



Mirogoj




Zagreb
CROATIA







Panteon of Croatian history 6

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† DR. FRANJO TUĐMAN † LJUDEVIT GAJ † MIROSLAV SINGER † MILKA TRNINA † VATROSLAV LISINSKI † PETAR PRERADOVIĆ † ANTON GUSTAV MATOŠ † JAKOV GOTOVAC † MILAN LENUCI † LJUBO BABIĆ † VJEKOSLAV HEINZEL † AUGUST ŠENOVA † VACLAV HUML † FERDINAND BUDICKI † STJEPAN RADIĆ † IVAN MAŽURANIĆ † MIROSLAV KRLEŽA † MARIJA JURIC ZAGORKA † VLATKO MAČEK † VLADIMIR PRELOG † DUŠAN DŽAMONJA † IVAN ZAJC † HERMAN BOLLE † VLADIMIR BECIĆ † ZINKA KUNC MILANOV † VLADO GOTOVAC † DRAGUTIN GORJANOVIĆ KRAMBERGER † BRANKO GAVELLA

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Pantheon of Croatian History



With its peace and unique atmosphere Mirogoj easily encourages contemplation and awakens the philosopher in us all. This unique graveyard with its specific architectural and artistic values, as well as its historical significance, is one of the most attractive places to visit in Zagreb.





The Mirogoj morgue

When thoughts full of vanity come to mind and when envy shadows my spirit I make my way to the small hill where the cemetery of my town is situated - wrote the Italian poet Francesco Guerrazzi a long time ago.

Many citizens of Zagreb who like to walk through the main town cemetery Mirogoj probably have similar thoughts. For Mirogoj, with its peaceful and unique atmosphere easily encourages contemplation and awakens the philosopher in us all. This unique graveyard with its specific architectural and artistic values and historical significance is one of the most attractive places to visit in Zagreb. This is not without reason, because Mirogoj is the biggest achievement of Croatian sepulcher architecture and also one of the most beautiful European cemeteries, a truly inevitable attraction for any town visitor.



Chapel of Christ the King

Here, in this one place where the citizens of Zagreb remember their deceased in peace and respectful silence, you can literally walk through Croatian history and enjoy a unique and unrivaled harmony.

Mirogoj, in the whirl of a modern fast way of life is made for those looking for cracks that connect us with our spiritual side.

Before the opening of the Mirogoj cemetery, the dead were buried in different places, depending on their place of residence, class, religion etc.

The most important cemetery before




Herman Bollé (1845. - 1926.) - the founder of Mirogoj



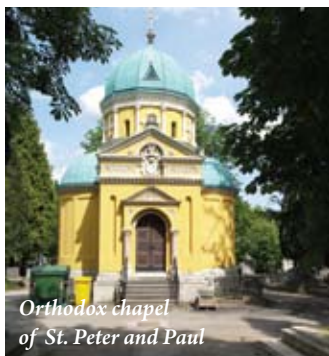
Interior of the Church of Christ the King

Mirogoj was the Jurjevsko cemetery on Gornji grad (the old town of Zagreb), where burials were held from 1622 until 1876. There were also a dozens of other cemeteries in Zagreb at that time. All the other cemeteries were gone by 1910 and most of the human remains buried there were moved to Mirogoj.

 The story of Mirogoj starts in the year 1852 when Ljudevit Gaj, a Croatian reformer, poet and leader of the Illyrian Movement bought a small forest and vineyard Herešinec on the hill northeast of Zagreb, on the slopes of Medvednica Mountain. Later he added to the existing land a few neighboring

plots, and thus obtained a nice piece of land. He also had the entire land levelled, all the ditches and gullies the water from mountain Medvednica was running through, and cleared the part of the vineyard and forest. Afterwards he organized the construction of a road and built a beautiful garden, which were the last two parts of the project. Unfortunately, the costs of the project left him in substantial financial difficulties. This piece of property, where he spent the final years of his life, he named Mirogoj, according to the name of the former owner of part of the land, Miroslav Herkul Mirogojski, one of the founders of the convent in Remete.

After the death of Ljudevit Gaj in 1872 the town of Zagreb purchased the entire property on an auction and decided to construct the central cemetery of Zagreb, keeping the name Mirogoj. Besides the existing gardens the town administration decided to plant chestnut trees, lime trees, maple-trees, spruces and other kinds of trees along the roads of the property.



Orthodox chapel of St. Peter and Paul



MERTVAM

29^É SERPNA 1845.

TAVISE ROBOTUBI


1865.

Memorial to July Victims of 1845.

KOLO




Cemetery of German soldiers killed in WW II

 The cemetery, which was divided according to religion and in three different classes, was officially opened on November 6th, 1876 despite stormy debates in the town about how the cemetery is “inappropriate” and “awfully distant from the town centre”. The first person buried on Mirogoj was the fencing instructor and gym teacher Miroslav Singer. The funeral was held on November 7th 1876 and it was a magnificent one, not because of the person’s importance, but due to the grandness of the occasion. That same month Mirogoj also received its Statute, now as a “joint cemetery”, or better said a cemetery for all religions. Each of those religions received a specific area depending on “the number of its followers” and they all shared equal rights.

In terms of religion, most space was foreseen for the Catholics and then for the followers of the Orthodox and Jewish religion, as well as Protestants. Each religion under statute was guaranteed “full and unlimited performance of religious burial rituals at the funeral of the deceased”, which was a very advanced provision and an idea that made

Mirogoj today to a position of a monument to religious tolerance, where not just Christianity but all the religions are equally respected.

 The construction of the Mirogoj arcades, the largest tourist attraction of the cemetery, was entrusted to the German architect Herman Bollé, who worked in Zagreb since the 1880s until his death in 1926. He brought a number of new projects to the city of Zagreb. His most famous project was the construction of the Muzej za umjetnost i obrt (Museum of Arts and Crafts). From 1879 to 1917 on Mirogoj he raised the magnificent North arcade and South arcade, and in 1886 he built the Mirogoj morgue, on the place of the Ljudevit Gaj’s summer mansion. In 1920 Bollé





drew plans for the central dome which would connect the arcades, but unfortunately he never saw it constructed, as the central part of the arcades, the portal and the chapel which connected the North and South arcades, were built only in 1929, three years after his death.

🌿 At the beginning of World War I Bollé came up with the idea of a portal of gargantuan proportions, but the war and postwar times were not easy and there was no money to carry out these ideas. The torso of this masterpiece stood unfinished for two full years after the death of Bollé. Construction of the chapel, the last in a series of large buildings on Mirogoj, was a masterful completion of truly monumental work. Namely, the chapel itself is considered by many as one of the most beautiful pieces from the Bollé's drawing table. But it is not the chapel and a whole host of fine architectural detail that would immortalize the work of Herman Bollé, but the fact that the appearance of the cemetery was formed by a magnificent composition - a 500 meter long string of neo-renaissance arcades with 20 domes, one of the greatest projects of European historicism overall.

The fact that Bollé's work was not only artistically well done, but also solidly constructed was proven by the 1880 earthquake which heavily damaged more than 1700 houses in the city. Despite the fact that they were very close to the epicenter, the arcades did not suffer any damage.

The arcades of Bollé, along with their central dome and numerous valuable monuments of prominent Croatian sculptors, are today a true art gallery in the open, a worthy expression of respect

for the most notable individuals of Croatian thought, art, science, crafts and sports, as well as for those less known laid to rest here. The evidence for that is the membership of Mirogoj in the Association of significant cemeteries in Europe, a network that unifies the cemeteries of special historic and artistic importance, and which promotes cemeteries as a fundamental part of human heritage.

🌿 Numerous Croatian sculptors recognized the importance of Mirogoj and it was a big professional challenge for them to turn this beautiful town cemetery into a true art gallery in the open. The works of Ivan Rendić, the founder of Croatian sculpture of modern times, have been created mostly at the start of the construction of the arcades, and are considered "the first artistic stamp of the new cemetery". The art inventory of Mirogoj also includes the work of the members of the "Zagreb school" - Robert Frangeš-Mihanović (Rodin's apprentice) and Rudolf Valdec, as well as the great Ivan Meštrović, the





R. F. Mihanović:
Tomb of the Müller family



I. Kljaković: *Tomb of the Gmajner family*




I. Rendić: *Tomb of Emanuel Prister*



E. Murtić: Tomb of Pero Pirker

most important phenomena of Croatian sculpture of the first half of the 20th century.


Other important sculptors whose work is also part of the Mirogoj treasury are Antun Augustinčić, Frano Kršinić, Vanja Radauš, Grga Antunac and the prominent Croatian medal maker Želimir Janeš. The Mirogoj “gallery” is also enriched by numerous architects, art dealers and painters (fresco by Jozo Kljaković and mosaic by Edo Murtić).

 The younger generation, as well as the town visitors who nowadays come to Mirogoj by riding modern buses should know that Mirogoj was initially visited on foot, while those wealthy used a hackney-carriage. The Mirogoj climb was too steep for a horse powered tram, so the first public transportation arrived as late as 1910 in the form of the new line of electric tram going from Jelačić Square, across Nova Ves to Mirogoj. The tram line existed until 1954, the year of the horrific traffic accident. Ten years later, the tram was re-introduced, but the fear of the fatal number tram 13 was too great, so in 1967 the line was definitely terminated. Since then, one can go to the main city

cemetery by a bus from Kaptol.

The last two decades of 19th century were marked by an expansion of the Mirogoj cemetery. In addition to the connecting of the northern and southern arcades in 1929, the beginning of the new century was marked by the new statute, which finally decreed that all future work on the exhumation of human remains, opening and closing of graves and similar assignments would be performed exclusively by cemetery workers, which until then was not the case. At the time of completion of the arcades, the 100000th person was already buried at the cemetery and shortly afterwards the cemetery began to spread outside the arcades, to the north.

The direction of the expansion was determined by property disputes concerning the surrounding properties, so this was the cause shaping of the burial fields. Thereafter, the cemetery was not expanded, until recently, when the new areas for burial of the fallen soldiers and other war victims were opened.

 Up to 1962 Mirogoj’s faith was left almost completely to itself, with no outside interventions, so the inside walls of the arcades were almost completely destroyed by rain leaking. However, that same year also brought new plans for cemetery arrangement and maintenance, so the arcades were generally repaired as early as the following year. . By 1971 the roofs and the walls were fully adapted, as well as the 77 large and 69 small arcades, the 12 domes on the big arcades and 5 on the small ones. The parks, the roads, the paths, the water supply and the sewage were also completely renewed.

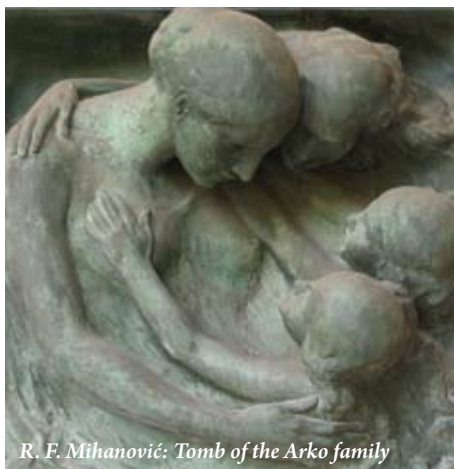
Mirogoj got its own professional



M. Rački: Tomb of the Tarnik family



R. Valdec: Tomb of the Miletić family




R. F. Mihanović: Tomb of the Arko family




I. Kerdić: Tomb of the Matko family

Mirogoj

music ensemble in 1967, and the kiosks for selling flowers and candles were also restored and renewed.

 The interesting fact is that Mirogoj was opened the same year when Milan opened the first crematorium in Europe and that Zagreb had issued the approval for the construction of its own crematorium as early as in 1928. However, the realization of this idea, due to the lack of funds, had to wait as far as the year 1985. It was that year the Mirogoj finally opened the crematorium and the Grove of Urns. Since then, Mirogoj changed very little, apart from the already mentioned expansion.

Regardless of whether we view Mirogoj as a place where we remember our loved ones, as a promenade or an inexhaustible source of architectural, artistic or natural beauty and pleasure, all will agree that it is the most special place in town at least once a year. Specifically, on November 1st, during the feast of All Saints, or how it is said in Zagreb, "za Sisvete", its arcades and lanes are passed by almost every citizen, and often by foreigners who were fortunate enough to find themselves in Zagreb at that time. Namely, on that day, according to a long tradition, the citizens of Zagreb visit the graves of their relatives, friends and all their dear ones. Flowers are taken to the graves and candles are lit symbolically, in hope of touching the souls of those who are no longer with us.

 For the citizens of Zagreb this tradition is an every-year ritual, without which November 1st is not even imaginable. Those who experience the romantic image of Mirogoj on that evening for the first time, when countless floating candle flames cast the lights on the flowers and the tombstones, never forget that scene. The fell leaves on the paths of Mirogoj, the onset of the winter chill and the smell of roasted chestnuts are just the additional scenery that provides the charm of this special day in the lives of the citizens of Zagreb.

But Mirogoj, this pantheon of Croatian history, culture and art, does not need any rituals. Its magic would suffice with even a nice sunny moment, a breeze in the trees and the most important - an open eye and an open soul. It is here that beauty will be seen and comfort will be found by anyone taken by the thoughts that move the spirits, just like the ones that we find at the beginning of his story..











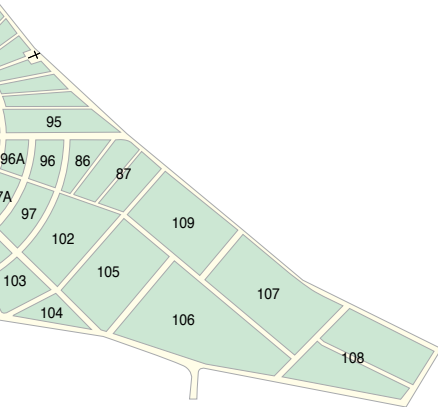


All Saints Day



MIROGOJ CEMETERY

-  OLD PART OF THE CEMETERY
-  NEW PART OF THE CEMETERY
-  MAIN ENTRANCE
-  ENTRANCES
-  CENTRAL CROSS
-  CHURCH OF CHRIST THE KING
-  MORGUE
-  NOTABLES



32A

33

7A

9A

3A

4A

8A

10A

1

3

2

4



34

35

36

37

11A



5



6



12A

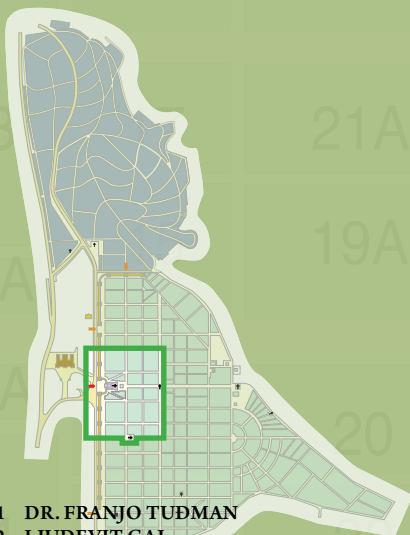


5



6

MIROGOJ Segment I.



- †1 DR. FRANJO TUĐMAN
- †2 LJUDEVIT GAJ
- †3 MIROSLAV SINGER
- †4 MILKA TRNINA
- †5 VATROSLAV LISINSKI
- †6 PETAR PRERADOVIĆ
- †7 ANTON GUSTAV MATOŠ
- †8 JAKOV GOTOVAC
- †9 MILAN LENUCI
- †10 LJUBO BABIĆ
- †11 VJEKOSLAV HEINZEL
- †12 AUGUST ŠENOA
- †13 VACLAV HUML
- †14 FERDINAND BUDICKI
- †15 STJEPAN RADIĆ
- †16 IVAN MAŽURANIĆ
- †17 MIROSLAV KRLEŽA
- †18 MARIJA JURIĆ ZAGORKA
- †19 VLATKO MAČEK
- †20 VLADIMIR PRELOG
- †21 DUŠAN DŽAMONJA
- †22 IVAN ZAJC
- †23 HERMAN BOLLÉ
- †24 VLADIMIR BECIĆ
- †25 ZINKA KUNC MILANOV
- †26 VLADO GOTOVAC
- †27 DRAGUTIN GORJANOVIĆ KRAMBERGER
- †28 BRANKO GAVELLA



Dr. Franjo Tuđman

THE FIRST CROATIAN PRESIDENT

(May 14th, 1922 Veliko Trgovišće - December 10th, 1999 Zagreb)



After completing secondary school in Zagreb, Franjo Tuđman joined the Partisans with his father and brothers. He was promoted to the rank of General in 1960, thus becoming the youngest general in communist Yugoslavia. A year later he was relieved of military service at his own request, so he could devote himself to scientific work. He went to Zagreb, where he founded the Institut za historiju radničkog pokreta (Institute for the History of the Labor Movement) and stayed there as the director until 1967. He was a professor at the Faculty of Political Science and Doctor of history. He was a member of the Board and President of the Matica hrvatska (Central Croatian Culture and Publishing Society) and the president of the Komisija Matice za hrvatsku povijest (Commission at the same institution). He was a member of the Društvo hrvatskih književnika (Croatian Writers' Association) and a member of the Hrvatski centar PEN (Croatian Centre of the P.E.N. Club). He was expelled from the Communist Party in 1967, forced to leave the Institute, dismissed from the University and sent to retirement at the age of only 45. After the Croatian Spring and the persecution of dissidents, he was imprisoned but sentenced only to two years in prison Lepoglava through the intercession of Miroslav Krleža to the President Tito. In the first political pogrom after Tito's death (1981), he was sentenced to three years of imprisonment and a five-year ban on public activities. When he was finally returned his passport in 1987, he traveled to Canada and the United States, and later to European countries. He held a series of lectures leading to the awakening of a national movement among Croatian immigrants. In mid 1989 he founded and became president of the HDZ party, a position he held until the end of his life. His party convincingly won the 1990 elections and Tuđman himself was elected president of the then-Socialist Republic of Croatia. After the changes of the Constitution (1992 and 1997) he was twice elected Croatian President. He held the office until his death in December 1999.



Ljudevit Gaj



WRITER, POLITICIAN, LEADER OF THE ILLYRIAN MOVEMENT

(July 8th, 1809. Krapina – April 20th, 1872 Zagreb)

2

Arcades

Gaj began writing poems in his early youth, mostly in German. He published the book "Fortress around Krapina" in 1826 and four years later he published the book "A Brief History of Croatian - Slavic Spelling" that was a proposal of a spelling reform of the Croatian language. He published the popular and well accepted poem "Still Croatia is not ruined" in 1833 and it became a Croatian patriotic song. Two years later he started publishing the newspaper „Novine horvatske“ ("Croatian newspapers") with its weekly cultural section „Danica horvatska, slavonska i dalmatinska“ ("The Morning Star of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia"). On December 5th he published the manifesto on leaving the kajkavian dialect and the old spelling and accepting the štokavian dialect and the new spelling.



Miroslav Singer

FENCING INSTRUCTOR

(1821 Zagreb - November 5th 1876 Zagreb)

3

FIELD: 7A

He was the first Zagreb fencing instructor and the first person ever buried on Mirogoj. His funeral was held a day after the opening of the cemetery. He died of gas poisoning, as he forgot to shut a valve. A lot of people attended the funeral, as Singer was a widely popular and loved person.





Milka Trnina

OPERA SINGER

(December 19th, 1863 Vezišće - May 18th, 1941 Zagreb)



*M*ilka Trnina was one of the greatest opera singers in the entire history. She was called the singing Eleonora Duse. Although she was primarily a Wagnerian singer, she was also majestic in all her other performances. She performed in Germany, Russia, England, the United States, as well as in a number of other countries. For a while she was giving singing lessons in New York. She was the first to sing “Tosca” in London’s Covent Garden and in the Metropolitan in New York. She retired from the scene in 1906 due to illness. As she was extremely critical of her own performances she had all the recordings of her performances destroyed. A waterfall at Plitvice Lakes was named after her, as well as the prize of the Croatian Society of Musicians. Allegedly, the famous “Milka” chocolate was named in her honor.



Vatroslav Lisinski



COMPOSER

(July 8th 1819, Zagreb - May 31st 1854, Zagreb)



Arcades



He composed his first composition in 1841, at which time he changed his name Ignac Fuchs to Vatroslav Lisinski. He was employed as a notary at the Vice-Roy's palace. He composed a number of solo pieces, a few piano compositions and the first Croatian opera "Love and Malice" which was performed for the first time on March 28th 1846 and which was marked by the celebration of the Illyrian idea. From there on that date became historically important in the creation of the Croatian artistic expression. After spending time in Prague, where he improved his skills, he returned to his homeland at the time of the Bach's absolutism and spent the final years of his life in poor financial conditions. He composed very little at that time, and will be remembered as the most gifted composer of the Illyrian movement and the first professional Croatian musician who set the foundations of the national music in Croatia, especially in opera, solo singing and orchestral music.

Petar Preradović



POET

(March 19th, 1818 Grabrovnica - August 18th, Fahrafeld, Austria)



Arcades



Preradović was the most productive and most favorite poet of the Illyrian era. His most famous verses were dedicated to the Croatian language. Due to his father's early death he was forced to choose a career in the military and was educated abroad, which almost resulted in him forgetting his native language. His first poems were written in German. His meeting with Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski was of tremendous importance for him, as he got so carried by his affection for his homeland that his country and his native language became his greatest inspiration. Aside from patriotic songs he also wrote love poetry. His most famous poems are "Dead Love", "Be Still, Still My Heart", "The Traveler", "The Tongue of My People". He died as a general in Austria, was buried in Vienna, but his remains were returned to the arcades of Mirogoj, to Zagreb.



Anton Gustav Matoš

POET

(June 13th, 1873 Tovarnik - March 17th, 1914 Zagreb)



FIELD: 11A



After graduating from the Vienna Gymnasium he began studying at the Military veterinary School, but he soon dropped out and returned to Zagreb. He published his short story "Power of Conscience" in the "Vijenac" (Wreath) Magazine. After recruitment he was transferred to Zagreb military school, but he decided to desert because he could not stand the military discipline. After a month of wandering around Croatia, the Austrian-Hungarian authorities arrested him and took him to the Novi Sad prison. He escaped from prison, living like a bohemian, playing the cello at the theatre orchestra, writing literary critics for newspapers and writing literature. Later he wandered around Europe and finally ended up in Geneva where he was forced to give up his cello which he loved very much. His most famous poems are "The Comfort of the Hair", "Notturno", "Autumn evening" "To a Girl Instead of a Toy"...There is a sculpture of Matoš in Zagreb - he is sitting on a bench and watching the Zagreb panorama.



Jakov Gotovac

COMPOSER AND CONDUCTOR

(October 11th, 1895 Split - October 16th, 1982 Zagreb)



Arcades



The young Gotovac was educated in Split and Zagreb, where he studied with Antun Dobronić and Josip Hatz. He began his career by organizing the choir and orchestra section of the philharmonic group in Šibenik. He was the conductor at the Zagreb opera from 1923 to 1958. As a composer, he was a follower of the National musical trend, so there are numerous elements of national folklore in his work. His comical folk opera "Ero from the Other World" was performed in nine different languages on 80 different stages around Europe.

Milan Lenuci



ENGINEER AND URBANIST

(July 30th, 1849 Karlovac - November 16th, 1924 Zagreb)



Crkva Krista Kralja



Milan Lenuci graduated from the Gymnasium (College preparatory high school) in Zagreb and earned a University diploma at the Vienna School of Technology.

He immediately began working at the technology department at the town hall in Zagreb and quickly became the town engineer, included in all important projects concerning the town of Zagreb. He is most widely known as the creator of the Green Horseshoe - a projects involving construction and arrangement of the King Tomislav Square, Stračević Square, Mažuranić Square and Marulić Square, creating a garden frame of Donji Grad (Lower town). He introduced the avenue motif into new areas (Medveščak, Zelengaj and Miramarska). He moved the industrial zone to the eastern part of the town. He was inspired by the examples of Vienna and Paris. The beautiful Kraljičin Zdenac (Queen's Well) at Medvednica Mountain is also one of his projects.

Ljubo Babić



PAINTER AND STAGE DESIGNER

(June 14th, 1890 Jastrebarsko - May 14th, 1974 Zagreb)



FIELD: 8A



In his youth he began his artistic education in Zagreb and continued it at the Munich Academy. It was there that he received the full width of his education which enabled him to open The Modern Painting School and give lectures at the Akademija likovnih umjetnosti (Academy of fine arts) in Zagreb upon his return there. Some of the attributes of Babić's art are in opposition to those of the famous Zagreb School and those of symbolism. He was painting landscapes, portraits and still life. He cooperated with the director Branko Gavella in the creation of numerous stage designs for the Zagreb Drama Theatre.



Vjekoslav Heinzel

ARCHITECT, MAYOR OF ZAGREB

(August 27th, 1871 - March 1st, 1934 Zagreb)



Church of Christ the King

Vjekoslav Heinzel was born in a family of entrepreneurs and began working in the family company upon receiving his degree in architecture. Later he worked on the construction of workshops for the railroad and at the Construction Office of the Government. He was an authorized and independent architect and worked on both commercial and residential projects. He was the president of the town Savings Bank. When he became the mayor of Zagreb he was very proactive in town-development projects, construction of canals, homes and social institutions, elementary schools, the Dolac open market, Tuškanov Prolaz (today called Dežmanov Prolaz), the town ZOO, as well as a number of other important projects. He was active in sports and was interested in aviation and cars.



August Šenoa

WRITER, PLAYWRITE, POLITICIAN

(November 14th, 1838 Zagreb - December 13th, 1881 Zagreb)



FIELD: 8A

He was the most important and productive Croatian writer of the 19th century and the true creator of modern Croatian literature; the first true novel writer. His first novel "The Goldsmith's Gold" was published in 1871. Two years later, he was elected to the position of the town Senator so he had to resign his position as the Art Director of the Croatian National Theatre. He later began publishing "Wreath", the leading Croatian literature magazine and did so until his death. Some of his most important works are: "Branka", "Beware of the Hand of Senj", "Diogeneš", "The Curse", "The Peasant Revolt", "The Beggar Luka", "Lovro the Mate" and "Zagrebulje" - feuilletons describing the then current events. He also wrote poetry: "The Stone Wedding Procession", "The Plague's House", "Long Live Croatia" etc.



Vaclav Huml



VIOLINIST AND PEDAGOGUE

(October 18th, 1880 Beroun, The Czech Republic - January 6th, 1953 Zagreb)



FIELD: 5

*H*uml was of Czech origin, he studied in Prague and orchestrated in Lavov. From 1903

he lived and worked in Zagreb as a violin and chamber music professor at the Hrvatski glazbeni zavod (Croatian Institute of Music) and from 1921 until his death he was a professor at the Muzička akademija (Zagreb Music Academy). He orchestrated both solo and in chamber groups and was the cofounder and the first violin of the Zagreb Quartet. He was involved in the education of over 200 students and is considered to be the founder of the Zagreb violin school. The Croatian Institute of Music established a prize named after him in memory of his achievements. It is given to the best string players who have graduated from the Zagreb Music Academy. Every four years Zagreb hosts the International violin competition "Vaclav Huml".



Ferdinand Budicki



CYCLING, CART AND AVIATION PIONEER

(April 11th, 1871 Zagreb - June 25th, 1951 Zagreb)



FIELD: 12A

*H*e led a very interesting and colorful life. After earning a degree of Master

Engineer he worked in many European towns and in 1901 he brought the first car to Zagreb - an "Opel". Before that he opened a mechanic shop in Zagreb and a shop selling sewing machines and bicycles. He also founded the first driving school in Zagreb and later on the taxi service and was a founder of the first Croatian car clubs. He participated in the car and motorcycle racing in Europe and even tried ballooning in 1905.





Stjepan Radić

POLITICIAN

(June 11th, 1871 Trebarjevo Desno near Sisak - August 8th, 1928 Zagreb)



Stjepan Radić was interested in politics from youth. Due to political reasons he was even excluded from the seventh grade of the Zagreb Gymnasium and had to graduate at a private school in Karlovac. In the year 1891 he began attending the Zagreb Faculty of Law, but was once again expelled in 1893 because of the public attack on Vice-Roy Khuen Hedervary and was sentenced to four months in prison. Two years later he was again convicted, this time to six month prison sentence. The reason for his imprisonment was the burning of the Hungarian flag during the visit of Emperor Franz Joseph I to Zagreb in October 1895. He studied in Paris, Prague, Budapest and Moscow, learning foreign languages and getting acquainted with the political culture and reality. Together with his brother Antun he founded the Hrvatska pučka seljačka stranka (the Croatian People's Peasant Party), whose political goal was to have the future state based on the federal principle. The representative of the Serbian Radical Party Puniša Račić fired shots at the members of the Croatian People's Peasant Party in the Assembly on June 20th 1920 and seriously wounded Stjepan Radić and killed his nephew Pavle Radić and Đuro Basariček. Radić soon died of wounds sustained in the attack and his funeral turned into a protest against the regime.



Ivan Mažuranić



POET, POLITICIAN, CROATIAN VICE-ROY

(August 11th, 1814 Novi Vinodolski - January 1st, 1891 Zagreb)



After graduating from college he was employed as a teacher at the Zagreb Gymnasium, later becoming a lawyer in Karlovac. He became the President of the Croatian Parliament in 1871 and held the position for two years, after which he became the Croatian Vice-Roy (the so called "People's Vice-Roy"). He held office until 1880 and after the end of his term he decided to leave politics and live his life away peacefully, working in the field of mathematics and astronomy. He began writing poetry as early as his high school days in Rijeka, and his most important work - the epic "Death of Smail-aga Čengić" - was published in 1846. As the Vice-Roy, he sought to pursue policy of balance between the Hungarian influence and the influence of the Vienna royal court in Croatia, but did so in a more passive, rather than active way. While holding the position of Vice-Roy he carried out the reform of the judiciary, the political administration and education and he also founded the University of Zagreb, the first among the South Slavs. He was a polyglot, speaking nine languages. In modern times his historical importance was honored by placing him on the 100 Kuna bill and many streets, squares and schools in Croatia bear his name. A memorial bust of Mažuranić is situated on the Zrinjevac Square.





Miroslav Krleža

WRITER

(July 7th, 1893 Zagreb - November 29th, 1981 Zagreb)



Miroslav Krleža was the most productive and versatile writer in the history of Croatian literature and the father of one of the most important Croatian cultural institutions – Leksikografski institut (the Lexicographic Institute). He achieved the highest level of quality in all literary forms, and had dedicated a big part of his life to theatre. The peculiarities of his work are the rather obsessive themes of the intellectual faced with the dissolution of individual consciousness. Spears were broken around Krleža's life and work, from his ideological affiliation to his integration into the social system. He used to answer many questions and discussions about him by writing new works, such as "My Showdown with Them" and „The Dialectical Antibarbarus". His biggest message may have been given in the modern "Ballads of Petrica Kerempuh", as the lucid essays and diary entries make quite a current and lively reading even today, certainly worth reading. Some of his most famous works are "The Glembays", "The Croatian God Mars", "The Return of Filip Latinovicz", "The Agony", "Kraljevo", "Flags", "The Edge of Reason", "Banquet in Chard," etc. In accordance with his motto that whole life is a poem without point, his physical death did not signify his end. The peculiar man he was, he left the next generation an abundance of marginal notes, manuscripts that were sealed and allowed to be opened only 20 years after his death.



Marija Jurić Zagorka



WRITER AND JOURNALIST

(January 1st, 1873 Negovec near Vrbovec - November 30th, 1957 Zagreb)

18

Arcades

She was born in a wealthy family of Baron Rauch grand estates' steward. Her parents had her married to a Hungarian railway official whom she did not even know. After three years of marriage and a nervous breakdown, she ran away to Srijemska Mitrovica and later to Zagreb where she started her career in journalism, which was, at the time, quite unusual for a woman. Her painstaking progress from an anonymous reporter to a renowned political journalist in the magazine "Obzor" („Horizon”) was to follow. Because of her love for the Croatian language, and at the urging of Bishop Strossmayer, she began writing historical novels with themes from the 16th, 17th and 18th century. Her popularity grew with each published novel. Her most famous works are “The Witch of Grič”, “Gordana”, “The Daughter of Lotrščak”, “The Duchess of Petrinjska Street” and many others.



Vladko Maček



POLITICIAN

(July 20th, 1879 Jastrebarsko - May 15th, 1964 Washington, USA)

19

Arcades

Even as a young man he decided to join HSS (the Croatian Peasants Party) - the political party founded by the Radić brothers promoting the interests of Croatian peasants and the rural regions and through peaceful policy desired the unity of the Croatian nation and its sovereign status in a free Croatian state. These efforts and views took Maček to Serbian prisons on more than one occasion after Yugoslavia was formed in 1918. After the death of Radić he became the leader of HSS, but only became the real leader of the Croatian people in 1935 when he received almost all Croatian votes at the election. Maček could not follow the rapid flow of events, and the winds of war took him away from the political scene, because he could not and would not play a crucial role in creating the new Croatian state. The Ustaša regime imprisoned him in Jasenovac, and later in Kupinac, after which he fled abroad, where he was one of the founders of the International Peasant Union and its vice president.





Vladimir Prelog

CHEMIST

(July 23rd, 1906 Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina - January 7th, 1998 Zurich, Switzerland)



Thanks to his professor Ivan Kurija, Prelog began to take interest in chemistry, and published the first scientific paper under his supervision when he was only 15 years old. He studied chemistry in Prague, where he graduated and later received his doctorate. After the doctorate, for some time he worked in a chemical laboratory of a chemical wholesale. Upon his return to Zagreb he began teaching organic chemistry at the Faculty of Engineering. During the war he went to Switzerland. The focus of his scientific interest was the stereochemistry of molecules, and the problem of spatial structure of molecules. He substantially contributed to explaining the structure of steroids, quinine, strychnine and other alkaloids and synthesized many organic compounds. He won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1975.



Dušan Džamonja



SCULPTOR

(January 31st, 1928 Strumica, Macedonia - January 14th, 2009 Zagreb)



FIELD: 5

Džamonja graduated from the Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb and lived and worked in Brussels, Vrsar and Zagreb. During his career he used a variety of



materials for his sculptures, such as iron, bronze, aluminum, etc. His sculptures have been exhibited in esteemed art galleries around the world and today his sculptures are prized pieces of the most eminent museums in the world. The culturally protected monument complex of his home, studio and park in Vrsar is also a part of his legacy. He was engaged in the artistic context of the war period in Croatia, and he is the author of numerous monuments to victims of war. He is known and admired for his work on graphics, the design of the mosque in Rijeka and a hundred-floor skyscraper. In addition to monumental sculptures made of concrete and the cycle of sculptures of animals, he developed a specific expression in the technique with burnt nails and wood.

Ivan Zajc



COMPOSER AND CONDUCTOR

(August 3rd, 1832 Rijeka - December 16th, 1914 Zagreb)



Arcades

The young Zajc received his musical education at the Milan Conservatory. Upon his return to Rijeka he accepted the position of the conductor and concertmaster of the Town Theatre Orchestra, and taught stringed instruments in the Philharmonic association.



Later he went to Vienna where he was successfully engaged in writing operettas. His very first piece, "The Lads on the Ship" had great success with the audience and his following works were a confirmation of his success. In Vienna, he wrote his first compositions for a Croatian text, among which the prominent patriotic choir "U boj" ("To Battle"), holds a special place, as it would later be included in the opera "Nikola Šubic Zrinjski". Upon arriving to Zagreb he became the director and conductor of the first permanent Croatian opera and musical director of the Music School Croatian Institute of Music



Herman Bollé

ARCHITECT

(October 18th, 1845 Koln, Germany - April 17th, 1926 Zagreb)



The builder Herman Bollé was a German who lived and worked in Zagreb, a town he came to after a meeting with Kršnjavi and Strossmayer in Italy.

He began the adaptation of the church of St. Mark and later built the cathedral in Đakovo according to designs of his teacher Schmidt. The adaptation project of the Zagreb cathedral and the drawings were made by him personally. It was in this project that his historical and gothic tendencies, a so called “purity of style”, were most visible and identifiable. He had an important role in the urban shaping of Zagreb in the second half of the 19th century. At that time, the town was suddenly and rapidly changing its shape. He designed the harmonious building of the Museum of Arts and Crafts, as well as the beautiful neo-Renaissance architecture of the Mirogoj cemetery which gave an identifying stamp to the town and made it a whole. He designed numerous residential buildings, encouraged the establishment of the School of Arts and Crafts and later became its director. Bollé has left behind a huge restoration and construction work with the distinctive features of European architecture.



Vladimir Becić



PAINTER

(June 1st 1886 Slavonski Brod - May 24th 1954 Zagreb)



FIELD: 4A



Vladimir Becić started painting in his earliest youth and while attending the Faculty of Law in Zagreb he also attended a private painting school led by Menci Klement Crnčić and Bela Csikos. He dropped out of the faculty and went to study at the Munich Art Academy. During those first years he painted some of his most famous works such as the portrait of Miroslav Kraljević, Self-Portrait with a bowler hat, Act in front of the mirror and numerous other works. He also worked in Zagreb, Osijek and Paris where he was a draftsman for L'Illustration. During the time spent at the front he did a series of motifs with soldiers and the wounded. Together with Babić and Miše he founded the Group of Three in 1930, which became an important determinant of the entire Croatian painting scene of the first half of the 20th century.

Zinka Kunc Milanov



OPERA SINGER

(May 17th, 1906 Zagreb - May 30th, 1989 New York, USA)



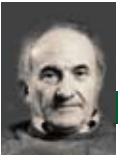
FIELD: 6



Zinka Kunc is indebted to her brother, pianist and composer Božidar Kunc, for enabling her to reach the highest level of her singing creation in interpreting Leonor in Verdi's opera "Il Trovatore".

Her work in Zagreb ended in 1936 when she moved to Prague where she attended an audition for the Metropolitan. She sang at the Metropolitan until 1966, as the assemble member, prima donna and the queen of the house, participating in ceremonial and season openings, being the absolute favorite of the audience.

After her singing career she became an active educator and was active in teaching opera singers. Prior to World War II she regularly performed in Zagreb as a guest singer, sang at the Vienna State Opera, La Scala and Covent Garden. In 1984 she received a special medal as one of 87 eminent persons of foreign origin who had indebted New York and the United States by their work and contribution.



Vlado Gotovac

WRITER, PHILOSOPHER AND POLITICIAN

(September 18th, 1930 Imotski - December 7th, 2000 Rome, Italy)



FIELD: 10A



*G*otovac earned a degree in philosophy at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb. He edited shows on Radio Zagreb and published magazines „Razlog“ (“Reason”) and „Hrvatski tjednik“ (“Croatian weekly”). Gotovac was imprisoned several times by communist authorities, and after the year 1990 and the independence of Croatia he became the President of the Central Croatian Cultural and Publishing Society and the president of the HSLS (Croatian Social Liberal Party) and the (LS) Liberal Party. As a candidate of HSLS he was elected to the Croatian Parliament. He has published numerous prose works and poetry collections, and has been included in two dozen anthologies of poetry and oratory. His most famous speech was the one on Krešimir Square in Zagreb in front of the building of the 5th Military District Command in August of 1991, on the occasion of the protest of mothers of soldiers detained by force in what was then the JNA (the Yugoslav National Army).



Dragutin Gorjanović Kramberger

PALEONTOLOGIST, GEOLOGIST AND ARCHAEOLOGIST

(October 25th, 1856 Zagreb - December 22nd, 1936 Zagreb)



Arcades



*H*e studied natural sciences in Zurich, but soon moved to Munich to study under the famous anatomist and paleontologist professor Karl Zittel. After receiving his doctorate, he returned to Zagreb to the National Museum and also began teaching at the University. He published over 50 works in prestigious European journals. However, his fame and merit are mostly related to the discovery and treatment of early humans from Krapina in 1899. His dig site has become world famous and was the scientific proof of the existence of the so-called Homo primigenius on which Gorjanović wrote a number of papers. In his opinion, the Neanderthal remains from Krapina prove that the Neanderthals were the ancestors of modern humans.

Branko Gavella



THEATER DIRECTOR AND THEATROLOGIST

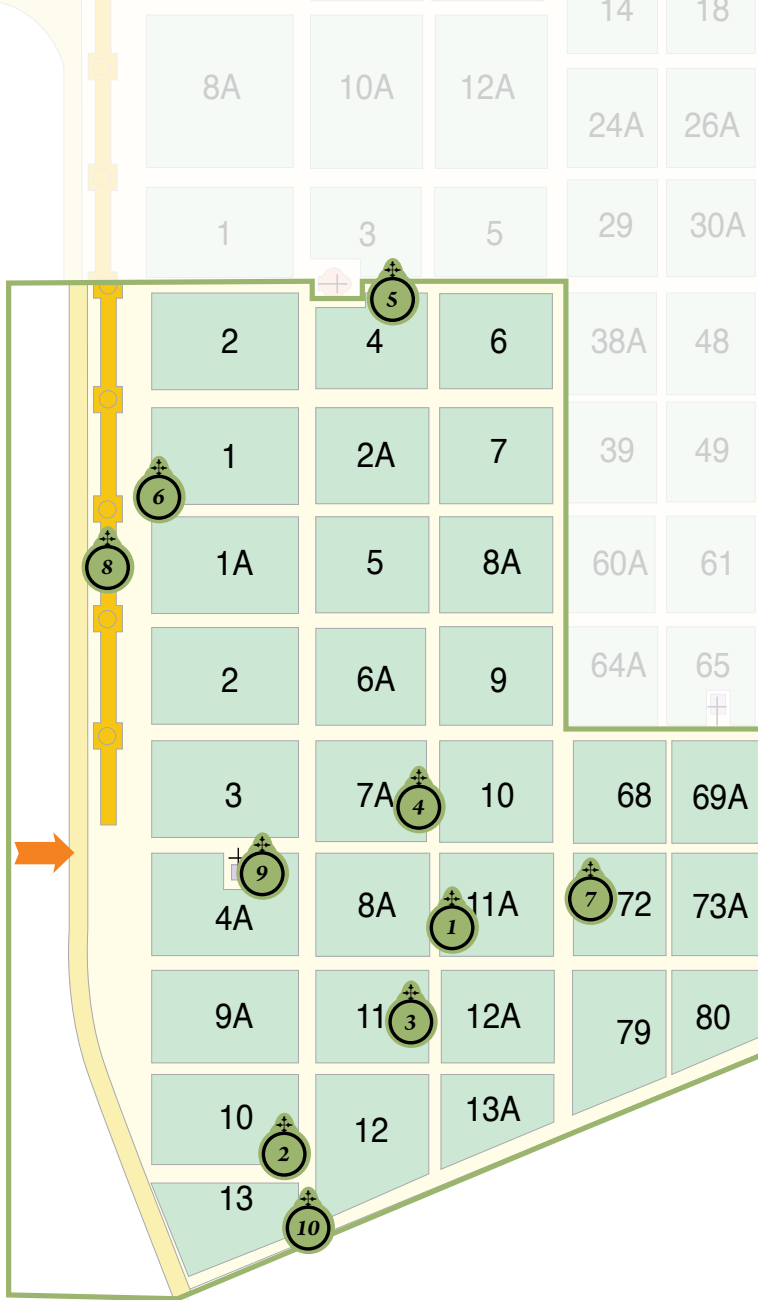
(July 28th, 1885 Zagreb - April 8th, 1962 Zagreb)

28

Arcades

Gavella studied philosophy, Slavistics and Germanic studies and received his doctorate in Vienna. From 1909 he was employed at the Zagreb University Library and as of 1914 he began directing at the Zagreb Theater, but also in many other European towns and theaters. He set up 279 dramatic and operatic works, especially those of Držić, Gundulić, Krleža, Begović, Shakespeare, Pirandello and Wagner. He was the founder of the Academy of Dramatic Arts in Zagreb (1950) and one of the founders of the Zagreb Drama Theatre (1953) which today has the name Gavella. He was a member of the Academy. He wrote theater reviews, studies and essays on Croatian playwrights and poets. Also, he translated plays and opera librettos from French, German, Italian, Czech and English.





22

77A

28A

76

31A

55A

57A

59

58A

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62A

67

66

71

70

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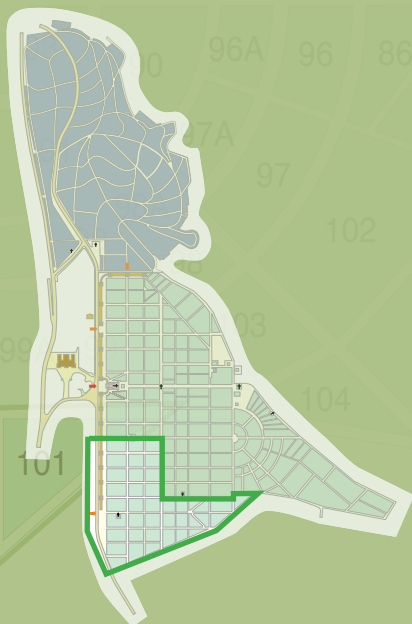
74

100

81



MIROGOJ Segment II.



- ‡1 DUŠAN VUKOTIĆ
- ‡2 VESELKO TENŽERA
- ‡3 TOŠO DABAC
- ‡4 FRANJO WÖFL
- ‡5 IVO ROBIĆ
- ‡6 RUDOLF LUBYNSKI
- ‡7 IGNJAT JOB
- ‡8 OSKAR HERMAN
- ‡9 THE MONUMENT TO JEWS KILLED
IN WORLD WARI.
- ‡10 MONUMENT TO JEWS - THE VICTIMS OF
WORLD WAR II



Dušan Vukotić

DIRECTOR OF ANIMATED FILMS

(February 7th, 1927 Bileća, Bosnia and Herzegovina - July 8th, 1998 Zagreb)



*H*e had his first contact with animated film in Zagreb's "Duga Film", where he made his debut with the cartoon "How Kićo Was Born". He worked as chief draftsman and animator in the "Enchanted Castle in Dudinci" where he tried to create his popular hero Kićo. A series of short cartoon commercials was his next work. After the founding of the Studio za crtani film (Studio of animated film) under "Zagreb Film", he did his next project in 1956 called the "Playful Robot", later working on spoofs of westerns, horror films, gangster films and science fiction, followed by another animated fairy tale, satire and animated adaptation of the nostalgic world of Čehov ("Avenger"). It was here that he set the foundations of his unique animated morphology, whose model consists of white or toned watercolor surfaces which host and animate a one-dimensional dynamic graphical ornament of characters and décor. The film "Substitute" earned him an academy award (the popular Oscar) in 1962. It is also the only animated film that earned the award outside of the United States, as all other winners were American. Dušan Vukotić taught directing at the Academy of Dramatic Arts in Zagreb and also worked in the field of theory of animation.



Veselko Tenžera



JOURNALIST AND WRITER

(February 10th, 1942 Prozor, Bosnia and Herzegovina - February 20th, 1985 Zagreb)

2

FIELD: 10

Tenžera was a literary critic, essayist and feuilletonist. He has worked in many newspapers and magazines ("Slobodna Dalmacija", "Vjesnik", "Start", "Studio", "Today"). He is the author of the art monograph of Ivan Lovrenčić, Ivo Šebalj and Dimitrije Popović. The primary school in the village of Uzdol (Bosnia and Herzegovina) bears his name since 1995. The traditional award Journalist of the Year, awarded by the Hrvatsko novinarsko društvo (Croatian Journalists' Association) was also named after him. His most memorable feuilletons are - "The Meeting", "En passant", "Why I Love Zagreb", "Sporting Life", etc.



Tošo Dabac



ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER

(May 18th, 1907 Nova Raca near Bjelovar - May 9th, 1970 Zagreb)

3

FIELD: 11

After dropping out of the Zagreb Faculty of Law during his sophomore year he was employed as a head of propaganda and movie translator in the "Fanamet", later obtaining the same position at "Metro Goldwyn Mayer". His first exhibition was held in 1932, and since then he became completely dedicated to photography as exhibitions in Prague, Philadelphia, Lucerne, Antwerp, Vienna, Ljubljana, Frankfurt, Munich, New York and, of course, Zagreb, followed one after the other. He won numerous awards and his status among the world's colleagues was esteemed and cult. His greatest love was the city of Zagreb, whose sights were seen by no other before or after him in such beautiful way.





Franjo Wöfl

SOCCER PLAYER

(May 18th, 1918 Zagreb - July 8th, 1987 Zagreb)



He became famous under his nickname “Mara” as a player of the famous Zagreb soccer club HŠK Građanski, which continued performing under the name NK Dinamo after the war. Wöfl won the championships of both Yugoslavia and Croatia with those two teams and played 14 times for the Croatian national team (1940-1944) scoring numerous goals as the striker. He was the top scorer in three seasons (1943, 1947, and 1948). He won the silver medal in the London Olympics in 1948. Later he became a coach and official in Dinamo and a member of the committee that prepared the national team of Yugoslavia for the World Cup in Switzerland in 1954.



Ivo Robić

SINGER

(January 29th, 1923 Garešnica - March 9th, 2000 Rijeka)



One of the most popular Croatian singers of pop tunes, a pioneer of pop music and the first Croatian singer who made a big international career. The record "Morgen" sold over a million copies, thus earning him the nickname Mister Morgen. He was awarded The Josip Štolcer Slavenski award for music art (1981) and the Life Achievement award Porin (1997).

Rudolf Lubynski



ARCHITECT

(October 31st, 1873 Zagreb - March 27th, 1935 Zagreb)



Rudolf Lubynski designed the Art Nouveau masterpiece - the building of the Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka (National and University Library) in Zagreb (now Hrvatski državni arhiv - the Croatian State Archives).

In his project he implemented the unity of architecture and equipment. Lubinsky studied at the Technical College in Karlsruhe, where he participated in designing the Heidelberg University Library at the Durm atelier. He designed numerous residential houses and cooperated with many promising architects who later became important names of Croatian Modernism: Planić, Gomboš, Neidhardt.



Ignjat Job



PAINTER

(March 28rd, 1895 Dubrovnik - April 28th, 1936 Zagreb)



Born in Dubrovnik, one of the most important representatives of color expressionism, known to many as the painter of the wine cellar, tavern and red wine. His

Dalmatian landscapes place him in a group of painters whose style is compared to that of Van Gogh. He was a member of the national counter Austrian youth group in Dalmatia which led to his arrest and later confinement in a mental hospital. Afterwards, he enrolled in the Zagreb Viša škola za umjetnosti i umjetni obrt (Higher School of Arts and Crafts) and spent some time in Rome and on Capri. Most of his artwork is kept in the Art Gallery in Bol.



Oskar Herman

PAINTER

(March 17th, 1886 Zagreb - January 18th, 1974 Zagreb)



Arcades

*H*e was a Croatian painter of Jewish origin. Early in his life he moved to Munich and entered a private drawing school, later enrolling in the Academy (painting class of Hubo Haberman). Even during his studies he held his first exhibition in Zagreb in 1908. After receiving a scholarship from the Društvo umjetnosti (Art society) he returned to Munich, with short stays in Paris and Berlin. He fled Munich after Hitler came to power, and from 1942-1944 was in a concentration camp in southern Italy. After the war he worked as a curator at the Modern Gallery in Zagreb. He was an effacing artist, understood and accepted at a much later time and was one of the four painters of the Munich Circle (Becić, Kraljević, Račić, Herman), who are considered the founders the modern style.



The monument to Jews killed in World War I.



FIELD: 4A

*T*he Jewish part of the arcades and the entire Jewish cemetery on Mirogoj are one of the few that were preserved during World War II in Central Europe.

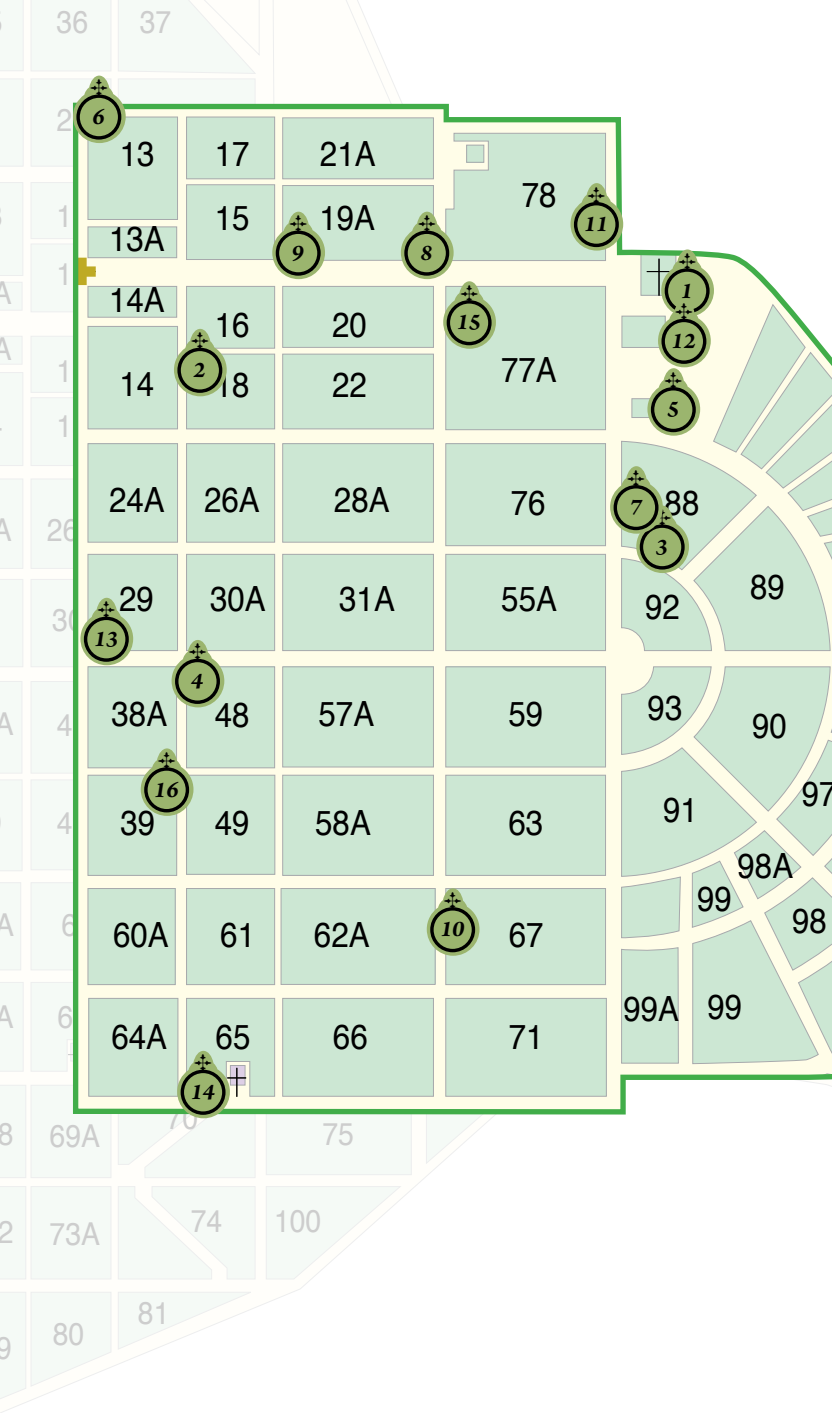


Monument to Jews - the victims of World War II

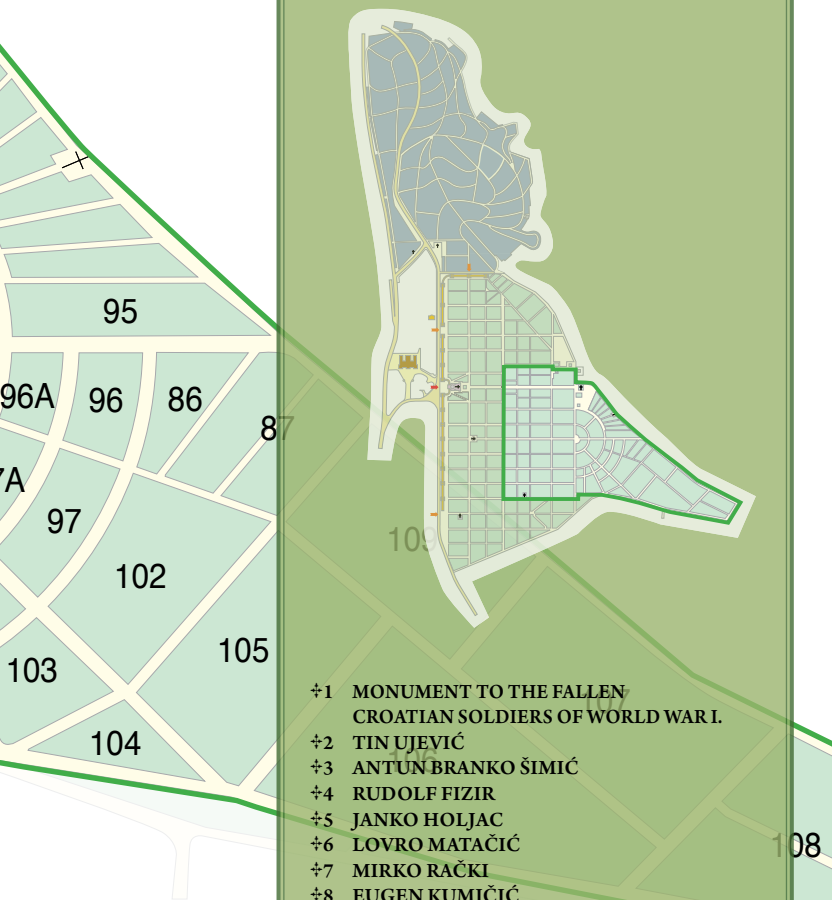


*M*oses - the work of Antun Augustinčić - was placed in 1932 on the resting place of the Gluck family. Twenty years later it was moved and placed as part of a new monument dedicated to the Jews, the victims of World War II.





MIROGOJ Segment III.



- †1 MONUMENT TO THE FALLEN CROATIAN SOLDIERS OF WORLD WAR I.
- †2 TIN UJEVIĆ
- †3 ANTUN BRANKO ŠIMIĆ
- †4 RUDOLF FIZIR
- †5 JANKO HOLJAC
- †6 LOVRO MATAČIĆ
- †7 MIRKO RAČKI
- †8 EUGEN KUMIČIĆ
- †9 KLEMENT MENCI CRNČIĆ
- †10 VJENCESLAV NOVAK
- †11 EDUARD SLAVOLJUB PENKALA
- †12 MONUMENT TO THE VICTIMS OF BLEIBURG AND THE WAY OF THE CROSS OF 1945
- †13 ANTE KOVAČIĆ
- †14 VICE VUKOV
- †15 GORDAN LEDERER
- †16 DRAGO IBLER

Monument to the fallen Croatian soldiers of World War I.



*I*t was erected in 1919, but its inscription was removed in 1945 and for the following 50 years it had no inscription. Thus many people did not know that this was not yet another one of the countless partisan monuments, but a monument to fallen Croatian soldiers. The War veterans Society had the inscription renewed in 1995.



Tin Ujević



POET

(July 5th, 1891 Vrgorac - November 12th, 1955 Zagreb)

2

FIELD: 18

*T*his literary activity began at the time when he was a student of classical and Croatian philology and philosophy. He published a sonnet "To the new horizons" in 1909 in the magazine „Mlada Hrvatska“ ("Young Croatia"). His stay in Paris from the 1913 to 1919 was crucial for his professional development and for his political views. His first independent poem collections - "Lelek srebra" ("Cry of Silver") and "Medal" carry the themes of love and political disillusionment and are charged with pain and suffering. Here we find some of his most famous poems - "An Everyday Lamentation," "Prayer from the Dungeon," and "Vivijani". The shift from sentimentality to thoughtfulness is visible in his following works - "The Car on the Promenade", "The Miserable Bell" and "The Thirsty Stone at the Well." After Paris, the bohemian Ujević lived in many Croatian towns, translating from a number of languages. In addition to writing poetry, he also wrote essays, feuilletons and studies on local and foreign authors.



Antun Branko Šimić



POET

(November 18th, 1898 Drinovci - May 2nd, 1925 Zagreb)

3

FIELD: 88

*T*his single poem collection "Transformations" introduced new worlds and new paths to Croatian poetry. He was the editor of the magazines "Vijavica" ("Blizzard") and "Charge".

Because he was specially informed about the developments in modern European literature, he was able to question - critically and without mercy - the many values and great people of Croatian literature. All his life he fought with incurable tuberculosis, so his own work was imbued with his own tragedy and an icy calm of a man sentenced to death. Some of his poems were: "Warning", "Return", "Love", "Poets"...





Rudolf Fizir

AIRCRAFT DESIGNER

(January 13th, 1891 Ludbreg - November 11th, 1960 Zagreb)



FIELD: 48



During his lifetime, he built a total of 18 aircraft and was rewarded for his planes with numerous awards. He constructed some of his models into hydro airplanes and he achieved great success with the aircraft Fizir FN, a double-winged plane with two seats and dual controls. It was used as a school plane even 30 years after World War II. Fizir also constructed parachutes, and during World War II he worked in Zagreb, where he taught aircraft design at the Faculty of Engineering. He later worked at the Institute of Industrial Research in Zagreb.



Janko Holjac

ARCHITECT AND THE MAYOR OF ZAGREB

(December 17th, 1865 Zagreb. - July 28th, 1939 Zagreb)



Holjac studied architecture in Vienna and upon his return to Croatia he constructed and restored a number of churches (Jesuit Church and Monastery in Palmotićeve Street, the church in Plaško and the parish church in Nevinac) in addition to building many residential and public buildings. He served two terms as a representative of the city of Zagreb from 1904 to 1910. In March 1910 he was appointed to the position of Mayor of Zagreb, a position he held until 1917. He was also a member of Parliament from 1914 to 1918. He was a member of the HAZU (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts).



Lovro Matačić



COMPOSER AND CONDUCTOR

(February 14th, 1899 Sušak - January 4th, 1985 Zagreb)



As early as the age of nine he became a member of the famous Vienna Boys Choir. In Vienna he studied the piano, organ and conducting. He began his artistic career as an opera accompanist in Cologne, and then conducted in Osijek, Novi Sad, Ljubljana, Belgrade, Riga and Zagreb. In 1933 he conducted the Vienna Symphony and the setup the “Boris Godunov”, piece in Paris in 1939. After a rich international career in 1964 he became Chief Conductor of the Zagreb Philharmonic Orchestra. Along with performances throughout the world, he was also making records for the largest record companies. He is the best Croatian conductor of all time, one of the world’s most respected interpreters of the music of Wagner and Bruckner. It was mostly due to his efforts that the Dubrovačke ljetne igre (Dubrovnik Summer Festival) was created and rose to the status of an internationally important cultural event. Privately he was also engaged in educational work, occasionally composed and left the foundation, “Lovro and Lilly Matačić”, which helps young conductors as his legacy.



Mirko Rački

PAINTER

(October 13th, 1879 Novi Marof - July 21st 1982 Split)



Mirko Rački attended the teaching school in Zagreb and began to study drawing with professor Rogulj. With the help of

patrons he travelled to Vienna and then to Prague, where he began doing serious artistic work. At the time of World War I he held an exhibition in England where he had great success. He illustrated the epic “Death of Smail-aga Čengić” by Mažuranić at the request of the Central Croatian Cultural and Publishing Society. He also illustrated Dante’s “Divine Comedy”. He painted frescos and paintings of the Osijek Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul. He was the director of the Modern Gallery in Zagreb, and held exhibitions in many European cities.



Eugen Kumičić

WRITER AND POLITICIAN

(January 11th, 1850 Brseč - May 13th, 1904 Zagreb)



Eugen Kumičić was a child of landowners and merchants and was at first educated privately by the pastor in Brseč before attending secondary school in Rijeka

which he completed with the highest grades, thus earning the teachers’ praise. He began studying medicine in Prague and then continued education in the fields of history, geography and philosophy in Vienna. He worked at the Gymnasium in Split and Zadar, where he began taking an interest in literature. He was also interested in politics and was a follower of the views of Ante Starčević. He was a leader of the so-called Čista stranka prava (Pure Party of Rights) and a member of the Croatian Parliament, where he fought against the Hungarian policy of supremacy. His essay “About a Novel”, written under the influence of Zola, earned him the reputation of a pioneer of naturalism in Croatian literature. He wrote novels, short stories, plays, articles and essays. The most famous works: “Surprised Wedding Party”, “Olga and Lina”, “Conspiracy of Zrinski and Frankopani”, “Jelka’s Basil”...



Menci Klement Crnčić

PAINTER

(April 3rd, 1865 Bruck an der Mur, Austria - November 9th, 1930 Zagreb)



FIELD: 19A

*M*e studied painting at the Academy in Vienna and continued to do so in Munich. He opened a private painting school in 1903 with Bela Csikos, which first grew into the Higher School of Arts and Crafts and later to the Academy in Zagreb. He was a professor at the Academy from 1907 to 1930. As a painter he held exhibitions in Zagreb, Vienna, Opatija, Budapest and Osijek. He was an accomplished landscape painter and was the artist in Croatian history who painted marinas.



Vjenceslav Novak

WRITER

(September 11th, 1859 Senj - September 20th, 1905 Zagreb)



FIELD: 67

*M*e entered the world of literature as a student by writing poems, but he achieved literary recognition through his short stories and especially his novels. He was the most prominent Croatian writer of realism and was called the Croatian Balzac. He was the first in Croatian literature to introduce social issues associated with metropolitan life. So his stories "Into Ooze", "Insatiability and Poverty", "From Metropolitan Underground," depict the life of the urban poor and poor students. In the novel "The Last Stipančići" he masterfully depicted the fate and degradation of individuals and entire families from small and remote coastal towns. He died young, of tuberculosis, crushed by numerous family problems and hard work.





Eduard Slavoljub Penkala

INVENTOR

(April 20th, 1871 Liptovský Mikuláš, Slovakia - February 5th, 1922 Zagreb)



*A*fter completing his studies at the Universities of Vienna and Dresden, he graduated from the Royal Institute of Technology in Dresden, and after marriage chose Zagreb as the residence of his family and settled on King Tomislav Square, where he opened his first shop. His work includes 70-80 inventions in the fields of mechanics, chemistry, physics and aeronautics. His most famous invention is certainly the first mechanical pencil - "penkala". Among other inventions we should mention the pen, laundry detergent, rotating toothbrush, water bottle, insecticide, and he invented the first two-seater aircraft, the final invention being the culmination of his work and success. Penkala fountain pens and pens are exported to more than seventy countries worldwide and the factory which had 300 workers in 1911 increased its number of employees to 800. It can be said that in the period between 1912 and 1926 was one of the largest stationery factories in the world.



Monument to the victims of Bleiburg and the Way of the Cross of 1945



*T*t was erected by Croats from Croatia and abroad on June 20th, 1994. The monument is the work of sculptor Augustin Filipović.





Ante Kovačić

WRITER

(June 6th, 1854 Oplaznik - December 10th, 1889 Zagreb)



A violent temper, an inflexible radical, a polemicist who dared to question the largest literary Croatian minds of his time. He was a gifted son of a poor farmer and was initially educated with the help of the village priest and later in Zagreb by Dean Tomo Gajdek. He graduated from the Faculty of Law. He was an outspoken member of the Croatian Party of Rights and the follower of the ideas of Ante Starčević. He married very young and had six children. His most famous work of Croatian realism, the novel "In the Registrar's Office". was initially published in the magazine "Wreath" but the complete book was published 22 years after his death. The autobiographical story about the education and life of the main character Ivica Kičmanović depicts the life of Croatia in the 19th century. He died with a demented mind at an early age of 35 in Stenjevec.



Vice Vukov

MUSICIAN AND MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

(August 3rd, 1936 Šibenik - September 24th, 2008 Zagreb)



*V*ice gained the title of Professor of Philosophy and Italian language and literature at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb, and also graduated from the Institute of High International Studies in Paris. His singing career was at its peak during the 1960s and early 1970s when he won all major Croatian festivals and represented the former Yugoslavia at the Eurovision Song Contest. His songs "Your country", "Bokelj Night", "Tear for the Zagorje hills" and numerous others have in some way become a national heritage. However, at the peak of his career, during the Croatian Spring, he was black-listed among fifty prominent figures from the Croatian mass movement and was forced to leave Croatia...



Gordan Lederer



CAMERAMAN AND PHOTOGRAPHER

(April 21st 1958 Zagreb - August 8th 1991 Hrvatska Kostajnica)



He was one of the first and most famous victims of Serbian aggression against Croatia. He was killed on the job, while filming the Croatian fighters in action on the hill Čukur towering over Hrvatska Kostajnica during the Serbian attacks on Pounje. He left behind a number of famous videos that illustrate the early days of the war including the retrospective mounting of the clip of his war images: "The Dawns of Banija".



Drago Ibler



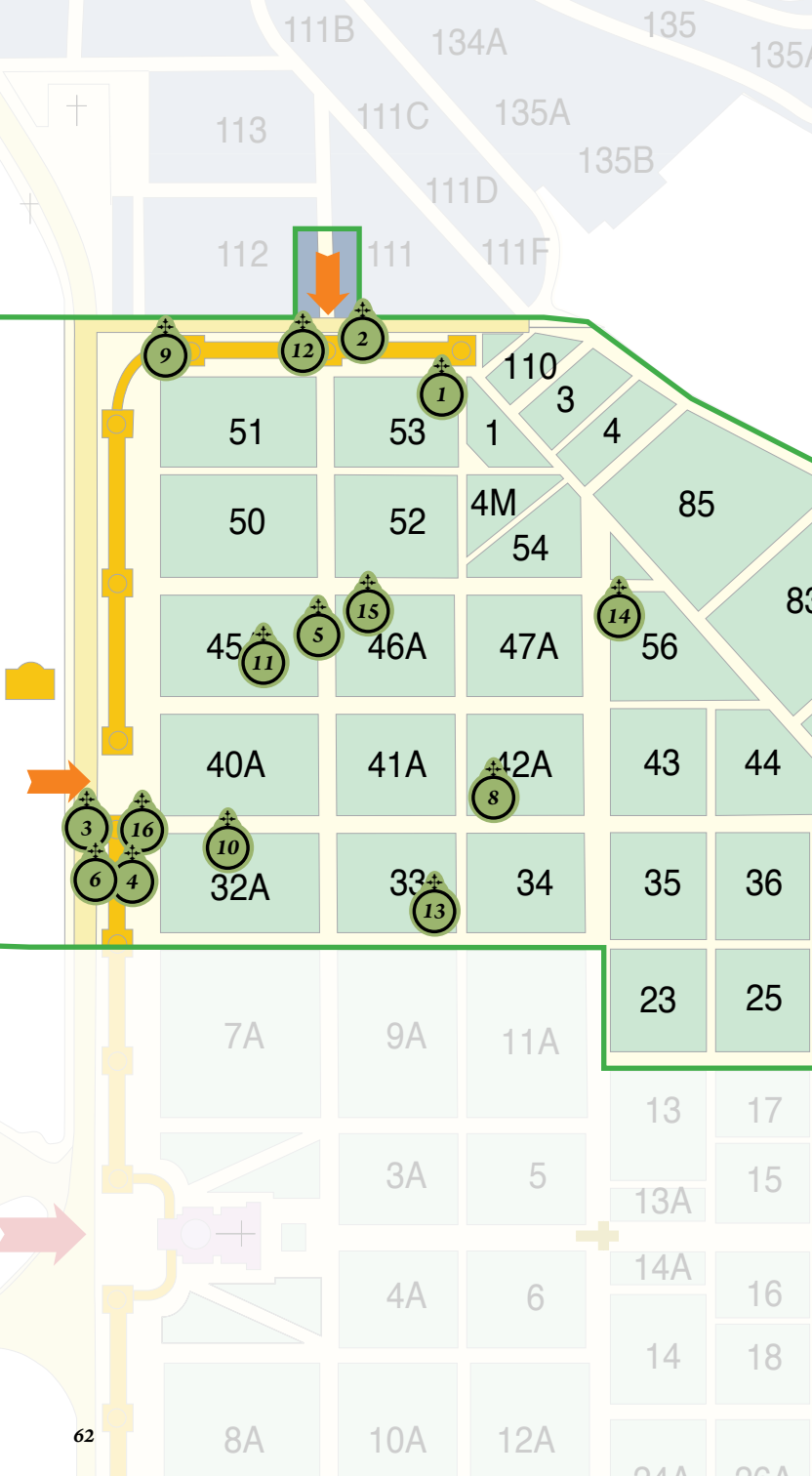
ARCHITECT

(August 14th, 1894 Zagreb - September 12th, 1964 Novo Mesto, Slovenia)

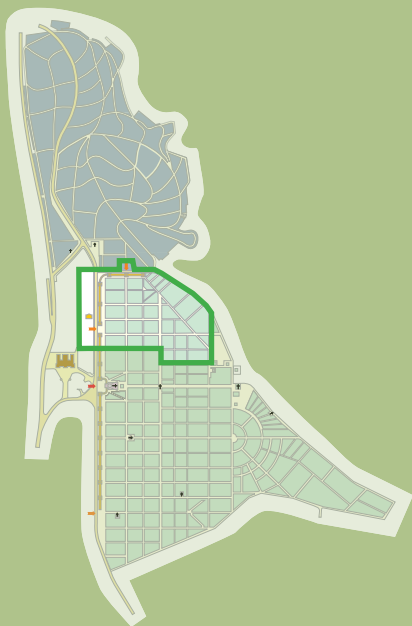


Ibler began studying architecture in Dresden, then went to Paris and joined a group of architects from the circle of Le Corbusier and L'Esprit Nouveau. He continued his studies at the State Art Academy in Berlin. With like-minded colleagues he worked on the establishment of the Zagreb School, which would take a modern approach to architecture. His social and community work led him to the position of the head of the group "Zemlja" ("Earth"). As of 1926 he worked as a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb and later at the Geneva University as a lecturer. His most famous work and a permanent trademark remains the so called "Wooden Skyscraper" in Martićeva Street. He was killed in a car accident at Novo Mesto in Slovenia.





MIROGOJ Segment IV.



- †1 ZLATKO BALOKOVIĆ
- †2 IVANA BRLIĆ MAŽURANIĆ
- †3 DRAGUTIN TADIJANOVIĆ
- †4 ANTE TOPIĆ MIMARA
- †5 DOBRIŠA CESARIĆ
- †6 IVO TIJARDOVIĆ
- †7 VLAHO PALJETAK
- †8 MARIJANA RADEV
- †9 LJERKA ŠRAM
- †10 FERDO QUIQUEREZ
- †11 ANTUN HEINZ
- †12 ROBERT FRANGEŠ MIHANOVIĆ
- †13 ICO HITREC
- †14 ANDRIJA ŠTAMPAR
- †15 MARIJA RUŽIČKA STROZZI
- †16 KREŠIMIR ČOSIĆ



Zlatko Baloković

VIOLINIST

(March 21st, 1895 Zagreb - March 29th, 1965 Venice, Italy)



FIELD: 53

*M*e was the only student of the Zagreb violin teacher Vaclav Huml who gained international fame. His technique was perfected at the Master School of the Music Academy in Vienna with Otakar Sevcik. He began

having concerts in 1913 in the various music centers of Europe and later the United States, where he later moved. They called him a violin genius and a Paganini of our time. His Guarneri violin, called the King, is kept at the Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts) in Zagreb.



Ivana Brlić Mažuranić

WRITER

(April 18th, 1874 Ogulin - September 21st, 1938 Zagreb)



Arcades

*S*he drew real attention with her novel "The Wonderful Adventures and Mishaps of Apprentice Hlapić". Her best work however is considered to be a book of stories called "The Tales from Long Ago" (1916), a work containing the motifs of mythological wisdom of ordinary folk, inspired by Slavic mythology. Characters such as Kosjenka, Regoč, Stribor, Palunko, Potjeh and Malik Tintilinić are the embodiment of human moral characteristics and emotions like fidelity, love and kindness. She was nominated for the Nobel Prize on two occasions (in 1931 and 1938). She is often called the Croatian Andersen and Croatian Tolkien, so it can be said she stands alongside the greats of children's literature. Her works were translated into all major languages.



Dragutin Tadijanović



POET

(November 4th, 1905 Rastušje, Slavonski Brod - June 27th, 2007 Zagreb)



Arcades

He was the most long-lived Croatian poet and literary bard. Tadijanović published his first poem at the age of 17, and during his century long life he published more than 500 poems in twenty collections. During his life he experienced many honors, and was considered a “poet-institution”. Instead of compliance to any stream, his simple words opted for intimate and indigenous themes. His vocabulary is simple and selective, his style anecdotal and lapidary, formed by the influence of the Bible, folk songs, and Šimić, Leopardi and Holderlin. His books of poetry and his poems have been translated into twenty languages. Poem collections: “Ashes of the heart”, “Childhood Days”, “Silver Flute,” “Collected Poems”, “My Childhood,” “The Sea in Myself”. Poems: “Long Into the Night, the White Winter Night”, “I carry all The Bags and I’m not an Ass,” “When I am no Longer Here”..



Ante Topić Mimara



COLLECTOR, PAINTER AND PHILANTHROPIST

(April 7th, 1898 Korušce, Dalmatinska Zagora - January 30th, 1987 Zagreb)



Arcades

He donated more than 3700 works of art situated on Zagreb's Roosevelt Square in the museum,

which carries the donor's name, as a gift to his homeland and the Croatian people. He was a painter, an accomplished restorer and collector. He initially lived and began collecting antiques in Rome, where he studied painting. He would later use this knowledge in the restoration of numerous works of art which he purchased worldwide. During World War II he lived in Paris and Berlin. For Mimara it was a time of hard work and concern for the conservation and protection of extremely valuable and quite numerous collections of art. Antwerp and Morocco are just some of the stations which were temporary shelters for collections constantly enriched with new works by Raphael, Velasquez, Rubens, Rembrandt, Renoir, Egyptian and Mesopotamian plastic, a rich collection of Chinese art and thousands of other valuable items.





Dobriša Cesarić

POET

(January 10th, 1902 Slavonska Požega - December 18th, 1980 Zagreb)



FIELD: 45A



Cesarić was one of the most prominent Croatian poets and the founder of modern Croatian poetry. He was the creator and editor of numerous magazines. His first collection of poems "Lyrics" was awarded as the best poem collection of the year. His poem "The Trumpeter of Seine" also received a recognition, so his verses were already a part of the anthologies of poetry in German and French, as well as in the anthology of World poetry "Poeti del mondo". Poems: "Waterfall", "The Suburban Ballad", "Little Café", "The Hours of Doubt, the Hours of Pain" etc. Cesarić is a poet writing about the beauty of life, a poet of the town, love and human sympathy and connecting different generations, an aesthete who grew and perfected his own style.

Ivo Tijardović

COMPOSER

(May 18th, 1895 Split - March 19th, 1976 Zagreb)



Arcades



Tijardović was a Croatian composer, theater director and organizer, a graduate actor and stage designer, the author of the popular operetta "Little Floramy" and "The Split Aquarelle", which depict the ambiance of the town of Split between the two world wars. His began his artistic career in the Split Theater, where he worked on all sorts of different tasks, only to later become the director of the Opera Theatre and the first manager of the Croatian National Theatre in Zagreb, as well as the director of the Državni simfonijski orkestar (State Symphony Orchestra). His composing relied on folk and national musical expression, especially from the region of Dalmatia. He was a longtime president of the Udruženje hrvatskih skladatelja (Association of Croatian Composers).

Vlaho Paljetak



CROATIAN CHANSONNIER AND COMPOSER

(August 7th, 1893 Dubrovnik - October 2nd, 1944 Zagreb)



FIELD: 27

*M*e graduated from the teacher's college in Arbanasi and later worked as a teacher on the islands of Hvar and Vis, simultaneously taking singing and violin lessons, and teaching himself to play the guitar. In Split he became a member of the orchestra led by Jakov Gotovac and Ivo Tijardović. Later in his life he came to Zagreb with a desire to become an operatic tenor. As fate would have it there was a vacancy at the Zagreb Opera in the position of prompter, which became his permanent job. He performed with a guitar singing his songs and chansons, which he often both composed and wrote texts for. He wrote around 60 songs, some of which are: "Adio Mare", "Popevke sam skladao" ("I composed Songs"), "Fala" ("Thank you"), and finally "Marijana" which became popular worldwide...



Marijana Radev



OPERA SINGER

(November 21st, 1913 Constanza, Romania - September 17th, 1973 Zagreb)



FIELD: 42A

*S*he came to the Croatian National Theater opera along with her brother Gregor after graduating in singing at the Zagreb Conservatory (taught by professor Rajzer) and perfecting it in Trieste, where she had her debut the year before in the role of Marina in Boris Godunov. She had memorable moments in the role of Carmen: after her performances at Covent Garden in 1955 the British critics stated that not since the time of the famous Emma Calvé had there ever been such a Carmen that fully met all the singing and acting requirements of the role.





Ljerka Šram

ACTRESS

(January 19th, 1874 Zagreb - November 29th, 1913 Zagreb)



Arcades

*Lj*erka Šram was an actress of legendary beauty, a student of Adam Mandrović and a member of the Zagreb Theatre from 1888 until her death. At first she played naive characters and later excelled in comedy. She will be remembered for her interpretations of salon and romantic characters on the stage. Her looks won her the affection of the entire male population of Zagreb and even that of the high guest Emperor Franz Joseph whose eye she allegedly caught at the opening ceremony of the Croatian National Theatre in 1895. She was the great love of the writer Milivoj Dežman.



Ferdo Quiquerez

PAINTER

(March 17th, 1845 Budapest, Hungary - January 12th, 1893 Zagreb)



FIELD: 32A

*F*erdo was a Croatian painter of French origin, educated in Zagreb (along with studying painting with Josip Franjo Mucke he also studied law), Munich and Venice. In the spirit of realism he painted historical compositions (the Arrival of Croats to the sea, The Death of Matija Gubec), panoramas (Land Gate in Zadar) and portraits (Iso Kršnjavi).



Antun Heinz



BOTANIST AND BACTERIOLOGIST

(February 15th, 1861 Zagreb - January 21st, 1919 Zagreb)

11

FIELD: 45A

After graduation and a doctorate at the Faculty of Philosophy, he began his university career at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb as the assistant to first professor of botany Bohuslav Jiruš, after whose departure he was given tenure. According to the idea of professor Jiruš he founded the Botanički vrt (the Zagreb Botanical Gardens). He was an expert in the field of plant anatomy and bacteriology, especially researching the flora of mosses and ferns. A street in Zagreb was named after him.



Robert Frangeš Mihanović

SCULPTOR

(October 2nd, 1872 Srijemska Mitrovica - January 12th, 1940 Zagreb)

12

Arcades

He perfected his skills in Paris where he became friends with A. Rodin. He was a teacher at the School of Crafts in Zagreb and a professor of sculpture at the Umjetnička akademija (Art Academy). He was also one of the founders and organizers of artistic life in Zagreb at the turn of the 19th and the 20th century. His medals and plaques with figurative and animalistic motifs (Hercules the Bull, Wine-growers, The Digger) marked the beginning of Croatian medal-making. His most monumental work is the equestrian statue of King Tomislav, placed in 1947 in Zagreb in front of the main train station. He also carved tombstones, at the cemetery in Varaždin and at Mirogoj.





Ico Hitrec

SOCCER PLAYER

(April 13th, 1911 Zagreb - October 11th, 1946 Zagreb)



FIELD: 33



One of the best soccer players from Zagreb of all time. He played the center forward and was famous for his excellent dribbling and powerful kick. After playing for HAŠK (Croatian Academic Sports Club) he played for FC Grasshoppers in Zurich from 1931 to 1932. The most prestigious European sports magazine "Kicker" selected him as one of the best eleven players in Europe of that time. At the first soccer game held under electric lights in Zagreb in 1931, playing for the Zagreb team against the Madrid team, he managed to score two goals against the famous goalkeeper Ricardo Zamora. He was one of seven Croatian players who boycotted the Yugoslav national team at the World Championships in 1930 due to the relocation of the national Soccer association from Zagreb to Belgrade.



Andrija Štampar

DOCTOR

(September 1st, 1888 Drenovac near Pleternice - June 26th, 1958 Zagreb)



FIELD: 56



He graduated in medicine in Vienna. Štampar is credited for the reform of teaching at the Zagreb Faculty of Medicine, the establishment of the College of Nurses and the Faculty of medicine in Rijeka. He also founded the Škola narodnog zdravlja (School of Public Health) in Zagreb, becoming its director in 1945. That same year he became a professor at the Faculty of medicine and rector of Zagreb University. He was selected as the first president of the World Health Organization, elected in 1948. At the seventh session of the WHO he received the highest international award for achievements in social medicine - a medal and an award of the Leonard Bernard Foundation.

Marija Ružička Strozzi



ACTRESS

(August 3rd, 1850 Litovel, Czech Republic - September 27th, 1937 Zagreb)

15

FIELD: 46A

She was one of the greatest Croatian actresses excelling in tragedies. She starred all across Croatia and in many European cities, not forgetting the words of Josip Juraj Strossmayer "Carry our native word as far as you can". When her son Tito wanted to leave Zagreb prior to World War I and build a career in Vienna, it shocked her so much that she wrote him a letter saying: "Tito, you, a Croatian, are going to leave your homeland so recklessly?". She appeared on stage even in her eighties. Her image was immortalized in the ceremonial curtain "The Croatian Revival" by Vlaho Bukovac. She was the only actress to have had her bust placed in the National Theatre in Zagreb during her lifetime.



Krešimir Ćosić



BASKETBALL PLAYER AND DIPLOMAT

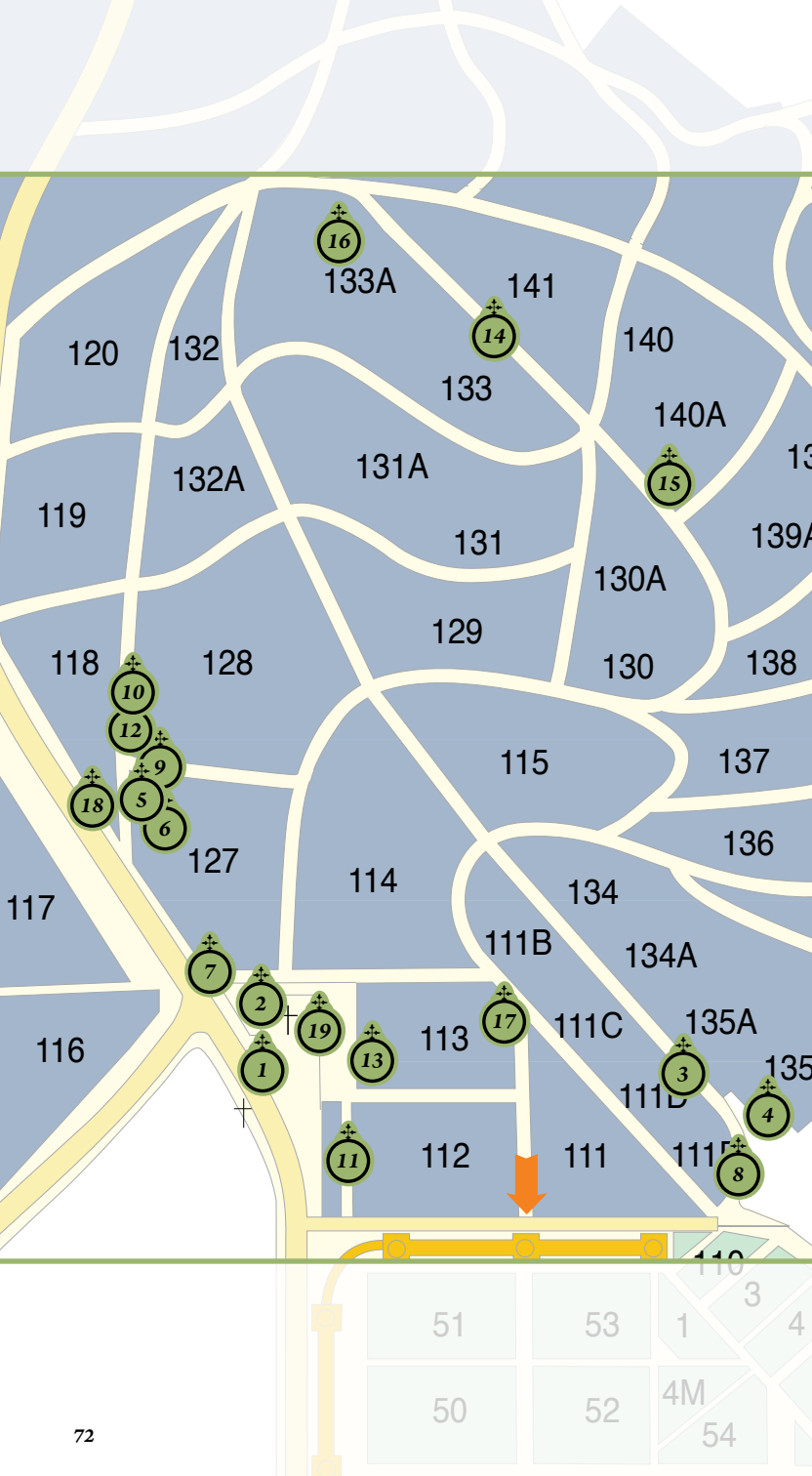
(November 26th, 1948th Zagreb - May 25th, 1995 Baltimore, USA)

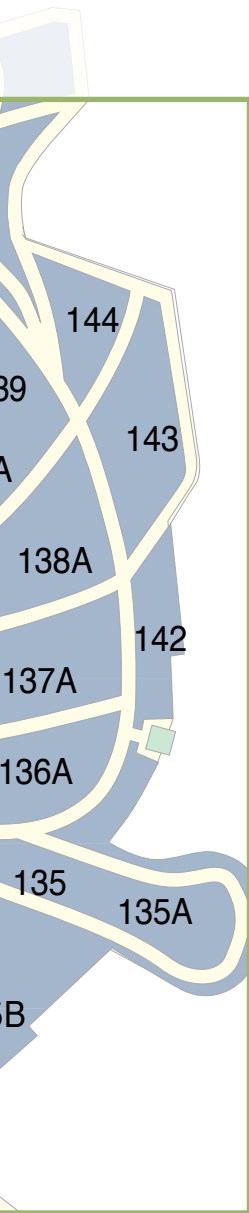
16

Arcades

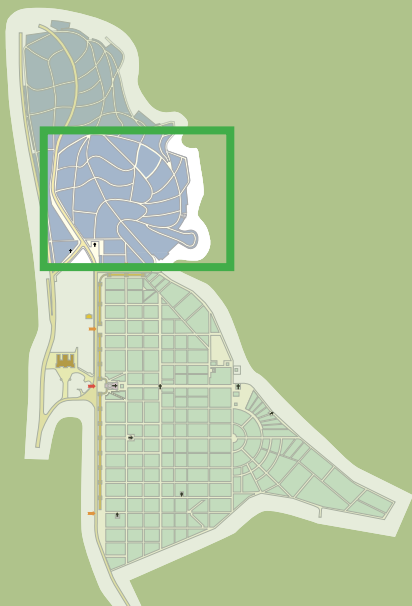
Krešimir Ćosić was one of the true legends of Croatian basketball and a basketball coach. He began his career in Zadar, where he won his first championship trophy at the age of 17 with his team "Zadar". He holds the record for most appearances in the national team of former Yugoslavia and also played and coached numerous Croatian and foreign clubs. In 1996 he was enlisted into the prestigious Basketball Hall of Fame, as only the third non-American. He won three Olympic medals - one gold and two silvers, and as many as 11 medals from world and European championships. After Croatian independence (1992) he worked in the diplomatic service as Minister Counselor in the United States. He died prematurely of lymphoma cancer, at the age of 47.







MIROGOJ Segment V.



- ✦1 THE MONUMENT VOICE OF CROATIAN VICTIMS - WALL OF PAIN
- ✦2 THE GRAVE OF THE NATIONAL HEROES OF NOB (NATIONAL LIBERATION WAR)
- ✦3 RUDOLF PEREŠIN
- ✦4 SINIŠA GLAVAŠEVIĆ
- ✦5 DRAŽEN PETROVIĆ
- ✦6 ENA BEGOVIĆ
- ✦7 EDO MURTIĆ
- ✦8 MATIJA LJUBEK
- ✦9 ANDRIJA MAUROVIĆ
- ✦10 VLADIMIR RUŽDJAK
- ✦11 VANJA RADAUŠ
- ✦12 VILIM SVEČNJAK
- ✦13 VLADIMIR NAZOR
- ✦14 ŽARKO DOLINAR
- ✦15 JOSIP PALADA
- ✦16 BRANKO ZEBEC
- ✦17 IVICA ŠERFEZI
- ✦18 VJEKOSLAV ŠUTEJ
- ✦19 VEČESLAV HOLJEVAC

The monument Voice of Croatian Victims - Wall of Pain



The monument was erected on October 4th, 2004 and is dedicated to Croatian soldiers and civilians killed during the Serbian aggression against Croatia (1990 - 1995). It is inscribed with the names of 13,500 victims of the war. The creator of the monument is the famous Croatian Dušan Džamonja.



The Grave of the National Heroes of NOB

*(the struggle to free Yugoslavia during WWII
and win independence)*



*T*t was erected in 1950 and is the work of the sculptor Đuro Kavurić. The opening ceremony was led by Milovan Dilas. But it is not only the partisan war heroes who are buried in the tomb but also some of the prominent personalities of the labor movement of Yugoslavia. The monument was blown up by an unknown perpetrator on February 1st, 2001, but it was not severely damaged. Among the most prominent individuals buried inside are Croatian anti-fascists, such as Rade Končar, Josip Kraš, Đuro Salaj, Vojo Kovačević and the prominent mayor of Zagreb Većeslav Holjevac.





Rudolf Perešin

CROATIAN AIR FORCE PILOT

(March 25th, 1958 Gornja Stubica - May 2nd, 1995)



FIELD: 111 D



He decided to leave the JNA (Yugoslav National Army) on October 25th 1991 and join in defending Croatia not wanting to shoot at his own people. He therefore decided to escape to Austria with his military plane, the MIG 21. Aware of the riskiness of the planned venture he planned his escape to the slightest detail. He managed to fly to Klagenfurt where he successfully landed his unarmed aircraft. With this patriotic act he gave a serious moral and political blow to the aggressor army and its aviation while he gave Croatian citizens a sense of immense pride, defiance and growth of national consciousness during the most critical days of the war. He was killed in operation "Flash" in 1995 and was posthumously promoted to the rank of staff General.



Siniša Glavašević

JOURNALIST

(November 4th, 1960 Vukovar - November 20th, 1991 Vukovar)



FIELD: 135 B



He was a publicist, prose writer and journalist. Glavašević was born in Vukovar, where he finished elementary school and high school before moving to Sarajevo to study comparative literature and librarianship at the faculty. He was the editor of the Croatian Radio Vukovar and a war correspondent. Upon the occupation of Vukovar and its capture by the aggressor army and chetniks he was taken from the Vukovar hospital on November 19th 1991 and all trace of him was lost... His body was exhumed from the mass grave Ovčara and identified, so it is assumed that he was killed the same day he was taken. His story collection "Tales from Vukovar" was published posthumously in 1992. His probably most famous essay was "A Tale of a Town" which was also translated into English.

Dražen Petrović



BASKETBALL PLAYER

(October 22nd, 1964 Šibenik - June 7th, 1993 Ingolstadt, Germany)



*F*ollowing in his brother's footsteps, he became familiar with basketball and his passion quickly grew into a fanatical devotion to the game.

When he was only 16 years old he became a player of "Šibenka" and when he was only 18 years old became a part of the National team of former Yugoslavia. In 1984 he participated in the Olympics for the first time and won the first of three Olympic medals. Wearing "Cibona's" jersey he became the European champion twice. Madrid club "Real" brought him into their ranks prior to his transfer to the NBA where he became one of the top European professionals playing for the Portland Trail Blazers and the New Jersey Nets leaving behind him a great legacy. He was killed in a car accident on July 7th, 1993, on the highway in the German town of Ingolstadt, one day after his last appearance in the Croatian national team's jersey at the qualifying tournament for the European Championship in Wroclaw.





Ena Begović

ACTRESS

(July 8th, 1960 Split - August 15th, 2000 Splitska on the Island of Brač)



FIELD: 127

Ena Begović began her career as an extra in the film "Occupation in 26 Pictures" and her first significant role came in the film "The Fall of Italy" in 1981. However, the theater stage was the prime source of her fame and recognition. She was a champion of the Croatian National Theater for 16 years and played more than 20 leading roles, including Desdemona, Countess Nera, Baroness Castelli, Teuta, Anna Karenina and others. A series of major achievements followed in her performances of domestic and foreign authors, from Greek tragedy, through Shakespeare to Strindberg, Ibsen, Zagorka and Krleža. She received numerous awards and recognitions during her rich 20 year career... She tragically died in a car accident in 2000 on the island of Brač. She will be remembered as one of the most beautiful Croatian actresses and a woman of exceptional sensuality and great charisma.



Edo Murtić

PAINTER

(May 4th, 1921 Velika Pisanica - January 3rd, 2005 Zagreb)



FIELD: 127

He attended the Trade School in Zagreb, later enrolling into the Academy, along with attending a course held by P. Dobrović in Belgrade, after which he continued his studies in Zagreb, with Ljubo Babić. In Canada and the United States, where he spent a year in 1951, he became familiar with the current trends of abstract expressionism. He founded the group "Mart" in 1956. He had more than 300 solo exhibitions at home and abroad. His paintings are found in some of the most important museums of the world. He received many international awards, was a member of the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Croatian Helsinki Committee. He was named an honorary citizen of Bjelovar and lived mostly in Zagreb and Vrsar.



Matija Ljubek



KAYAKER

(November 22nd, 1953 Belišće - October 12th, 2000 Valpovo)



FIELD: 111 E

*M*atija Ljubek was one of the best canoeists of all time and the owner of four Olympic medals - gold and bronze medals at the Olympic Games in Montreal in 1976 and gold and silver medals at the Los Angeles games in 1984. His treasury of medals includes as many as 300 medals from various competitions. His tragic death (he was killed by his brother-in law in his house in Valpovo) came at a time when he was performing the duties of director of multi-sport activities of the Hrvatski olimpijski odbor (Croatian Olympic Committee) and the Head of Mission of the Croatian Olympic Committee at the Olympic Games in Sydney.



Andrija Maurović



PAINTER, COMIC ARTIST AND ILLUSTRATOR

(March 29th, 1901 Muo, Montenegro - September 2nd, 1981 Zagreb)



FIELD: 127

*M*aurović attended the Gymnasium in Dubrovnik, where he did not excel in his studies, but was soon noticed for his talent in drawing.

On the advice of Ivo Vojnović he enrolled into the Academy of Fine Arts in Zagreb, where he made a living by making illustrations for posters, magazines and books. As the rules of the Academy did not approve such behavior Maurović fell out of grace and abandoned his studies, devoting himself entirely to illustrations in newspapers and magazines. His comics were influenced by the then popular western movies, so he created a whole gallery of characters that will appear again in several of his comic books: the righteous and mysterious Black Rider, the wandering poet Mysterious Death and the lovable stubborn old man Old Cat. In his twilight years he abandoned the classic comic book and devoted himself to the biblical and erotic themes and motifs. He is often called the Father of Croatian comics.





Vladimir Ruždjak

OPERA SINGER

(September 21st, 1922 Zagreb - October 9th, 1987 Zagreb)

10

FIELD: 128

His forty-year long career was divided between the towns of Zagreb and Hamburg, where he earned the title of chamber singer. At the Zagreb Opera he stood out as a bel canto singer. His performances of Verdi's characters are included in the very top of Croatian music reproductions and his performance of Nikola Šubić Zrinjski became legendary. He was engaged in directing opera and was a superb interpreter of songs, and also worked as a composer.



Vanja Radauš

SCULPTOR

(April 29th, 1906 Vinkovci - April 24th, 1975 Zagreb)

11

FIELD: 112

Radauš studied sculpture at the Academy, where he was given tenure in 1945. He held many group exhibitions in Croatia and abroad. In his first creative period he was influenced by Rodin and Bourdelle. In 1936 he made a series of drawings called "Dance Macabre". He participated in the NOB in World War II. He also published two books of collected poems. He is known for his statue The Discus Thrower situated at Maksimir in Zagreb and the statue of Petrica Kerempuh at the Dolac market. Tragically, he committed suicide in 1975.



Vilim Svečnjak



PAINTER

(July 12th, 1906 Zagreb - June 3rd, 1993 Zagreb)

12

FIELD: 128

Vilim Svečnjak studied sculpture at the Academy in Zagreb and graduated in painting. He was a member of the art group „Zemlja“ ("Earth") from 1934 to 1935. He had solo exhibitions in Čakovec, Zadar, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Rome, Milan... He left behind a rich work of paintings, drawings, prints and ceramics. He was also the graphical editor of the „Enciklopedija“ ("Encyclopedia"), stage designer, museologist and art critic. He gave the city of Zagreb a total of 842 works (paintings, drawings, prints, collages) by Contract of Gift.



Vladimir Nazor



WRITER

(May 30th, 1876 Postira, Brač - June 19th, 1949 Zagreb)

13

FIELD: 113

With his numerous verses and an abundance of prose Nazor immensely enriched Croatian literature. He was educated in Split and studied natural sciences in Graz and Zagreb. Although he was born in a region which used the Čakavian dialect he fell in love with the Štokavian dialect. He published "The Book on Croatian Kings" in Zadar in 1904 and at that time he also began writing Istrian sonnets. A few years later he published "Veli Jože", a book which is the best proof of his great talent and later he also wrote "Pjesme ljuvene", "Intimacy" and "Utva zlatokrila", "Brundo the Bear" and "Stoimena". In 1939 he published "Loda the Shepherd" and "Dedek Kajbumščak".





Zarko Dolinar

TABLE TENNIS PLAYER, SCIENTIST AND COLLECTOR

(July 3rd, 1920 Koprivnica - March 9th, 2003 Basel, Switzerland)



Dolinar began playing table tennis at the age of 14 and was the first Croatian to win a medal at the World Championships (Cairo 1939), as well as the first Croatian sportsman to ever win a title of world champion. He won numerous trophies and awards. He won the World Cup in 1954 in London's Wembley Stadium with his partner Vilim Haringozo, an achievement which was the crown of his career. He obtained his doctorate at the Veterinary Faculty in Zagreb and later worked at the Institute of Anatomy of the Basel Medical School. He was an associate professor at the same faculty, as well as a lecturer at the School of Dental Medicine in Zagreb. He was also awarded the title of "Righteous Among the Nations" by the state of Israel.



Josip Palada

TENNIS PLAYER AND COACH

(February 5th, 1912 Zagreb - May 3rd, 1994 Zagreb)



Palada was the member of the national team of Yugoslavia in the period between 1933 and 1956, playing in the Davis Cup in 37 times with a total of 74 matches. He was the national champion on many occasions, both individually and in doubles. In 1939 he played for the national team that won first place in the Davis Cup European zone. He won the International Championships of India, South Africa, Argentina and Denmark. The greatest success of his career was the French Open semifinal in 1938 which he lost to the American Donald J. Budge. He was the coach of the national team which won the King Gustav Cup in 1963.



Branko Zebec



SOCCER PLAYER AND COACH

(May 17th, 1929 Zagreb - September 26th, 1988 Zagreb)



M is soccer career began at the famous Zagreb club "Građanski" and later continued in Belgrade where he played for the clubs "Partizan" and "Red Star". He concluded his career in Germany where he played for the team "Alemania" in Aachen. As left forward he was celebrated for his precise long through ball and superb dribbling. He played for the selected team of Europe twice. He completed the Higher school of coaching in Cologne and became one of the most respected coaches in Germany. He won the national championship with "Bayern", the success which "Bayern" waited for 37 years. He was also the coach of "Dinamo" (Zagreb), "VFB Stuttgart", "Borussia (Dortmund)", "Eintracht" (Frankfurt) and "Hajduk" (Split).



Ivica Šerfezi



SINGER

(December 1st, 1935 Zagreb - May 29th, 2004 Zagreb)



I vica Šerfezi was a very successful singer whose career was at its peak in the 1960s. He was extremely popular in Croatia, but also in the USSR where he built a noteworthy career and earned celebrity status. In the 46 year long singing career, he had as many as 15 gold records and his records were sold in millions of copies. He was called the "Golden boy of the Croatian music scene". He was privately passionately engaged in golf and tennis. Some of his memorable songs are "Blue Eyes Shed Tears", "Roses are Red", "Ksimeroni", "Mendozino"...





Vjekoslav Šutej

CONDUCTOR

(July 31st, 1951 Rijeka - December 2nd, 2009 Zagreb)



FIELD: 118

From 1979 to 1989 he was the first conductor of the National Theatre in Split and from 1986 to 1990 the artistic director of the Hollybush Festival in New Jersey. With the increasing success of his international career he became the Music Director of the Gran Teatro Fenice in Venice and later he made his debut at the Vienna State Opera. He was chief conductor of the Zagreb Philharmonic Orchestra, the artistic director of the Dubrovnik Summer Festival and professor at the Music Academy in Zagreb. He founded the Royal Seville Symphony Orchestra and was its artistic director and principal conductor from 1990 to 1996. He conducted in various opera houses and along with classical concerts he also conducted concerts with popular opera stars of today - José Carreras, Montserrat Caballe, Diana Ross, Plácido Domingo ... He died in Zagreb, after a long and difficult struggle with leukemia.



Većeslav Holjevac

POLITICIAN AND THE MAYOR OF ZAGREB

(August 22nd, 1917 Karlovac - July 11th, 1970 Zagreb)



After World War II, from 1952 to 1962 he was the mayor of the town of Zagreb. During his term in office the town "crossed the Sava River", and he will be remembered for his daring urban operations.

He managed to resist attempts to move the Zagreb Fair to Belgrade. After the conflict with the Yugoslav political leaders and the publication of the „Deklaracija o nazivu i položaju hrvatskog jezika“ (Declaration on the Name and Position of the Croatian language”), he was excluded from the Central Committee of the Croatian Communist party in 1967. He was also president of the Matica Iseljenika Hrvatske (Croatian Heritage Foundation). He is the author of "The Croats outside Croatia" and "Notes from the Hometown." He was declared a national hero in 1951.







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