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## ZAGREB CATHEDRAL

The construction of the Zagreb Cathedral began in 1102, shortly after Hungarian King Ladislaus founded the Zagreb Diocese. It was built in the Romanesque style in 1217 but was completely destroyed by the Tatars. Bishop Timothy restored it in the Gothic style in the late 13th century. Restoration continued in the 14th and 15th centuries, followed by fortification walls and towers built in the 16th century. A Renaissance bell tower was added in the 17th century, giving the cathedral its final appearance. The cathedral was again destroyed in the great earthquake of 1880, after which the architect Hermann Bollé restored it in the neo-Gothic style. All

the important work was completed by 1885 and two years later two new towers gave a new look to the Zagreb Cathedral. It holds the remains of three great Croats: Zrinski, Frankopan and Kvaternik, as well as three Archbishops and Cardinals of Zagreb, all of whom made their marks on the history of the Croatian church history of the late 20th century: Stepinac, Šeper and Kuharić. The Zagreb Cathedral is the largest Croatian sacral building.