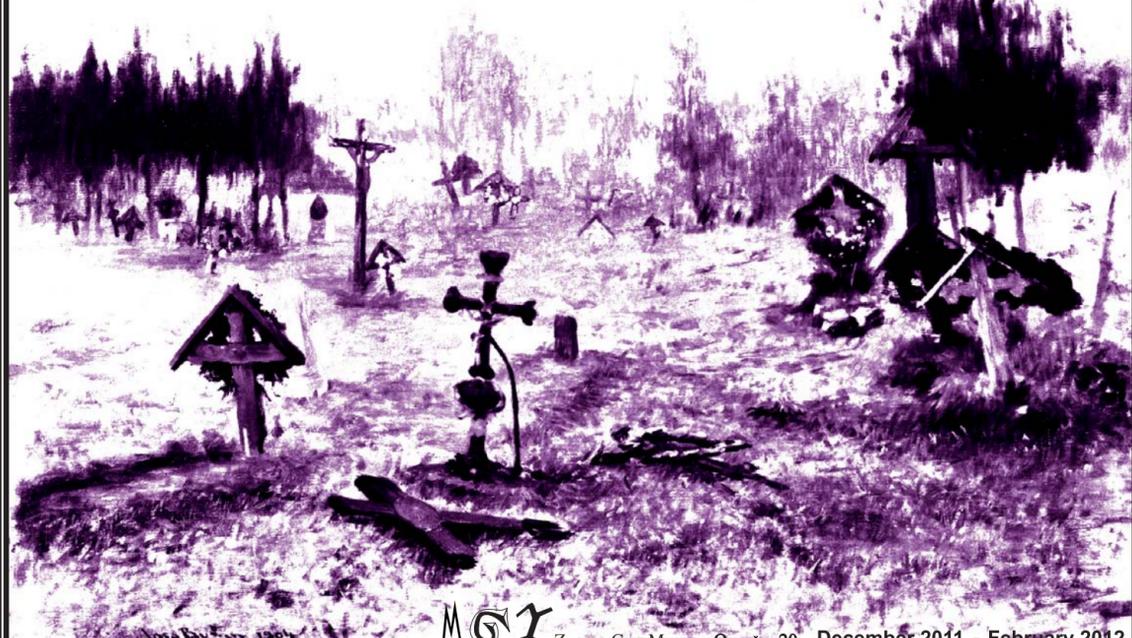


MORS PORTA VITAE - DEATH THE GATE OF LIFE

OLD ZAGREB CEMETERIES AND FUNERALS



MGZ

ZAGREB CITY MUSEUM, OPATIČKA 20 December 2011 - February 2012

The exhibition entitled **MORS PORTA VITAE - DEATH THE GATE OF LIFE / OLD ZAGREB CEMETERIES AND FUNERALS** takes as its theme death, the way of thinking about death, funerals and cemeteries during the Zagreb past. At first conceived as project providing a context for the presentation of sites at which the inhabitants of Zagreb were interred, it grew into an exhibition in which material testimonies related to death and the burial rite are shown. For this reason the exhibition has been divided into two parts.

The first part of the exhibition is structured into eight topics, and shows objects that, after a unit concerning the genesis of the model of contemporary cemeteries and Christian eschatology, exemplify actions related to death from a wider aspect: the writing of wills and receiving the sacrament of extreme unction, via the moment of death itself and accompanying actions – such as the publication of death notices or

Asuperger, placed in 1669 in the Church of St Catherine in Zagreb; the oldest extant specimens of death notices and so on.

Included in the themes of the first part of the exhibition come original objects ranging from documents and books of the early modern period (the rituals of Senj and of Rome...) and the oldest extant death registers in the parishes of Zagreb from the 18th century, as well as photographs of contemporary European and Croatian cemeteries, even a bust for a funerary monument of Jim Morrison. Then there are photographs, copies from the press, drawings, obituaries, letters of condolence and epitaphs as well as films of the funerals

presenting the funerals of some well-known Zagreb people (Gjuro Szabo, Vladimir Horvat and others), the exhumations of famed personalities of Croatian and Zagreb history (the July Martyrs of July 13, 1895), pictures of funerals in Zagreb and the immediate vicinity (Šćitarjevo), a depiction of undertakers and the organisation and decorators of graves at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries to provide a framework



for a culturological image of Zagreb and its inhabitants in the encounter with death and the pain of bereavement. In this part, a kind of exhibition tunnel through time has been created, unconcerned with precise chronology, in which the exhibits tell of the concept of death, the place of the interments and the funeral customs.



preparations of the bier – to the organisation of funerals, the actual interment and recollections of the deceased. On show, then, are: the will of Juraj Vernić of 1636; a vessel used during extreme unction that the parish priest of Remete, Matija Pavlec, had made in 1863; the farewell letter for Terezija pl. Ivančić of 1835; the facsimile *Pamjatkin* of the Church of the Transfiguration in Zagreb; a drawing for the *Castrum doloris* of the commander of the Military Frontier, Count Ivan Herbert



of Pavle Radić and Dr Đuro Basariček, who were killed in Belgrade on June 20, 1928. An endeavour has been made, by

By contrast, the objects and topic of the second part of the exhibition are clearly delimited in time and space. Just as in the first part of the exhibition the phenomenon of death is pondered with a sensitivity bordering on the intimate, so in the second part the depiction of old Zagreb graveyards is treated with formal restraint. It presents the graveyards within the space occupied by the city at the moment when, by the Imperial Patent of Franz Joseph I (1850), Zagreb said farewell to the medieval framework of law and governance and became a contemporary central European city, which, today, is practically coexistent with the zone covered by the legally protected historical urban unit – the city of Zagreb. The cemeteries in Vrapče and alongside the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Remete are at an intentional remove from that area, made so as to complete the image of the culture. Deliberately, then, from this depiction the central municipal cemetery of Mirogoj has

been omitted. This was done because the date of its opening, 1876, well nigh coincides with the time of the Imperial Patent, and partially because it and the Crematorium, provided a fairly adequate solution for the problem of burials in



Zagreb, but mainly because it is one of the most important heritage structures in the city and thus constitutes a highly demanding project, perhaps even an exhibition to itself.

This part of the exhibition starts with the earliest, prehistoric, Antique and early medieval cemeteries and graves. This includes a few graves discovered by accident during building works or in archaeological excavations. The finds of these graves give a picture of the eschatological beliefs of the inhabitants of what is today Zagreb, and also show the Antique road communications and the social conditions of the time in which they were created. The remaining cemeteries

are shown in the form of a walk through the current city. As far as this was feasible, the chronological sequence of the foundation of the parishes on Kaptol and Gradec was respected, and the occasional divergence from this principle was done for the sake of easier visitor perception of the spatial disposition of the cemeteries in these settlements. Within these topics, the histories of the parishes in the area and of the churches around which the former citizens of Zagreb were buried are given summary treatment. The sites of graves and graveyards are presented with photographic archive material, objects found during archaeological research,



funerary monuments, maps and drawings of Zagreb with the graveyards marked in, and so on. The number of exhibits in a given topic is proportional to the number of testimonies to the contents preserved, and it is sometimes visualised only via recent material.



In the Kaptol part of the cemeteries the oldest medieval archaeological finds are presented, telling of the existence of a graveyard around the Church of St Emeric on the Kaptol, funeral slabs and the disposition of graves in the cathedral, photographs of tombs and pilgrims' medals related to the Church of St Mary at Dolac, archaeological finds from Opatovina unearthed during investigations of the cemetery alongside the Church of St Francis, the Christian and Jewish cemetery in Petrova ulica, the recently investigated cemetery alongside the Church of the BVM and the Carmelite Monastery in Remete and so on.

church. Archaeological finds are also part of the thematic unit concerning the graveyard in today's Grič Park and the tombs from St Mary's Chapel on Grič. Then come a number of sites at which bodies from the Upper Town were buried, from St Catherine's via the Chapel of St Ursula all the way to the Jurjevska cemetery and the cemetery at what is today Roko's Park, from which, among other things, the funerary monument of the first rabbi of Zagreb is exhibited.

Grave sites outside the consecrated cemetery, such as family tombs and the like, are treated in the segment of the exhibition within which, through an archaeological find, a case of infanticide and an example of the interment of a suicide, are documented, the latter recorded in a special remark in the register of deaths of the Parish of St Mark.

The final unit speaks about the decline of spirituality and piety about the dead in contemporary society, giving as an example of this conclusion the degradation of the cemetery in Vrapče and the new concepts of eschatological symbolism through everyday use items.

The experience of the exhibition has been enhanced through a 55-minute sound backdrop with selected works of Croatian sacred music from the 17th to the 20th century and with authentic sound recordings of Zagreb funerals from the 1970s.

The mounting of this exhibition required not only an outstandingly professional approach, but also considerable creative and inspirational engagement from the designers.

More than 900 exhibits and museum aids collected from numerous heritage and similar institutions and religious communities and personal memorabilia indite a social and historical overview of the concept of death and the life beyond the grave of the former inhabitants of Zagreb, opening up a series of topics for future researchers into the history of the city. On the other hand, reference is made to burial and funeral customs in various phases of Zagreb history, either as cultural particularity of the Middle Ages, in which the deceased were interred in the squares around the churches, where fairs and markets were also held, or that cemeteries once existed at places that are today put to an entirely different purpose, the memory of them having been lost.



The upper town graveyards start with archaeological excavations alongside St Mark's and the irrefutable proofs that the cemetery in this place predated the Mongol invasion and the construction of the church in the mid-13th century, as well as of the continuation of the interment of the dead in this place even at the end of the 15th century, when historical sources record that shops were built alongside the



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Professional associates: Uršula Bešlić, Aleksandra Bugar, Buga Antliak, Tajana Pleše

Associates: Jacqueline Balen, Željko Demo, Ladislav Dobrica, Krešimir Galović, Miljenko Gregl, Zoran Gregl, Katarina Horvat, Branimir Jokić, Julija Koš, Ivan Mirmik, Branka Molnar, Anica Nazor, Marina Perica-Krapljanov, Zrinka Premužić, Petra Rajjić, Stjepan Razum, Želimir Škoberne, Maja Šojat-Bikić, Mira Wolf, Dubravka Zaninović-Stančec

Museological consultant: Željka Kolveshi

Educational and adult education consultant: Vesna Leine

Translation: Graham McMaster

Copy editing: Marina Čubrić

Secretariat: Kamilo Čokl, Marina Smokvina

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