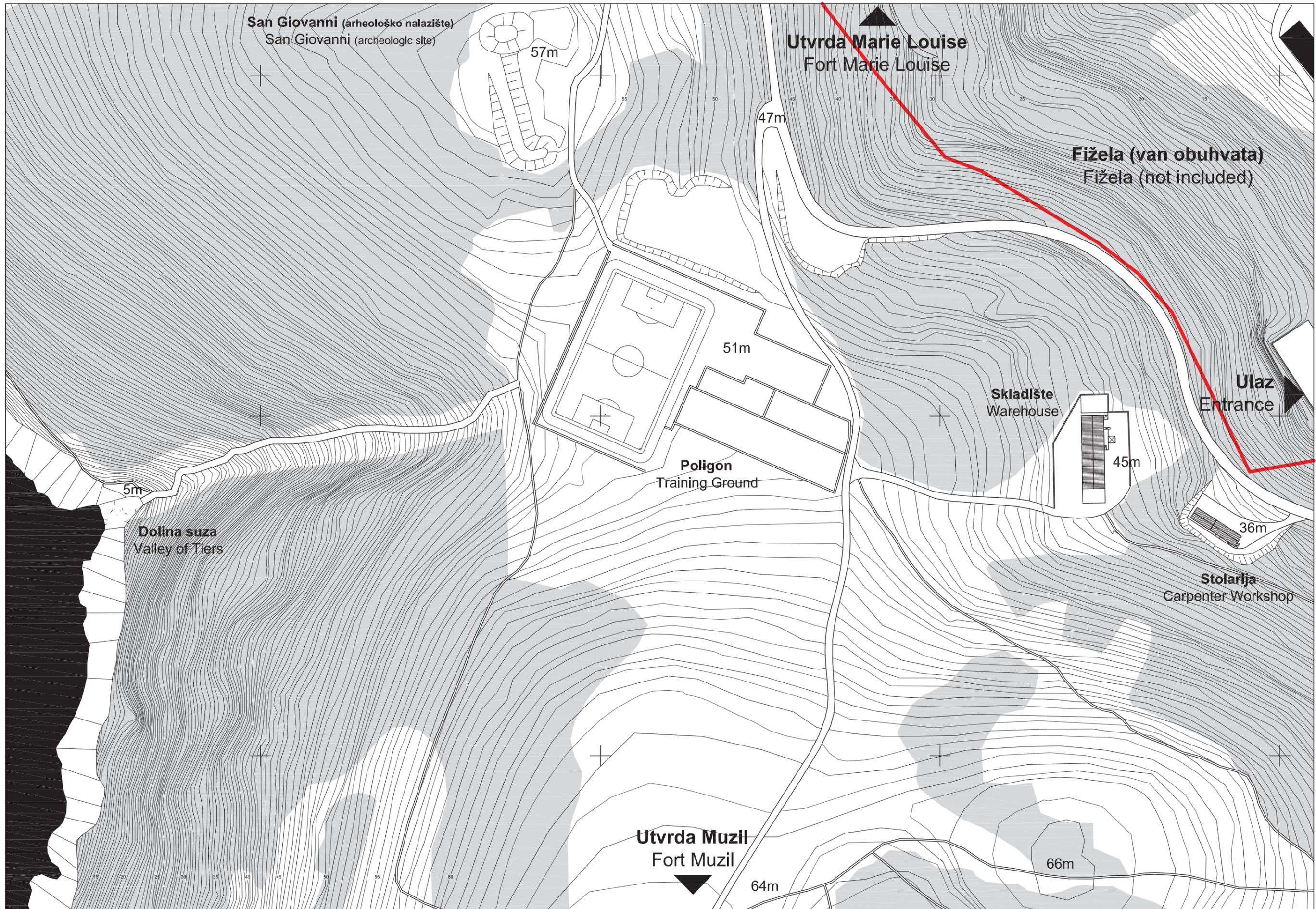
Only unbuilt area without forest in the center of ex military zone.

Specifično mjesto / Specific place:

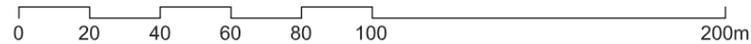
Arheološko nalazište na lokaciji tornja San Giovanni

Archeologic site on location of San Giovanni tower





Mj / Scale 1:2000



Situacija / Site Plan

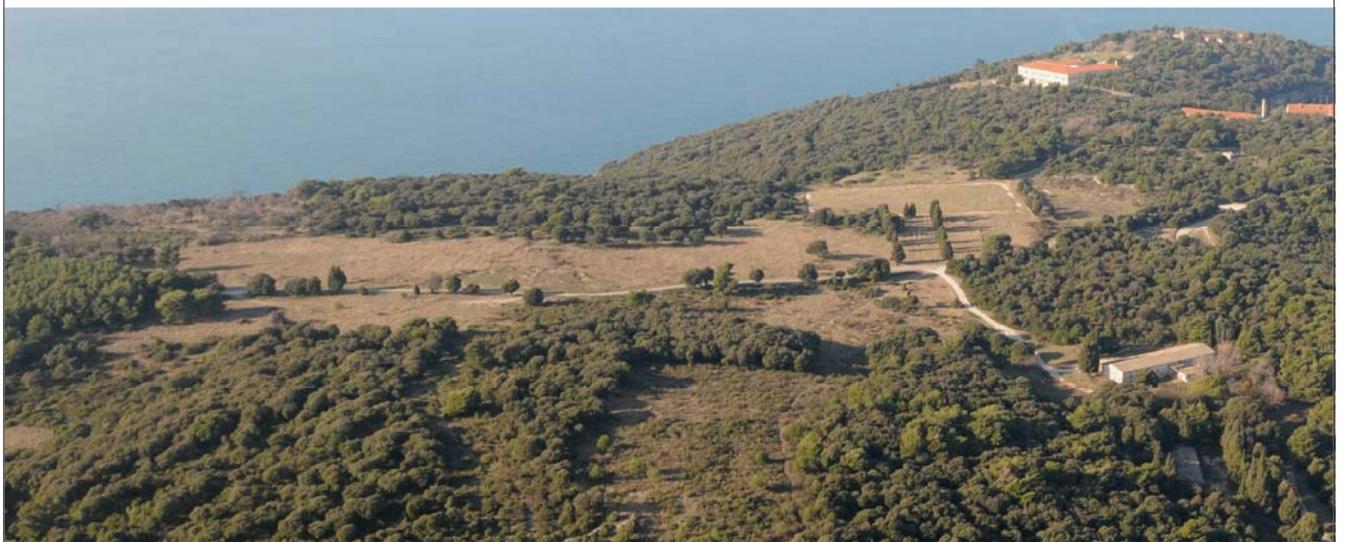
Poligon / Training Ground



F1 Pogled prema gradu / View to the city



F2 Pogled s S-I / View from N-E



F3 Pogled s J-I / View from S-E



F1 Poligon / Training ground



F2 Staza za trčanje / Running track



F3 Poligon / Training ground



F4 Poligon / Training ground



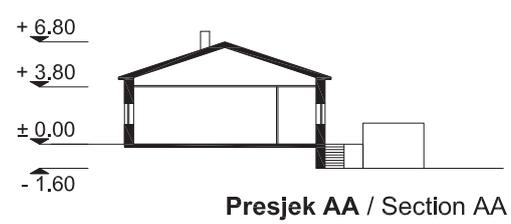
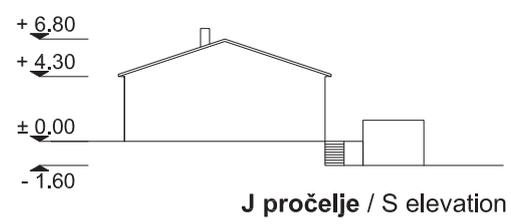
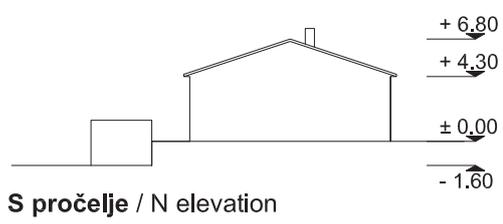
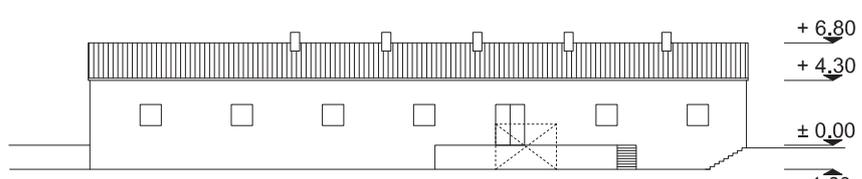
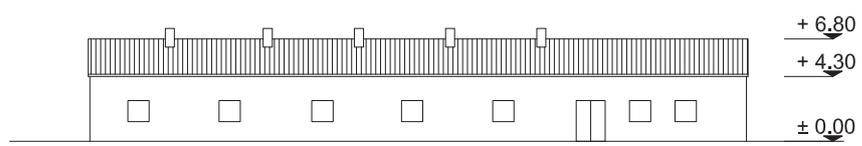
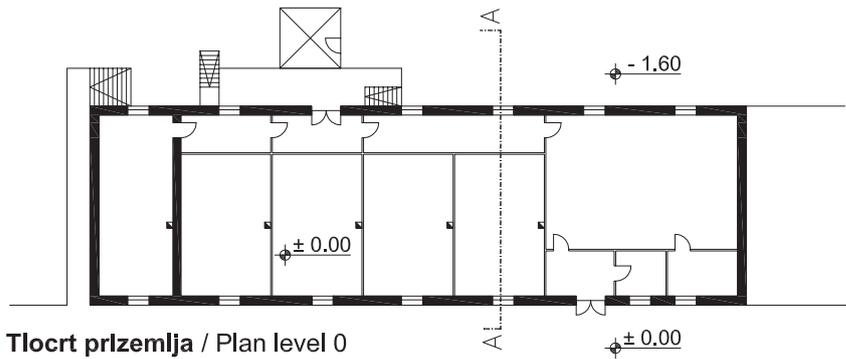
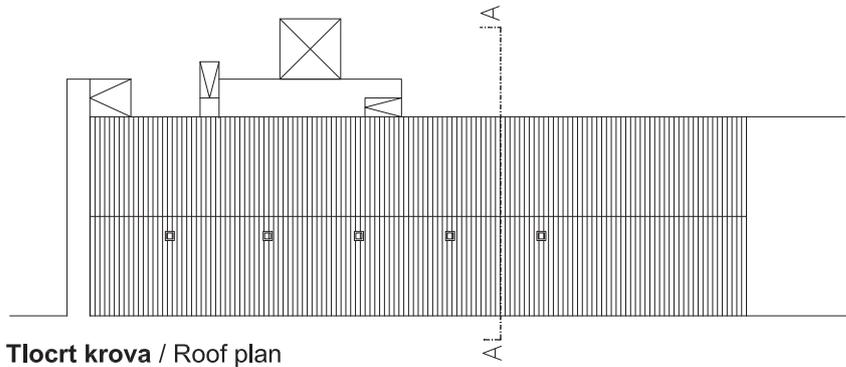
F5 Nogometno igralište / Football field



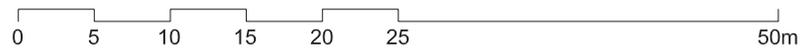
F6 "Dolina suza" / "Valley of tears"

Godina izgradnje:	Prije 1914. godine
Year of construction:	Before year 1914.
Namjena:	skladište B kompleta uniforma do 2007.
Use:	B uniform warehouse until 2007
Površina pod objektom:	570m²
Footprint:	570m ²
Ukupna tlocrtna površina:	570m²
Gross surface area:	570m ²
Sadržaj:	spremišta, ured
Facilities:	storages, office
Opis:	Objekt je slobodnostojeći, prizemni, s glavnim ulazom sa zapada, a teretnim ulazom s istoka. Pročelja su žbukana, a dvostrešni krov pokriven je valovitim salonitnim pločama.
Description:	It is a detached one-storey building, with the main entrance on the western front, and the back entrance on the eastern front. It has plastered facade walls, and a gable roof covered with wavy salonit platess.
Stanje:	građevina je uporabljiva
Status:	the building is usable

Opis / Description	Skladište / Warehouse	59
---------------------------	------------------------------	----



Mj / Scale 1:500





F1 **Pristup** / Approach



F2 **Zapadno pročelje** / West view

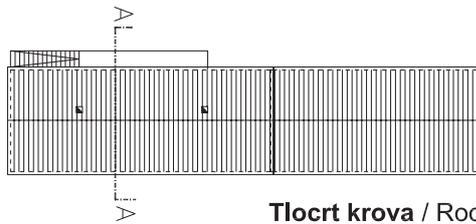


F3 **Stražnje dvorište** / Backyard

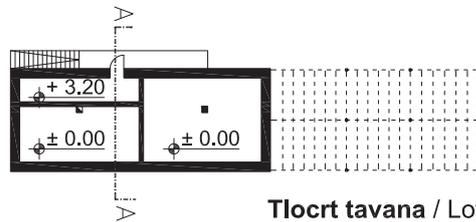


F4 **Prostorlja** / Room

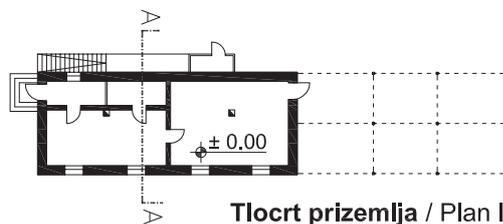
Godina izgradnje:	Prije 1914. godine
Year of construction:	Before year 1914.
Namjena:	stolarska radionica do 1989.
Use:	carpenter workshop until 1989.
Površina pod objektom:	220m²
Footprint:	220m ²
Ukupna tlocrtna površina:	240m²
Gross surface area:	240m ²
Sadržaj:	130m² zatvorenog prostora, 110m² natkrivenog otvorenog prostora
Facilities:	130m ² of indoor area, 110m ² of covered outdoor area
Opis:	Istočni dio je kameni prizemni objekt s malom galerijom na katu i dvostrešnim krovom pokrivenim valovitim salonitnim pločama. Ulaz je sa istočne strane. Zapadni dio je natkriveni otvoreni prostor s čeličnom konstrukcijom i dvostrešnim krovom pokrivenim valovitim salonitnim pločama.
Description:	The eastern part is a one-storey masonry building, with a little gallery on the upper floor, and a gable roof covered in wavy salonit plates. The entrance is on the eastern front. The western part is a covered outdoor area with a steel structure and a gable roof covered in wavy salonit plates
Stanje:	građevina nije uporabljiva
Status:	the building is not usable



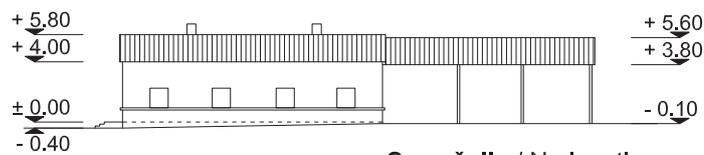
Tloct krova / Roof plan



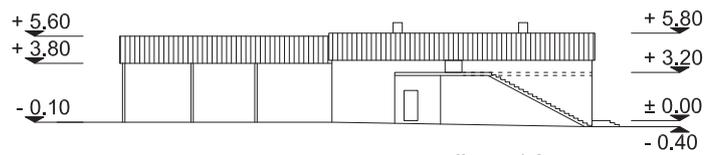
Tloct tavana / Loft plan



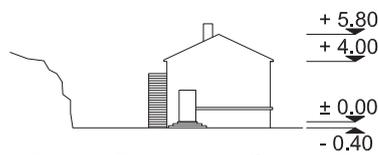
Tloct prizemlja / Plan level 0



S pročelje / N elevation



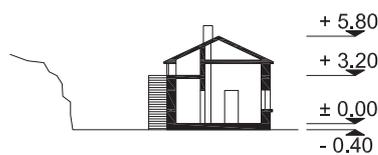
J pročelje / S elevation



I pročelje / E elevation



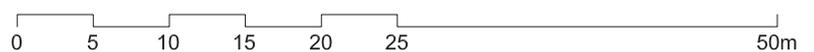
Z pročelje / W elevation



Presjek AA / Section AA



Mj / Scale 1:500





F1 **Pristup** / Approach



F2 **Metalna nadstrešnica** / Metal shed



F3 **Sjeverno pročelje** / North view



F4 **Sjeverno pročelje** / North view



F5 **Dva ulaza** / Two entrances



F6 **Prostorija** / Room

Ukupna površina / Total surface area: 237.284 m²

Najviša visinska kota / Highest point: 70 m

Broj izgrađenih objekata / Number of built objects: 7

Izgrađena površina / Footprint: 5.474 m² (2%)

Neizgrađene površine po kategorijama / Non-built surface areas:

Šuma / Forest: 177.890 m² (75%)

Livada / Meadow: 33.940 m² (14%)

Igrališta i dvorišta / Playgrounds and courts: 13.040 m² (5%)

Prometnice / roads: 6.940 m² (4%)

Ukupna površina objekata / Gross surface area: 6.500 m²

Koeficijent iskorištenosti / usability coefficient: 0,03

Specifičnost lokacije / Specificity of the site:

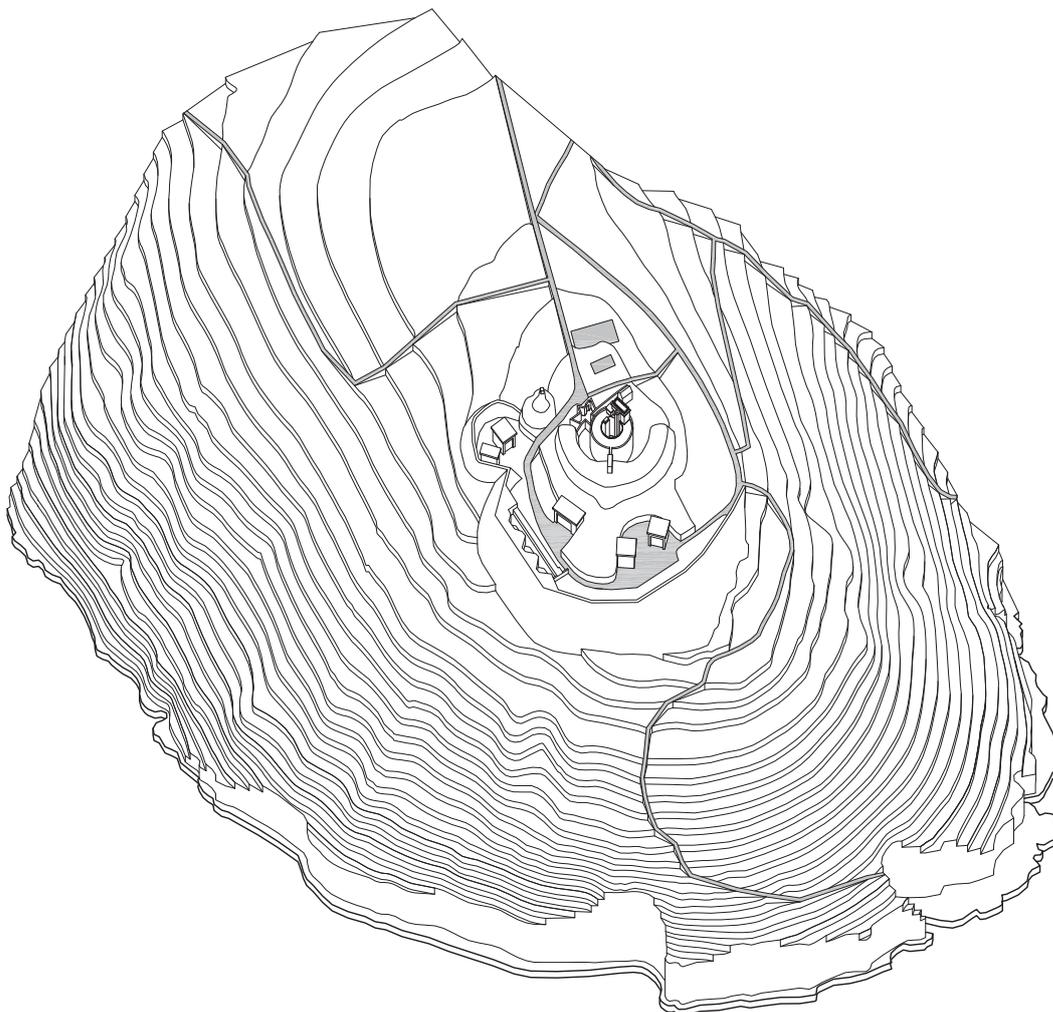
Najviši vrh u gradu

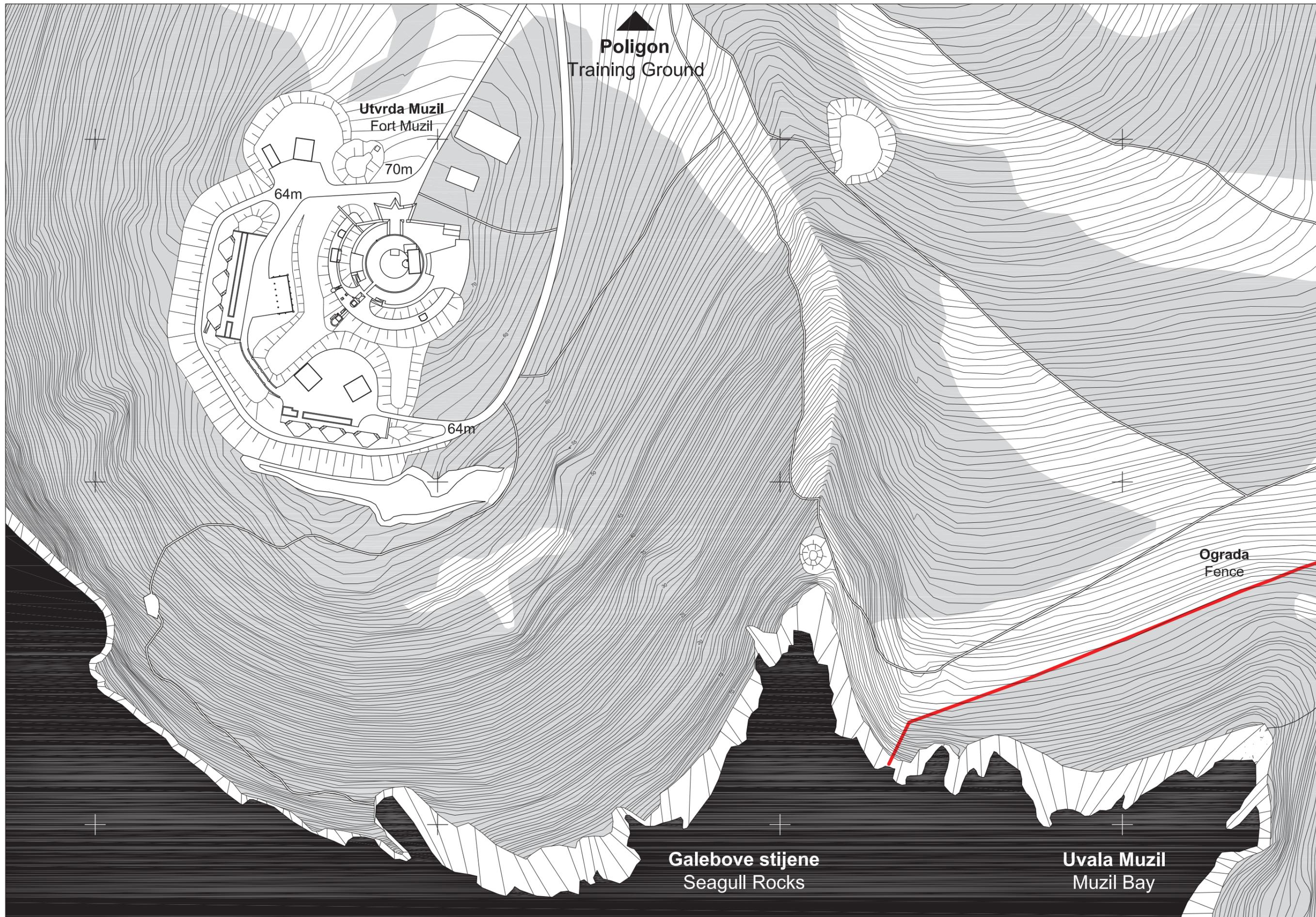
Highest point in the city

Specifično mjesto / Specific place:

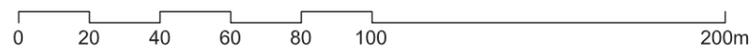
Najbolje očuvana tipska kružna utvrda u gradu

Best maintained typical circular fort in the city





Mj / Scale 1:2000



Situacija / Site Plan

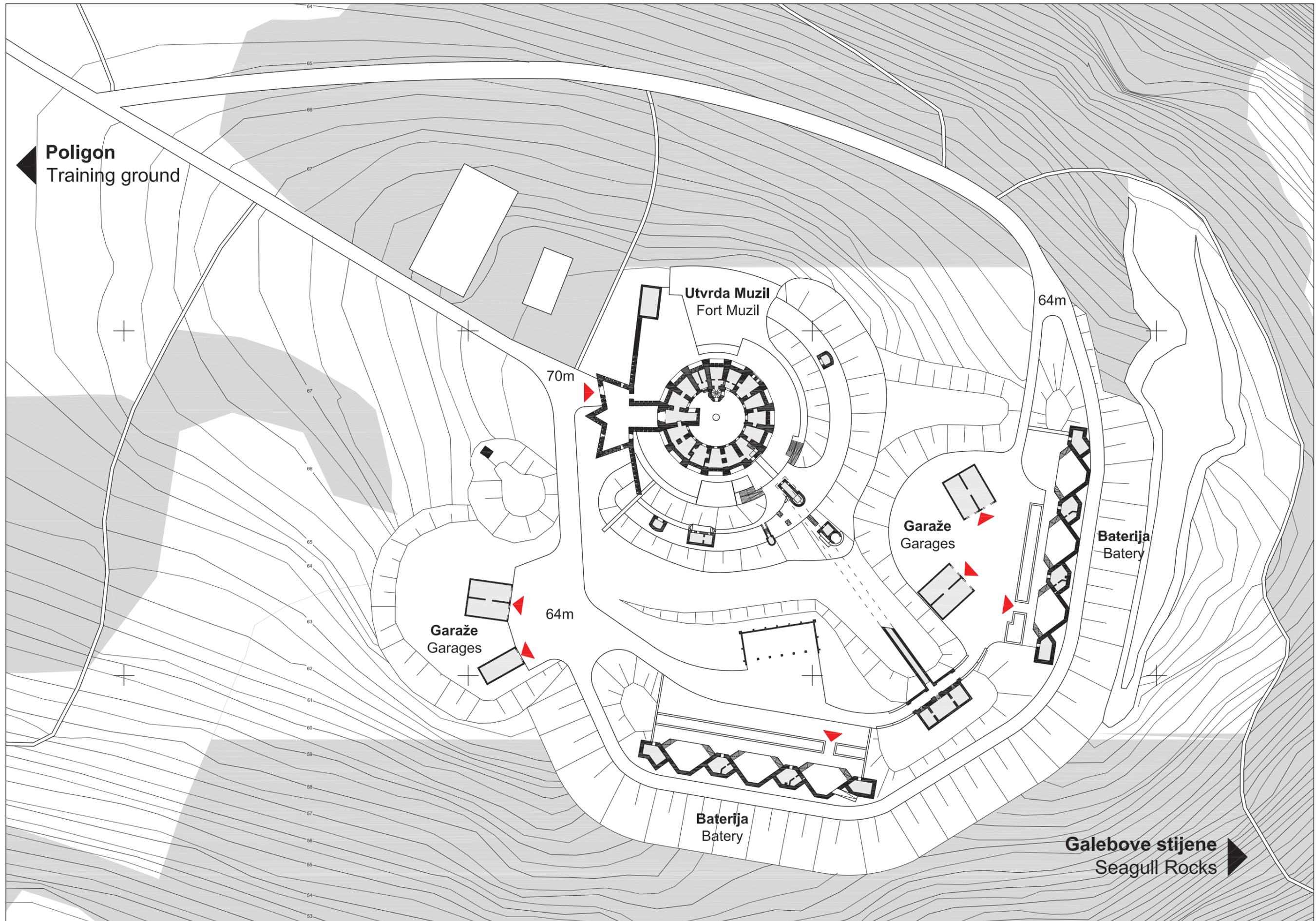
Muzil / Muzil



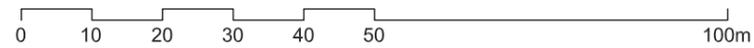
F1 Fort Muzil / Fort Muzil



F2 Pogled s J-I / View from S-E



Mj / Scale 1:1000



Situacija / Site Plan

Utvrda Muzil / Fort Muzil



F1 Pogled s utvrde / View from the fort



F2 Pogled s utvrde / View from the fort



F3 Granica vojnog područja / Military area border



F4 Granica vojnog područja / Military area border



F5 Bunker na obali / Bunkers on the coastline



F6 Bunker na obali / Bunkers on the coastline

Godina izgradnje: 1. FAZA - Od 1852. do 1855. Izgradnja i dovršenje kruže utvrde promjera 35m tipa “pulski toranj” s internim dvorištem i prednjim tambur dvorom.
 2. FAZA - 1878. Topnička bitnica na utvrdi
 3. FAZA - 1883./4. i 1909. Dograđena nova obalna poligonalna topnička bitnica povezana s kružnom utvrdom podzemnim skrivenim hodnikom - poternom, uronjena i skrivena u jake nasipe prema moru. Do utvrde je sagrađen uski kolosijek kojim se ljudstvu dovozila hrana, a za utvrdu streljivo. Ispod tvrđave iskopani su tuneli u kojima su bile smještene morske mine i torpeda, namijenjeni polaganju minskih prepreka. U torpednoj radionici obavljane su pripreme za ukrcaj na brodove. 20.12.1897. Na utvrdu je bio postavljen signalizacijski stup broj VII. (za radiotelegrafske veze)
 4. FAZA – Nakon 1950-e izgrađen dvoetažni toranj sa uredima na vrhu utvrde. (Izvor: Atilio Krizmanić, “Pulska kruna: pomorska tvrđava Pula)

Year of construction: 1st PHASE – from 1852 to 1855. Construction of the round fort, 35 meter in diameter, with an inner court and an outer entrance court.
 2nd PHASE – 1878. Construction of the cannon battery on the fort.
 3rd PHASE - 1883/4 and 1909. Construction of the new polygonal coastal cannon batteries, hidden and sheltered by a strong embankment toward the sea, and connected to the fort by a hidden underground corridor - potern. A track was built to the fortress for food and ammunition supply. Tunnels were excavated beneath the fort and used as storage of sea mines and torpedoes for laying sea barriers. A torpedo workshop was used to prepare sea mines and torpedoes for embarkation. On December 20, 1897 a mast was erected on the fort for the purpose of radio-telegraphic communication.
 4th PHASE - after 1950. A three storey tower with offices was erected on top of the fort.

Namjena: **Sjedište izdvojene vojne postrojbe mornarice Obalna služba motrenja i obavješćivanja do 2007**

Use: Headquarters for Navy Intelligent Service until 2007

Površina pod objektom: **5.474m²**

Footprint: 5.474m²

Ukupna tlocrtna površina: **6.500m²**

Gross surface area: 6.500m²

Sadržaj: **Uredi, garaže, topovska gnijezda.**

Facilities: Offices, garages, gun nests

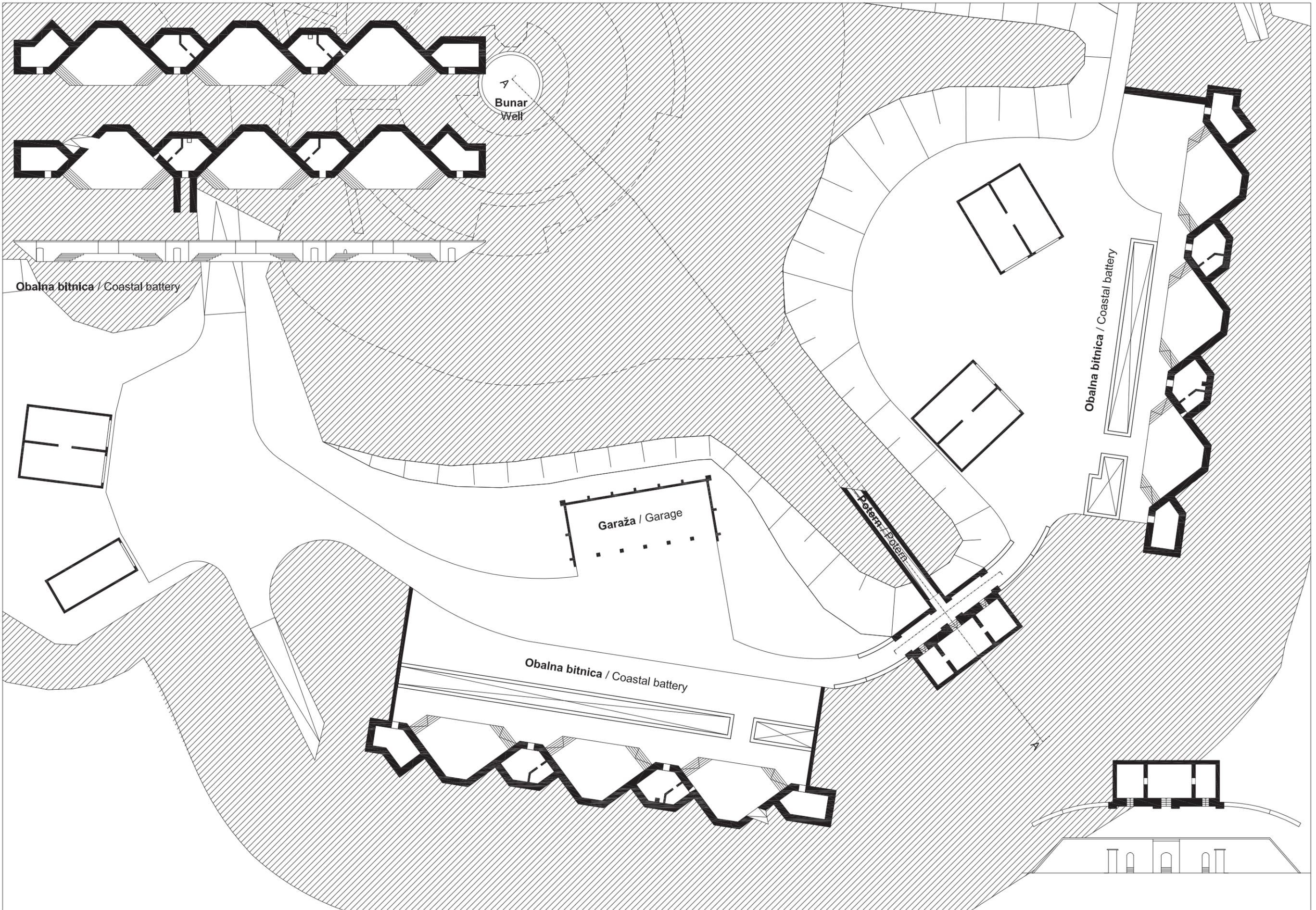
Opis: **Tipski oblik kružne utvrde jedina je utvrda koju je vojska koristila za urede neprestano od 1855. do 2007. godine. Uz utvrdu je izgrađena bitnica i garaže za vozni park, a kompleks je povezan i sa topovskim gnijezdima na samoj obali**

Description: This typical round fort was used for army offices ceaselessly from 1855 to 2007. Cannon batteries and garages were built by the fort, as well as cannon batteries on the seaside, connected to the fort.

Stanje: **Građevina je izuzetno održana**

Status: The facility is very well preserved.

Opis / Description	Utvrda Muzil / Fort Muzil	70
---------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------

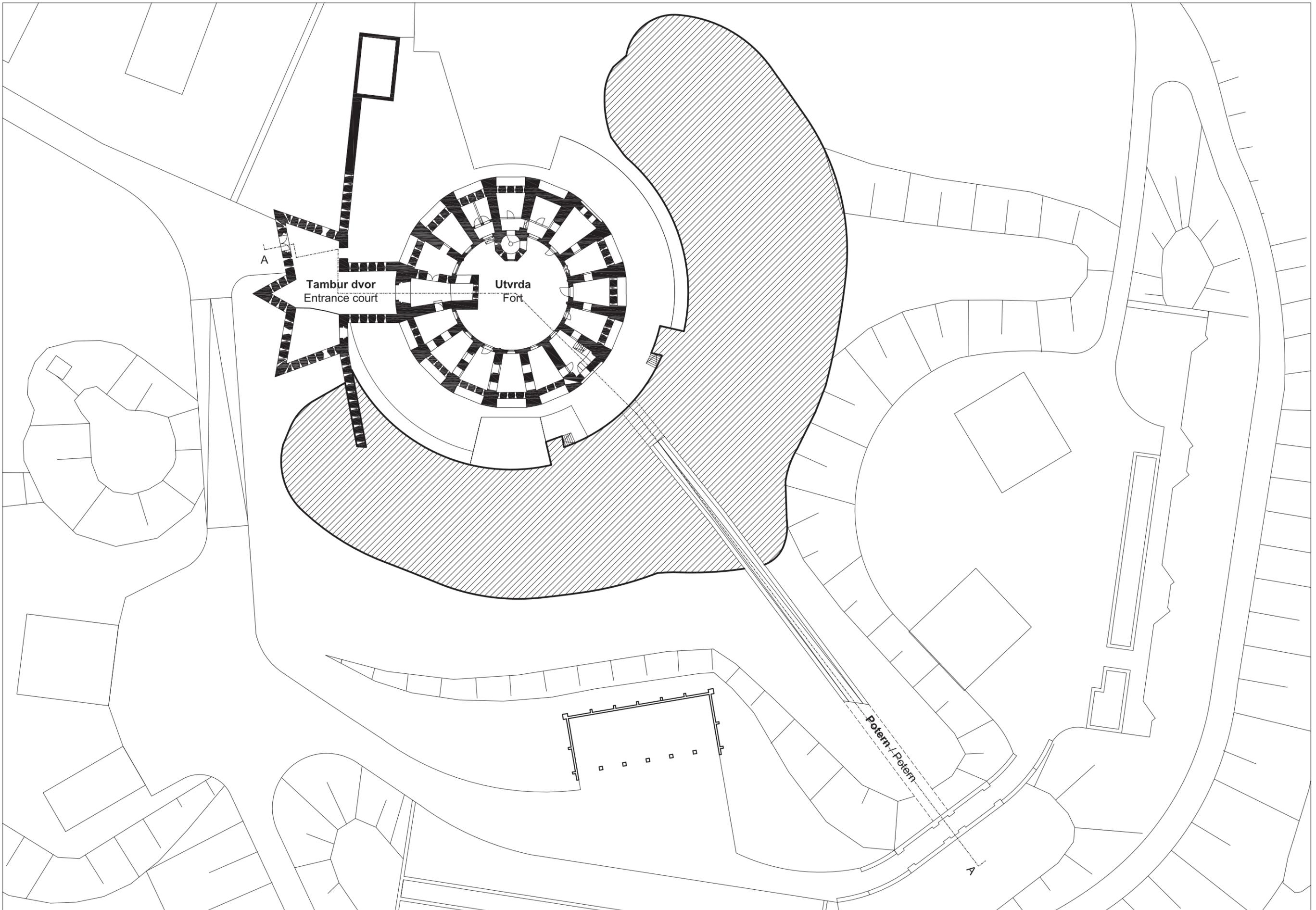


Mj / Scale 1:500

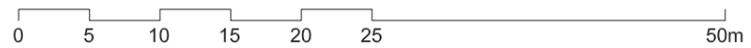


Nacrti / Plans

Utvrdna Muzil / Fort Muzil

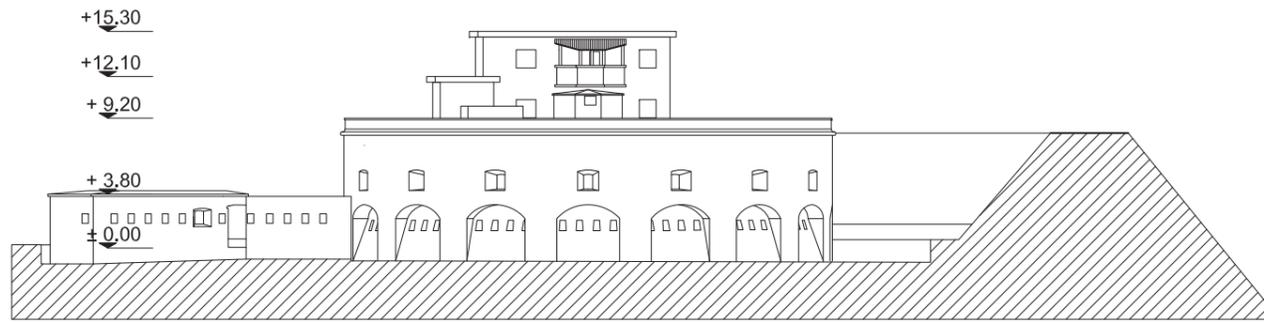


Mj / Scale 1:500

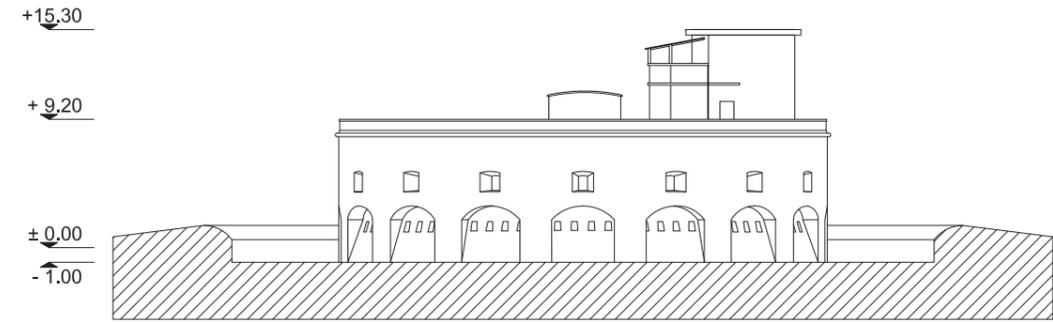


Nacrti / Plans

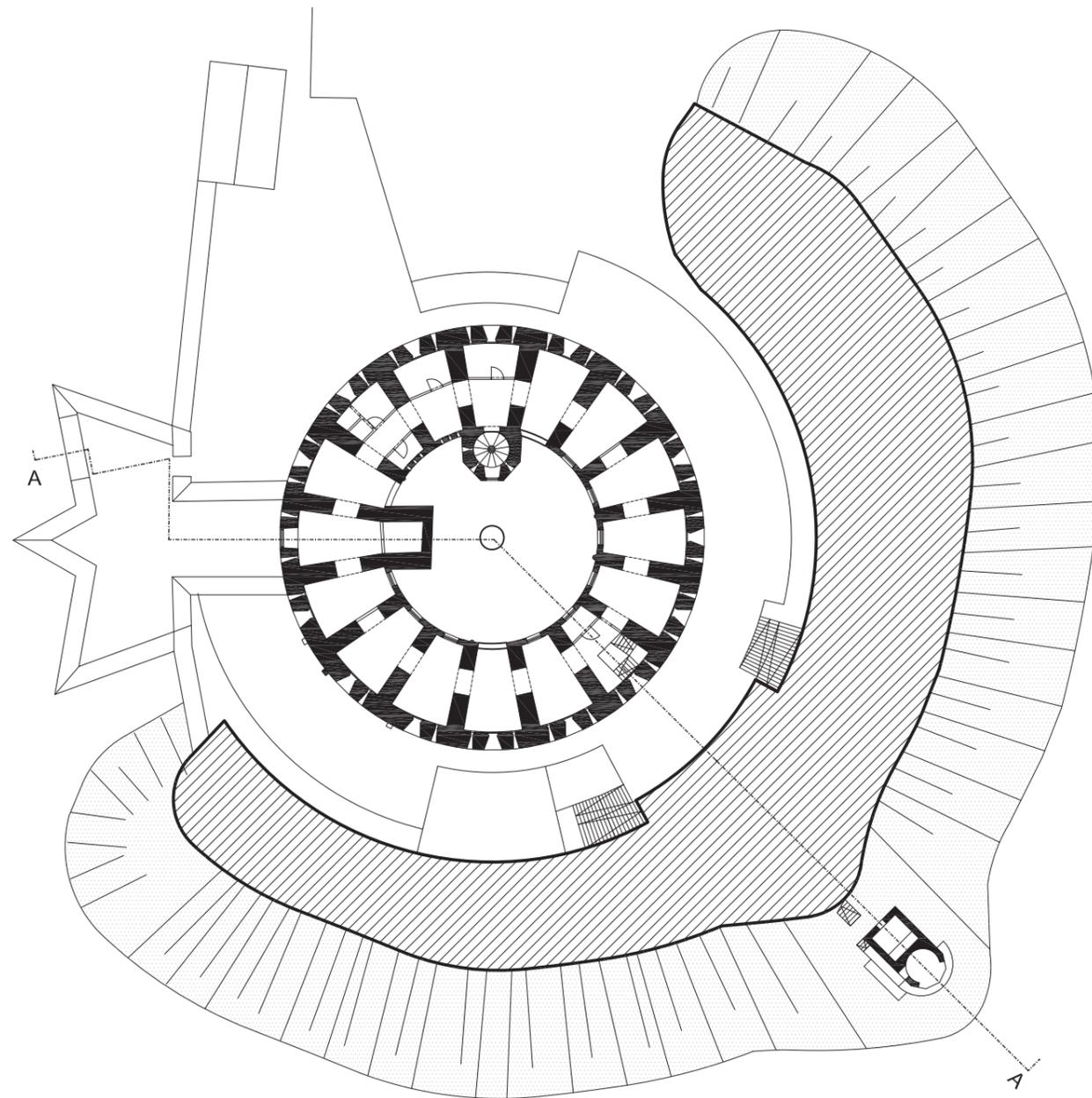
Utvrda Muzil / Fort Muzil



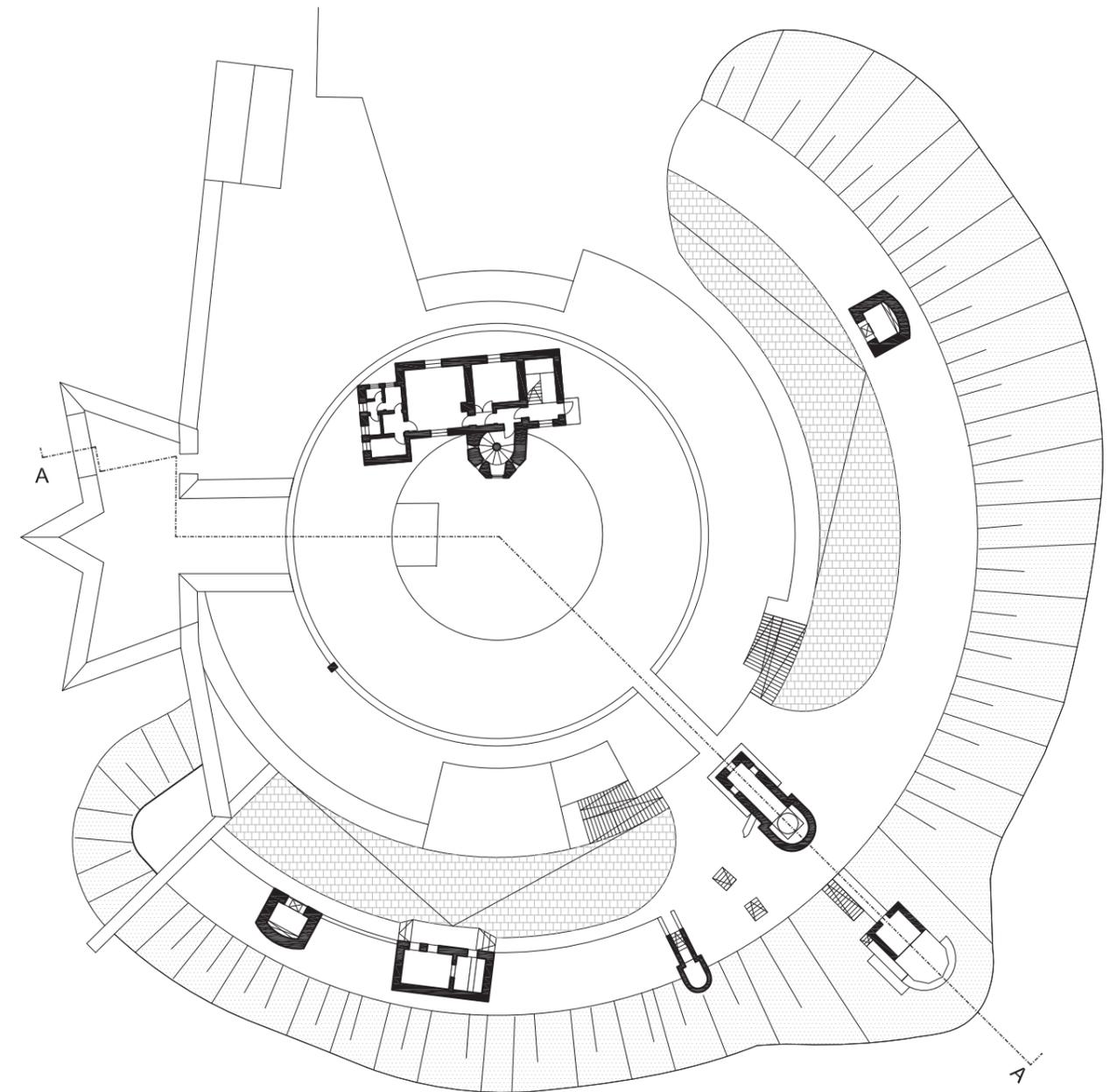
Zapadno pročelje / West elevation



Južno pročelje / South elevation



Tloct 1 kata / Plan level 1



Tloct 2 kata / Plan level 2

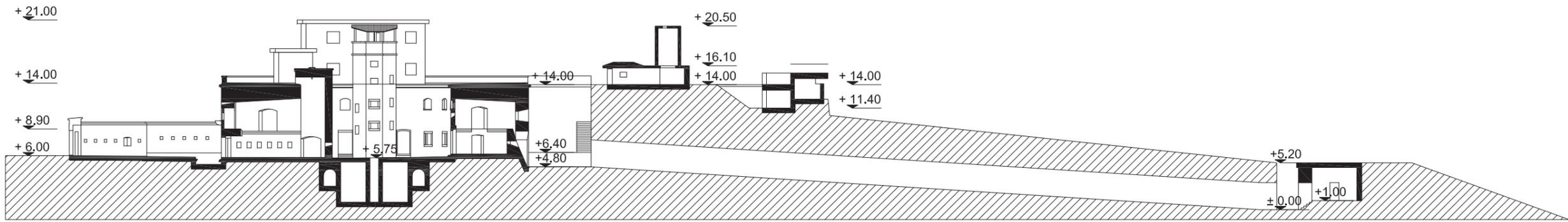


Mj / Scale 1:500

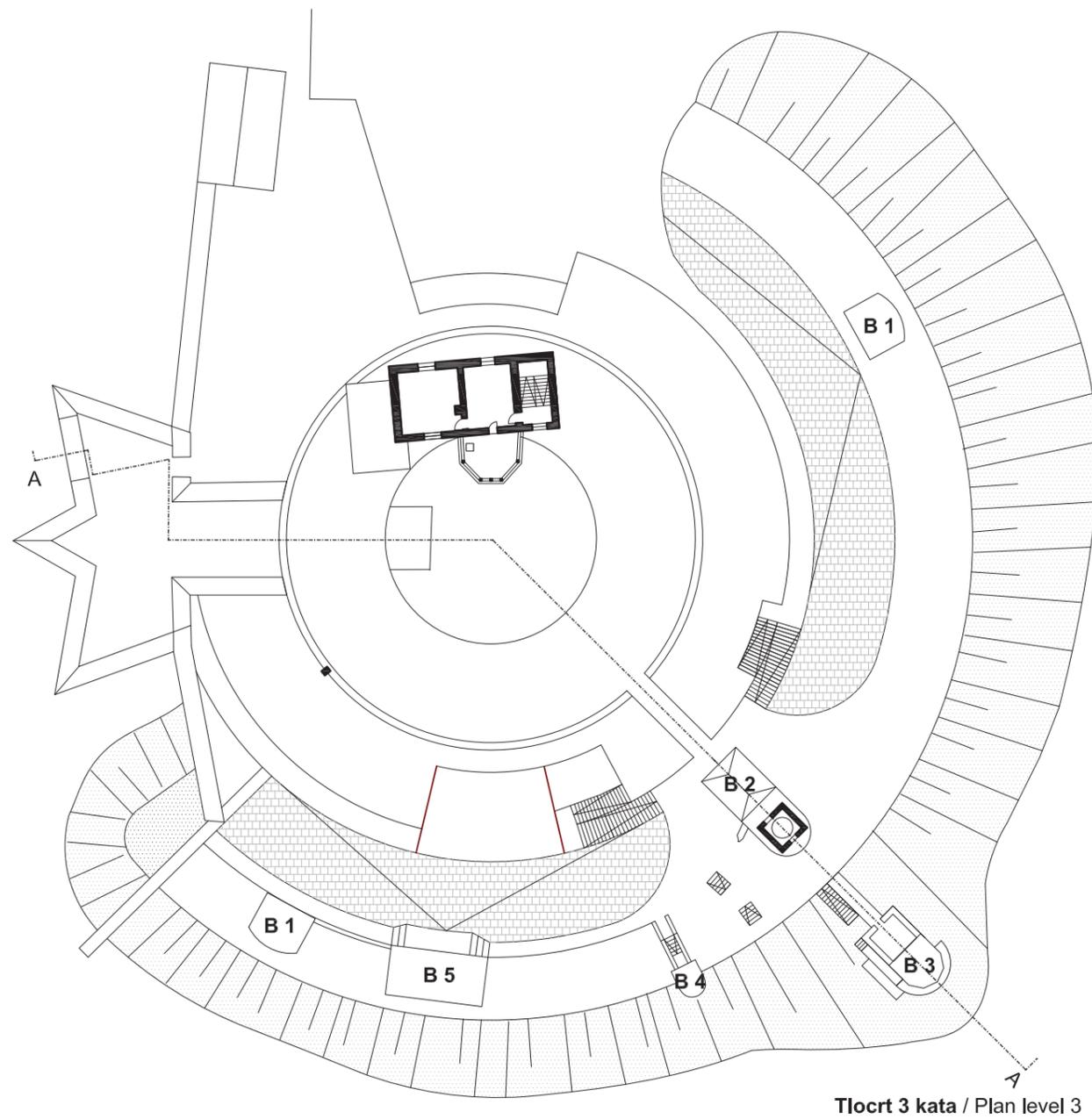


Nacrti / Plans

Utvrdna Muzil / Fort Muzil

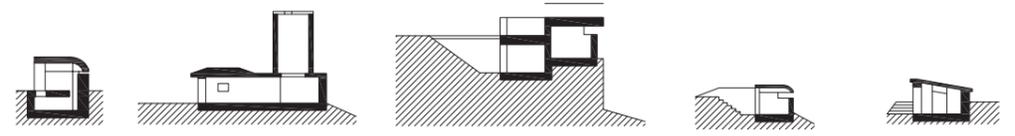


Presjek A-A / Section A-A

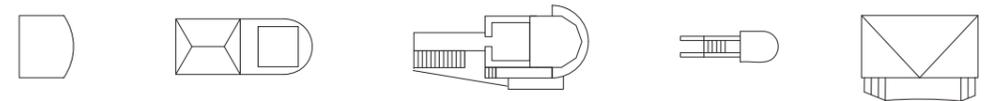


Tlocrt 3 kata / Plan level 3

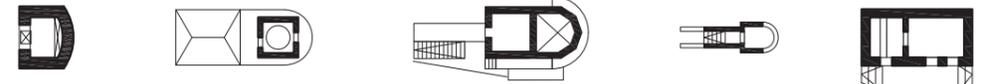
Presjek / Section



Krov / Roof



0 / 0



-1 / -1



Pogled / Elevation



B 1

B 2

B 3

B 5

B 4



Mj / Scale 1:500



Nacrti / Plans

Utvrda Muzil / Fort Muzil



F1 Krovna terasa / Roof terrace



F2 Uredi / Offices



F3 Unutrašnje dvorište / Inner court



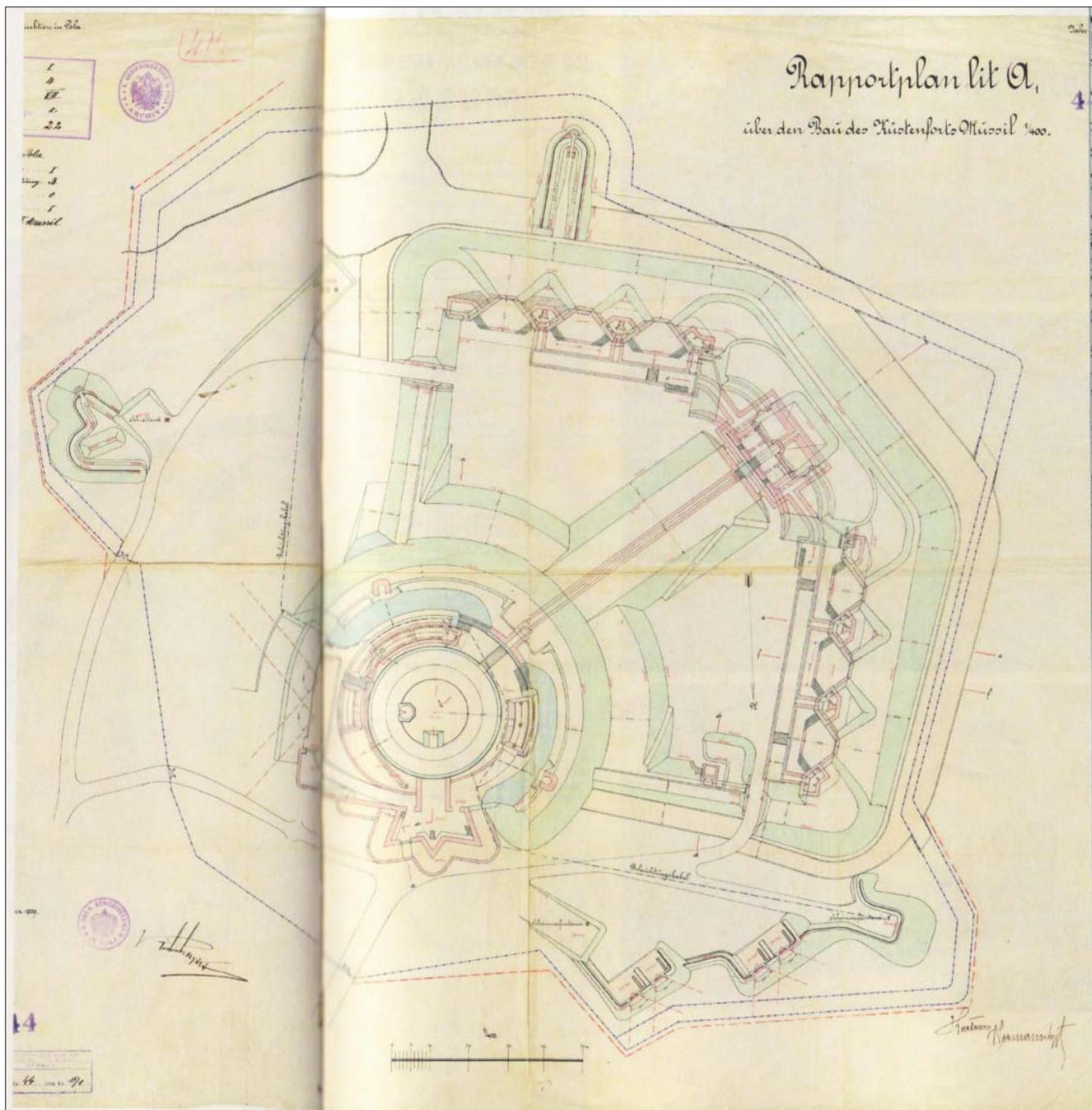
F4 Unutrašnje dvorište / Inner court



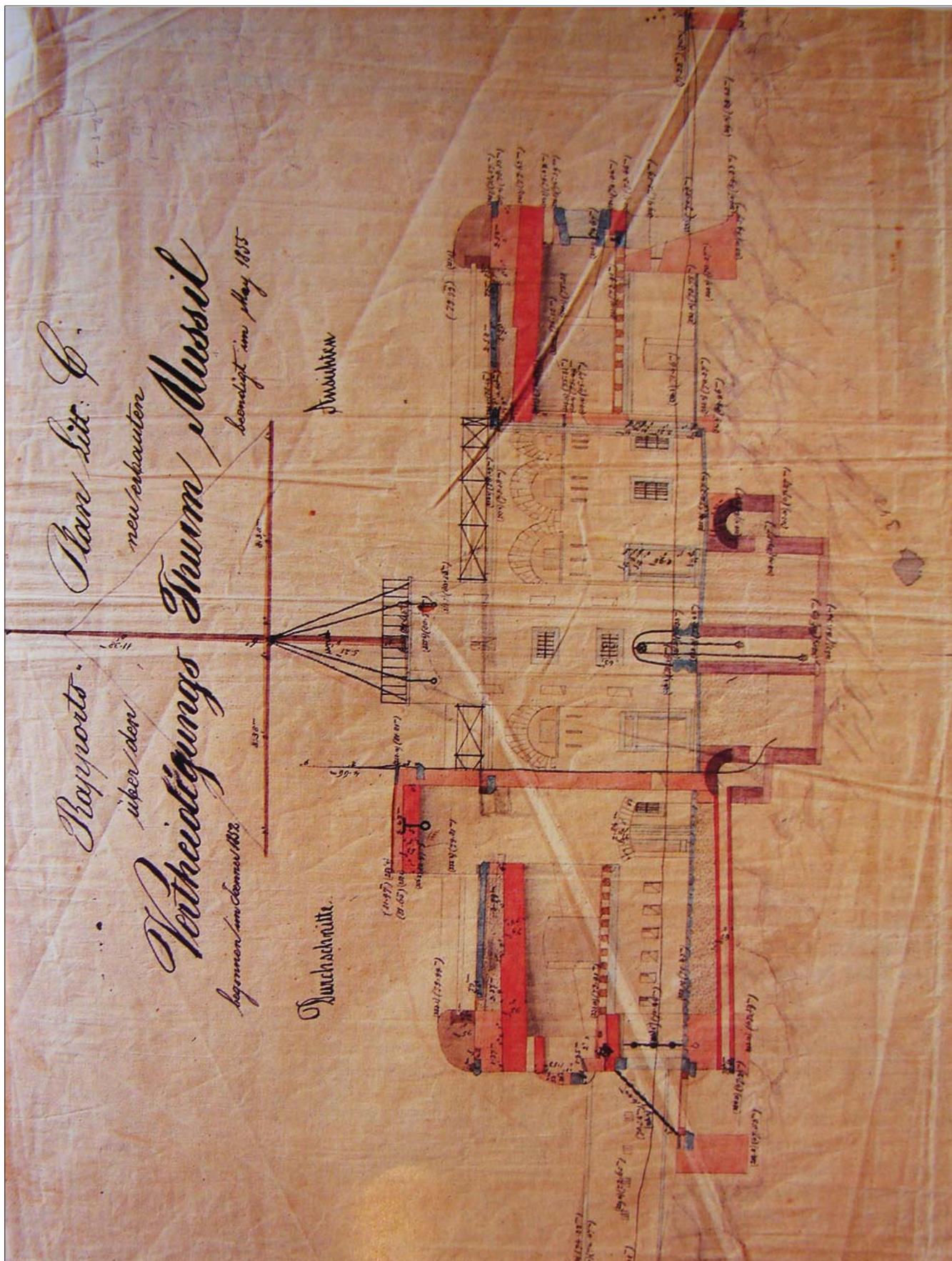
F5 Nasipi i bitnice / Embankments and batteries



F6 Nasipi i bitnice / Embankments and batteries

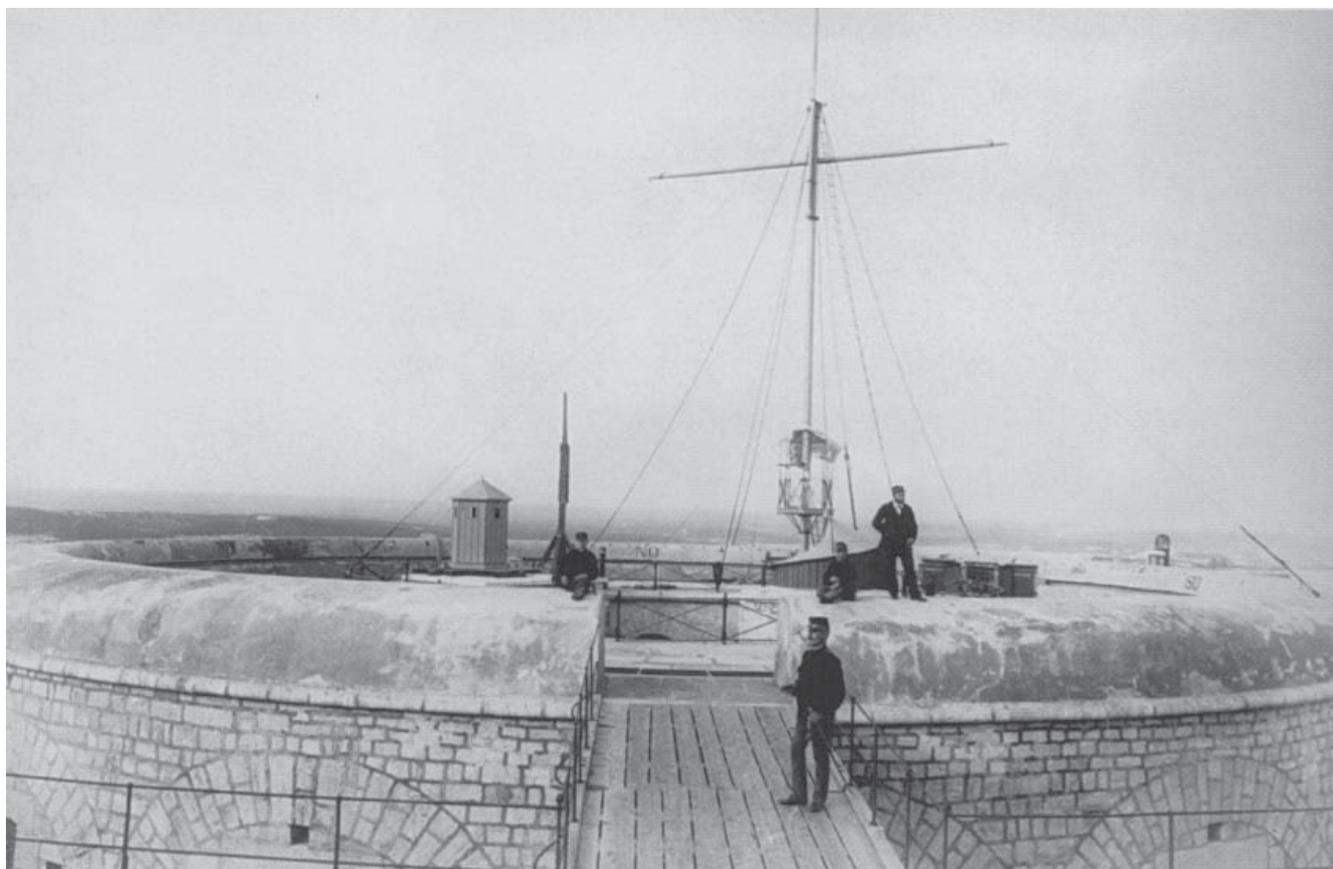


Izvor: Državni arhiv Split
Source: State Archive Split



Izvor: Ratni arhiv Beč
 Source: Kriegstadt Archiv Wien

Foto: J. David 1887.
Photo: J. David 1887.



Ukupna površina / Total surface area: 280.223 m²

Najviša visinska kota / Highest point: 31 m

Broj izgrađenih objekata / Number of built objects: 3

Izgrađena površina / Footprint: 1.557 m² (0.5%)

Neizgrađene površine po kategorijama / Non-built surface areas:

Šuma / Forest: 191.216 m² (68%)

Livada / Meadow: 82.190 m² (29%)

Igrališta i dvorišta / Playgrounds and courts: 2.300 m² (1%)

Prometnice / roads: 2.960 m² (1.5%)

Ukupna površina objekata / Gross surface area: 1.773 m²

Koeficijent iskorištenosti / usability coefficient: 0,006

Specifičnost lokacije / Specificity of the site:

Sadašnji rub grada postavljen nakon II svj.rata

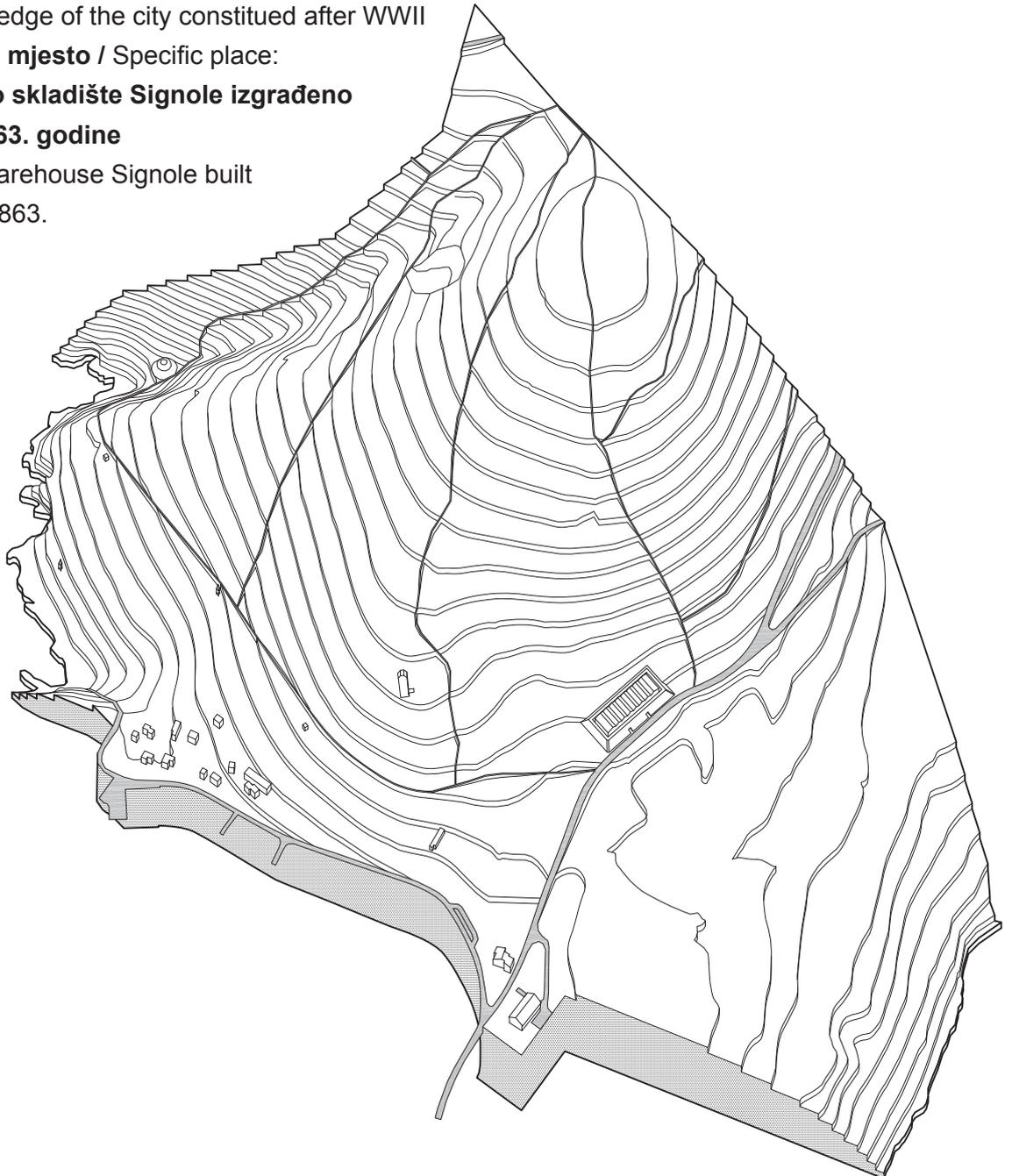
Current edge of the city constituted after WWII

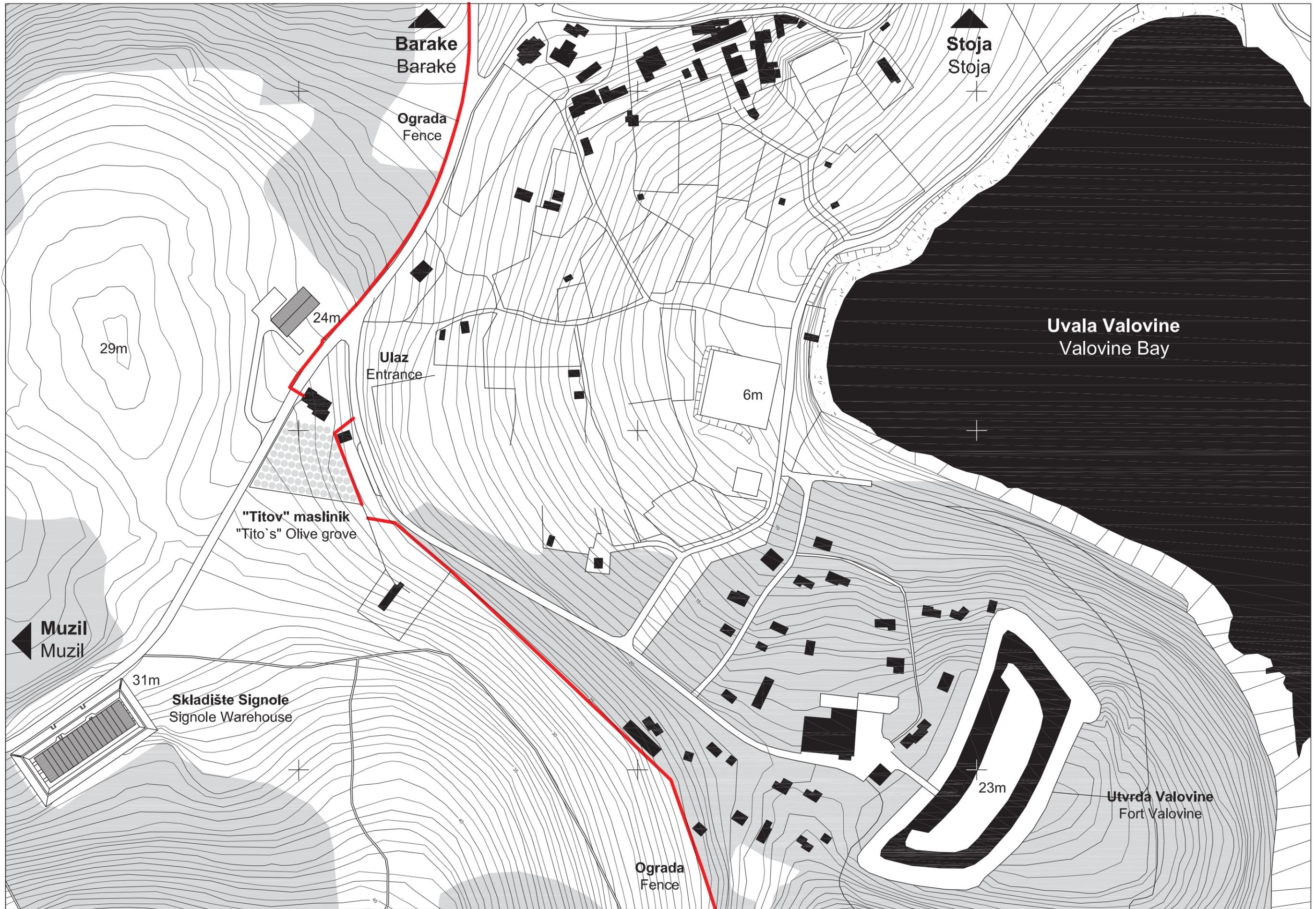
Specifično mjesto / Specific place:

Kameno skladište Signole izgrađeno

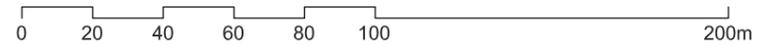
prije 1863. godine

Stone warehouse Signole built
before 1863.





Mj / Scale 1:2000



Situacija / Site Plan

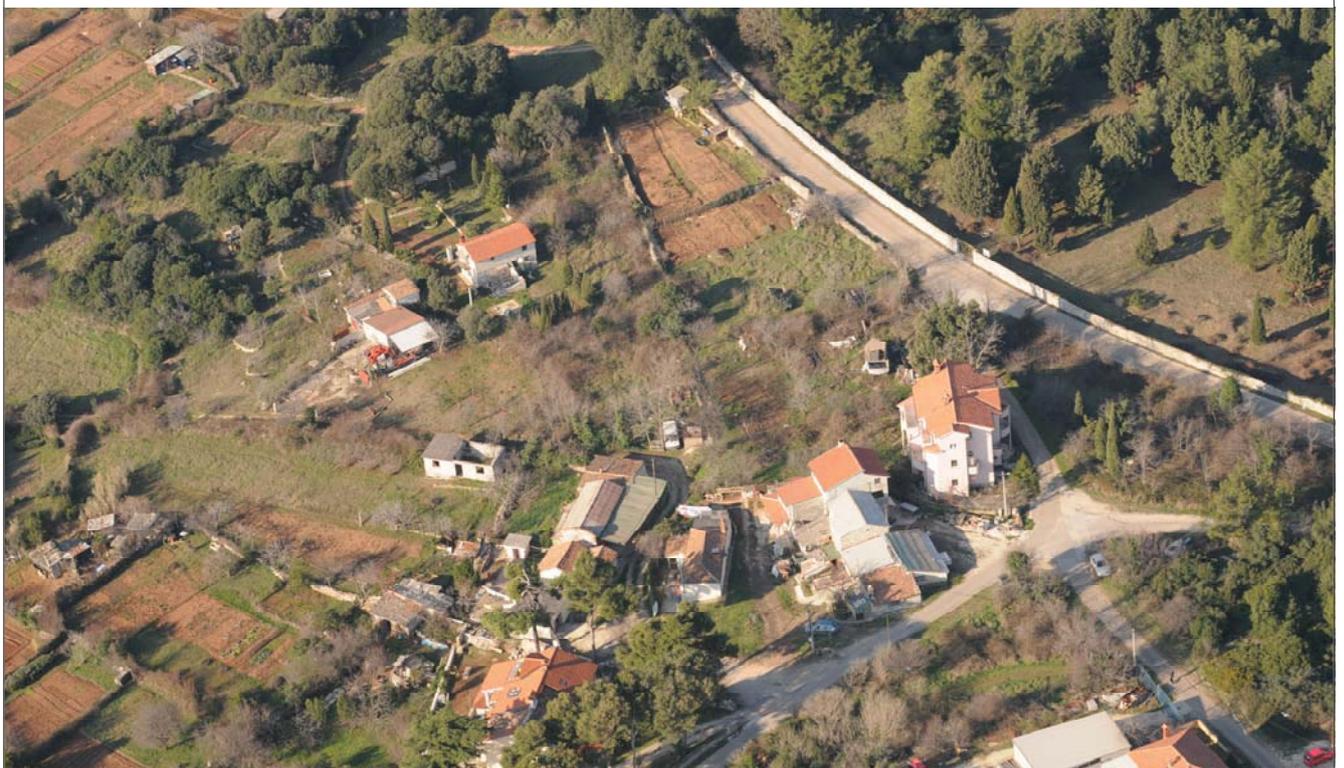
Valovina / Valovina



F1 Skladište Signole / Signole Warehouse



F2 Ulaz u Muzil / Entrance to Muzil



F3 Naselje Valovine / Valovine neighbourhood

Godina izgradnje: Prije 1863. godine
Year of construction: Before year 1863.

Namjena: skladište ubojitih bojnih sredstava do 2007.
Use: storage of deadly combat devices until 2007

Površina pod objektom: 1000m²
Footprint: 1000m²

Ukupna tlocrtna površina: 1000m²
Gross surface area: 1000m²

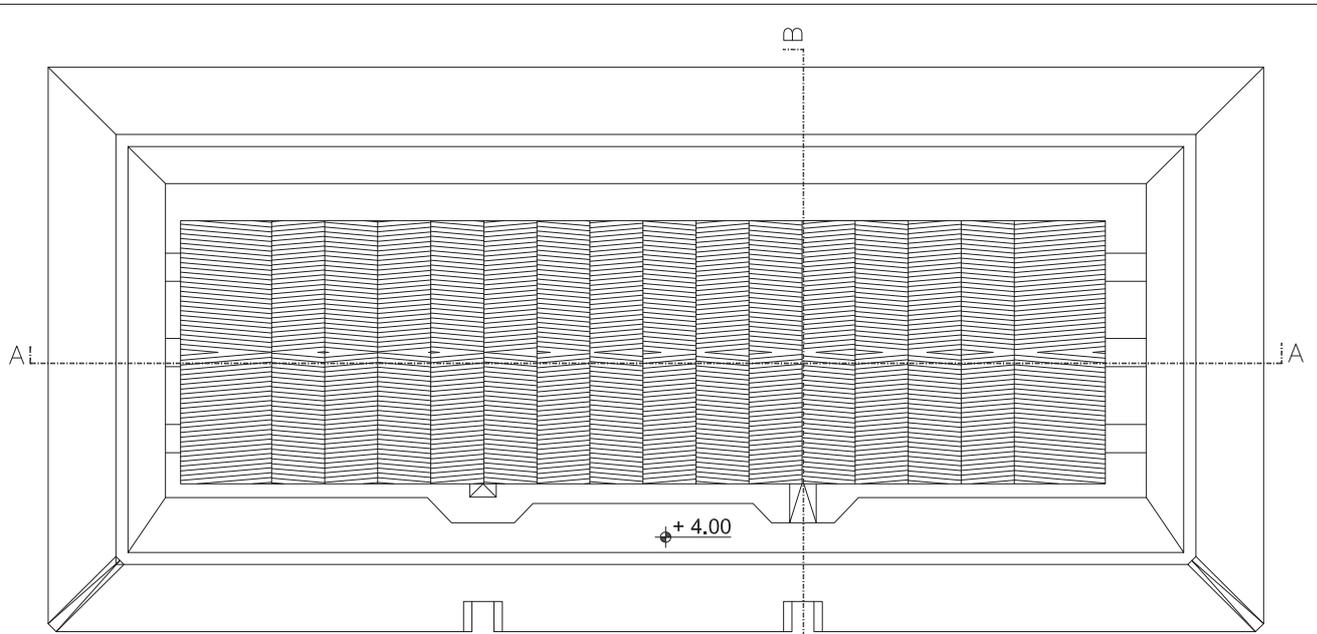
Sadržaj: spremišta
Facilities: storages

Opis: Objekt je prizemna građevina zidana masivnim kamenim zidovima i okružena zemljanim nasipom.
Description: It is a one-storey building built in massive stone masonry, and surrounded by an earth embankment.

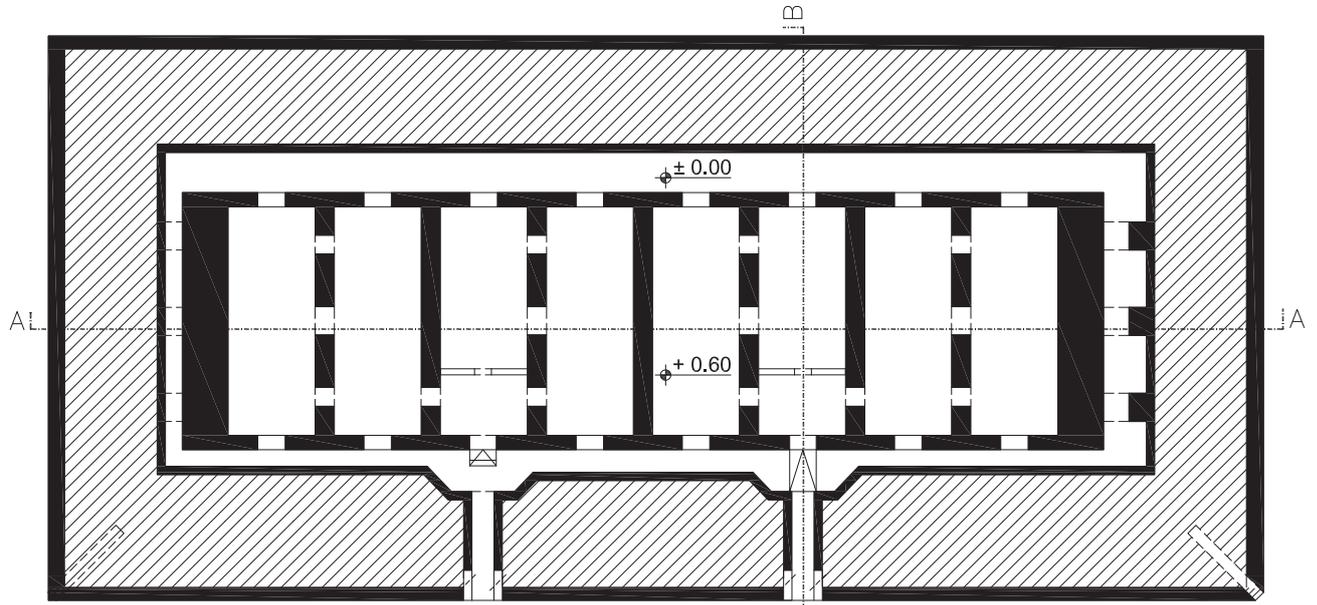
Stanje: građevina je uporabljiva
Status: the building is usable



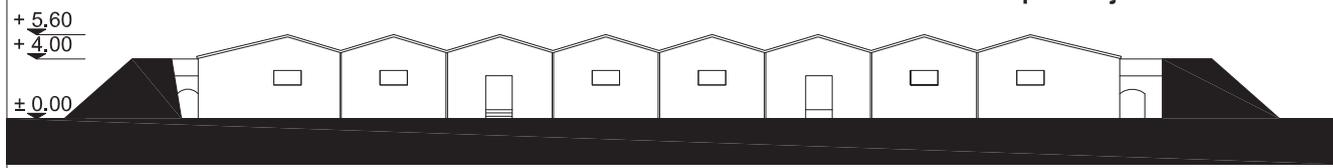
Izvor: Osobni arhiv Gorana Šaponje
Source: Personal archive of Goran Šaponja



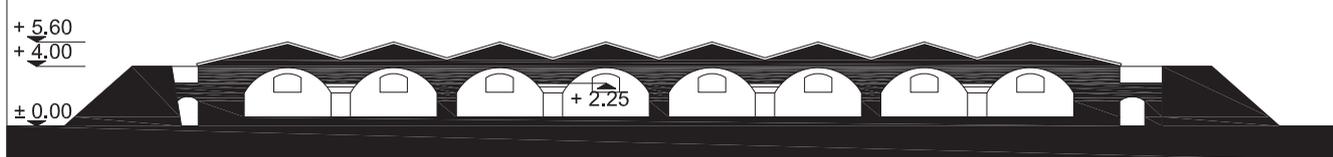
Tloct krova / Roof plan



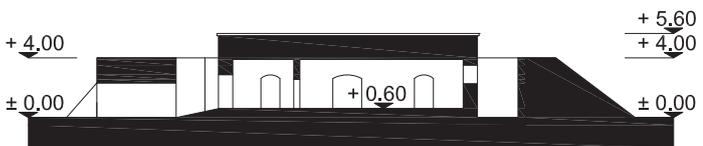
Tloct prizemlja / Plan level 0



S-I pročelje / N-E elevation



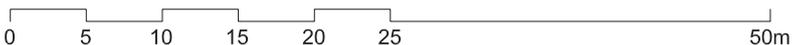
Presjek AA / Section AA

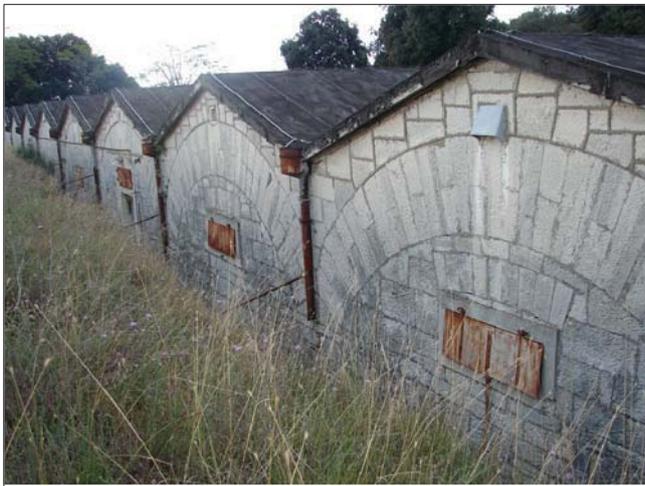


Presjek BB / Section BB



Mj / Scale 1:500





F1 Pogled sa sjevera / View from north



F2 Ulaz / Entrance



F3 Pogled s juga / View from south



F4 Razupora / Brace



F5 Nasip / Embankment



F6 Čelija / Cell

Autori elaborata: Pulska grupa

Ana Boljar, Igor Bukarica, Aleksandar Ćelović, Ivana Debeljuh, Christian Gallo, Vjekoslav Gašparović, Juraj Glasinović, Ana Grbac, Ana Habijanec, Emil Jurcan, Dean Klemenc, Ida Križaj, Maja Lešnik, Ira Maslovar, Iva Marčetić, Jerolim Mladinov, Dražena Pavlović Lucić, Marko Perčić, Kristina Perkov, Sara Perović, Sara Renar, Denis Rubinić, Ana Selak, Antun Sevšek, Jani Somrak, Helena Sterpin, Edna Strenja, Igor Šaponja, Goran Šaponja, Dejan Štifanić, Luka Tomić, Mirna Udovčić i Leonid Zuban.

Fotografija na naslovnoj stranici i str.86: Dejan Štifanić

Lektura tekstova na str. 7. i 9.: Duncan McCaig

Karta na 5. stranici objavljena u novinama „Otvoreni Muzil“ br.1. siječanj 2009. Autori: Emil Jurcan, Goran Šaponja i Nevena Trgovčić

Dizajn i prelom: Pulska grupa

Financiranje istraživanja: samodoprinos

Zahvale:

Odjelu Graditeljskog nasljeđa Pule i CRS-Rovinju na ustupljenoj dokumentaciji MORH-u na odobrenju dozvole za korištenje Muzila Arhitektonskom fakultetu Zagreb na podršci u istraživanju Stožernom naredniku Stjepanu Slonki na gostoprimstvu Udruzi Monteparadizo na ustupanju prostorije za rad Udruzi Distorzija na ustupanju prostorije za boravak Udruzi Metamedij na podršci

