

CACAK REGION  
IN REBELLIONS  
AND WARS 1804-1941





The wars between Austria and Turkey in the 18<sup>th</sup> century were taking place on the territory of Serbia with changeable luck arising hope that people would get rid of many centuries slavery. In the last one, announced in 1788 several thousands Serbs organized in voluntary troops took part as they had rich experience in battles with Turkish army, sieges and taking over towns. Organized in national army they were support to Belgrade vizier Hadzi-



*Karadjordje Petrovic, work of V. L. Borovikovski  
(National Museum, Belgrade)*

Mustafa Pasha in defense from outlaw janissaries. The answer to their come back to Belgrade in 1799 was organizing outlaws' troops again. The first Serbian Uprising started on 14<sup>th</sup> February 1804 in Orasac and it spread to Cacak very quickly. Under the command of Karadjordje Petrovic Rudnik was liberated on 18<sup>th</sup> March. Turks from

*Yataghan silvercovers of  
Risim Risimovic from Zeoke,  
beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century*



◀ *Tanasko Rajic at the Cannon,  
work of Richard Puhta  
(National Museum, Belgrade)*



*Voivoda Milan Obrenovic,  
work of Josip Uhlik*



*Voivoda Milutin Ilic Gucanin,  
work of Josip Uhlik*

Cacak retread hastily. In hard fights with Serbian ambushes during the night they lost about 200 soldiers. Many of them died in the Morava fearing from rebellions' chase. As soon as the following day they started to leave the small town. The rebellions under the command of Lazar Mutap and Milic Drincic entered the town on 5<sup>th</sup> April, 1804. According to the legend, the trench and mosque were shot from canons.

Priest Milutin Ilic Gucanin commander of Pozega District and Raka Levajac member of the Administrative Council had outstanding roles in rebellion fights in the valley of the West Morava of Cacak region. In the spring of 1807 Milan Obrenovic together with his assistant Lazar Mutap ruled the whole south-west Serbia. Under the command of his leaders and voivodas inhabitants of Cacak took part in all big battles on Misar, Deligrad, Uzice, Belgrade, Sjenica and Suvodol.

In 1808 Cacak had 250 inhabitants. In the trench around the church there was a crew with two canons. At the beginning of 1809 the town school was mentioned for the first time. There was a teacher in the village of Zablace. During the Uprising deserted churches and monasteries were renovated and the new ones were built. Significant attention was paid to training of soldiers. Exercise master Proko Slavonac was teaching Dragacevo inhabitants military skills for some time.

When Turkish army attacked Serbia in 1813 from all sides, rebels of Cacak Region also took part in defense. Prince Milos Obrenovic was in command of the left wing on Zlatibor. Voivoda Lazar Mutap and voivoda Arsenije Loma were on Deligrad

which remained in their hands after the fall of Belgrade. The fail of the First Serbian Uprising stopped the enthusiasm of Cacak development.

Cacak region in the First Serbian Uprising is presented in the room which was most likely the living room of Master Jovan Obrenovic. There are portraits of Karadjordje Petrovic (work of Uros Knezevic), duelist Jovan Kursula, vojvoda Milan Obrenovic and priest Milutin Ilic –Gucanin (work of Josip Uhlik), and the book 'Mesecoslov' of priest Matija Nenadovic is also exhibited as well as different types of old rifles, swords and yataghans. One yataghan 'a silver one' of exceptional beauty belonged to the rebel Risim Risimovic from the village Zeoke. Yataghans were used by rebels for cutting and stabbing in scattered formation for defense or charger attack.

The thought about a new rebellion against the Turks did not die away at any moment. It was also supported by Turkish repressions and news



*Impalement at Stambol gate, work of Nikola Milojevic  
(National Museum Kraljevo)*

*Yataghan, legacy of Mita Petrovic, first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century*







Voivoda Hadzi Prodan  
Gligorijevic, work of Josip  
Uhlik



Pistol, first half of the  
19<sup>th</sup> century



Voivoda Arsenije Loma, work  
of Josip Uhlik

about the possibility for the war between Austria and Turkey. In such situation a skirmish with the Latif –Aga's escort in the village Trnava turned into Hadzi-Prodan's rebellion in 1814. Thus the center of the battles for liberation was moved to Cacak vicinity. As it had not been thoroughly prepared and it was not the suitable time of the year, the rebellion remained within local boundaries and it was not very successful. Turks fought back easily and severely, punishing people in Pozega and Kragujevac Districts who took part in this rebellion in great numbers. Priest Matija Nenadovic was informed in Vienna that 'at Vracar from Tasmajdan to Stambol gate, on both sides there are parades of impaled people'.

After the fail of the First Serbian Uprising, unsuccessful Hadzi-Prodan's rebellion was the cause for the severest terror. In December, 1814 and January of the following year a lot of Serbs, caught by Imsir Pasha, were executed in Belgrade. Turkish army started to come to Serbia and at the beginning of 1815 it had 8-10,000 people.

There are 'Trebnik' of abbot Pajsije and portrait of Hadzi Prodan Gligorijevic (work of Josip Uhlik) and a painting 'Impalement at Stambol gate' (work of Nikola Milojevic) in the exhibition, as evidence of tragic end of the rebellion.

At the beginning of 1815 Cacak became the center of preparations for the new Uprising. The meetings of national leaders were held in Rudovci and Vreoci and they decided to start the war against the Turks and after coming of Milos Obrenovic to Crnuce, the plan about the attacks was made;



*Takovo Uprising, work of Paja Jovanovic*  
(National Museum, Belgrade)

Arsenija Loma would attack Rudnik, Lazar Mutap Cacak, while Petar Topalovic Kragujevac. The battles started spontaneously, so when Milos Obrenovic gave speech at the fair in Takovo on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 1815, Rudnik had already been liberated. Prince accepted to be the leader of this Uprising and in front of his house in Crnuce he unfolded his vojvoda's flag and people were called to start fighting and closing roads to Turks.

The army lead by Imsir Pasha to fight against the rebels came from Belgrade. Soon clashes started on the way to the rebelled territory. In Pozega and Rudnik Districts many battles were fought about Cacak but the big battle lasted from 25<sup>th</sup> April to 13<sup>th</sup> June 1815.

#### MONUMENT TO SECOND SERBIAN UPRISING IN TAKOVO

'This bush will dry up in the  
course of time  
And the stone column will be



destroyed by the time  
But Serbia will exist for ever  
And the name of Milos will be  
mentioned.'

## PRINCE MILOŠ OBRENOVIĆ

The portrait of prince of Serbia in his every day clothes with a fez on his head, worked out on the basis of the picture of Pavel Djurkovic (Baja, 1772 – Odessa, 1830), preserved a moment of his private life. Later, Russian decoration of St. Ana of I rank and Turkish Decoration of Glory were added thus reminding us that it is a portrait of a ruler. It comes from the legacy of Simo Milosavljević Amidža from Kragujevac.



*Prince Miloš Obrenović, work of an unknown author*



*Kuburlije of Risim Risimović  
from Zeoke, first half of the 19<sup>th</sup>  
century*

The first part of the battle lasted from 25<sup>th</sup> April to 6<sup>th</sup> May. Master Jovan Obrenović and Voivoda Lazar Mutap attacked Cacak trench, while Prince Miloš Obrenović was trying to prevent passing of Turkish army from Belgrade. Serbs waited for them at Lipar and Rudovice and on the way through Rudnik District kept them for ten days. In that way the idea of energetic action against the Turks failed.

The battle resolved between the hill of Ljubici and Cacak trench in several sequential battles between 6<sup>th</sup> May and 10<sup>th</sup> June. After the rebels fought back first Turkish attacks on Ljubici and they stabilized





*Rebels' camp, work of Anastas Jovanovic  
(History Museum of Serbia, Belgrade)*

front on the West Morava, Prince Milos Obrenovic went to Valjevo District. He supported the fall of Palez and Valjevo. When he came back with the new troops and two canons to Ljubic on 1<sup>st</sup> June, the battles with Turks restarted. The troops under the command of Kara-Mustafa were defeated in Dragacevo and Imsir Pasha started a decisive battle with rebels. On 6<sup>th</sup> June the battle was held at the foot of Ljubic hill and Cacak trench, but the Turks made rebels to retreat to Ljubic hill and they retreated to the trench after Imsir Pasha was killed. It seems that it was not noticed by any of the sides and battle lasted until the night. Tanasko



*Tanasko Rajic  
work of Josip Uhlik*



*Voivoda Lazar Mutap, work of  
Josip Uhlik*

Rajic was killed by his canons, but in spite of the artillery losses Serbs were gathering to wait a new attack. Turks who were not ready to organize new command were watching at Ljubic hill with fear and were making ready to leave Cacak, which was left without food.

Exploitation of the battle started on 10<sup>th</sup> June when Turks left Cacak and went towards Dragacevo but they had a clash with rebels lead by priest Janko



*Pistol 'ledenica', gift of Prince Milos Obrenovic to Tanasije  
Simic, first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century*



*Voivoda Milic Drincic, work of  
Josip Uhlik*

Mihailovic-Moler. Soon rebels from Ljubic joined them and together they completely destroyed Turkish army.

Battle for Cacak was completed after more than a month and a half of battles on 13<sup>th</sup> June, 1815 with a complete defeat of the best Turkish troops in Belgrade District. Its losses were 7,000 soldiers. Imsir Pasha and Voivoda Lazar Mutap and Tanasko Rajic were killed in this battle.



*Master Jovan Obrenovic, work of Uros Knezevic  
(National Museum, Belgrade)*

As the main part of the Turkish army was fighting in Cacak, the rebellion was spreading easily in neighboring districts. When Turks heard that Prince Milos Obrenovic was going from Rudnik District towards Kragujevac they left the town. Other big towns would be liberated soon, but coming of Hurshid Pasha on the Drina and Marshli-ali Pasha on the Morava would prevent liberation of the last Turkish bastions in Serbia.

## MASTER JOVAN OBRENOVIC

Portrait of Jovan Obrenovic from 1836 points out social status of a commander in chief, painted in town's costume with a strong oriental influence and details of clothes very precisely painted as it was decorated with golden threads. He is holding a sabre 'samsir' which corresponds to the example preserved in his konak in Brusnica.



*Sabre of Duke Jovan (?)  
Obrenovic, 19<sup>th</sup> century*



*Yataghan and rifle 'dzeferdar' of the family Stovrag from Banjica, first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century*

The most important events from Cacak history are presented with scenes from the Uprising and portraits of the most respectable rebels as well as with their armament and parts of military equipment. There are a sabre of Jovan Obrenovic and two pieces of gifted arms of Milos Obrenovic: a sabre 'klc' to Trifun Novakovic and a pistol 'ledenica' to Tanasije Simic in the exhibition.



*Sabre, gift from Prince Milos Obrenovic to Trifun Novakovic from Bresnica, first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century*

The arms of the rebels consist of a sabre of Janko Cosic from Pakovrace and a rifle 'dzeferadar' and yataghan of the family Stovrag from Banjica.

After the Second Uprising Cacak was developing as a district centre. The town had the administrative centre – magistrate and a primary school. There are a lot of craftsmen and tradesmen. In 1829 Oto Dubislav Pirh was surprised with the house of one tradesman in Cacak which was 'stylish in a town's manner' and which surpassed his expectation completely. At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was one of the smallest towns in Serbia as it had only 900 inhabitants. Since 1831 it was the seat of Uzice Bishop. In 1832 Pozega and Rudnik Districts merged into one under the rule of Jovan

Obrenovic and Cacak became the administrative centre of the South-west Serbia. After the church reconstruction in 1834, konaks of the highest state and prelates representatives were built in its vicinity. In 1837 Secondary Grammar School



*Cacak, about 1875*

started working. The town got its first district doctor Dr. Jovan Comp. Urban and economic development of the town was stopped by coming constitutionalists into power and by moving state and educational institutions into neighboring towns.

In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century Cacak had 1,500 inhabitants. Travel writers noticed that 'the old Turkish town disappeared and a new Serbian town is developing'. When we talk about economy, brewery of Ferdinand Kren appeared first and it was founded in 1850. District Savings Bank was founded in 1872. Urban transformation can be seen in monumental classicistic mensions of District Administration and Grammar School

## OFFICER

Officer of national army on a drawing of cadet Nikola Petrovic, dressed in 'atila' with a rank symbol on the sleeve with a fur



kalpak on the head. He has a pistol and a sabre of the infantry officer. There are knee socks over the trousers' legs with garters. There are shoes 'opanci' on the feet.



*Commemorative volume to war 1876, 1877 and 1878*



COLONEL ILIJA  
COLAK ANTIC  
(Cacak, 1836 - Belgrade, 1894)



In the first Serbian-Turkish War he commanded the Cacak Brigade of I class and troop towards Novi Pazar and then the Ibar army.

GENERAL MARKO  
KATANIC  
(Becanj, 1830 - Belgrade, 1907)



Wounded in the battle at Kalipolje on 6<sup>th</sup> July, 1876 as a commander of Rudnik Brigade of I class.

built in 1875 which followed central European style. The town had its reading room and a theatre. Students continued their studies either in Belgrade or some were going to attend the best European Universities. Their generation with diplomas and achieved knowledge as well as with modern approaches of western culture had a great influence on European like formation of administrative



*Reading of the last telegram in Cacak, 1876*

bodies, science development and social life in Serbia. The young and enthusiastic town's class together with craftsmen and tradesmen were leading cultural and political life in the town.

After sixty years Serbia started Serbian-Turkish wars 1876-1878 and got its independence. Cacak was the centre of West Morava division. The town had 2290 inhabitants. Preparations for the war with Turkey started by carrying out huge engineering works on fortifying the border on

Javor Mountain in 1876. The plan of war envisaged a strong offensive towards Sjenica and Bijelo Polje and joining with the army of Montenegro. As the war was announced by Duke Proclamation, the Ibar army concentrated on Javor south of Ivanjica. It consisted of Cacak, Rudnik, Uzice and Sabac brigades as well as Volunteer corps.

Main troops of Ibar army were not successful in frontal clash with Turkish army at Kalipolje. In the battle on 6<sup>th</sup> July, 1876 many officers and soldiers were killed, and troop commander Lazar Mirkovic took away captured flag of Morava battalion from the Turks. Assisting troops liberated Raska and Ibar gorge towards Kosovska Mitrovica. At Javor front battles continued in border zone by occupying Turkish positions at Osman-Pasha's watchtower, Vasiljevic's tower and Suvi Rt. On August and September 1876, after fierce battles Turks pushed back Serbian army to Kusici positions, but as it

MAJOR MIHAILO ILIC  
(Jagodina, 1845 - Jankov  
Vis, 1876)



He was a commander of the troop at Ibar in the First Serbian-Turkish War and Division Headquarters Chief. He was killed on Javor leading the assault of Uzice Brigade of II class.



*Battle on Javor, 1876*

## HONORARY SABRE

After Serbian-Turkish wars 1876 - 1878 trophy ('gold') arms were given only to general Kosta Protic (Pozarevac, 1831 - Brestovacka Banja, 1892). Prince Milan Obrenovic presented him in token of nice memories and his patriotic and faithful service 'honorary sabre' with dedication: 'To my Headquarters' Chief, General Kosta S. Protic, Supreme Commander, Serbian Prince, Milan M. Obrenovic IV, in the name of ruler's recognition gives this sabre for exceptional



*General Kosta Protic, Chief of Supreme Command Headquarters, 1877-78*

was far inside further break through was stopped. They were defeated at Cemernica and Pogled. Serbian offensive for liberation of Javor stopped with killing of Major Mihailo Ilic on 5<sup>th</sup> September 1876. After the front at Javor stabilized, Cacak brigade of I class was sent to the main front.

In the Second Serbian-Turkish war Javor corps had a defensive role. They occupied Kladnica and went out to the Dezevka river. Cacak brigade of I class was in Ibar division. After liberation of Prokuplje and Kursumlija it took part in the battles at Samokovski positions on February, 1878.

Domestic and foreign press was publishing graphic scenes from the battles and news from the front. Nikola Petrovic, student of Artillery Academy, drew the image of Serbian officer and soldier at the dawn of the war. The sabre of Lieutenant Nikola Nikic is also exhibited, as well as Charter



*Assault of Serbian infantry at Turkish battery on Javor, 1876*



*Honorary Sabre of General Kosta Protic, 1878*



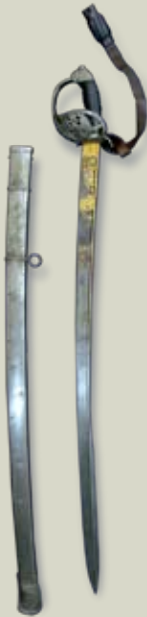
efficiency, effortless work and excellent service in the war for liberation and independence, 1877-1878.' Silver decoration of the sabre with golden coating is made in Vienna and the blade in Solingen.



*Charter of Gold Medal for  
Courage of Lieutenant Colonel  
Ilija Djuknic, 1877*

CAVALRY OFFICER  
SABRE M. 1895

A sabre with Serbian coat of arms on the handle and lavishly decorated blade: on one side a silhouette of a rider with a sabre high up separated by the glory wreath from the owner's signature: 'Mihailo St. Gavrovic', and on the



other side personification of Serbia and a state coat of arms. Scabbard is with one ring. Top is made of leather, manufactured in Solingen's workshop Vajersberg.

'Golden Medal for Courage' of Lieutenant colonel Ilija Djuknic and the pistol 'nagan'.

The profile of the town Cacak got in the last quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The cutting of street and fast building were in accordance with the first urban plan from 1893. Agriculture was still



Group of officers of X 'Takovo' regiment, 1904

giving basic characteristics of economic activities, above all export trade. The slow industrial development included only a steam mill in 1899. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century association



‘Ovcar and Kablar’ was founded in order to build hydroelectric power plant on the West Morava. In 1911 a new railway connection with Kraljevo was built. Since 1899 there are several newspapers published in Cacak: ‘Ljubic’, and several other official, cultural and political ones. The town had a reading room, choir, and branch of Serbian



*Prince Djordje Karadjordjevic as a major*

Agricultural Association, Rider’s Association, Falcon and Shooting Association, Women’s Associations and Red Cross. Secondary Grammar School became the school with six grades till the end of the century. Before the Balkan wars the number of inhabitants increased and was 5,600.



*Barrack of X 'Takovo' infantry regiment in Cacak*

PRINCE DJORDJE  
KARADJORDJEVIC  
(Cetinje, 1887 – Belgrade,  
1972)

In April, 1910 his service was in the command of the first battalion of X infantry regiment.



*Voluntary nurse course in  
Cacak, 1909*

MAJOR RADIVOJE  
FILIPOVIC  
(Aleksinac, 1881 –  
Drac, 1913)



He was a student of  
secondary grammar school  
in Cacak. He died as a  
chief of staff of the coastal  
crust war effort in the First  
Balkan War.



Three soldiers, 1912



*Parade mundur of headquarters' major, before 1912*

At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Cacak was the base of the Tenth Infantry Regiment 'Takovo' which continued tradition of the battalion of the same name formed after the Second Serbian-Turkish war in 1878. By the decree on 27<sup>th</sup> March, 1897 it became the regiment and two years later it got the name 'Takovo'. The barracks were built for this regiment on the basis of architect Dragutin Djordjevic project in Cacak on 1902. It moved to

Cacak to be permanently settled in 1903, apart from 2<sup>nd</sup> battalion which remained in Gornji Milanovac until the Balkan wars. Lieutenant colonel Mihailo Zisic was in command of this regiment. He kept a diary and described its participation in the war against Turkey 1912/13.



*Combat knife and cartridge belt of major Aleksandar Blagojevic, before 1912.*

In the First Balkan War Tenth Infantry Regiment of I call was mobilized in Cacak and was solemnly seen off to the front. Rest of the mobilized army is recorded in the painting of an unknown author. The army of Cacak garrison had gone to wars several times but it never came back with so much success and realized, for centuries dreamed, aspirations. The regiment was in Sumadija division of I call and took part in liberation of Prizren and Djakovica from the Turks. Then it was a part of Sumadija - Albanian corps and it broke through roadless areas and took part in occupying Albanian coast. Out of these events, belongings of headquarters' commander of Primorje corps major Radivoje Filipovic has been preserved: parade mundir, decorations, charters, books and personal diary from Paris.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL  
ALEKSANDAR  
GLISIC  
(Cacak, 1873 - Mlado  
Nagoricane, 1912)



He was killed in the battle for Kumanovo on 7<sup>th</sup> October, 1912. All the time while the VII Infantry Regiment 'King Petar I' existed in memory of their commander they were calling out his name in the morning inspection and the officer on duty would respond: 'Died gloriously in the battle for Kumanovo!'



*Binoculars of Captain  
Milan Toroman*

NADEZDA PETROVIC  
(Cacak, 1873 - Valjevo,  
1915)



The painter helped her home land as a volunteer nurse in the Balkan Wars and painted scenes in Kosovo and Prizren. She died on duty in Valjevo military hospital.



Svetomir Cvijovic and Radomir  
Cvijovic, before 1912

Tenth regiment of II call took part in occupying of Novi Pazar and in battle at Djurdjevi stupovi on November, 1912. After the operations finished it moved to Metohija. From the battle at Djurdjevi stupovi a sabre of Sergeant Andrija Lazovic is preserved. A special type of knife and a cartridge belt belonged to Major Aleksandar Blagojevic.



*Major Dragutin Gavrilovic with a troop of X Infantry  
Regiment near Vizier's Bridge, 1913*

In the Second Balkan War in 1913 Tenth Infantry Regiment of I call stood out in the battle at Breгалnica. It took Drenak and chased Bulgarians and the action ended with occupation of Rajcan rid. After that it was sent to Vlasina front where Tenth regiment of II call had already fought successfully at Gramada, Bosiljgrad and Carica.

Tenth Infantry Regiment 'Takovo' of II call was decorated with decoration Karadjordje's star with swords of IV rank and Tenth Regiment of I call with Gold Medal for Courage for the merits in the Second Balkan War.

Before visitors there is a portrait of General Djordje Mihailovic (work of Mosa Soamovic) commander of Sumadija division of I call and decorations of lieutenant colonel Dusan Glisic and Captain Milisav Stojanovic.

After demobilization Tenth regiment was sent to Prizren in order to protect the border. At the



*General Stepa Stepanovic visiting border, 1913*

end of September, 1913 it fought in battles against rebelled Albanians near Ljum-tower, Ujmiste and Bican together with mobilized soldiers of I call. Cacak Region had mobilized regiments of all three calls, and members of officers' corps at the highest positions in Serbian army on the battlefields in the First World War.

Tenth staff regiment existed for only two years. It had a short but a very hard fighting life. From Pristina garrison it was sent to Belgrade to take part in battles at Bezanijska kosa and Zemun. On November, 1914 during the battle on the Kolubara



*General Djordje Mihailovic,  
work of Mosa Soamovic*



*Officers Dragutin Dimitrijevic  
– Apis, Dusan Glisic and  
Aleksandar Glisic,  
before 1912*



*Writing equipment, glasses  
and shrapnel ball by which  
Lieutenant Colonel Emilo Belic  
was wounded, 1914*



**MARSHAL STEPA  
STEPANOVIC**  
(Kumodraz, 1856 – Cacak,  
1929)

'I grew up from the folk,  
They made me what I am;  
I had to obey their will  
And serve them till the last breath.'

In the liberation wars  
Serbia 1912-1918 he was  
the commander of Second  
Army. The rank Marshal  
(Voivoda) he gained after  
the battle of Cer in 1914,  
the first Allied victory in the  
First World War. The final  
stage of the Great War was  
a big breakthrough after the  
Salonika front, which was  
accomplished under his  
command on Dobro polje in  
1918. He was awarded the  
Order of Karadjordje star  
with swords I rank.



*Colonel Mihailo Zisic*



*Marshal Stepa Stepanovic*

at Konatica it had 2000 soldiers and officers killed and wounded.

Tenth regiment 'Takovo' of I call was mobilized in Cacak. During the Cer battle it fought in the region of Sabac on August, 1914. It took part in battles at Loznica, in Srem operation, during the battle by the Drina River; near the village Pricinovici it had many losses. In the battle at Kolubara it had successful fights against Austrians at Zmijanje, Lisina, Volujak and Vrapcev Vis.



*Trophy Sabre of Duke Stepa Stepanovic, received by Sukri Pasha in the moment of surrendering Jedrene on 26<sup>th</sup> March 1913*

MAJOR MIHAILO  
GAVROVIC  
(Cacak, 1880 - Surcin, 1914)

After charger squadron at  
Surcin on 7<sup>th</sup> September  
1914, in addition to slain  
commander were found



Karadjordje star with  
swords of IV rank, sabre  
and binoculars.





*Camp of the first battalion of "Takovo" infantry regiment of II call-up on Konder, 1915*



*General Ljubomir Milic  
commander of Morava  
Division of II call-up*

Tenth regiment of II call on September and October 1914 fought at directions towards the Drina, then near Han-Pijesak. One battalion of Tenth regiment of III call was a constituent part of Uzice army.

A diary of airplane department of Sumadija division from 1914, decorations of colonel Dobrosav Milenkovic, personal belongings and a shrapnel ball which wounded Emil Belic headquarters' lieutenant colonel, headquarters' commander of Morava division of I call in 1914 are exhibited as exhibits from the first war year.

After great defeats of Austrian army in 1915, it was calm on Serbian front in the first half of 1915. Tenth staff regiment and Tenth regiment of I call



*Officers of X Staff regiment 'Takovo', Belgrade 1915*

were in Belgrade, and Tenth regiment of II call on the positions near Uzice. Wounds obtained during previous year were hard for healing.

On the north border of Serbia, Tenth staff regiment under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Milivoje Momcilovic received joint offensive of Austro-Hungarian and German armies. In the town defence section of Belgrade in its brave attacks it surpassed classical patterns of courage by attacking a much stronger enemy supported by powerful artillery.



*Training of soldiers of X staff regiment at Banjica with captivated machine guns, 1915*



**CAPTAIN DJORDJE ROSH**  
(Belgrade, 1896 -  
Uranopolis ,1977)

In heroic defense of Belgrade, as a reconnaissance he was in French Aero plane squadron and commander of first troop of the second battalion of X staff regiment. He was wounded in assault at Danube Promenade on 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 1915.



*Decoration of White Eagle of III rank and Miniatures of Decoration*

LIEUTENANT  
MLADEN ZUJOVIC  
(Belgrade, 1895 - Paris, 1969)



In heroic defense of Belgrade in 1915 he was a sergeant of machine gun combined detachment troop in battles at Danube Promenade, Torlak and Avala. At Salonika Front 1917-1918 he was in machine gun troop of X infantry regiment 'Takovo'.



*Decoration of White Eagle with swords of IV rank, English War Cross, French Decoration of Legion of Honor of V rank, Gold and Silver Medal for Courage*

The attack on enemy at Danube Promenade on 7<sup>th</sup> October, 1915 major Dragutin Gavrilovic started with the order:

'Soldiers! At three o'clock sharp the enemy is to be defeated with your forceful attack, destroyed with your bombs and bayonets. The honor of Belgrade, our capital, has to be saved.

Soldiers! Heroes! Supreme Command has deleted our regiment from the list. Our regiment has been sacrificed for the honor of Belgrade and Homeland... You should not worry for your lives as they do not exist any more... So, let's go forward towards glory! ... For King and Homeland! Long live the King! Long live Belgrade!'

Losses of X staff regiment were about 1,500 soldiers and 26 officers. New losses came when three emperies defeated Serbia in the autumn of 1915 and when the soldiers were crossing snow covered Albanian mountains. Personal belongings of Major Miahailo Milicevic, of second lieutenant Djordje Rosh and Mladen Zujovic.



*Second Lieutenant Djordje Rosh takes report on the position of X Staff regiment, Belgrade, 1915*





*Decorations and a sabre of Colonel Dragutin Gavrilovic*

## COLONEL DRAGUTIN GAVRILOVIC (Cacak, 1882 - Belgrade, 1945)

In the wars he stood out with his personal courage and his commander's skills in the battles at Vlasina in 1913, Konatica 1914, and defense of Belgrade and in battles while retreating at Rekovac, Novi and Simsir Hill 1915. At Salonika Front as a commander of battalion of XII regiment he lead battles at Eastern Vetrenik, Trnava kosa and Obla cuka 1916-17. In breaking through the enemy's front he took West Vetrenik in 1918. As a commander of 47<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment he was elected Honorary Citizen of the town Krusevac in 1930. In the glass showcase there are his sward, lent, decorations Karadjordje star with swords of IV rank, damaged by the bullet, decoration of White Eagle with swords of III, IV and V ranks.



*French helmet 'Adrijani' 1915,  
of Colonel Mihailo Nedic*



BRIGADE GENERAL  
MIHAILO MILICEVIC  
(Bucje, 1879 - Belgrade, 1951)

He was in command of battalion and represented a commander of X staff regiment from 1913-1916.

In defending Belgrade he was attacking with his soldiers Austrians six times at Danube Promenade.



*Decoration of Karadjordje Star  
with swords of IV rank and  
French Legion of Honor  
of IV rank*

On this way Tenth regiment of I and II call joined Tenth staff regiment after the hard battles against Bulgarians on the East border. Spasoje Tesic, major, later general, managed to lead the soldiers across the snow covered mountains. He kept the diary about that which is together with decorations and charter of honorary citizen of Kumanovo kept in one glass showcase. A part of the third call soldiers took part in battles near Cacak which was occupied by Austrian brigade on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1915.

Cacak from the time of Austrian occupation is



*Reception of the wounded at the Railway station, Cacak 1914*

presented on photographs connected with activities of Red Cross, ambulance and every day life of the occupied town. Official Gazette of Emperor's and King's District Command started to be published in Cacak in 1917.

After retreating across Albania and recovery on Corfu, out of the soldiers of Tenth staff regiment one regiment was formed and officers were given other command duties. A separate glass showcase is devoted to lieutenant colonel Bogoljub Molerovic who died on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 1916 in assault on the



*Main Street of Cacak, 1915-1917*

position Virut at Kajmakcalan. In the showcase there are all objects found with him at the moment when he was brought to the ambulance, among them posthumous decoration of Karadjordje star with swords of IV rank.

At the Salonika Front Tenth Infantry Regiment 'Takovo' had battles at Golo Bilo, Vetrenik (1916), Obla Cuka and West Vetrenik (1917). In April of the following year assault troops attacked Obla Cuka.

In breaking through of the Salonika Front at Dobro Polje on 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1918 with other units of Sumadija division it took West Vetrenik and broke through the enemy's front. At the end of the war he just passed through already liberated Cacak on the way it Sarajevo where it would stay till the end of its existence.

The armament of Serbian army at the Salonika Front included French rifle 'Label M. 1907-15' and a helmet 'Adrijan'. On 18/19 October 1916, near a killed second lieutenant Aleksandar Karaklajic, not far from the village Brodi, the decoration of Karadjordje star with swords of IV rank was found. Our heroes used to keep unusual things:



*Dugouts at The Salonika Front, 1917-1918.*



*Telephone of Colonel Mihailo Nedic and Gas stove from the dugout of Captain Radomir Cvijovic*

LIEUTENANT COLONEL  
BOGOLJUB MOLEROVIC  
(Vracevic, 1876 –  
Kajmakalan, 1916)



Died as a commander of  
the second battalion  
of V infantry regiment in  
the assault at Virut on 30<sup>th</sup>  
September, 1916.



*Sabre, decorations and military  
equipment of lieutenant colonel  
Bogoljub MoleroVIC*



*Big General mundur to Petar Bojovic, after 1912*

Colonel Mihailo Nedic his telephone, and Captain Radomir Cvijovic a stove from dugout. The memory of trench warfare was kept through other objects made of aluminum: glasses, a serviette ring, and cigarette case and matricula.

Serbian decorations for war merits in the First World War, Karadjordje stars with swords, officers' and soldiers', and decoration of White Eagle with swords, were produced in Paris workshop Arthus Bertrand, while medals for courage were manufactured by Swiss mint. These examples



*Marshal's overcoat, after 1934*

MARSHAL PETAR BOJOVIC  
(Misevici, 1858 -  
Belgrade, 1945)

He commanded the first  
Army in the First World  
War and he was a Chief  
of Supreme Command  
Headquarters commander  
of I army and commander  
in chief of Supreme



Command in the First  
and supreme inspector  
of Yugoslav Army in the  
Second World War.

A big general mundur  
of fine red woolen  
material, with light  
blue collar and cuffs  
embroidered with gold oak  
tree ornaments.

The overcoat is of grey-  
green color with epaulettes  
made of gold ribbon and  
a coat of arms of Dynasty  
Karadjordjevic with a  
monogram of the King  
Peter II.



CORPORAL BUDIMIR  
DAVIDOVIC  
(Goracici, 1890 – Cacak,  
1980)



At the Salonika Front he voluntarily joined the assault battalion of Sumadija division. He fought bravely against Bulgarians at Obla Cuka on 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1918, but one of the bombs exploded in his hand. He was decorated with Golden military Decoration Karadjordje star with swords, Gold Medal for Courage and French War Medal.



are kept in the legacy of reserve major Radivoje Rackovic and lieutenant colonel Milan Toroman. The end of the First World War and the date when Cacak was liberated were recorded in the calculating book of the printing shop Stevan Matic: 'On 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1918 at 5 o'clock at dawn, Austrians left Cacak, blew up the bridge, and after three years of slavery we were free.'

In Yugoslav Kingdom Cacak remained a farming region. Only in 1930 did the Military –technical Institute and Factory of Paper start working. Secondary Grammar school, now with eight



*Machine gunner of X regiment below Golo Bilo, 1917-1918*

grades, got a new building in 1927. There were two cinemas in Cacak, traveling theatres were coming and sports associations were active. In 1934 Cacak got the status of the town. Just before the Second World War started Cacak had about 13,000 inhabitants.

At the beginning of the Second World War Cacak was for a short time a base of the command of V army on April, 1941. Planes of Military Air forces were taking off from the airport in Preljina and

bombed German attack troops on the border with Bulgaria. Units of 60<sup>th</sup> motorized division occupied the town on 17<sup>th</sup> April. Soon they were replaced by 749 staff regiment and it organized occupational administration.

After the April defeat of Yugoslav Royal Army a group of officers gathered in the village Brajici and prepared armed actions against the enemy. After the attack of Germany on the Soviet Union on 22<sup>nd</sup> June, 1941 members of the Yugoslav Communist Party and its youth started organizing rebellion and collecting arms, putting away farm products and started carrying out first diversions on the roads



and rails. On 12<sup>th</sup> July, 1941 at mountain Jelica near the monastery Stjenik, first Cacak Partisan troop 'Dr. Dragisa Misovic' was organized. In the mid July it had more than 500 fighters. In the vicinity Chetnik troops were active; among them the most important was Jelica's Chetnik troop. After liberating Guca and Gornji Milanovac Partisan and Chetnik troops entered Cacak on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1941. They formed mutual command places and National Liberation Committee. Economic activities, traffic, trade, money transaction, work of health institutions, refugees' supply were organized. A loan was announced to realize social program. Newspaper 'Novosti' was published in the town.

BRIGADE GENERAL  
SPASOJE TESIC  
(Donja Vrbava, 1879 –  
Belgrade, 1963)



In the First World War 1914 he was a commander of battalion and during retreating in 1915 he was a representative of the commander of X regiment of II call-up.



*Decoration and Charter of  
Honorary citizen of Kumanovo*

BRIGADE GENERAL  
CEDOMIR SKEKIC  
(Knjazevac, 1889 -  
Osnabrik, 1948)



A former student of Cacak High school in april war in 1941 , he was a Head of 6<sup>th</sup> Army Headquarters.



*Embroidery detail on the sleeve*



*Cigarette case, oflag XIII B, in  
Nuremberg, 1941-1945*



*Parade mundur of Staff Brigade General*

On October 1941, Cacak Partisan regiment together with Chetnik forces took part in battles for Kraljevo. After the siege ended they started with each other's conflicts. From Partisan command was asked to reform units which were fighting on political basis into Chetnik troops, to abolish revolutionary administrative bodies and remove symbols which were not of state character and then Cacak was attacked. In the fights which lasted two days on 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> November the town was defended, and Chetniks were pushed towards



*Uniform of a major of the Royal guard*

COLONEL DRAGOSLAV  
PAVLOVIC  
(1901 - 1945)



Commanded the infantry regiment of the Royal's Guard and he was the military envoy in Paris. At the beginning of the Second World War he was the Head of Yugoslav Army headquarters on Ravna Gora.



*Officer's cap and medals of  
Major Nikola Kosic*



*A handkerchief from Banjica prison camp, 1941-42*

**NATIONAL HERO  
RATKO MITROVIC**  
(Cacak, 1913 - Cacak, 1941)

‘The day of victory will  
come, comrades;  
The day when we could  
look at anyone’s eyes with a  
bright face;  
The day when the whole of  
progressive mankind will  
tell us:  
Thank you, you showed us  
how to fight for freedom...’



*General Dragoljub Mihailovic  
photo album and a watch given  
as a gift to Lieutenant Colonel  
Mladen Zujovic, 1943*

Gornji Milanovac and after that they were chased towards Ravna Gora. On 20<sup>th</sup> November, 1941 there were peace talks in Cacak and hostilities stopped.

In German offensive on liberated territory Cacak Partisan troop was defeated. The conflict between Partisan and Chetnik troops eased the defeat of the rebellion in this region. 300 wounded people were evacuated from the town under dramatic circumstances. German tanks of 113 division entered Cacak on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 1941 and gun fired its streets. After that occupying forces established its regime again.



*Ratko Mitrovic is giving a speech at a gathering, Cacak 1941*

Headquarters and members of District Committee with 250 fighters retreated to village Radobudje, but on the way back to its territory they were defeated. First and second Takovo troop and fifth Ljubic troop retreated to Sandzak and formed Cacak Partisan battalion which had about 200 soldiers. It entered in the composition of the Second Proletariat Brigade on 1st March, 1942. The exhibition ends with the year 1941. Events start with demonstrations on 27<sup>th</sup> March and



end with liberation of the town on 1st October. Apart from belongings of Major Nikola Kasic, who took part in the coup d'état on 27<sup>th</sup> March, there are parts of uniforms, diaries and symbols of captured soldiers, which are exhibited. There are rifles 'Mauzer M. 24' and 'Partizanka' which were used by Yugoslav army and 'Partizanka' was the symbol of liberation war in the Second World War. Handcrafts of imprisoned women at Banjica prison camp testify about the hardships of Cack inhabitants and the rope which was used to hang a National Hero Ratko Mitrovic in Cacak on 11<sup>th</sup>



*The citizens of Cacak demand to stop the civil war, 1941*

December, 1941. After that a civil war started in these regions with numerous victims and great hatred which arouse from the conflict between Partisan and Chetnik movements in the occupied country. Germans were, apart from repression on civilians, carrying out mass and individual liquidations and taking their enemies to prison camps, robbing industrial plants, using mines, exploiting woods and agricultural products.



*Rifle 'Partizanka' and rifle 'Mauzer' M 24 of partisan Milorad Ilic*



*The partisan red ribbon of Zarko Glisovic from Parmenac, 1941*