



WEEK OF DISCOVERING  
**EUROPEAN CEMETERIES**  
A part of life, a part of city  
*Trsat Cemetery* and *Kozala Cemetery*  
22 May to 31 May 2023





## KOZALA CEMETERY

Cemeteries in Rijeka have become „A part of life, a part of city“ long time ago. They are weaved into our memory. Once situated on its peripheral parts, today cemeteries are surrounded by greenery, streets and buildings of our city, presenting its vital part, park and walkway, museum and gallery in the open.

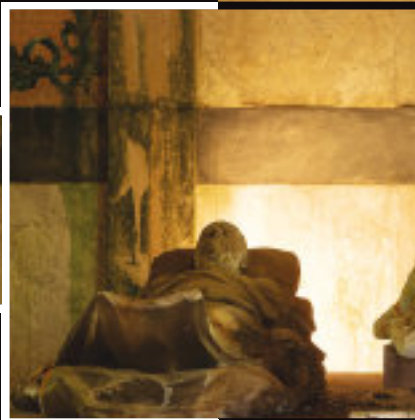
150 years ago, by the decision of the City Municipality, on January 1, 1872, Rijeka started officially recording the names of those who died and were buried at the Kozala cemetery. This is the official beginning of the communal cemetery located in Dolac on Kozala. Here you can read the history of the city. Kozala cemetery is a proof of a multicultural city that Rijeka is, with its many mausoleums and chapels, plethora of artworks by the famous local and foreign sculptors and artists of their time. Moreover, it bears witness to the war times, imperial times, the industrial development of the city, political changes and changes in the population of Rijeka throughout the centuries.

## WHITEHEAD MAUSOLEUM



**Robert Whitehead** was widowed at the age of 60 after his wife Francis passed away in the English town of Worth, West Sussex. After a stellar business career, the inventor and owner of the first torpedo factory lived reclusively with his daughter and son-in-law in England. Robert's son John took over the business in Rijeka and agreed the terms for the construction of the Whitehead mausoleum in Kozala with Giacomo Zammatti in the late 19th century. After John Whitehead's sudden demise, he was succeeded by Robert's grandson Edgar Hoyos, whose mother Alice preferred that the inventor of the torpedo be buried in a cemetery in Worth instead of Rijeka, following his death in 1905. The Kozala mausoleum was not completed by that time

because the architect Zammattio had moved to Trieste, after which Carlo Pergoli took over the project. He built a stairway leading to the mausoleum. The interior of the chapel is bedecked with mosaics, and the horizontally laid statues of Robert Whitehead and his wife Francis were designed by the sculptor Giovanni Mayer from Trieste. The statue of Roberta Whitehead was placed above the sarcophagus before World War II, while the horizontally laid statue of Francis adorned the entrance staircase to Whitehead's "Casa Venetiana" on Dolac Street for years. In the 1970s, the horizontally laid statue of Francis was transported to Kozala and positioned on a sarcophagus in the chapel of the mausoleum. The Whitehead vault is a cenotaph because no one is buried there.



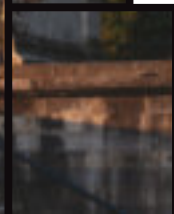
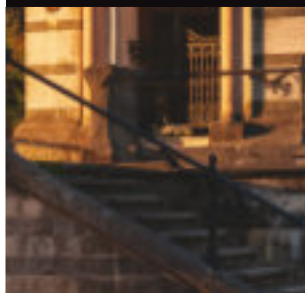
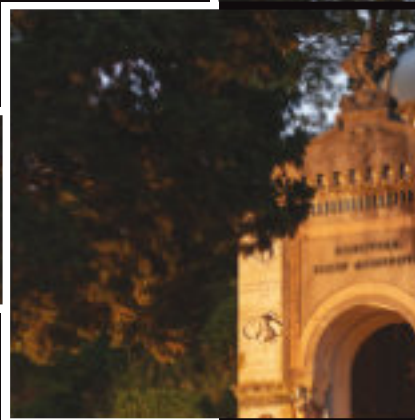
Mauzolej **Whitehead**

## GORUP MAUSOLEUM



**Josip Gorup**, who was of Slovene extraction, was one of the most industrious and wealthiest residents of Rijeka at the time the city was flourishing in the latter decades of the 19th century. He is famous for the construction of the Europa hotel on the Rijeka waterfront. The sculptor Ivan Rendić designed the two-tier Gorup family mausoleum in Kozala, with a vault on the

ground floor, overlooked by a chapel, where Ivan Rendić crafted the majestic marble relief depicting Josip Gorup and his children saying goodbye to their wife and mother Anna (née Perghoffer). In the background of the scene of the touching parting, the Frankopan Castle and the Basilica of Our Lady of Trsat are executed in shallow relief.



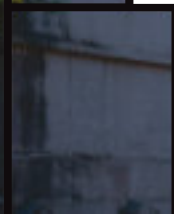
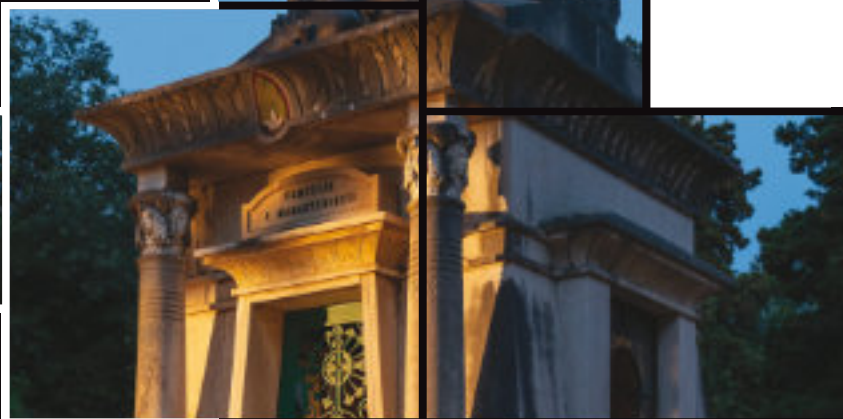
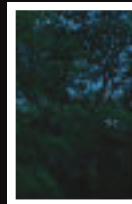
Mauzolej **Gorup**

## MANASTERIOTTI MAUSOLEUM



eastern origins, Rendić utilised appropriate symbols and Christian motifs, decorating the chapel with vibrant colours. The stone-carved head of Christ was mounted above the altar. The mausoleum has been renovated. The Manasteriotti Palace in Andrejšćica, on Erazmo Barčić Street, was conceived by Ivan Rendić.

**Francesco Manasteriotti**, a sea captain and shipowner, Director of Banca Fiumana and a member of the Rijeka Public Reading Hall, commissioned a mausoleum for himself and his family from Ivan Rendića. Francesco's wife Marija Manastariotti was born into the Bonetić family. The Art Nouveau mausoleum comprises a sunken crypt and a chapel above it. In an attempt to highlight the family's



Mauzolej **Manasteriotti**



## TRSAT CEMETERY

On the east bank of the river Rječina, „below Trsat“ in the early 19 century, Sušak started to rapidly develop. The old cemeteries next to the churches became too small.

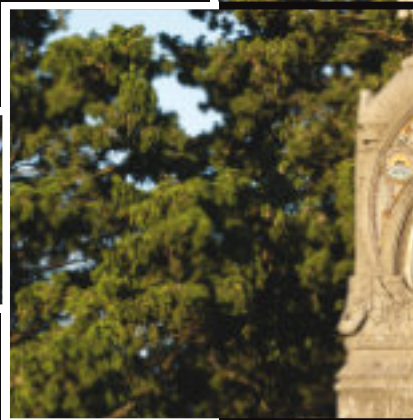
In 1901, the Trsat cemetery was founded on Trsat hill quite far from the center of Sušak, now being squeezed between high-rise buildings and busy city streets. The cemetery has regular fields and orthogonal rows with the predominant graves lined with stone, marble or decorated with stele or sculpture, mostly the work of excellent local masons and sculptors.

## RUŽIĆ FAMILY MAUSOLEUM

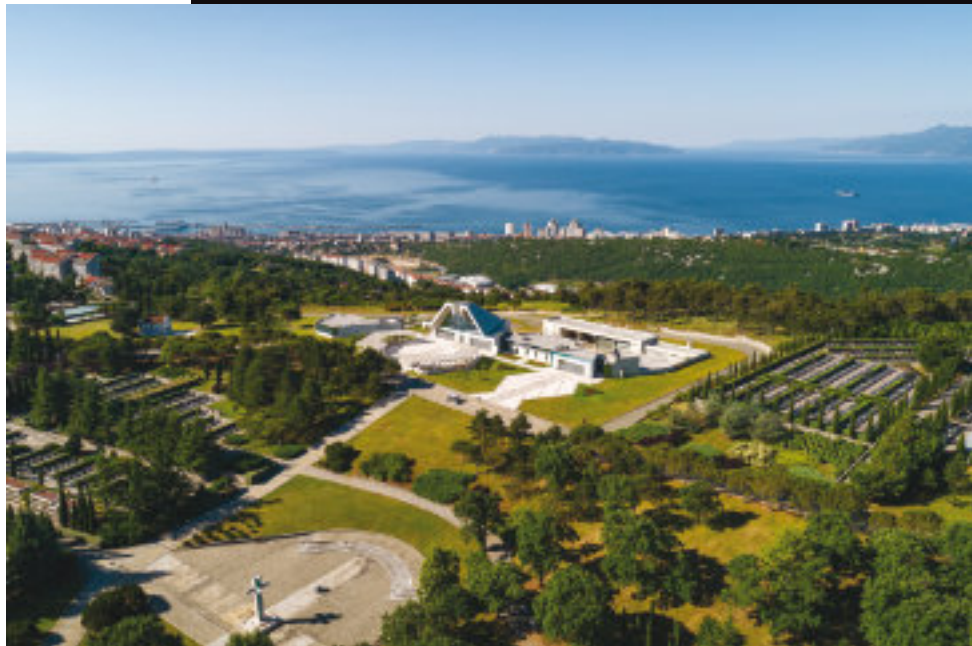


**The Ružić family mausoleum** in Trsat Cemetery was built by the sculptor Ivan Rendić in 1905. Gjuro Ružić gained wealth as a factory and real estate owner and earned his reputation as a cultural worker and the Mayor of Sušak. Rendić envisioned Ružić's vault as an elevated crypt above which a stairway leads up to the chapel, with a baldachin holding the sculpture Credo, or "Vjera", which is an allegorical portrayal of a young woman embracing a cross across on her chest. In October of 1904, Novi List wrote of Rendić's mausoleum that "every foreigner

who lays their eyes on it will witness hitherto unseen beauty and will be left in awe knowing that there is such a thing as a Croatian architectural style". The photographer Carposio from Rijeka displayed a large photography of Rendić's finished Trsat mausoleum in the window of his studio. A reporter noted that "the reproduction beckoned the attention of numerous passersby, who stopped to admire it, as well as the Ružić family vault."



Mauzolej **Obitelji Ružić**

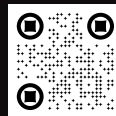
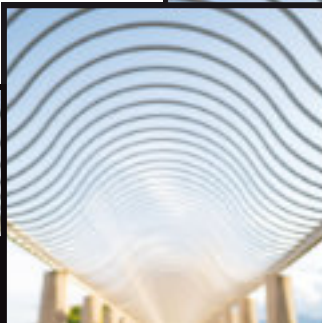
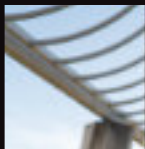


## DRENOVA CEMETERY

The circle of life and death long hedges and aisles of slender is in constant flux in nature, and humans are a mere part of it. The need to leave one's mark is best reflected in the landscape, with carefully selected visages of the parks and gardens.

Drenova is a cemetery that spans 412,000 m<sup>2</sup> and is integrated into the diverse configuration of the terrain, karst valleys and oak and black pine groves. The designation of the burial grounds and architecture are accentuated by the flawlessly manicured and trimmed long hedges and aisles of slender cypresses reaching up to the sky. The soothing colour of green fills the entire area, interspersing the symmetric patterns of grey aisles and lanes between the burial grounds. Paths lined with stone pines, spacious lawns, carefully fitted and proportional groups of cedar, pagoda trees, holly oaks, pine trees, magnolias and decorative Japanese plums, bright-yellow spring forsythia and dark-red staghorn sumacs, and the interplay of colours and structures form the backdrop of this cemetery-park in Rijeka.





For the material we used excerpts from  
the book **150 YEARS OF KOZALA**  
published by KD KOZALA d.o.o. Rijeka  
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