



Mali nepretenciozni

**povijesno medicinski
vodič Rijekom.**

A short & unpretentious

**historical-medical
guide to Rijeka.**

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Rijeka, studenoga 2025.—Rijeka, November 2025



Sveučilište u Rijeci
University of Rijeka



MEDRI

Mali nepretenciozni povijesnomedicinski vodič Rijekom.

O 70. obljetnici Medicinskog fakulteta u Rijeci

A short & unpretentious historical-medical guide to Rijeka.

On the 70th anniversary of the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka

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Predgovor.

Nije teško voljeti Rijeku. Poslovično otvorena i pitoma, s ugodnom klimom, položajem i okruženjem, Rijeka oduvijek plijeni pažnju i privlači prolaznike i osvajače. Čak i ako smo povremeno izbirljivi, kritični prema Rijeci i nestrpljivi prema njenom toku, pred nekim epohama njene gospodarske prošlosti zastaje nam dah: slobodna luka, zapadnoeuropski kapital i investicije, inovativna moćna industrija i patenti, ceste i pruge, torpeda, brodovi, strojevi i cigaretni papir koje traži čitav svijet. Nije čudo da se o statusu Rijeke raspravljalo na globalnim mirovnim konferencijama, da su se za nju tukle vojske koje je nisu znale ni naći na karti, da ju je osvojio pjesnik i avanturist, da joj je dan status nezavisne države.

Ta se intelektualna i pasionirana dinamika Riječana morala reflektirati i na medicinu: i doista, od Cambierijeve „škrljevske bolesti” i Grossicheve penelacije jednom tinkturom, preko eradikacije bruceloze Valtera Rukavine i Dalmina osnivanja medicinskog fakulteta u argentinskom Tucumánu, sve do transplantacijske medicine Frančiškovića i Vlahovića ili virusne imunologije Jonjića, Rijeku su upisivali i upisuju među hrabre, originalne i uspješne. Ova su postignuća, po našem mišljenju, zavrijedila vodič koji će nam pomoći da se snađemo u vlastitom gradu, među brojnim lokacijama i miljokazima. No, istina i poruka koju doista želimo prenijeti značajnija je i složenija: povijest riječke medicine povijest je samo ako je ne prepoznamo na ispravan način – samo ako je ne oživimo u inspiraciju, poticaj, snagu i vrelo ideja. Na tragu je tog izazova i ova knjižica: mali dar Medicinskog fakulteta, na njegovu sedamdesetu obljetnicu, velikoj, jednoj, trajnoj Rijeci.

Goran Hauser
dekan



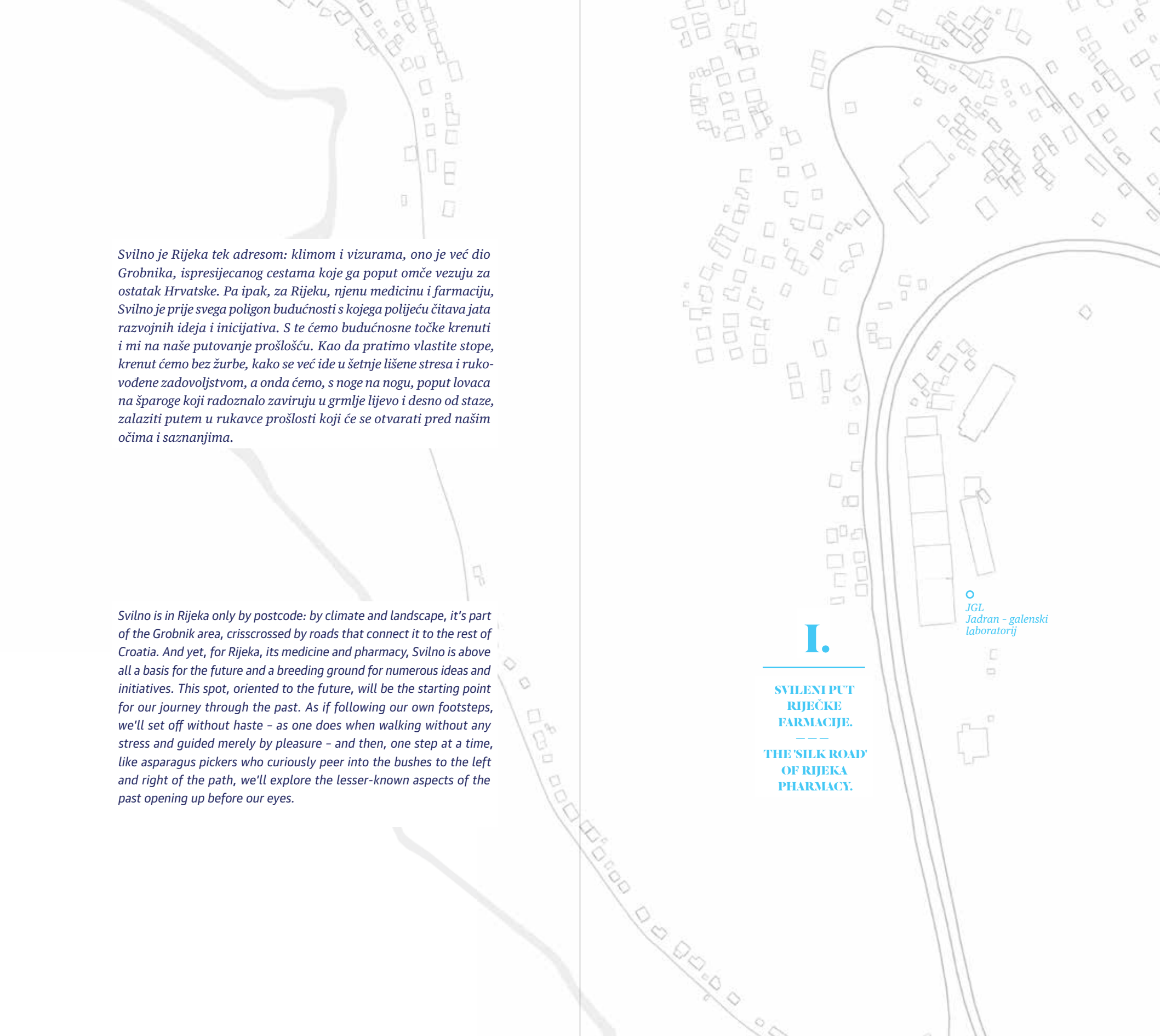
Foreword.

It's not difficult to love Rijeka. Well known for being open and cultivated, with a pleasant climate, location and surroundings, the city has always attracted the attention of passers-by and occupiers. Even if we can sometimes be rather picky and critical of Rijeka, and impatient regarding the direction it will take in the future, some periods of its economic past still manage to take our breath away. It was a free port, attracting Western European capital and investment, the home of innovative powerful industry and patents, roads and railways, torpedoes, ships, machines and cigarette paper sold worldwide. It's no wonder that the status of Rijeka was discussed at global peace conferences, that armies that could not even find it on a map fought over it, that it was occupied by a poet and adventurer, and that it was granted the status of an independent state.

The intellectual and passionately dynamic nature of the people of Rijeka has inevitably been reflected in medicine. Indeed, from Cambieri's 'Škrljevo disease' and Grossich's disinfection by applying iodine tincture with a brush, through Valter Rukavina's eradication of brucellosis and Dalma's founding of the medical faculty in Tucumán, Argentina, to the transplantation medicine of Frančišković and Vlahović, or Jonjić's viral immunology, Rijeka has been and continues to be listed among the brave, original and successful in this field. These achievements, in our opinion, deserve a guide that will help us find our way around our own city, among the numerous locations and milestones. However, the truth and message that we actually want to convey is more significant and complex: the history of Rijeka's medicine has to be recognised in the right way and revived as a source of inspiration, encouragement, strength and ideas. This booklet is our attempt to address this challenge: a small gift from the Faculty of Medicine, on its seventieth anniversary, to the great, unique and enduring city of Rijeka.

Goran Hauser
Dean





Svilno je Rijeka tek adresom: klimom i vizurama, ono je već dio Grobnika, ispresijecanog cestama koje ga poput omče vezuju za ostatak Hrvatske. Pa ipak, za Rijeku, njenu medicinu i farmaciju, Svilno je prije svega poligon budućnosti s kojega polijeću čitava jata razvojnih ideja i inicijativa. S te ćemo budućnosne točke krenuti i mi na naše putovanje prošlošću. Kao da pratimo vlastite stope, krenut ćemo bez žurbe, kako se već ide u šetnje lišene stresa i rukovođene zadovoljstvom, a onda ćemo, s noge na nogu, poput lovaca na šparoge koji radoznalo zaviruju u grmlje lijevo i desno od staze, zalaziti putem u rukavce prošlosti koji će se otvarati pred našim očima i saznanjima.

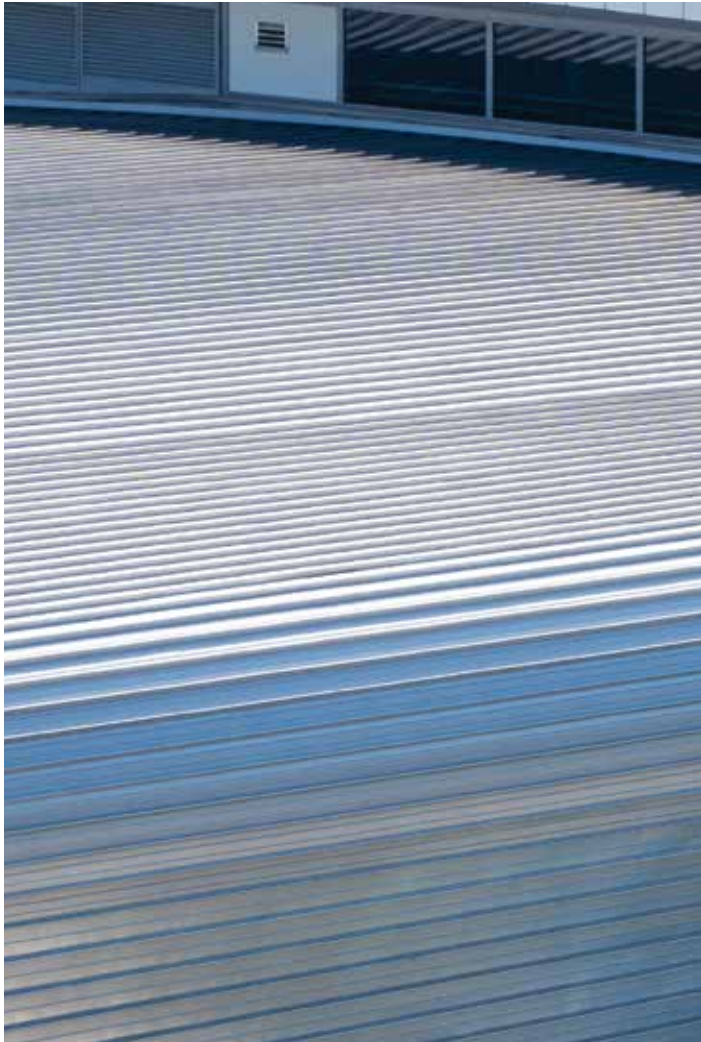
Svilno is in Rijeka only by postcode: by climate and landscape, it's part of the Grobnik area, crisscrossed by roads that connect it to the rest of Croatia. And yet, for Rijeka, its medicine and pharmacy, Svilno is above all a basis for the future and a breeding ground for numerous ideas and initiatives. This spot, oriented to the future, will be the starting point for our journey through the past. As if following our own footsteps, we'll set off without haste – as one does when walking without any stress and guided merely by pleasure – and then, one step at a time, like asparagus pickers who curiously peer into the bushes to the left and right of the path, we'll explore the lesser-known aspects of the past opening up before our eyes.

I.

SVILENI PUT
RIJEČKE
FARMACIJE.

THE 'SILK ROAD'
OF RIJEKA
PHARMACY.

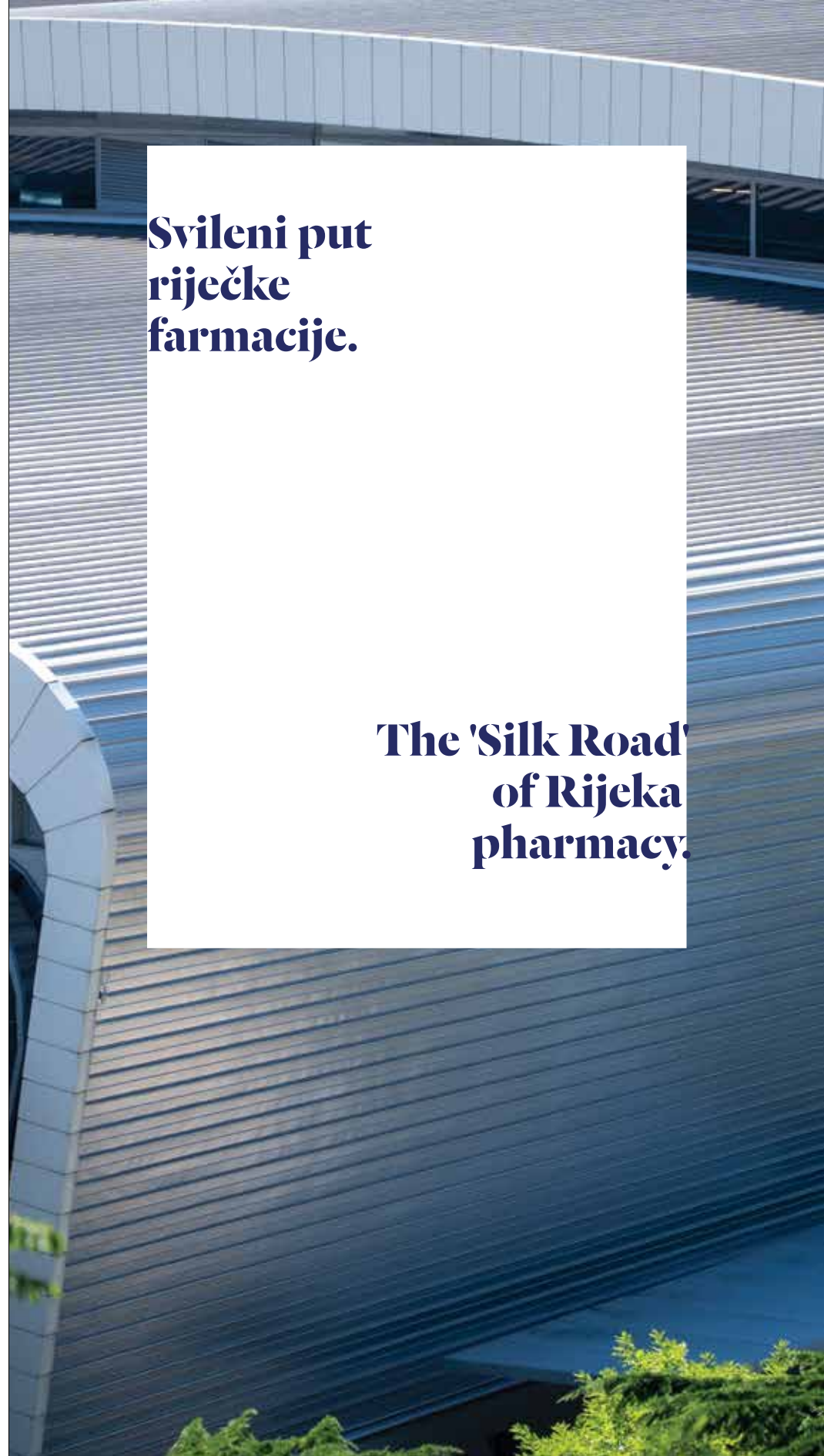
JGL
Jadran – galenski
laboratorij



I.

**Svileni put
riječke
farmacije.**

**The 'Silk Road'
of Rijeka
pharmacy.**





Riječka farmacija ne posjeduje bogatstvo tradicije i povijesne baštine kakvo, primjerice, imaju Trogir, Dubrovnik, Zadar ili Pula, čije ljekarne datiraju još iz XIII. i XIV. stoljeća. Povijest riječke farmacije slabo je istražena i o njoj se malo zna: u arhivskim izvorima spominju se tri ljekarne koje su u XVII. stoljeću djelovale u Rijeci, zanemarimo li priručne „apoteke” priučenih liječnika, travara, aromatarija starijeg vremena ili, pak, ljekarnu samostana na Trsatu kojom su upravljali franjevci.

***Godine 2015. otvoren
je u Svilnom kompleks
„Pharma Valley”,
koji neke asocira na
strukturu DNK.***

Od kraja XIX. pa sve do sredine XX. stoljeća Rijeka je doživjela jednu od svojih najznačajnijih ekspanzija. Rast broja stanovnika, razvoj cestovnog prometa, luke, industrije i trgovine rezultirao je i povećanjem broja ljekarni - njih desetak djelovalo je na riječkom području, a sve su 1947. nacionalizirane. Šezdesetih godina ujedinjene su u Narodnu ljekarnu *Jadran* ustrojenu s petnaestak filijala u gradu i užoj regiji. Izdvajanjem laboratorija ljekarne *Jadran* 14. svibnja 1991. osnovano je prvo privatno farmaceutsko dioničko društvo u Hrvatskoj *Jadran - galenski laboratorij* (JGL), koje danas slovi kao najveća farmaceutska tvrtka u Hrvatskoj u domaćem vlasništvu. Uz inovativan pristup, usmjerenost na istraživanja i razvoj proizvoda svoje je mjesto na globalnoj karti farmacije etablirala u terapijskim područjima rinolaringologije, oftalmologije i dermatologije. Godine 2015., u prisustvu premijera - kasnijeg predsjednika Republike - Zorana Milanovića, otvoren je u Svilnom kompleks „Pharma Valley”, koji neke asocira na strukturu DNK. Osnivanje studija farmacije u Rijeci 2021. činio se, stoga, kao logičan i prirodan korak, koji je poduzeo Medicinski fakultet u suradnji s Fakultetom biotehnologije i razvoja lijekova. Zanimljivo je da je ranih 1970-ih Fikret Abdić, utjecajni direktor koncerna *Agrokomerc* iz Velike Kladuše, slijedeći vlastitu viziju razvitka tvrtke od primarne proizvodnje, preko prehrambene industrije do farmaceutske industrije, o ovoj temi razgovarao s profesorima riječkoga Medicinskog fakulteta Slobodanom Marinom i **Vinkom Frančiškovićem**.

Rijeka's pharmacy doesn't boast any wealth in tradition or historical heritage like, for example, Trogir, Dubrovnik, Zadar or Pula, whose pharmacies date back to the 13th and 14th centuries. The history of Rijeka's pharmacies has been poorly researched, and little is known about it. Archival sources mention three pharmacies that operated in Rijeka in the 17th century, if we ignore the questionable 'pharmacies' of self-taught doctors, herbalists and aromatherapists of earlier times, or the Trsat monastery pharmacy run by the Franciscans.

From the late 19th to the mid-20th century, Rijeka experienced one of its most significant expansions. The growth in the population, and the development of road traffic, the port, industry and trade resulted in an increase in the number of pharmacies. There were a dozen of them in the Rijeka area, all of which were nationalised in 1947. In the 1960s, these were combined into Narodna ljekarna *Jadran* (*Jadran* People's Pharmacy), which had about fifteen branches in the city and surrounding region. The privatisation of the *Jadran* pharmacy laboratory on 14 May 1991 resulted in the first private pharmaceutical company in Croatia, the *Jadran - Galenski Laboratorij* (*Jadran* Galenic Laboratory - JGL), which today is considered the largest domestically owned pharmaceutical company in Croatia. With an innovative approach and a focus on research and product development, JGL has established itself on the global pharmacy map in the therapeutic areas of rhinolaryngology, ophthalmology and dermatology. In 2015, in the presence of the then Prime Minister - later President of the Republic of Croatia - Zoran Milanović, the 'Pharma Valley' complex was opened in Svilno, whose architecture for some is reminiscent of the structure of DNA. The launch of a pharmacy study programme in Rijeka in 2021 was therefore a logical and natural step taken by the Faculty of Medicine in cooperation with the Faculty of Biotechnology and Drug Development. It is interesting to note that in the early 1970s, Fikret Abdić, the influential director of the *Agrokomerc* group from Velika Kladuša (Bosnia and Herzegovina), following his own vision for the development of the company from primary production through the food industry to pharmaceuticals, discussed this topic with Professors Slobodan Marin and **Vinko Frančišković** of the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka.

***In 2015, the 'Pharma Valley'
complex was opened in Svilno,
whose architecture for some is
reminiscent of the structure of DNA.***

Na križanju na Orehovici nećemo skrenuti najkraćim putem prema centru Rijeke, Lujzijanom uz kanjon Rječine preko Banskih vrata (kako je to učinio Josip Bunjevac kolovoza 1848. zauzimajući Rijeku u ime bana Jelačića), već ćemo nastaviti prema jugoistoku, preko Kačjaka, do Sušaka. A Sušak će nam se, u svom najvišem dijelu, na našem putu otvoriti ponajprije kompleksom bolnice.

At the crossroads in Orehovica, we'll avoid the most direct route to the centre of Rijeka, down the historical Louisiana Road along the canyon of the River Rječina via Banska Vrata (the one taken by Josip Bunjevac in August 1848, taking over the city on behalf of Ban Jelačić), but will continue southeast, via Kačjak, to Sušak. This area, in its highest part, will open up onto the hospital complex for us.

I.

SVILENI PUT
RIJEČKE
FARMACIJE.

THE 'SILK ROAD'
OF RIJEKA
PHARMACY.

○
JGL
Jadran - galenski
laboratorij

Grobnička cesta

Kačjak

II.

SUŠAK: OD LJETNIKOVCA I BANOVINKE
BOLNICE DO BOLNICE ZA ŽENU I DIJETE.

SUŠAK: FROM THE SUMMER HOUSE
THROUGH BANOVINA HOSPITAL TO THE
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

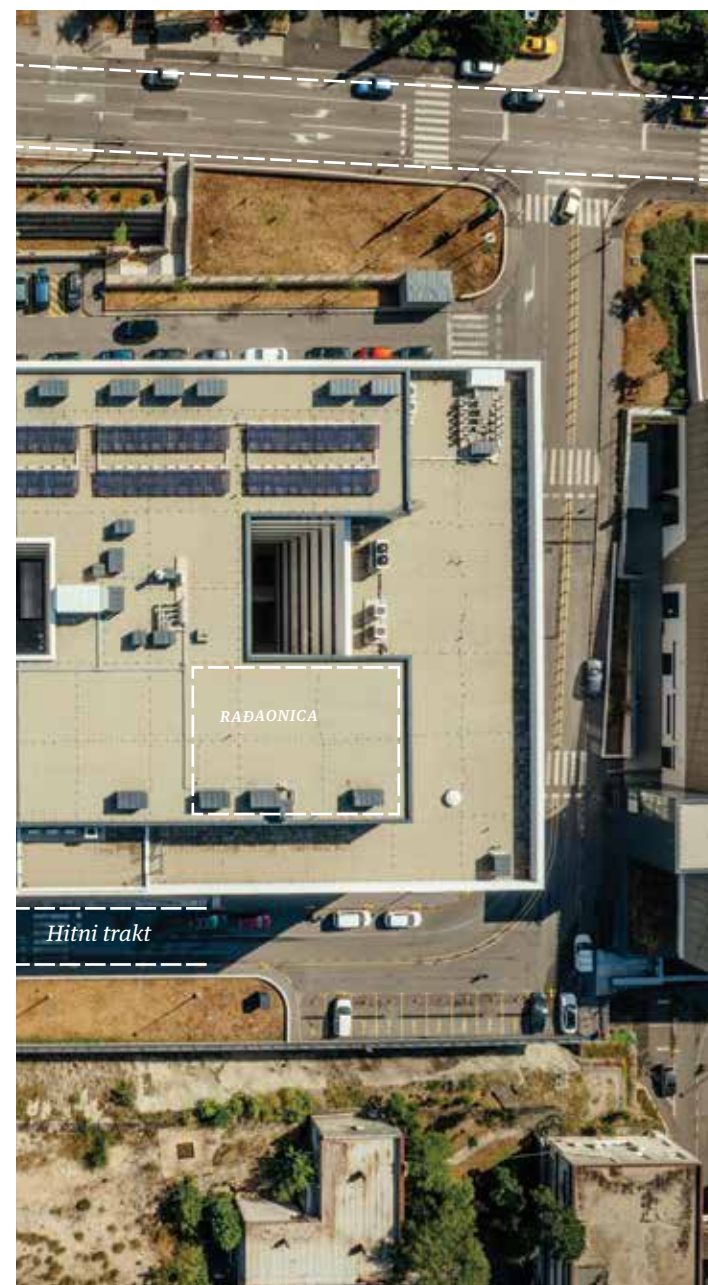
Ul. Tome Strižića



II.

**Sušak:
od ljetnikovca
i banovinske
bolnice do bolnice
za ženu i dijete.**

**Sušak: from the
summer house
through Banovina
hospital to the
hospital for women
and children.**



U XVI. stoljeću medicinske usluge i zdravstvenu skrb na području Sušaka obavljali su prvenstveno samostanski franjevci. Iako je hospicij primarno bio zamišljen kao mjesto gdje se liječe samo bolesni fratri, u vrelima se spominje da je skrb pružana i okolnom stanovništvu. Takva praksa prekinuta je objavom carice Marije Terezije iz 1758. o zabrani pružanja usluga pučanstvu. Kao drugi hospicij spominje se pavlinski, koji je služio kao ubožnica od 1780. do 1786. Ta je zgrada 1934. srušena za potrebe izgradnje „sušačkog nebodera”. (Neboder je, po izvornoj zamisli arhitekta Josipa Pičmana, 1904. - 1936., trebao izgledati kao četrnaestkatni toranj od stakla i biti „najsloženijim i najsmjelijim djelom predratne hrvatske arhitekture”, ali je, nakon tragične smrti Pičmana, dovršen u sadašnjem obliku.) Moguće je da je jedan od najstarijih hospicija/hospitola u Rijeci bio i augustinski, iz druge polovine XV. stoljeća, nedaleko crkve sv. Andrije, na području današnje Ulice Erazma Barčića.

Prvom „pravom” bolnicom na Sušaku smatra se preuređeni ljetnikovac na Krimeji, koji je sušačka općina otkupila od trgovca Sabatinija, a koji je u bolnicu prenamijenjen 1924.

sljedećih desetak godina: prenamijenjen je najprije u pansion, da bi 1936. postao hotelom *Park* na Pećinama, a poslije Domovinskog rata prvom privatnom osnovnom školom u Rijeci.

Prvom „pravom” bolnicom na Sušaku smatra se preuređeni ljetnikovac na Krimeji, koji je sušačka općina otkupila od trgovca Sabatinija, a koji je u bolnicu prenamijenjen 1924. Deset godina kasnije, radi širenja kapaciteta, iznad nekadašnjeg ljetnikovca 1934. izgrađena je nova *Banovinska bolnica kralja Aleksandra I.* (te godine ubijenog u Marseilleu), tada najmodernija na tlu Hrvatske. U duhu vremena mijenjala je nazive: od *Okružne bolnice Sušak* do *Bolnice dr. Zdravko Kučić*. Konačnom integracijom riječkih bolnica 1984. u jedinstveni *Klinički bolnički centar Rijeka* - koju je idejno pripremio puno ranije **Ivo Margan** - stvoren je moderan i sveobuhvatan zdravstveni sustav koji je unaprijedio medicinsku skrb za

The first ‘proper’ hospital in Sušak is considered to be the former summer house in Krimeja, which the Sušak Municipality purchased from the merchant Sabatini and converted into a hospital in 1924.

In the 16th century, medical services and healthcare in the Sušak area were primarily provided by the Franciscans from the monastery there. Although the hospice was primarily intended for treating sick friars, sources mention that care was also provided to the local people. This practice was discontinued by the 1758 proclamation of Empress Maria Theresa prohibiting the provision of monastic services to the population. The second hospice mentioned in the sources is the Pauline one, which served as an almshouse from 1780 to 1786. This building was demolished in 1934 for the construction of the 'Sušak Skyscraper'. (According to the original design of the architect Josip Pičman, 1904-1936, the skyscraper should have been a fourteen-storey glass tower and the 'most complex and daring work of pre-war Croatian architecture'. However, after Pičman's tragic death, it was completed in its current form.) It is also possible that one of the oldest hospices/hospitals in Rijeka was an Augustinian one, from the second half of the 15th century, near the Church of St Andrew, in the area of today's Erazmo Barčić Street.

After being separated from Rijeka following World War One, Sušak was left without hospital care. Its residents, according to a special agreement as part of the Treaty of Nettuno, had to use the Rijeka City Holy Spirit (*Sveti Duh*) Hospital, while simpler medical services were provided in private clinics and patients' homes. For the wealthier residents of Sušak, a sanatorium was built in 1909, which also provided hospital care, but only for the next ten years. It was converted first into a guesthouse, then into the Hotel Park in Pećine in 1936, and after the Croatian War of Independence it became the first private elementary school in Rijeka.

cijelu regiju, obuhvativši tako pacijente i bolesnike iz triju okolnih županija. Ta integracija omogućila je bolje iskorištavanje resursa, uvođenje naprednih medicinskih tehnologija i poboljšanje kvalitete usluga. Ujedinjenjem različitih specijalističkih odjela pod jednim krovom na dvjema lokacijama, riječkoj i sušačkoj, pacijentima je pružena sveobuhvatna skrb, čime je značajno povećana efikasnost zdravstvenih usluga. Osim što je vodeća bolnička ustanova u Primorsko-goranskoj županiji, KBC Rijeka se ističe i kao ključna istraživačka institucija te nastavna baza Sveučilišta u Rijeci. Stoga nakon preuređenog ljetnikovca skromnih kapaciteta Sušak je dobio *Bolnicu za ženu i dijete* kao jednu od najvažnijih sastavnica buduće nove sveučilišne bolnice.

Stoljeće nakon preuređenog ljetnikovca skromnih kapaciteta Sušak je dobio Bolnicu za ženu i dijete kao jednu od najvažnijih sastavnica buduće nove sveučilišne bolnice.



The first 'proper' hospital in Sušak is considered to be the former summer house in Krimeja, which the Sušak Municipality purchased from the merchant Sabatini and converted into a hospital in 1924. Ten years later, with the aim of expanding its capacity, the new *Banovina Hospital of King Alexander I* (who was killed in Marseille that year) was built above the former summer house in 1934. The most modern hospital in Croatia at that time, it changed its name in line with the times from the *Sušak District Hospital* to the *Dr Zdravko Kučić Hospital*. The final integration of Rijeka's hospitals in 1984 into the single *Rijeka Clinical Hospital Centre* – the idea for which had been put forward much earlier by **Ivo Margan** – created a modern and comprehensive healthcare system that improved medical care for the entire region, covering patients from three surrounding counties. This integration enabled better use of resources, the introduction of advanced medical technologies, and improved quality of services. The fact that various specialist departments were now under one institution at two locations – Rijeka and Sušak – resulted in comprehensive care for patients and significantly increased efficiency in healthcare services. In addition to being the leading hospital in Primorje-Gorski Kotar County, Rijeka Clinical Hospital Centre (KBC Rijeka) also stands out as a key research institution and teaching base of the University of Rijeka. A century after the conversion of a summer house with a modest capacity, Sušak opened the modern *Hospital for Women and Children*, one of the most important components of the future new university hospital.

— p 201

A century after the conversion of a summer house with a modest capacity, Sušak opened the modern Hospital for Women and Children, one of the most important components of the future new university hospital.

III.

TRSAT: PRIČA
O VJERI I
ZDRAVLJU.

TRSAT: A STORY
OF FAITH AND
HEALTH.

Bez obzira na to je li ime dobio od sušenog granja ili sušenja ru-
blja, Sušak je razmjerno nov toponim (XVIII. st.), bar u usporedbi
s prapovijesnim liburnskim Trsatom. Od kompleksa Bolnice, pa
preko sveučilišnog kampusa s Akademijom primijenjenih umjet-
nosti, Građevinskim, Filozofskim i drugim fakultetima, do Trsata
nas dijeli tek nekoliko stotina metara, koje ćemo prijeći osvrćući se
na Dvoranu mladosti iz 1973., nekoliko kulturnih kafića i pizzerija, a
konačno i na zgradu osnovne škole sa spomen-pločom banu Ivanu
Mažuraniću, koji ju je 1875. posjetio. Da nas Gospina crkva ne
vuče da prijedemo na drugu stranu ulice, put bi nas odveo sve do
Trsatskog kaštela, koji su držali Frankopani, a obnovio i u muzej
pretvorio Laval Nugent (1777. - 1862.), austrijski feldmaršal i ko-
lekcionar umjetnina.

Regardless of whether its name comes from the Croatian word for
dried branches or from drying laundry (to dry is sušiti in Croatian),
Sušak is a relatively new toponym (18th century), at least when com-
pared to the prehistoric Liburnian Trsat. From the Hospital complex
and University Campus, which encompasses the Academy of Applied
Arts and the Faculties of Civil Engineering, Philosophy and others,
we're only a few hundred metres away from Trsat. We'll cover this
distance looking back at the Youth Hall (Dvorana Mladosti) of 1973,
several iconic cafés and pizzerias, and finally the elementary school
building with its memorial plaque to Ban Ivan Mažuranić, who visited
it in 1875. If the Church of Our Lady had not made us cross to the other
side of the street, the path would have taken us all the way to Trsat
Castle, a former Frankopan property, later restored and turned into a
museum by Laval Nugent (1777 - 1862), an Austrian field marshal and
art collector.

II.

SUŠAK: OD LJETNIKOVCA I BANOVINKE
BOLNICE DO BOLNICE ZA ŽENU I DIJETE.

SUŠAK: FROM THE SUMMER HOUSE
THROUGH BANOVINA HOSPITAL TO THE
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.



III.

**Trsat: priča
o vjeri i
zdravlju.**

**Trsat: a
story of
faith and
health.**





Crkva Gospe Trsatske, zajedno s franjevačkim samostanom, poznato je marijansko svetište. Gradnja crkve vezana je uz legendu o čudu prijenosa Svete kućice u kojoj su prenijete Blagovijesti. Prema predaji, kućicu su iz Nazareta na Trsat 10. svibnja 1291. donijeli anđeli, nakon čega su je 10. prosinca 1294. odnijeli u Loreto u Italiji. Na mjestu gdje je bila kućica, krčki knez Nikola I. gradi kapelu, koja postaje mjestom hodočašća. Papa Urban V. poklanja Trsatu 1367. ikonu Bogorodice s Kristom, koju je, prema predaji, naslikao sv. Luka. U XV. stoljeću gradi se ondje samostan i crkva, a franjevci koji dolaze na Trsat od 1462. do danas čuvarima su svetišta. Današnji izgled crkva i samostan poprimaju u XVII. stoljeću. Iz tog vremena potječu i djela švicarskog slikara franjevca Serafina Schöna, koji uz ostala djela u crkvi i samostanu oslikava klaustar s prikazima 32 motiva iz života Bogorodice i Krista. Među njima je i rijedak prikaz Kristove cirkumcizije u hrvatskoj sakralnoj likovnoj baštini. Osim interijera crkve s baroknim oltarima i rešetke od kovanog željeza na ulazu u svetište (1705.), koja se smatra najljepšim ostvarenjem takve vrste u Hrvatskoj, ozračju svetosti mjesta pridonose brojni darovi izloženi na zidovima, koji su u zavjet odnosno zahvalu ostavljali vjernici. Danas se zavjetni darovi nalaze u zasebnoj kapeli izgrađenoj u XX. stoljeću. U njoj se mogu

Među zavjetnim slikama, uz one sakralne tematike, postoje i one koje prikazuju pogibelj na moru ili neku drugu nesreću (padovi s visine, stradanja od bombardiranja) u kojoj su se unesrećeni utjecali za pomoć Majci Božjoj Trsatskoj.

naći stotine zavjetnih slika i predmeta, kipova Bogorodice, krunica, nakita, ali i ostavljenih štaka i drugih pomagala. Među zavjetnim slikama, uz one sakralne tematike, postoje i one koje prikazuju pogibelj na moru ili neku drugu nesreću (padovi s visine, stradanja od bombardiranja) u kojoj su se unesrećeni utjecali za pomoć Majci Božjoj Trsatskoj. Tako se među njima nalazi i uokvireni kolaž više novinskih članaka o potonuću *Titanica* 1912., koji je poklonio mornar Josip Car, koji je kao član posade broda *Carpathia* sudjelovao u spašavanju brodolomaca. Zasebnu skupinu zavjetnih slika predstavljaju one posebno zanimljive

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The Church of Our Lady of Trsat, together with the Franciscan monastery, is a well-known Marian place of pilgrimage. The construction of the church is connected to the legend of the miraculous transportation of the Holy House in which the Annunciation had occurred. According to legend, the house was brought from Nazareth to Trsat by angels on 10 May 1291, after which it was taken to Loreto in Italy on 10 December 1294. On the site where the house had stood, the Prince of Krk, Nikola I, built a chapel that became a place of pilgrimage. In 1367, Pope Urban V donated an icon of the Virgin Mary with Christ to Trsat, which according to tradition was painted by St Luke. In the 15th century, a monastery and church were built there. The guardians of the shrine are the Franciscans, who have been coming to Trsat since 1462. The church and monastery received their present appearance in the 17th century – the same period in which the Swiss Franciscan painter Serafin Schön, along with other works in the church and monastery, painted the cloister with 32 motifs from the lives of the Virgin Mary and Christ. Among them is a depiction of the circumcision of Christ, a motif rather rare in Croatian sacral art heritage. In addition to the interior of the church, with its Baroque altars and wrought iron grille at the entrance to the site (1705), which is considered the most beautiful of its kind in Croatia, the holy atmosphere of the place is additionally emphasised by numerous votive gifts displayed on the walls, donated by the faithful as a pledge or sign of gratitude. Today, the votive gifts are kept in a separate chapel built in the 20th century. It contains hundreds of votive paintings and items, statues of the Virgin Mary, rosaries, jewellery, but also abandoned crutches and other aids. Apart from votive paintings with sacral themes, there are also those depicting peril at sea or some other danger (falls from a height or bombings), in which the victims appeal to Our Lady of Trsat for help. Among them is a framed collage of several newspaper articles about the sinking of the *Titanic* in 1912, donated by sailor Josip Car, who participated in rescuing the shipwrecked as a crew member of the *Carpathia*. The votive paintings include some that are particularly interesting from a historical-medical perspective. For example, the gallery contains paintings with scenes of the healing of a sick child, scenes from a doctor's office, or an operating theatre during surgery on a child performed by the famous Sušak surgeon Komljenović.

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jama 36 svetaca, od kojih su neki sveci zaštitnici od bolesti. Najčešće su oni sami za života oboljeli od neke bolesti ili od nje ozdravili (primjerice sv. Rok, zaštitnik od kuge) ili su, pak, pomagali bolesnima kao sveci-zaštitnici pojedinih organa ili dijelova tijela izloženih torturi koja je prethodila mučeničkoj smrti (sv. Lucija, zaštitnica bolesti očiju, ili sv. Apolonija, zaštitnica bolesti zubi). U riznici se čuva i srebrna kruna koju je riječko gradsko vijeće donijelo u procesiji u znak spasenja od kuge 1599. U bogatoj samostanskoj knjižnici čuva se 17 inkunabula, među kojima je jedna na hrvatskom jeziku tiskana u Veneciji 1495., a u inventaru knjižnice je i posebna zbirka medicinskih knjiga, među kojima je i herbarij uroloških bolesti autora Castora Durantea (*Herbario nvovo*), datiran 1584./1684.



vić in the 1930s. The monastery treasury holds the reliquary of Barbara Frankopan, with the relics of 36 saints, some of whom are patron saints against disease. Most often, they either suffered from a disease during their lifetime or recovered from it (for example St Rochus, the protector against the plague), or they helped the sick as the patron saints of certain organs or parts of the body exposed to torture that preceded their martyrdom (St Lucia, the protector against eye diseases, or St Apollonia, the protector against dental diseases). The treasury also houses a silver crown that Rijeka City Council used in a procession as a sign of salvation from the plague in 1599. The rich monastery library houses 17 incunabula, including one in Croatian printed in Venice in 1495. The library also features a special collection of medical books, including Castor Durante's herbarium of urological diseases (*Herbario nvovo*), dated 1584/1684.

The gallery contains paintings with scenes of the healing of a sick child, scenes from a doctor's office, or an operating theatre during surgery on a child performed by the famous Sušak surgeon Komljenović in the 1930s.



U pinakoteci se nalaze i slika s prizorima ozdravljenja bolesnog djeteta, prizori iz ordinacije ili pak slike kirurške sale s prikazom operacije djeteta koju izvršava poznati sušački kirurg Komljenović 1930-ih godina.





*Danas se zavjetni darovi
nalaze u zasebnoj kapeli
izgrađenoj u 20. stoljeću.
U njoj se mogu naći stotine
zavjetnih slika i predmeta,
kipova Bogorodice, krunica,
nakita, ali i ostavljenih štaka i
drugih pomagala.*



*Today, the votive gifts are kept
in a separate chapel built in
the 20th century. It contains
hundreds of votive paintings
and items, statues of the Virgin
Mary, rosaries, jewellery, but
also abandoned crutches and
other aids.*



Trsatska
gradina

Svetište Majke
Božje Trsatske

III.

TRSAT: PRIČA
O VJERI I
ZDRAVLJU.

TRSAT: A STORY
OF FAITH AND
HEALTH.

From Trsat Hill, we can descend along a winding, tree-lined road between villas, or we can take a shortcut, the Trsat Steps, whose number is not known because, according to legend, they were built by the devil, who then mixed them up and broke them. At the foot of the steps, which today also host races, there is a memorial plaque to their builder Petar Kružić, the 16th-century captain of Klis, who was beheaded by the Turks. His sister bought his head for a hundred ducats and buried it in Trsat.

We have now reached Tito Square. In the interwar period, the River Rječina was the border that separated Rijeka, first as an independent state (1920 – 1924), and then as part of Italy, from Sušak in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (from 1929 Yugoslavia). Like every border, this one divided, but was also a vibrant area for migrants, smugglers and political change.

Rječina

Trsatske stube Petra Kružića

Adamićeva
kuća 1

Titov trg

Adamićeva
kuća 2

IV.

ADAMIĆEVE
KUĆE I RIJEČKE
BOLESTI.

THE ADAMIĆ
HOUSES
AND RIJEKA
DISEASES.

S trsatskog brda možemo se spustiti vijugavom cestom među drvo-redima i vilama, a možemo i kraticom, Trsatskim stubama, kojima nitko ne zna broja jer ih je, po predaji, sam vrag sagradio, a onda izmiješao i porazbijao. U podnožju stepeništa, koje ugošćuje i utrke, u svakom nas slučaju čeka spomen-ploča njihovu graditelju Petru Kružiću, kapetanu Klisa u XVI. stoljeću, kojemu su Turci skinuli glavu, a sestra Kružićeva je otkupila za stotinu dukata i sahranila na Trsatu.

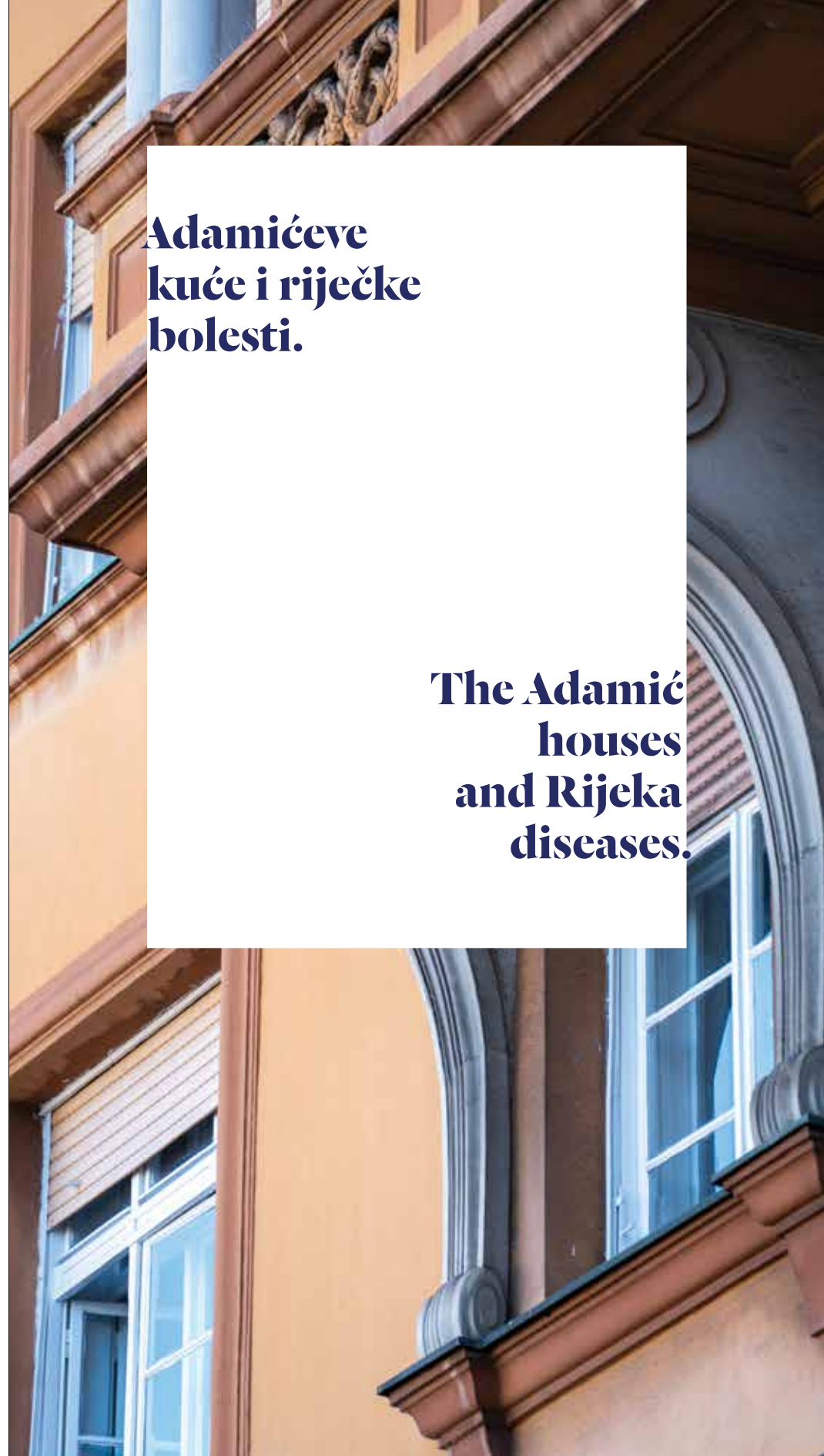
Izbili smo na Titov trg, na Rječinu, granicu koja je između dvaju svjetskih ratova razdvajala najprije samostalnu (1920. – 1924.), a potom talijansku Rijeku od Sušaka pod Kraljevinom Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca (od 1929. Jugoslavijom). Kao i svaka granica, i ova je dijelila, ali i bila poprištem živosti migranata, krijumčara i političkih mijena.



IV.

**Adamićeve
kuće i riječke
bolesti.**

**The Adamić
houses
and Rijeka
diseases.**





Simeon (Šimun) Adamić, veletrgovac duhanom i riječki veleposjednik, vlasnik tvornice rozolije (likera od ruža) i manufakture duhana, 1780. je izgradio pored Trsatskih stuba kuću koja će kasnije postati privremenom, drugom gradskom bolnicom za škrļjevsu bolest. U toj prvotnoj „Adamićevoj kući”, koju će car Franjo I. za posjeta Rijeci u proljeće 1818. opisati kao veliku trokatnicu s drvenim stubištem i pomičnim zidovima na drugome katu, hospitalizirane su samo žene, o kojima je brinuo neplaćeni liječnik. Uz ostale zdravstvene postupke, nastojalo se pomoći raskuživanjem prostorija sumporom, koristeći stroj *De Caro* nabavljen iz Beča, a car je smatrao da bi bilo poželjno da se bolesnice nekako i zaposli, primjerice preslicama s vunom, što bi pomoglo njihovu raspoloženju.

str. 184 —

Ta čudna bolest, nazvana po mjestu Škrļjevo istočno od Rijeke, podigla je podosta prašine diljem Europe: **Giovanni Battista Cambieri**, riječki protofizik koji ju je najviše proučavao, mislio je da se radi o novoj bolesti, ali će kasnije prevladati mišljenje da je bila riječ o kombinaciji endemskog sifilisa i dijagnostičke „mode” kojom se izbjegavalo novačenje u francusku vojsku. Procjene broja zaraženih (trećina populacije), panika (imenovanje „sudaca” koji su prijavljivali nove slučajeve i uvođenje putovnica koje su izrijekom

svjedočile o nezaraženosti), karantene i eksperimenti s terapijom (živom ili uranjanjem u bačvu) privukli su europske autoritete u Rijeku, a i doveli do toga da se o toj bolesti raspravlja u Francuskoj akademiji i udžbenicima te pišu disertacije u Beču i Padovi.

Za gradsku povijest nije ništa manje zanimljivom druga Adamićeva kuća,

***Ta čudna bolest,
nazvana po mjestu
Škrļjevo istočno od
Rijeke, podigla je
podosta prašine
diljem Europe.***

barokna palača u neoklasicističkom stilu izgrađena 1785. - 1786. na Fiumari, gdje se na ušću Rječine sve do druge polovine XIX. stoljeća nalazila gradska luka. Ovamo se 1881. preselila Kraljevska velika gimnazija u Rijeci, koja je ondje djelovala do 1896. i pružala obrazovanje mnogim budućim riječkim liječnicima: graditelju violina Franji Kresniku, dermatovenerologu Niki Bonetiću, direktoru Gradske bolnice i izumitelju Anti Grgurini i drugima. (Nakon 1896. gimnazija je preseljena na Sušak, gdje i danas djeluje kao Prva sušačka hrvatska gimnazija u Rijeci.) U Adamićevoj palači je 1906. - 1921. djelovao „Salone Edison”, prvi stalni riječki kinematograf, ujedno i prvi na području Hrvatske. Projekcije su prve godine pra-

Prva „Adamićeva kuća”



***The first
'Adamić
House'***

*Druga
„Adamićeva
kuća”*



*The second
'Adamić
House'*

Simeon (Šimun) Adamić, a tobacco wholesaler and Rijeka landlord, the owner of rose liqueur ('rozolija') and tobacco factories, in 1780 built a house next to the Trsat Steps that later became a temporary, second city hospital for 'Škrljevo disease'. In the original Adamić House, which Emperor Francis I described during his visit to Rijeka in the spring of 1818 as a large three-storey building with a wooden staircase and movable walls on the second floor, only women were hospitalised, whom an unpaid doctor took care of. In addition to other medical procedures, efforts were made to help by disinfecting the rooms with sulphur, using a *De Caro* machine purchased from Vienna. The Emperor considered it desirable to keep the sick busy in some way, for example by spinning wool, which would improve their mood.

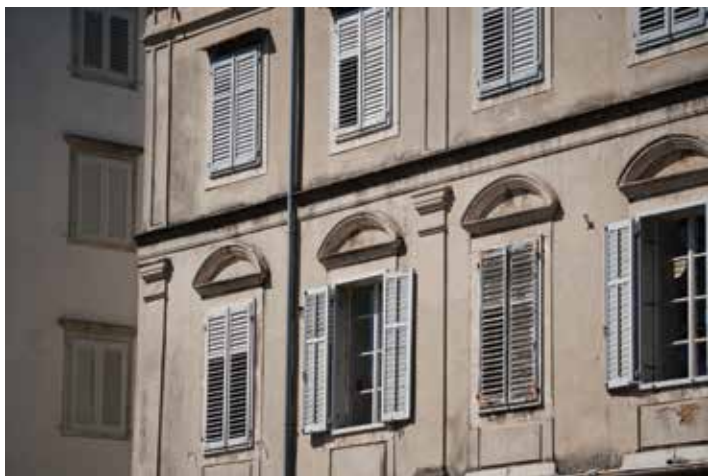
This strange disease, named after the village of Škrljevo, east of Rijeka, caused quite a stir throughout Europe. **Giovanni Battista Cambieri**, the chief medical officer of Rijeka, who studied it the most, thought it was a new disease. However, the opinion later prevailed that it was a combination of endemic syphilis and a 'fashionable' diagnosis to avoid conscription into the French army. Estimates of the number of infected people (a third of the population), panic (the appointment of 'judges' who reported new cases and the introduction of passports that explicitly testified to non-infection), quarantine and experimental therapies (using mercury or immersion in a barrel), attracted European authorities to Rijeka, and led to the disease being discussed in the French Academy, and textbooks and dissertations being written in Vienna and Padua.

— p 185

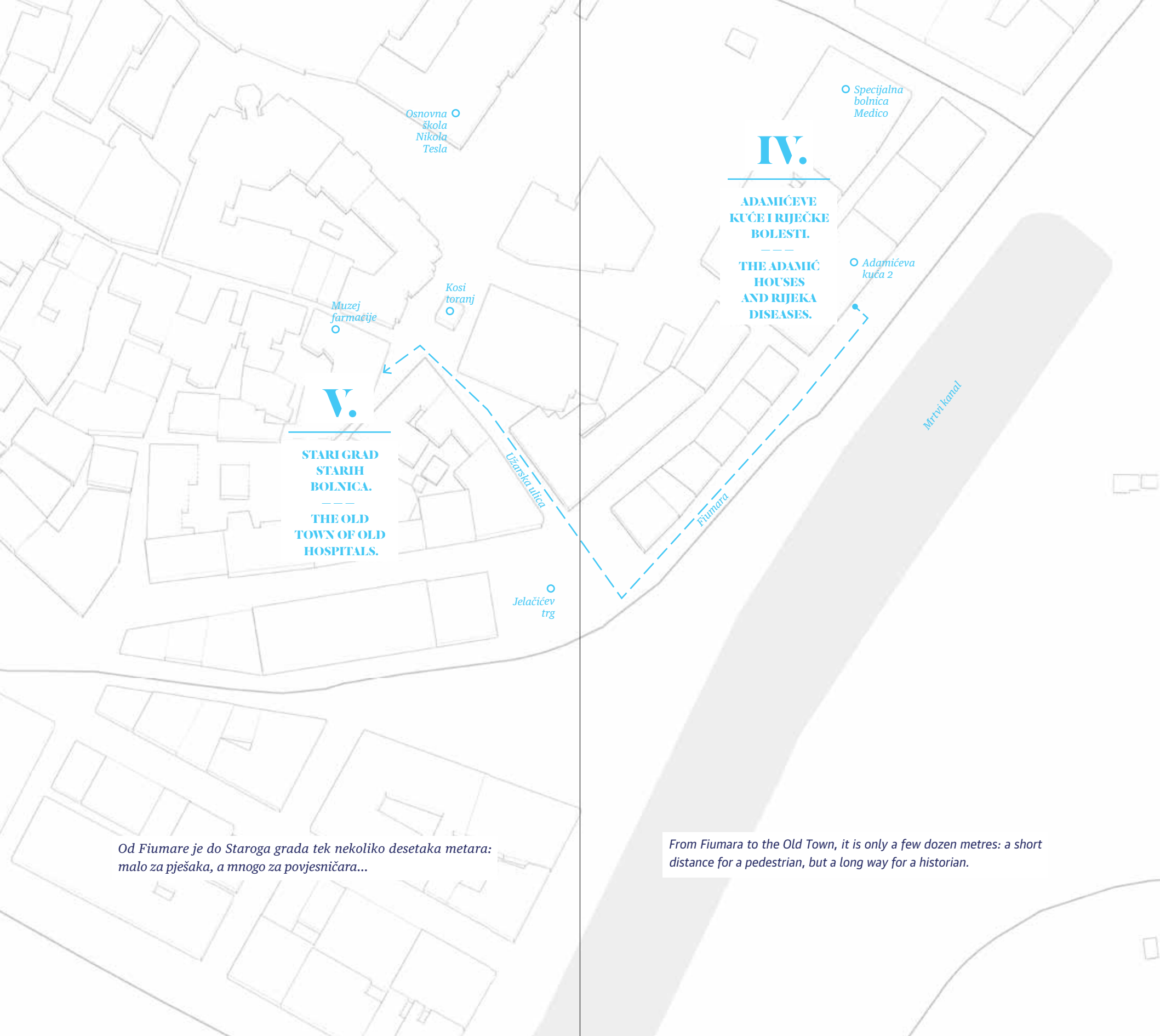
*This strange disease,
named after the village
of Škrljevo, east of
Rijeka, caused quite
a stir throughout
Europe.*

The second Adamić house, a baroque palace in the neoclassical style, is no less interesting in the city's history. It was built in 1785-86 at Fiumara, where the city port was located at the mouth of the River Rječina until the second half of the 19th century. In 1881, the Royal Great Gymnasium in Rijeka was transferred here, where it remained until 1896, providing education to many future Rijeka doctors: violin maker Franjo Kresnik, dermatovenerologist Niko Bonetić, director of the City Hospital, and inventor Ante Grgurina, and others. (After 1896, the school moved to Sušak, where it still operates today as the First Sušak Croatian Gymnasium in Rijeka.) From 1906 to 1921, the Adamić Palace housed the 'Salone Edison', the first permanent cinema in Rijeka, and also the first in Croatia. In its first year, screenings were accompanied by a harpsichord, and from 1907 by a small orchestra with a piano.

ćene glazbenom pratnjom na čembalu, a od 1907. filmove je pratila glazba malog orkestra s klavirom. Za palaču Adamić i njezina naručitelja vezana je i priča o „četrnaest lažnih svjedoka”. U vlasništvu Simeona Adamića, naime, nalazilo se zemljište u Martinšćici (ondje će 1833. biti izgrađen u to vrijeme arhitektonski najmoderniji lazaret Monarhije) na kojem se nalazila drvena kapela sv. Martina. Mislilo se da je Simeon Adamić ondje, prilikom radova, našao zakopano blago. Premda se najvjerojatnije radilo o arheološkim artefaktima, među pukom je počela kolati objeda kako je Adamić zatajio prijaviti pravu vrijednost nalaza i time uskratio državi plaćanje pune visine nameta. Adamić je uhićen i zatvoren u crikveničkom kaštelu te su vlasti započele istragu. Njegov sin Andrija Ljudevit Adamić uspijeva dogovoriti audijenciju kod cara Josipa II. i uvjeriti ga da se radi o arheološkom nalazu, nakon čega je njegov otac oslobođen, a ispred nove palače na Fiumari daje isklesati stupiće s likovima 14 krivoklepnika i postavlja ih na pločnik ispred kuće uz cestu, gdje su korišteni kao zaštita pješaka i privezi za konje (danas se nalaze u lapidariju Pomorskog i povijesnog muzeja Hrvatskog primorja).



The Adamić Palace and its commissioner are associated with the story of the 'fourteen false witnesses'. Simeon Adamić owned land in Martinšćica (where the architecturally most modern lazaret of the Monarchy would be built in 1833), with its wooden Chapel of St Martin. It was thought that Simeon Adamić had found buried treasure there during the works. Although it was most likely a question of archaeological artifacts, rumours began to circulate among the people that Adamić had failed to report the true value of the finds and thus deprived the state of the full amount of the tax due. Adamić was arrested and imprisoned in Crikvenica Castle, and the authorities began an investigation. His son Andrija Ljudevit Adamić managed to arrange an audience with Emperor Joseph II and convince him that they were dealing with archaeological finds. As a result, his father was freed and had pillars carved with the figures of 14 perjurers in front of the new palace at Fiumara, placing them on the pavement in front of the house by the road, where they served as protection for pedestrians and for tethering horses (today the pillars are in the lapidary of the Maritime and History Museum of the Croatian Littoral).



Osnovna škola
Nikola
Tesla

Muzej
farmacije

Kosi
toranj

Jelačićev
trg

Užarska ulica

Specijalna
bolnica
Medico

Adamićeva
kuća 2

Mrtvi kanal

IV.

ADAMIĆEVE
KUĆE I RIJEČKE
BOLESTI.

THE ADAMIĆ
HOUSES
AND RIJEKA
DISEASES.

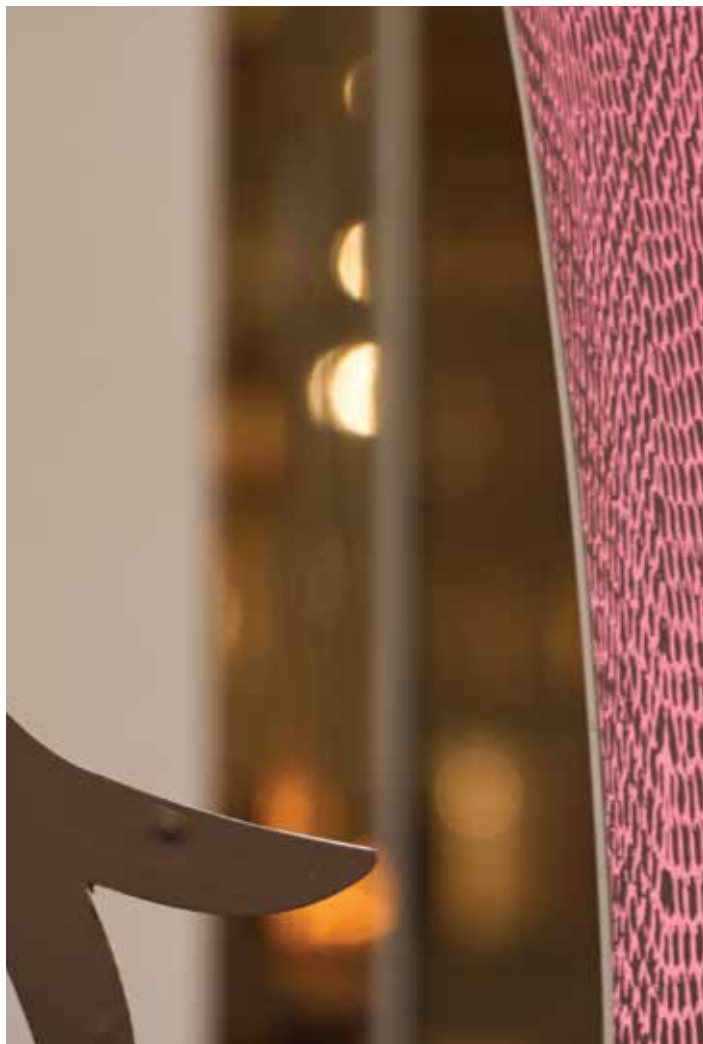
V.

STARI GRAD
STARIH
BOLNICA.

THE OLD
TOWN OF OLD
HOSPITALS.

Od Fiumare je do Staroga grada tek nekoliko desetaka metara:
malo za pješaka, a mnogo za povjesničara...

From Fiumara to the Old Town, it is only a few dozen metres: a short
distance for a pedestrian, but a long way for a historian.



V.

**Stari grad
starih
bolnica.**

**The Old
Town of old
hospitals.**





Stari grad kultno je središte Rijeke u kojem se isprepliću uske ulice, povijesne zgrade i trgovci. Ovo srce grada nije samo jezgra koja obiluje kulturnim i arhitektonskim naslijeđem, već je i prostor u kojemu su se razvijale prve organizirane medicinske i zdravstvene institucije grada.

Čak i ako ne računamo terme iz vremena rimskog naselja Tarsatika (II. odnosno IV. stoljeće), čiji su temelji 1967. otkriveni nedaleko od „Kosog tornja” crkve Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije (točnije, na mjestu današnje trgovine *Borša*), povijesni izvori ukazuju na to da je prva poznata bolnica (hospital) u Rijeci bila smještena „u predjelu zvanom sv. Sebastijan”, gdje se nalazila i istoimena crkva. No bez sumnje najvažniji je hospital onaj Sv. Duha nasuprot crkve Uznesenja Marijina, sjedišta župe i kaptola (*Vela crikva* znana i kao *Assunta*), lokaciji na kojoj ostaje do prve polovine XIX. stoljeća (kao zgrada više ne postoji, ali je na njenom mjestu podi-

gnuta nova s trgovinom medicinskom opremom u prizemlju). Čak ni razoran potres, koji je Rijeku zadesio 1750. i koji je odlično opisao liječnik Saverio Graziano (1702. – 1780.), vrstan opstetričar i ginekolog podrijetlom iz Barlette u Apuliji, autor prvoga tiskanog znanstvenog medicinskog rada na našem području (o terapiji živom, *De usu mercurii*, Beč, 1755.), koji je hvalio i van Swieten, nije značajno prodrmao

Povijesni izvori ukazuju na to da je prva poznata bolnica (hospital) u Rijeci bila smještena „u predjelu zvanom sv. Sebastijan”, gdje se nalazila i istoimena crkva.

The Old Town (Stari grad) is the iconic centre of Rijeka, a maze of narrow streets, historic buildings, and squares. This heart of the city is not only a core rich in cultural and architectural heritage, but also where the city's first medical and healthcare institutions developed.

If we discount the thermae from the time of the Roman settlement of Tarsatica (2nd/4th century), the foundations of which were discovered in 1967 near the 'Leaning Tower' of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (more precisely, on the site of the present-day *Borša* shop), historical sources indicate that the first known hospital in Rijeka was located 'in the area called St Sebastian', named after the church in the area. However, without a doubt, the most important hospital is Holy Spirit (*Sveti Duh*) opposite the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the seat of the parish and chapter, which is also known as *Vela crikva* ('the Great Church') or *Assunta*. It remained here until the first half of the 19th century (the building no longer exists, but a new one was built in its place, with a medical equipment store on the ground floor). Even the devastating earthquake that struck Rijeka in 1750, described by the physician Saverio Graziano (1702 – 1780), an excellent obstetrician and gynaecologist originally from Barletta in Apulia, author of the first printed scientific medical work in our area (on mercury therapy, *De usu mercurii*, Vienna, 1755, which was also praised by van Swieten), did not significantly shake the foundations of the hospital, though it left its mark on the public health of the population by disrupting the hygiene conditions of the city. The importance of the Holy Spirit Hospital lay not only in its medical practice but also in its social role, as it provided assistance both to the sick and poor.

Historical sources indicate that the first known hospital in Rijeka was located 'in the area called St Sebastian', named after the church in the area.

It is only logical that the Old Town is home to museums. Using pieces of furniture purchased from pharmacies on the island of Vis and at Rijeka train station, **Ivo Usmiani** skilfully partitioned the relatively small premises at Užarska 11 to create the labyrinth of the JGL Pharmacy Museum, full of restored sets of scales and containers, certificates and busts. In October 2020, when Rijeka held the title of European Capital of Culture, a multitude of guests filled every corner of the Museum, touching the devices and walls with childlike admiration. In the semi-darkened fairy-tale atmosphere, in which all the lights took on strange colours, everyone experienced the story of the beginnings of

temelje bolnice, no ostavio je traga na javnozdravstvenoj slici populacije narušavanjem higijenskih uvjeta grada. Značaj bolnice Sv. Duha nije bio samo u medicinskoj praksi, već i u njenoj socijalnoj ulozi – pružala je pomoć oboljelima, ali i siromašnima.

***Značaj bolnice
Sv. Duba nije bio
samo u medicinskoj
praksi, već i u njenoj
socijalnoj ulozi –
pružala je pomoć
oboljelima, ali i
siromašnima.***

Logično je da se u Starome gradu osmišljavaju i muzeji: tako je i **Ivo Usmiani** od otkupljenih komada namještaja neke komičke ljekarne i apoteke s riječkog kolodvora u relativno malenom prostoru Užarske 11 vješt看 pregrađivanjem stvorio labirint JGL-ova Muzeja farmacije, prepunog restauriranih vaga i posuda, diploma i bista. Tog listopada 2020., kada je Rijeka još uživala naslov Europske prijestolnice kulture, mnoštvo je uzvanika ispunilo svaki kutak Muzeja, dječje udivljeno dirajući sprave i zidove. U poluzamračenoj atmosferi bajke u kojoj sva svjetla ionako poprimaju čudne boje, pred svakime se na drugačiji način razvijala priča o počecima spravljanja ljekovitih otopina i dekokta, sve do konačne duboke impresije koju je svaki posjetitelj odnio sa sobom na ulice Staroga grada.

the making of various medicinal solutions and decoctions, taking their final deep impressions with them onto the streets of the Old Town.

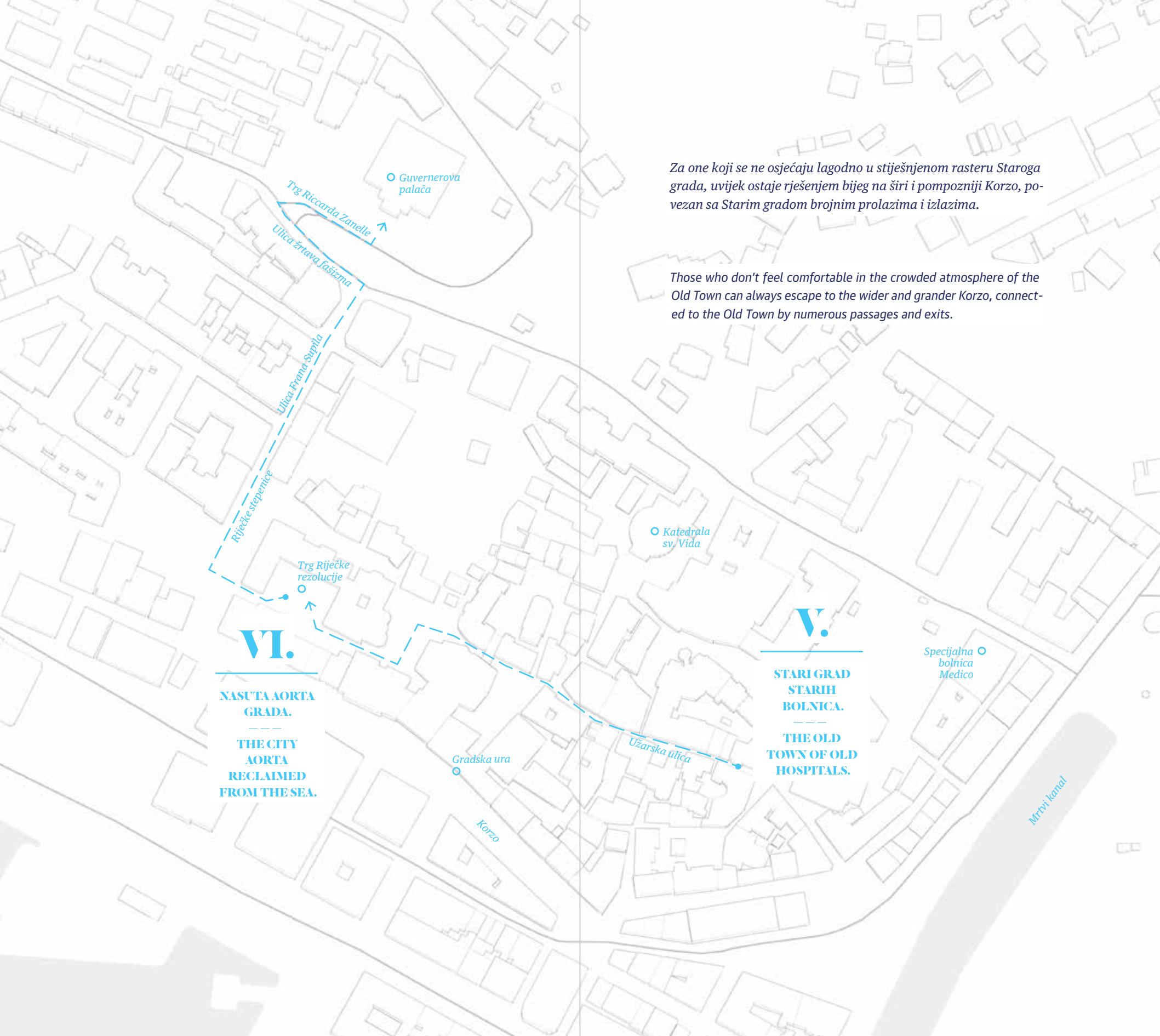




*JGL-ov Muzej farmacije
prepun restauriranimib vaza i
posuda, diploma i bista.*

*The JGL Pharmacy Museum,
full of restored sets of scales and
containers, certificates and busts.*





Za one koji se ne osjećaju lagodno u stiješnjenom rasteru Staroga grada, uvijek ostaje rješenjem bijeg na širi i pompozniiji Korzo, povezan sa Starim gradom brojnim prolazima i izlazima.

Those who don't feel comfortable in the crowded atmosphere of the Old Town can always escape to the wider and grander Korzo, connected to the Old Town by numerous passages and exits.

VI.

**NASUTA AORTA
GRADA.**
— — —
**THE CITY
AORTA
RECLAIMED
FROM THE SEA.**

V.

**STARI GRAD
STARIH
BOLNICA.**
— — —
**THE OLD
TOWN OF OLD
HOSPITALS.**

○ Guvernerova
palača

Trg Riccarda Zanelle
Ulica žrtava Jasizna

Ulica Frana Supila

Riječke stepenice

Trg Riječke
rezolucije

○ Katedrala
sv. Vida

○ Specijalna
bolnica
Medico

○ Gradska ura

Užarska ulica

Korzo

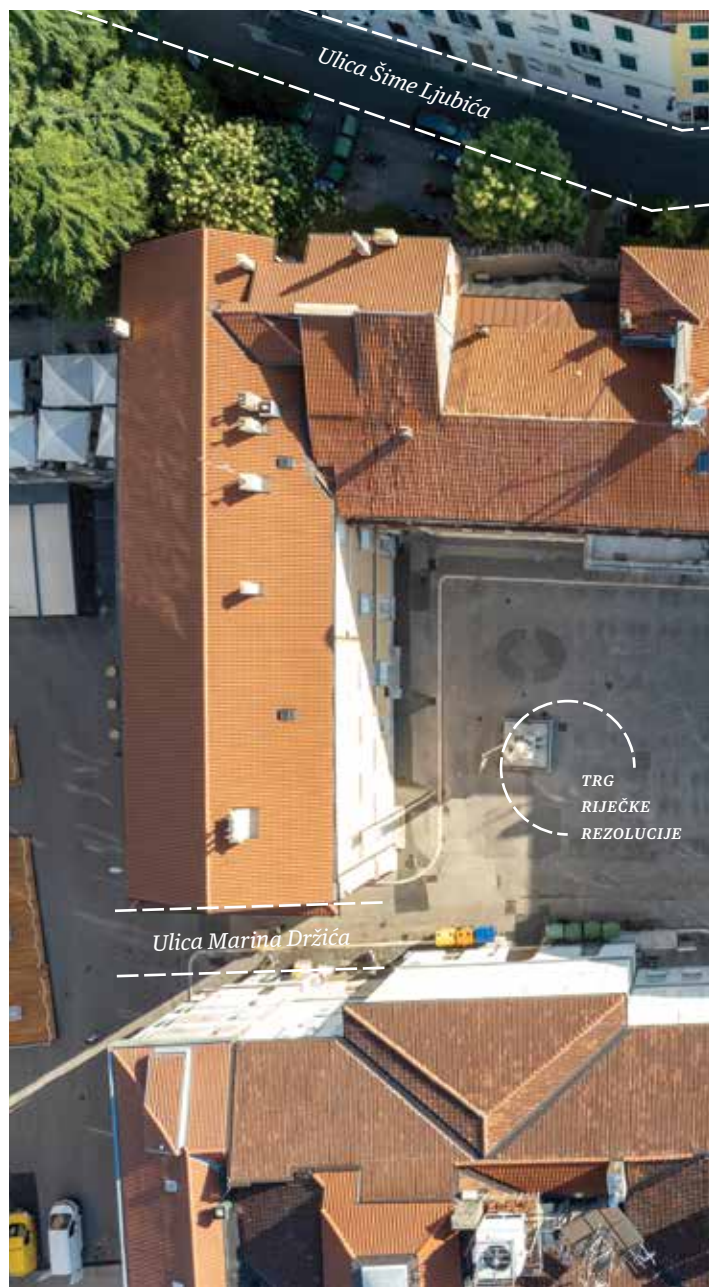
Mrtvi kanal



VI.

**Nasuta
aorta
grada.**

**The city aorta
reclaimed
from the sea.**

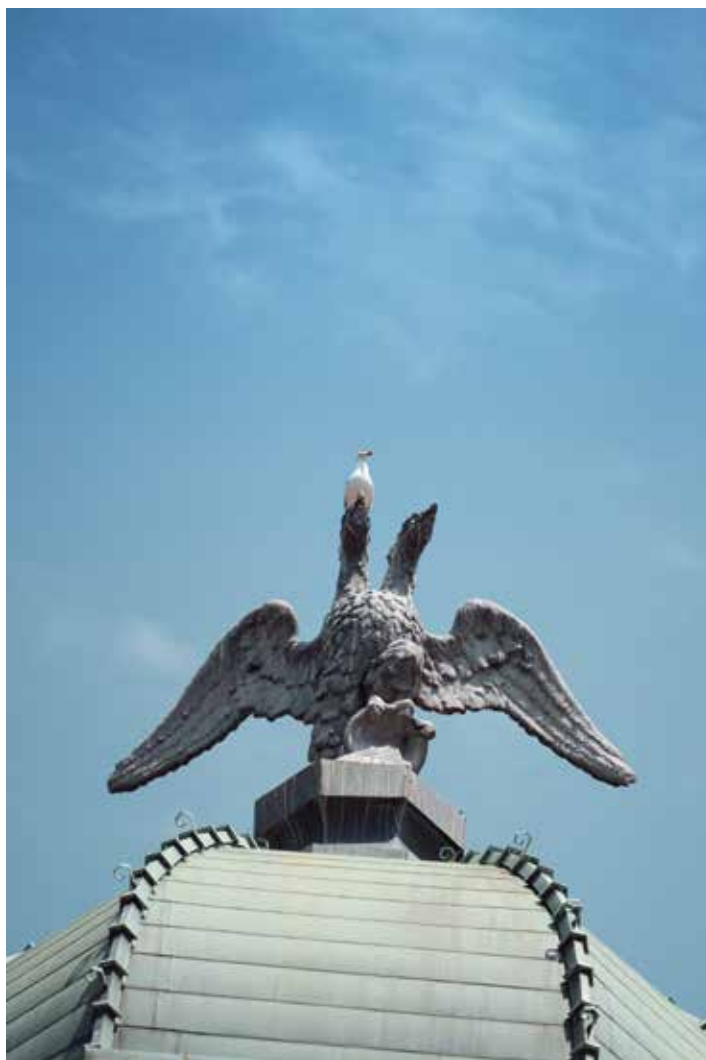


Što je Barceloni Rambla, Zagrebu Ilica ili Beogradu Knez Mihajlova, to je Rijeci Korzo: pruga koja sama nosi noge šetača jednako kao i odbačene papiriće i vijesti. Međutim, malo tko se sjeti da je Korzo, zapravo, sličniji havanskom Malecónu ili Copacabani Rio de Janeira: on je, naime, nasut u XVIII. stoljeću zahvaljujući projektu Antonija Gnamba, kojim je red zgrada koji danas obuhvaća i Gradski (ili „Satni”) toranj (s orlovskim grbom koji je 1659. odobrio Leopold I., natpisom *indeficiente*, tj. nepresušivo, i dvjema glavama koje su već skidane i vraćane), Vijećnicu (1914.; Gradska štedionica) i Radio Rijeku (iz 1848.; tu je donesena Riječka rezolucija, a 1918. odluka Nacionalnog vijeća o pripojenju Rijeke Kraljevini Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca) prestao biti morskom frontom. Tik do „Vrata do mora”, koja su se otvarala pod Tornjem, ljekarnu je imao Georg Catti, otac poznatijega istoimenog riječkog laringologa. Možda se zbog te „vodene” povijesti Korza i danas čovjeku čini da njime više „pliva” nego što šeće i da ga svako zaustavljanje pred trgovinama i barovima „izbacuje” na obalu poput vala.

***Potkraj XVIII. stoljeća
Gradsko vijeće odlučit će da u
riječkoj bolnici moraju biti
stalno zaposleni jedan fizik,
jedan kirurg i dvije primalje.***

Iza tih zgrada koje gledaju na Korzo ugnijezdio se Trg Riječke rezolucije, nazvan po dokumentu kojim je 1905. većina hrvatskih i srpskih oporbenih stranaka, na čelu s Antom Trumbićem, Franom Supilom i drugima, iskazala potporu mađarskoj opoziciji i zahtijevala pripojenje Dalmacije Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji te tražila jamstvo građanskih sloboda. Na ovaj trg gleda augustinski samostan (građen u XIV. stoljeću, a zatvoren 1788.; od 1951. dominikanski) s crkvom Sv. Jeronima, koji je u razdoblju poslije 1833. služio okupljanju Gradskoga vijeća („Palača municipija”). U ovom će prostoru, međutim, povremeno djelovati i druge ustanove važne za povijest Rijeke: 1973. – 1996., dakle, tijekom prva dva desetljeća svoga postojanja, ovdje će biti smješten Rektorat Sveučilišta u Rijeci, regionalna postaja Kanal Ri (osnovana 1999.), Veleučilište PAR (utemeljeno 2011.), pa i restoran „Municipij”. Nama je zgrada zanimljiva stoga što je u njoj djelovala Gradska bolnica, preseljena ovamo 1786., za čije je potrebe osnovana posebna „vladarska zaklada” s 31.894 forinti kapitala. Potkraj XVIII. stoljeća Gradsko





What La Rambla is to Barcelona, Illica to Zagreb or Knez Mihajlova to Belgrade, the Korzo is to Rijeka: a promenade that carries the feet of walkers as well as discarded pieces of paper and news. However, not many remember that the Korzo is actually more similar to Havana's Malecón or Rio de Janeiro's Copacabana. It was, in fact, created in the 18th century as part of a project by Antonio Gnambo that involved reclaiming land off the seafront by filling in the sea up to the row of buildings that today includes the City (or Clock) Tower (with its coat of arms approved by Leopold I in 1659, featuring a two-headed eagle – whose heads have both been removed and replaced over time – and the inscription *indeficenter*, i.e. inexhaustible), the City Hall (the 1914 City Savings Bank) and Radio Rijeka (built in 1848, the Rijeka Resolution was passed here, and in 1918 the decision of the National Council on the annexation of Rijeka to the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes). Right next to the 'Gates to the Sea', which opened under the Tower, there was a pharmacy owned by Georg Catti, the father of the more famous Rijeka laryngologist of the same name. What is now the Korzo was once under water before the land was reclaimed, and maybe it is because of this that even today you feel as if you are 'swimming' along it rather than walking, and that every stop in front of a shop or bar 'throws' one onto the shore like a wave.

***... a midwifery school was established
in the hospital, probably the first
public (municipal) one in Croatia.***

Nestled behind these buildings overlooking the Korzo is Rijeka Resolution Square, named after the 1905 document in which the majority of Croatian and Serbian opposition parties, led by Ante Trumbić, Frano Supilo and others, expressed support for the Hungarian opposition and demanded the annexation of Dalmatia to Croatia and Slavonia, seeking a guarantee of civil liberties. Overlooking this square is the Augustinian Monastery (built in the 15th century and closed in 1788, and since 1951 belonging to the Dominicans) and the Church of St Jerome. After 1833, this square hosted City Council meetings (in the 'Municipium Palace'). Other institutions important to the history of Rijeka also occasionally operated here: from 1973 to 1996, during the first two decades of its existence, it housed the Rectorate of the University of Rijeka, the regional TV broadcaster Kanal RI (founded in 1999), the PAR University College (founded in 2011), and the Municipij restaurant. For us, the building is interesting primarily because it housed the City Hospital, which was moved here in 1786. A special 'government foundation' was



vijeće odlučit će da u riječkoj bolnici moraju biti stalno zaposleni jedan fizik, jedan kirurg i dvije primalje. Godine 1795. u bolnici rade Feliks Ba(r)čić kao fizik i Giacomo Cosmini (1733. - 1799.), Riječanin rodom, obrazovan u Rimu, a 19. srpnja 1786. utemeljena je u bolnici i primaljska škola, vjerojatno prva javna (općinska) u Hrvatskoj. Još siječnja 1755. Rijeka je dobila naredbu da, uslijed općenito slabog znanja primorskih babica, pošalje dvije najinteligentnije u Trst dr. Gobbiju na obuku. Babice su preko gradskih vlasti, međutim, odgovorile da nemaju namjeru otići u Trst, budući da u Rijeci djeluju „profesori vrsne medicine” (*professori della medicina eccellissima*). Vođenje riječke škole preuzeli su Giacomo Cosmini (koji je djelovao u Rijeci 1769. - 1799., a 1780. je, dobivši gradsku stipendiju za doktorat u Beču, nakon što je već bio kirurgom, postao i liječnikom) i Krčanin Giovanni Carobbi, inače zet poznatijega riječkog liječnika Saverija Graziana. Podrijetlom iz Senja, školovan na bečkom *Josephinum* i s praksom mornaričkog kirurga i općinskog kirurga u Karlobagu, Carobbi je napisao udžbenik za primalje (*Csast obnassan babi pupkoriznizi horvatinki! ijlli Kratka*

Usporedno s gradskom bolnicom u bivšemu augustinskom samostanu, u Kaštelu (uz sjeverne zidine) djeluje od 1786. do 1868. i preseljenja u Lazaret sv. Franje u Martinšćici i vojna bolnica (koju će Francuzi privremeno proširiti i na isusovački samostan).

Podsjetimo da, usporedno s gradskom bolnicom u bivšemu augustinskom samostanu, u Kaštelu (uz sjeverne zidine) djeluje od 1786. do 1868. i preseljenja u Lazaret sv. Franje u Martinšćici i vojna bolnica (koju će Francuzi privremeno proširiti i na isusovački samostan).

Tek što čovjek promoli glavu s Trga Riječke rezolucije, nađe se na novom proširenju prostora i vidika, Trgu 128. brigade Hrvatske vojske (brigade kroz koju je tijekom Domovinskog rata

navucsenja dostojna uglaviti babu pupkorizniczu od szellih horvatzkih, slovinskih, ij Dalmato Liburniacskih, nek znade, kako u potribi imade pomochi i koliko josz chuvatisze neuzrokovati teska, trudna, ij od pogibel rodjenja itd.) na 145 stranica i s 12 tablica/crteža, pisan u formi dijaloga između primalje i autora (ostao u rukopisu), i 1795. je imao ambiciju preuzimanja vođenja škole. Škola je, međutim, prestala djelovati smrću Giacomina Cosminija 1799.

established for it with capital of 31,894 forints. At the end of the 18th century, the City Council decided that the Rijeka hospital must have one physician, one surgeon and two midwives permanently employed. In 1795, Feliks Ba(r)čić worked at the hospital as a physician alongside Giacomo Cosmini (1733 - 1799), a native of Rijeka educated in Rome. On 19 July 1786, a midwifery school was established in the hospital, probably the first public (municipal) one in Croatia. Due to the generally poor knowledge of midwives from this area, in January 1755 Rijeka received an order to send the two most intelligent ones to Dr Gobbi in Trieste for training. However, the midwives responded through the city authorities that they had no intention of going to Trieste, since Rijeka had 'professors of excellent medicine' (*professori della medicina eccellissima*). The new people in charge of the Rijeka school were Giacomo Cosmini (who worked in Rijeka from 1769 to 1799, and who also became a physician in 1780 after receiving a city scholarship to complete a doctorate in Vienna, having already been a surgeon), and Giovanni Carobbi from Krk, the son-in-law of the more famous Rijeka physician Saverio Graziano. Originally from Senj, educated at the Vienna *Josephinum* and with experience as a naval surgeon and municipal surgeon in Karlobag, Carobbi wrote a textbook for midwives (*Csast obnassan babi pupkoriznizi horvatinki! ijlli Kratka navucsenja dostojna uglaviti babu pupkorizniczu od szellih horvatzkih, slovinskih, ij Dalmato Liburniacskih, nek znade, kako u potribi imade pomochi i koliko josz chuvatisze neuzrokovati teska, trudna, ij od pogibel rodjenja itd.*). This had 145 pages and 12 tables/drawings, written in the form of a dialogue between a midwife and the author (the book remained in manuscript form and was never published). In 1795, he had the ambition of taking over the management of the school. However, the school ceased to operate after the death of Giacomo Cosmini in 1799.

Let us recall that, in parallel with the city hospital in the former Augustinian monastery, a military hospital (which the French temporarily expanded to include the Jesuit monastery) operated in the Kaštel (along the northern walls) from 1786 to 1868, when it was moved to the St Francis lazaret in Martinšćica.

In parallel with the city hospital in the former Augustinian monastery, a military hospital (which the French temporarily expanded to include the Jesuit monastery) operated in the Kaštel (along the northern walls) from 1786 to 1868, when it was moved to the St Francis lazaret in Martinšćica.

1991. - 1995. prošlo 9.000 Riječana), s kojega mu se preko uspijućih Stuba Crvenog križa, na kojima se organiziraju modne revije, ukazuju obrisi jedne od najvažnijih i najimpresivnijih zdanja riječke povijesti - Guvernerove palače, danas sjedišta Pomorskoga i povijesnoga muzeja Hrvatskoga primorja. Neorenesansno djelo arhitekta Alajosa Hauszmanna (1847. - 1926.), člana Mađarske akademije znanosti, projektanta brojnih peštanskih kazališta i palača, otvoreno je 1897. da udomi posljednjih 13 mađarskih guvernera, a kasnije i Gabrielea D'Annunzija (1863. - 1938.), talijanskog pjesnika koji je kao diktator vladao Rijekom 15 mjeseci 1919. - 1920. Vješt govornik od kojega je učio i Mussolini, D'Annunzio je sa svojim „arditima“ (pripadnicima razvojačenih specijalnih postrojba) iskoristio politički neriješen status Rijeke i osvojio grad. U vladi D'Annunzijeve „Talijanske uprave za Kvarner“ (*La Reggenza italiana del Carnaro*) sjedio je, kao „rektor“ za prosvjetu, i **Lionello Lenaz**. Kada su se velike sile dogovorile da područje Rijeke pretvore u nezavisnu državicu (rješenje koje će potrajati tek četiri godine), talijanska je mornarica bombardirala Palaču i natjerala D'Annunzija da potraži utočište u dvorištu kuće u susjedstvu koja je pripadala obitelji Vio. Autobiografski zapis o tome ostavio je Erich Vio (1910. - 1999.), unuk **Georga Cattija** i sin riječkog gradonačelnika, koji je, nakon djetinjstva u Rijeci, studirao medicinu u Rimu, a potom život proveo radeći kao kirurg na Dalekom istoku i objavljujući brojne zbirke pjesama, koje će mu donijeti kandidaturu za Nobelovu nagradu za književnost.



... looking over the rising Red Cross Steps that host fashion shows in summer, the outlines of one of the most important and impressive buildings in Rijeka's history appear – the Governor's Palace, today the seat of the Maritime and History Museum of the Croatian Littoral.

The moment you step out of Rijeka Resolution Square, new spaces and views open in front of you – the Square of the 128th Brigade of the Croatian Army (a brigade which, during the Croatian War of Independence of 1991 - 1995, consisted of 9,000 people from Rijeka). From there, looking over the rising Red Cross Steps that host fashion shows in summer, the outlines of one of the most important and impressive buildings in Rijeka's history appear – the Governor's Palace, today the seat of the Maritime and History Museum of the Croatian Littoral. The Neo-Renaissance work of architect Alajos Hauszmann (1847 - 1926), a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and designer of numerous theatres and palaces in Pest, was opened in 1897 to provide accommodation for the last 13 Hungarian governors, and later Gabriele D'Annunzio (1863 - 1938), the Italian poet who ruled Rijeka as dictator for 15 months from 1919 to 1920. A skilled orator who taught even Mussolini, D'Annunzio, with his Arditi (members of demobilised Italian special forces), took advantage of Rijeka's politically unresolved status and occupied the city. The government of D'Annunzio's 'Italian Administration of Kvarner' (*La Reggenza italiana del Carnaro*) had **Lionello Lenaz** as the 'rector' for education. When the great powers agreed to turn the Rijeka area into a small independent state (a solution that would last only four years), the Italian navy bombed the Palace and forced D'Annunzio to seek refuge in the courtyard of a neighbouring house belonging to the Vio family. An autobiographical account of this was left by Erich Vio (1910 - 1999), grandson of **Georg Catti** and son of a mayor of Rijeka, who, after a childhood in Rijeka, studied medicine in Rome, and then spent his life working as a surgeon in the Far East and publishing numerous collections of poems that eventually earned him a nomination for the Nobel Prize in Literature.

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---- p 187

Not even a hundred metres west of the Governor's Palace, across from the building where, in 1994, the pioneer of tympanoplasty Ferdinand Primc (1942 – 2014) opened the first private otolaryngology practice in Rijeka since 1945, a sanatorium was built – the future 'nursery of the people of Rijeka', as it was eventually to house the maternity hospital.

Park
Pomerio

VII.

ZGRADA KOJA
OZDRAVLJA I
POZDRAVLJA ŽIVOT.

A BUILDING THAT
HEALS AND BRINGS
LIFE.

Ni stotinjak metara zapadno od Guvernerove palače, preko puta zgrade u kojoj je 1994. pionir timpanoplastike Ferdinand Primc (1942. - 2014.) otvorio prvu otorinolaringološku privatnu ordinaciju u Rijeci poslije 1945., podignut je sanatorij, budući „rasadnik Riječana”.

VI.

NASUTA AORTA
GRADA.

THE CITY
AORTA
RECLAIMED
FROM THE SEA.

Guvernerova
palača

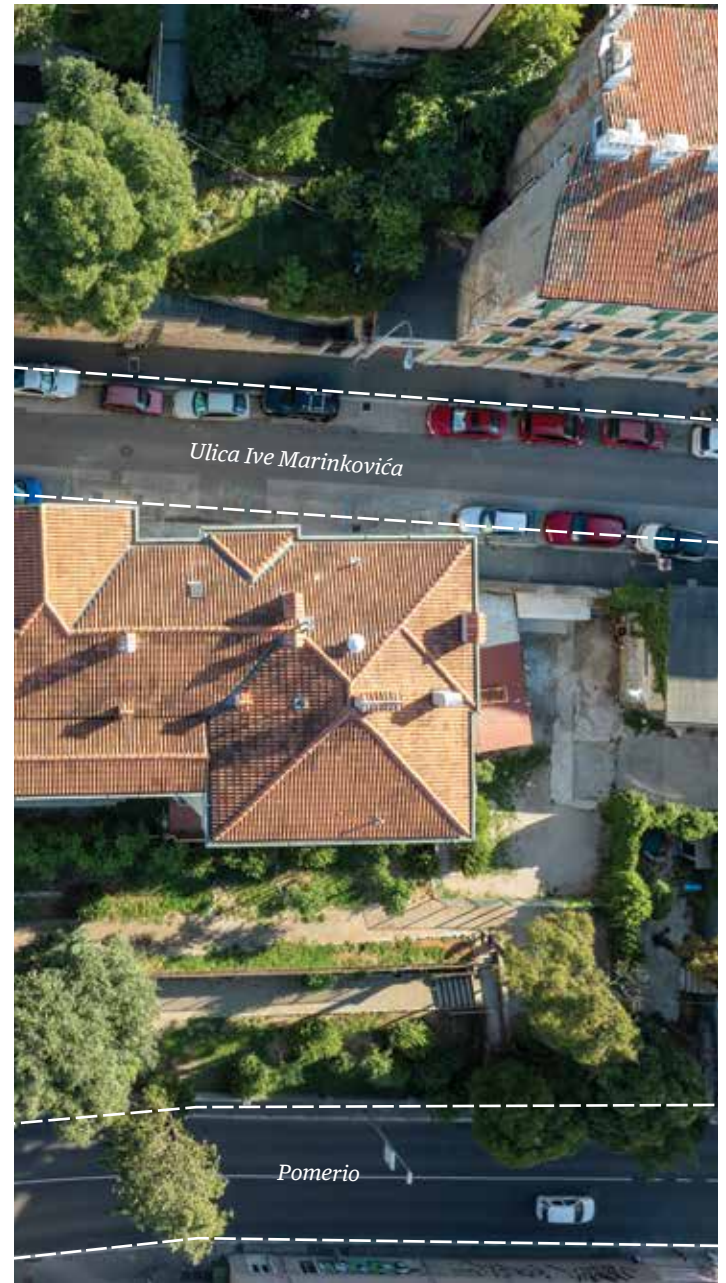
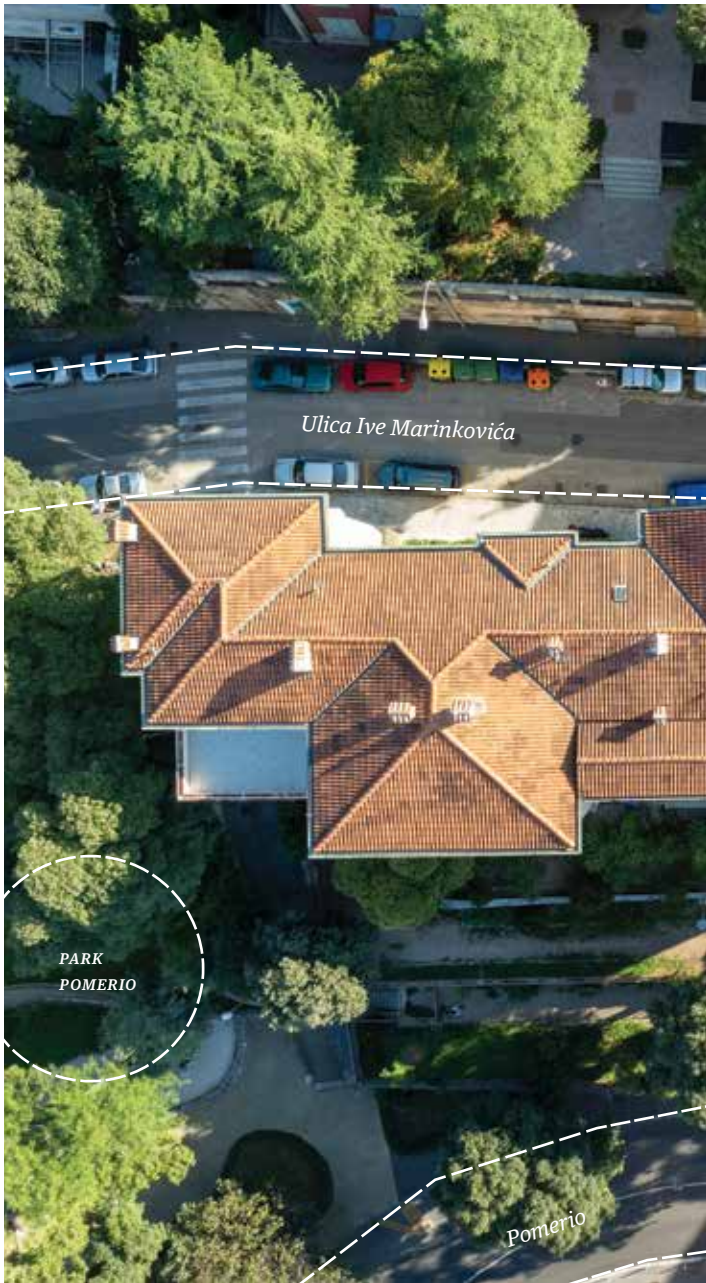
Ulica žrtava fašizma



VII.

**Zgrada koja
ozdravlja i
pozdravlja
život.**

**A building
that heals and
brings life.**



str. 196 — Zgrada Riječkog sanatorija (arhitekt Bruno Slocovich) izgrađena je 1913. na inicijativu dr. Ruggera Grossicha, sina **Antonija Grossicha**. Zgrada, građena u duhu protoracionalizma, bila je namijenjena imućnijim građanima Rijeke, bez težih tjelesnih i psihičkih oboljenja. U prizemlju je središnje mjesto zauzimala čekaonica i

Riječki je sanatorij sa svojih 20 soba i stotinjak bolesničkih postelja ujedno predstavljao znatno rasterećenje za Gradsku bolnicu Sv. Dube.

dvorana za čitanje, a bočno su se nalazili rentgen-kabinet, prostorije za fizikalnu terapiju te uredske prostorije. Na prvome su katu bile bolničke sobe. Riječki je sanatorij sa svojih 20 soba i stotinjak bolesničkih postelja ujedno predstavljao znatno rasterećenje za Gradsku bolnicu Sv. Duha. Na drugom su katu bile moderno opremljena operacijska sala i rađaonica. U sanatoriju

str. 190 — su liječena i djeca, ali uz pratnju roditelja. Pacijentima je na raspolaganju bio i park koji se nalazi s južne strane zgrade. Sanatorij je djelovao do kraja 1945., a već sljedeće godine, nakon adaptacije i nadogradnje, 1946. u ovu zgradu seli samostalni ginekološko-porođajni odjel riječke bolnice. Prvi voditelj novoosnovanog odjela postaje **Viktor Finderle** (1902. - 1964.), po kojemu nosi naziv i stubište koje iz Ulice Pomerio vodi do glavnog ulaza u zgradu. Viktor Finderle, osnivač i kasnije ravnatelj Primaljske škole u Rijeci, bio je jedan od inicijatora utemeljenja Medicinskog fakulteta u Rijeci. Tu je ideju prvi put iznio već 1947. Viktor Finderle ušao je u svjetsku medicinsku povijest izumom „vakuum-ekstraktora“, instrumenta za dovršenje vaginalnog poroda. Prva primjena ovoga izuma dogodila se upravo na ovome odjelu u listopadu 1950. Svoj je izum patentirao 29. siječnja 1952. Nakon njega voditelj Ginekološko-porođajnog odjela postaje 1956. Drago Vrbanić (1912. - 1996.). Iste godine počinje s radom i Citološki laboratorij. U riječkom se rodilištu, prvi put u tadašnjoj Jugoslaviji, 1960-ih uvodi konizacija vrata maternice po Corbitu. Godine 1976. Ginekološko-porođajni odjel postaje Klinikom za ginekologiju i porođništvo. Godinu kasnije u klinici se osniva i Odjel za planiranje obitelji. Nakon umirovljenja Drage Vrbanića, od 1980. Kliniku za ginekologiju i porođništvo vodi Vladimir Uremović (1912. - 2014.). Iste godine u kompleksu riječke bolnice polaže se kamen temeljac za novu zgradu klinike, koja će ondje započeti s radom 1985. Nakon preseljenja klinike u zgradu bivšeg rodilišta, 1987. uselio se Dom zdravlja, koji i danas pruža usluge primarne zdravstvene zaštite.





The building of the Rijeka Sanatorium (architect Bruno Slocovich) was built in 1913 on the initiative of Dr Rugger Grossich, son of **Antonio Grossich**. The building, designed in the spirit of Proto-rationalism, was intended for the wealthier citizens of Rijeka without serious physical or mental illnesses. The ground floor had a waiting room and reading room in the centre, while to the sides there were rooms for X-rays, physical therapy and offices. The first floor housed the patient rooms. The Rijeka Sanatorium, with its 20 rooms and about a hundred patients' beds, represented significant relief for the City Hospital of the Holy Spirit, which did not have sufficient capacity. On the second floor, there was a modern operating theatre and maternity ward. Children were also treated in the sanatorium, but only if accompanied by their parents. Patients also had access to a park located on the south side of the building. The sanatorium operated until the end of 1945. After its adaptation and expansion in 1946, the independent gynaecological and obstetric department of Rijeka Hospital moved here. The first head of the newly established department was **Viktor Finderle** (1902 – 1964), after whom the steps leading from Pomerio Street to the main entrance to the building are named. Viktor Finderle, the founder and later director of the Midwifery School in Rijeka, was one of the initiators of the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka – an idea that he first put forward in 1947. Viktor Finderle gained worldwide renown with the invention of the 'vacuum extractor', an instrument for completing vaginal birth. This invention was first applied in this very department in October 1950. Finderle patented his invention on 29 January 1952. After him, Drago Vrbanić (1912 – 1996) became the head of the Gynaecology and Obstetrics

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Viktor Finderle gained worldwide renown with the 1949 invention of the 'vacuum extractor', an instrument for completing vaginal birth.

Department in 1956. The Cytology Laboratory also began operating in the same year. Rijeka Maternity Hospital was the first in the then Yugoslavia, in the 1960s, to introduce cervical conisation after Corbit. In 1976, the Gynaecology and Obstetrics Department became the Clinic for Gynaecology and Obstetrics. A year later, the Department for Family Planning was established as part of the clinic. After Drago Vrbanić retired, from 1980 the head of the Clinic for Gynaecology and Obstetrics was Vladimir Uremović (1912 – 2014). That same year, the foundation stone was laid in the Rijeka Hospital area for a new clinic building that would begin operating in 1985. After the clinic moved, in 1987 the former maternity hospital became the Health Centre, which still provides primary healthcare services today.



Slijedeći prema zapadu ulicu Pomerio (od „post murum”, tj. izvan gradskih zidina), dolazimo do križanja ulica pred Pomorskim fakultetom: ovdje, na samo nekoliko metara od mjesta gdje je do nacističkog paleža 1944. stajala jedna od riječkih sinagoga, stoji ni po čemu posebna fasada, koja krije jednu od najvažnijih gradskih povijesnomedicinskih priča.

Following Pomerio Street westward (its name is derived from 'post murum', i.e. outside the city walls), we arrive at the crossroads in front of the Maritime Faculty. Here, just a few metres from the location of one of Rijeka's synagogues until the Nazis burned it down in 1944, stands a façade which does not seem special at all, but which hides one of the city's most important stories with regard to its history and medicine.

Pomorski
fakultet

Ulica Slaviše Vajnera Čiče

Ulica Ivana Rendića

○
Park
Pomerio

Pomerio

Riječka
nadbiskupija

VII.

ZGRADA KOJA
OZDRAVLJA I
POZDRAVLJA ŽIVOT.

A BUILDING THAT
HEALS AND BRINGS
LIFE.

VIII.

KOTAČ KOJI SRAMOTU
NADOMJEŠTA NADOM.

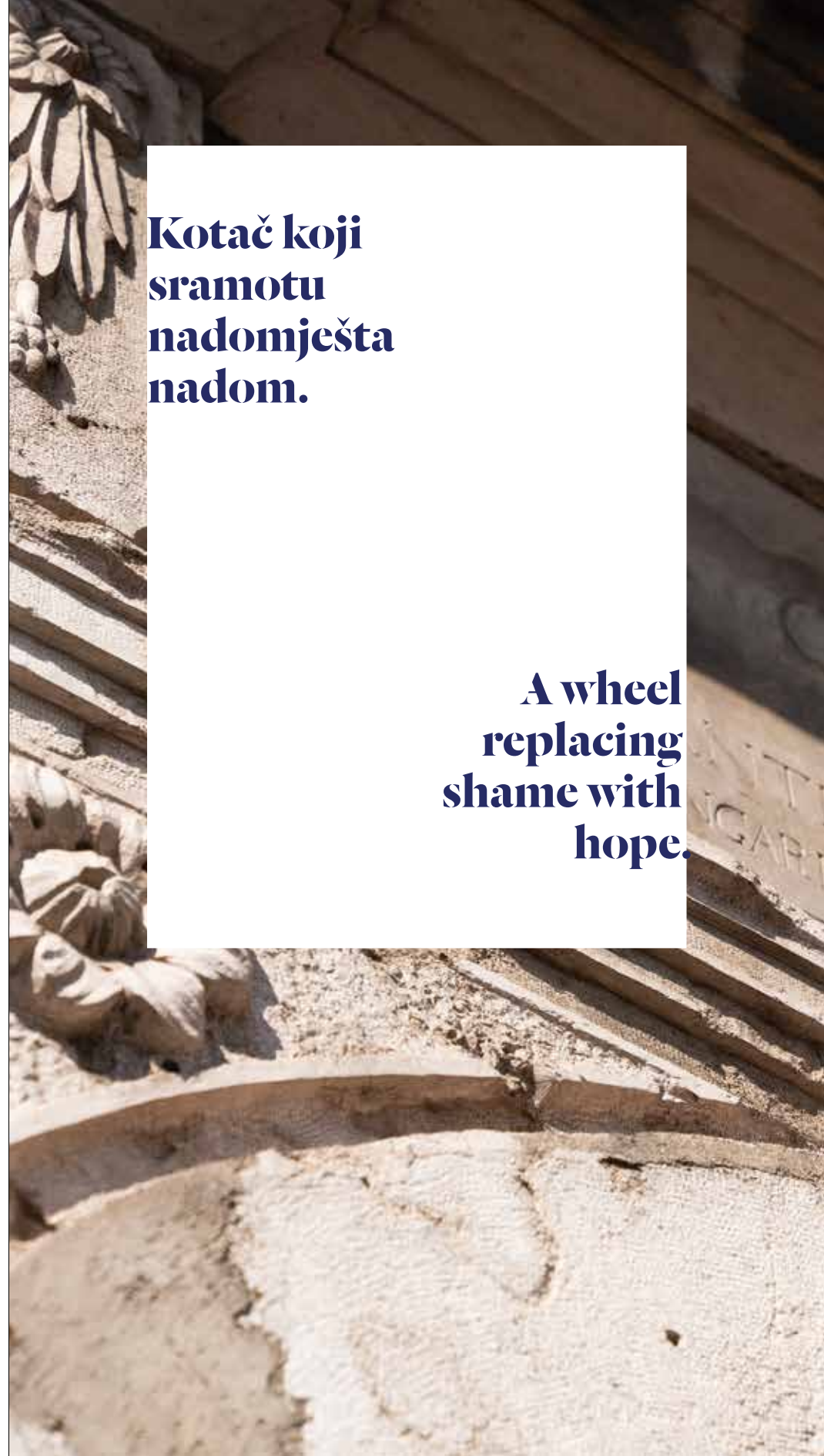
A WHEEL REPLACING
SHAME WITH HOPE.



VIII.

**Kotač koji
sramotu
nadomješta
nadom.**

**A wheel
replacing
shame with
hope.**





U zgradi na današnjoj adresi Fiorello la Guardia 1 (na trgu nekada znanom i kao Piazza Cambieri), od 1823. do 1930-ih djelovala je Gradska bolnica Sv. Duha (*Ospedale civico di Santo Spirito*). Na zemljištu i kompleksu bivše tvornice voska *Massa Cavalli e Licudi*, na lokaciji Zagrad, zapadno od riječkoga Starog grada, nova je bolnica otvorena 1. srpnja 1823. u prisustvu guvernera Ferencza Ūrményja. U pripadajućem vrtu sagrađena je duševna bolnica, vjerojatno jedna od prvih na južnoslavenskom prostoru, i kapela Sv. Duha, u kojoj se nalazila oltarna pala s početka XVII. stoljeća. U kompleks nove bolnice preseljen je i Opći zavod za siromašne (*Istituto generale dei Poveri*), gradska ubožnica. Iznad glavnog ulaza u zgradu – danas jedinoga sačuvanog arhitektonskog elementa bolnice – kipar Marco Chiereghini isklesao je 1825. gradski grb i natpis *Domus Christo in pauperibus constructa, imperante augustissimo Francisco I Austrio, Maritimum Hungariae Littus gubernante Francisco Ūrmeny de eadem Cesari ac Regi Apostolico acubilibus et aulae consil(ari)iis*. Desno od glavnog ulaza nalazio se od 1858. prozor s *ruotom* (kotačem) – okruglom pokretnom pločom za prijam neželjene novorođenčadi koju bi nesretne majke noću ostavljale na brigu društvu. Zahvaljujući riječkom protomediku i filantropu Giovanniju Battisti Cambieriju (1754. – 1838.), koji je bolnici ostavio sav svoj imetak, omogućeno je proširenje kapaciteta (nova zgrada podignuta je na mjestu izvorne tvorničke zgrade, srušene 1835.), otvaranje prve riječke prosekture (1837.) te materijalno pomaganje gradske sirotinje. Godine 1880. ubožnica i bolnica su razdvojene: tada je otvorena nova, modernija bolnica s 240 kreveta i pet odjela (internistički, kožno-venerični, kirurški, opstetrički i psihijatrijski), dok je šesti, infektološki, bio dislociran u gradskoj četvrti Belveder. Bolnica je imala četiri velike bolesničke sobe i osam malih, za bolesnike koji plaćaju. Gradnja suvremene gradske bolnice odvijala se u vrijeme ravnateljstva **Antonija Felicea Giacicha** (1813. – 1898.), koji se istakao kao okulist, opstetričar i predavač pomorske medicine na Kraljevskoj mađarskoj mornaričkoj akademiji u Rijeci.

Gradska bolnica Sv. Duha će se između dvaju svjetskih ratova postupno preseliti u kompleks bivše Vojne pomorske akademije, u kojemu se i danas nalazi jedan od lokaliteta KBC-a Rijeka. Nakon preseljenja gradske bolnice u zgradu na tadašnjem Cambierijevom trgu uselila je žandarmerijska vojarna, a nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata ondje će djelovati Vojna bolnica Jugoslavenske narodne armije.

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To the right of the main entrance, from 1858, there was a window with a 'ruota' ('wheel') – a round movable plate where at night unfortunate mothers would leave their unwanted newborns to the care of society.





Rijeka - Spreda u ul. Fiorello la Guardia
Stara bolnica - zasedište, detalj fasade
foto: H. Kocijančić, Rijeka 1958 g.



Desno od glavnog ulaza nalazio se od 1858. prozor s „ruotom” (kotačem) – okruglom pokretnom pločom za prijam neželjene novorođenčadi koju bi nesretne majke noću ostavljale na brigu društvu.

In the building at today's Fiorello La Guardia 1 (on the square formerly known as Piazza Cambieri), from 1823 to the 1930s, there was the City Hospital of the Holy Spirit (*Ospedale civico di Santo Spirito*). On the grounds of the former *Massa Cavalli e Licudi* wax factory, at the location today known as Zagrad, west of Rijeka's Old Town, the new hospital was opened on 1 July 1823 in the presence of Governor Ferenc Ürményi. In its garden, a mental health hospital was built, probably one of the first in the Southern Slavic region, as well as the Chapel of the Holy Spirit with its early-17th-century altarpiece. The city almshouse – the General Institute for the Poor (*Istituto generale dei Poveri*) – was also moved to the new hospital complex. Above the main entrance to the building – the only architectural element of the hospital preserved to the present day – the sculptor Marco Chiereghini carved in 1825 the city coat of arms and the inscription 'Domus Christo in pauperibus constructa, imperante augustissimo Francisco I Austrio, Maritimum Hungariae Littus gubernante Francisco Ürmeny de eadem Cesari ac Regi Apostolico acubilibus et aulae consil(ari)iis'. To the right of the main entrance, from 1858, there was a window with a 'ruota' ('wheel') – a round movable plate where at night unfortunate mothers would leave their unwanted newborns to the care of society. The fact that the chief medical officer and philanthropist Giovanni Battista Cambieri (1754 – 1838) left all his wealth to the hospital made it possible to expand its capacity (the new building was erected on the site of a factory demolished in 1835), open the first Rijeka dissection centre (1837), and provide material assistance to the city's poor. In 1880, the almshouse and hospital were separated. A new, more modern hospital was opened with 240 beds and five departments (internal medicine, dermatovenerology, surgery, obstetrics and psychiatry), while a sixth department – for infectious diseases – was located in the city's Belvedere district. The hospital had four large patient rooms and eight small ones for paying patients. The construction of the modern city hospital took place under the directorship of **Antonio Felice Giacich** (1813 – 1898), who distinguished himself as an ophthalmologist, obstetrician and lecturer in naval medicine at the Royal Hungarian Naval Academy in Rijeka.

In the interwar period, the City Hospital of the Holy Spirit gradually moved to the complex of the former Military Naval Academy, which is still today one of the locations of the Rijeka Clinical Hospital Centre. After the relocation of the city hospital, the gendarmerie barracks were moved into the building on what was then Cambieri Square, and after World War II, it was the site of the Military Hospital of the Yugoslav People's Army.

IX.

TVORNICA ŠEĆERA I DUHANA
KOJA SE OPAMETILA U
KNJIŽNICU I MUZEJ.

A SUGAR AND TOBACCO
FACTORY THAT SMARTENED UP
INTO A LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Gradska knjižnica
Rijeka

„Art-kvart“

Dječja kuća

Muzej grada
Rijeke - palača
Šećerane

Muzej moderne
i suvremene
umjetnosti

Da se kojim slučajem odlučimo spustiti ulicom do Žabice, rijeka radoznalosti doplavila bi nas pred „Riječki neboder“, djelo arhitekta tršćanskog Sveučilišta Umberta Nordija, u kojemu su stanove imali poznati liječnici Dante Curri i Vinko Frančišković, odnosno do kapucinskog samostana i crkve Gospe Lurdske, čiji se gvardijan Bernardin Škrivanić 1902. izliječio u Lourdesu i, podigavši crkvu 1929., okrenuo borbi protiv alkoholizma.

Ali mi smo odlučili, napuštajući ulaz u staru bolnicu, danas natkriven tek slabo zamjetnim latinskim natpisom, a nekada urešen kamenim dvoglavi orlom kipara Marca Chiereghinija, spustiti se ulicom Fiorella La Guardiije (1882. - 1947.; nazvanom po američkom konzulu u Rijeci, kasnijem gradonačelniku New Yorka) i doći do Brajde. Nije to dio grada koji čovjek pamti po otmjenosti: premda je lociran između željezničkog i autobusnog kolodvora, s ugaslom tržnicom, tek je nedavno oživjeo kao „Art-kvart“ uređen sredstvima europskih fondova.

If we walked down the street to Žabica, we would reach the 'Rijeka skyscraper', the work of the University of Trieste architect Umberto Nordi, in which the famous doctors Dante Curri and Vinko Frančišković had their apartments, and then the Capuchin monastery and the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, whose guardian Bernardin Škrivanić was healed in Lourdes in 1902 and, having built the church in 1929, committed himself to the fight against alcoholism.

Instead, if we decided - after leaving the entrance to the old hospital, which is today covered with a barely perceptible Latin inscription but was once decorated with a stone double-headed eagle by sculptor Marco Chiereghini - to go down Fiorella La Guardia Street (1882 - 1947, named after the American consul in Rijeka, later mayor of New York), we would reach Brajda. It's not a part of the city that one remembers for its elegance. However, located between the train and bus stations, with a defunct market, it has recently been revived as the 'Art Quarter' with the help of European funds.

VIII.

KOTAČ KOJI SRAMOTU
NADOMJEŠTA NADOM.

A WHEEL REPLACING
SHAME WITH HOPE.

Pomorski
fakultet



IX.

**Tvornica šećera
i duhana koja
se opametila u
knjižnicu i muzej.**

**A sugar and
tobacco factory
that smartened up
into a library and
museum.**



Sudeći po svom imenu, ne bi se očekivalo da Rijeka ima problema s manjkom vode: to ne dokazuje samo svaka veća kiša, već i izdašni i kvalitetni izvori pitke vode koji postoje na najmanje sedam mjesta u okolici grada, a najbogatiji od njih, Zvir, lociran u samom centru naselja, osigurava 80 % svih potreba. Osim Rječine, i nekoliko manjih struja teče pod površinom – Škurinjski potok, Mustacchion, Beli kamik, Brajda i drugi – obilježavajući i šire toponime, ali i pripovijedajući o svakodnevici Riječanki koje su ovdje prale rublje i razmjenjivale novosti. Nedavno je, prilikom uređenja nove Gradske knjižnice, otkriveno upravo takvo jedno *perilo*, kojemu se pristupa iz Manzonijske ulice.

U ovome dijelu grada, koji je sada, po Muzeju grada Rijeke i Gradskoj knjižnici, dobio nadimak „Art-kvart“, nije se u početku dobivala samo voda, već i šećer, u rafineriji podignutoj u drugoj polovini XVIII. stoljeća nizozemskim kapitalom, a kasnije, od sredine XIX. stoljeća, i cigare i cigarete odnosno, nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata, motorna oprema u tvornici *Rikard Benčić*. Ovaj je kompleks na Brajdi, dakle, bio jednim od najvažnijih industrijskih čvorišta grada, usporediv s brodogradilištem na Kantridi (pod imenom *Danubius*, već početkom XX. stoljeća gradilo je i bojne brodove, a poslije 1945., promijenivši ime u 3. maj, doseglo 1980-ih 7.000 zaposlenika), rafinerijom nafte i tvornicom torpeda na Mlaci (prvom na svijetu, zahvaljujući izumu Riječanina Ivana Blaža Lupisa i tehničkoj direkciji Roberta Whiteheada 1860-ih) te tvornicom papira na Školjicu. Industrija je Rijeku nekoliko puta u povijesti dovodila do prosperiteta, ali je donosila i nove medicinske izazove. U tvornici papira, koju je ranih 1820-ih pokrenuo Andrija Ljudevit Adamić, a koja će stotinu i pedeset godina kasnije, pred svoj kraj, pokrivati 7 % svjetskih potreba za cigaretnim papirom, početkom 1880-ih se tako pojavila epidemija *cunjevine* (vjerojatno neka respiratorna bolest uzrokovana prašnim ritama) i odnijela živote

nekoliko radnika. Rafinerija s Mlake je, opet, već u svojim začecima 1880-ih stvarala opatijskim gostima probleme šireći onečišćenje mora. Povrede lučkih radnika su, s druge strane, navele Antonija Grossicha na ideju nanašanja jodne tinkture na ranu penelacijom, osiguravši mu svjetsku slavu. Industrija je Rijeci, očito, doplavljalala probleme, ali ih je i rješavala.

Nedavno je, prilikom uređenja nove Gradske knjižnice, otkriveno upravo takvo jedno „perilo“, kojemu se pristupa iz Manzonijske ulice.

Judging by its name, one would not expect Rijeka – *River* in English – to have problems with water shortages. This is supported not only by the heavy rainfall, but also by the abundant and high-quality sources of drinking water that exist in at least seven places around the city. The richest of them, Zvir, located at the heart of the city, caters for 80% of the city's needs. In addition to the River Rječina, several smaller streams flow under the ground – Škurinjski potok, Mustacchion, Beli kamik, Brajda and others – which are today toponyms in the wider area, and also remind us of the everyday life of the women of Rijeka who once washed their laundry and exchanged news at these locations. Recently, during the renovation of the new City Library, one of these traditional laundry sites (known locally as *perilo*) was discovered, and can now be accessed from Manzoni Street.

Recently, during the renovation of the new City Library, one of these traditional laundry sites (known locally as perilo) was discovered, and can now be accessed from Manzoni Street.

This part of the city, now nicknamed the 'Art Quarter' because it includes the Rijeka City Museum and the City Library, is where in the past water and sugar were produced, the latter in a refinery built in the second half of the 18th century with Dutch capital. From the mid-19th century, the range of products coming out of the district also included cigars and cigarettes, and, after World War Two, engine equipment in the *Rikard Benčić* factory. This complex in Brajda was one of the most important industrial hubs of the city, comparable to the shipyard in Kantrida (under the name *Danubius*, it used to build battleships as early as at the beginning of the 20th century; after 1945, and changing its name to 3. Maj, it had 7,000 employees in the 1980s), the oil refinery and torpedo factory in Mlaka (the first in the world, thanks to the invention of Ivan Blaž Lupis from Rijeka and the technical direction of Robert Whitehead in the 1860s), and the paper factory in Školjić. Industry has brought prosperity to Rijeka several times in its history, but also some new medical challenges. In the paper factory, started by Andrija Ljudevit Adamić in the early 1820s (which eventually, one hundred and fifty years later, covered 7% of the world's cigarette paper needs), an epidemic of what was called *cunjevina* (probably a respiratory disease caused by dusty rags) broke out in the early 1880s, claiming the lives of several workers. Likewise, the Mlaka refinery had caused problems for Opatija's guests from its very beginnings in the 1880s by spreading pollution to the sea. Finally, injuries to port workers led Antonio Grossich to the idea of treating wounds with iodine tincture, which secured him world fame. Industry, obviously, brought problems to Rijeka, but it also solved them.





U ovome dijelu grada, koji je sada, po Muzeju grada Rijeke i Gradskoj knjižnici, dobio nadimak „Art-kvart”, nije se u početku dobivala samo voda, već i šećer, u rafineriji podignutoj u drugoj polovini XVIII. stoljeća nizozemskim kapitalom, a kasnije, od sredine XIX. stoljeća, i cigare i cigarete odnosno, nakon Drugoga svjetskoga rata i motorna oprema u tvornici Rikard Benčić.

This part of the city, now nicknamed the ‘Art Quarter’ because it includes the Rijeka City Museum and the City Library, is where in the past water and sugar were produced.



IX.

O STRUKAMA KOJE PORADAJU
PORODNIČARI I REANIMIRAJU
ANESTEZIOLOZI.

PROFESSIONS DELIVERED
BY OBSTETRICIANS
AND RESUSCITATED BY
ANAESTHESIOLOGISTS.

Only one block separates the 'Art Quarter' from a reddish building
surrounded by the Clinical Hospital Centre, a road and a parking lot:
a building with an eighty-year-old elegance and vibrant history.

Ulica Viktora Cara Emina

Gambijerjeva ulica

Ulica Nikole Tesle

Park Vinka
Frančiškovića

Gradska
knjižnica
Rijeka

X.

TVORNICA ŠEĆERA I DUHANA
KOJA SE OPAMETILA U
KNJIŽNICU I MUZEJ.

A SUGAR AND TOBACCO
FACTORY THAT SMARTENED
UP INTO A LIBRARY AND
MUSEUM.

„Art-kvart”

Samo jedan blok dijeli „Art-kvart” od crvenkaste zgrade okruže-
ne Kliničkim bolničkim centrom, cestom i parkiralištem: zgrade
osamdesetljetne elegancije i živahne povijesti.



X.

**O strukama
koje porađaju
porodničari
i reanimiraju
anesteziolozi.**

**Professions
delivered by
obstetricians and
resuscitated by
anaesthesiologists.**





Zgrada na današnjoj adresi Viktora Cara Emina 5 svjedoči kontinuiranoj transformaciji njezine namjene. Projektirana je ljeti 1942., u vrijeme talijanske uprave, kao „Kuća općinske skrbi” (*Casa dell'Assistenza*, odnosno, prema natpisu na pročelju i nazivu ustanove, *Ente Comunale Assistenza*). U poslijeratnom razdoblju, s porastom potreba za zdravstvenim kadrom, naporima povjerenika za narodno zdravlje Ante Švalbe otvorena je 1947. Škola za medicinske sestre s internatom, čija je prva ravnateljica bila Pavica Defilipis. Škola će, povremeno mijenjajući ime i organizaciju, ostati u ovoj zgradi sve do 1987.

Razvojem urbanizacije i infrastrukture u Rijeci i okolici javila se potreba za obrazovanjem stručnjaka i u području građevinarstva. Tako je zgrada u kojoj se dotad nalazila Škola za medicinske sestre doživjela drugu veliku metamorfozu, postavši dom Građevinsko-me fakultetu. Kada je Građevinski fakultet 2011. preseljen u novu zgradu na trsatskom Kampusu, zgrada je još jednom promijenila namjenu, postavši 2014. sjedištem novoga Fakulteta zdravstvenih studija, prvoga fakulteta u Hrvatskoj posvećenoga u cijelosti obrazovanju neliječničkih zdravstvenih kadrova. Čovjek koji je Fakultetu udahnuo život, **Alan Šustić** (1965. – 2023.), bio je i prvim dekanom novoosnovanog fakulteta, a kao simbol i svojevrsan fakultetski uzor i brend izabran je Viktor Finderle (1902. – 1964.), ginekolog i porodničar čije su zasluge za razvoj riječkog primaljstva i sestrinstva iznimne.

Tijekom svih ovih transformacija zgrada je zadržala svoje osnovne arhitektonske karakteristike, ali je također prošla kroz niz adaptacija kako bi zadovoljila specifične potrebe svake ustanove koju je udomačila. Učionice škole, predavaonice i uredi obaju fakulteta nekada su bile blagovaonice, spavaonice, brijalnice, prostori za raskušivanje ili, pak, skloništa za napade iz zraka.



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The building at today's Viktora Cara Emina 5 bears witness to the continuous transformation of its purpose. It was designed in the summer of 1942, during the Italian administration, as the 'House of Municipal Care' (*Casa dell'Assistenza*, or, according to the inscription on the façade and the name of the institution, *Ente Comunale Assistenza*). In the post-war period, as the need for health workers increased, through the efforts of the Commissioner for Public Health, Ante Švalba, a Boarding School for Nurses was opened in 1947. The first principal was Pavica Defilipis. The school, occasionally changing its name and organisation, remained in this building until 1987.

The growing urbanisation and infrastructure in Rijeka and its surroundings resulted in a need for the education of civil engineering experts. This led to the second major metamorphosis of the building that had previously housed the School of Nursing, and which now became the Faculty of Civil Engineering. When the faculty moved to a new building on the Trsat University Campus in 2011, the building changed its purpose once again. In 2014, it became the seat of the new Faculty of Health Studies, the first faculty in Croatia dedicated entirely to the education of non-physician health professionals. The man who breathed life into the Faculty, **Alan Šustić** (1965 – 2023), was also the first dean of the newly founded faculty. Viktor Finderle (1902 – 1964), a gynaecologist and obstetrician who made an exceptional contribution to the development of midwifery and nursing in Rijeka, was chosen as a symbol, role model and brand for the faculty.

Throughout all these transformations, the building has retained its basic architectural characteristics, while undergoing a series of adaptations to meet the specific needs of each institution it has housed. The classrooms of the school and the lecture halls and offices of both faculties were once dining rooms, dormitories, barbershops, disinfection areas, or even air raid shelters.

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X.

O STRUKAMA KOJE PORADAJU
PORODNIČARI I REANIMIRAJU
ANESTEZIOLOZI.

PROFESSIONS DELIVERED
BY OBSTETRICIANS
AND RESUSCITATED BY
ANAESTHESIOLOGISTS.

XI.

ADMIRALSKI DUH U BOCIS
KISIKOM.

AN ADMIRAL'S SPIRIT IN AN
OXYGEN BOTTLE.

Nastavni zavod
za javno zdravstvo i
Dom zdravlja

KBC Rijeka

Krešimirova ulica

S prozora Fakulteta zdravstvenih studija pogled puca na riječki, dakle zapadni, dio Kliničkoga bolničkog centra. Kao što se godina-ma Bolnica useljavala s prošlog lokaliteta, tako se i sada, sporim, ali vječnom nadom hrabrenim ritmom, iseljava na Trsat.

Fakultet
zdravstvenih
studija

Ulica Viktora Cara Emina

Cambijerjeva ulica

Gradska
knjižnica
Rijeka

„Art-kvart”

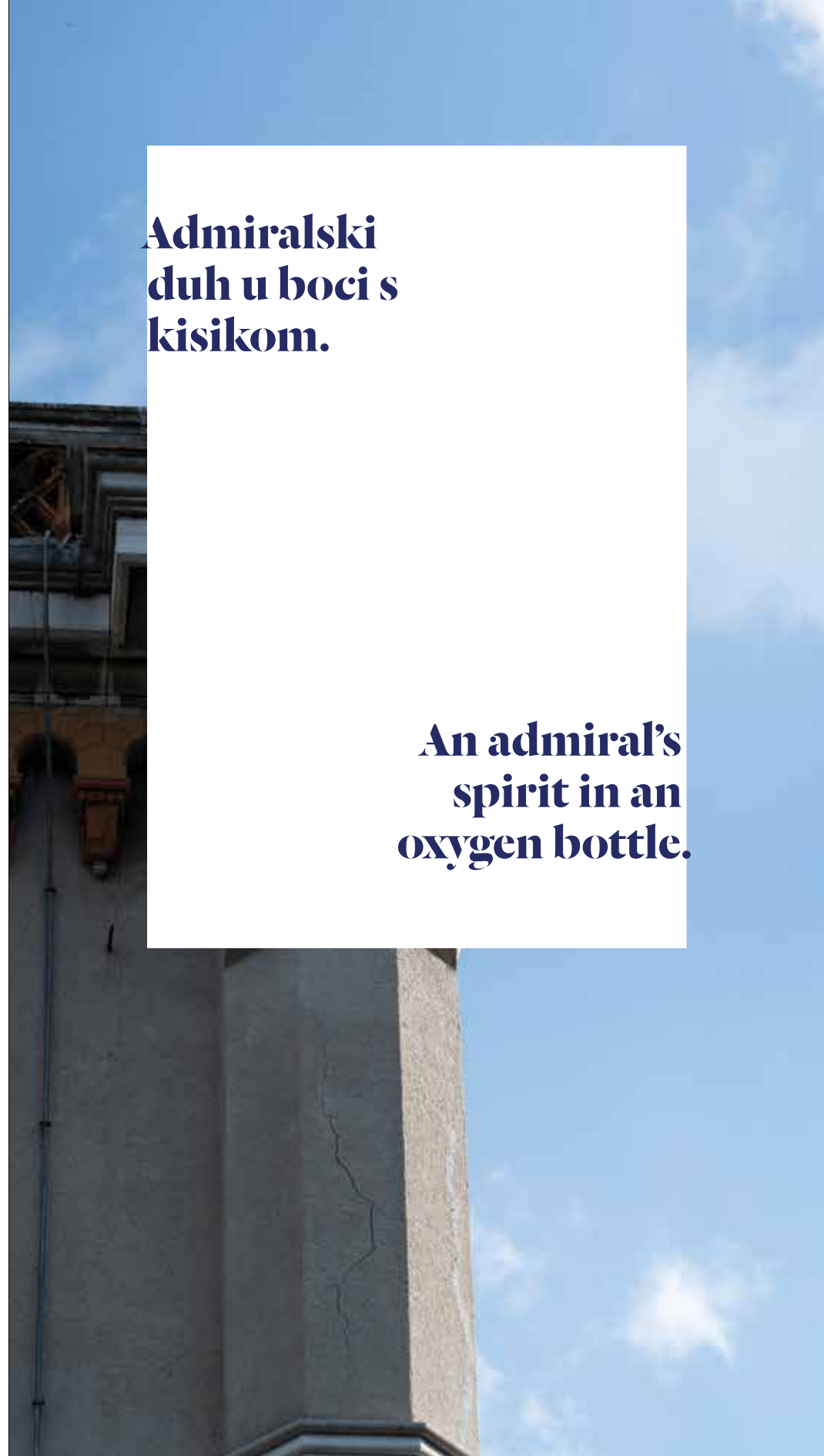
From the window of the Faculty of Health Studies, the view opens onto the Rijeka, i.e. western, site of the Clinical Hospital Centre. Just as in the past, when the Hospital moved from a previous location, so too it is now, at a slow but eternally hopeful pace, moving to a new site in Trsat.

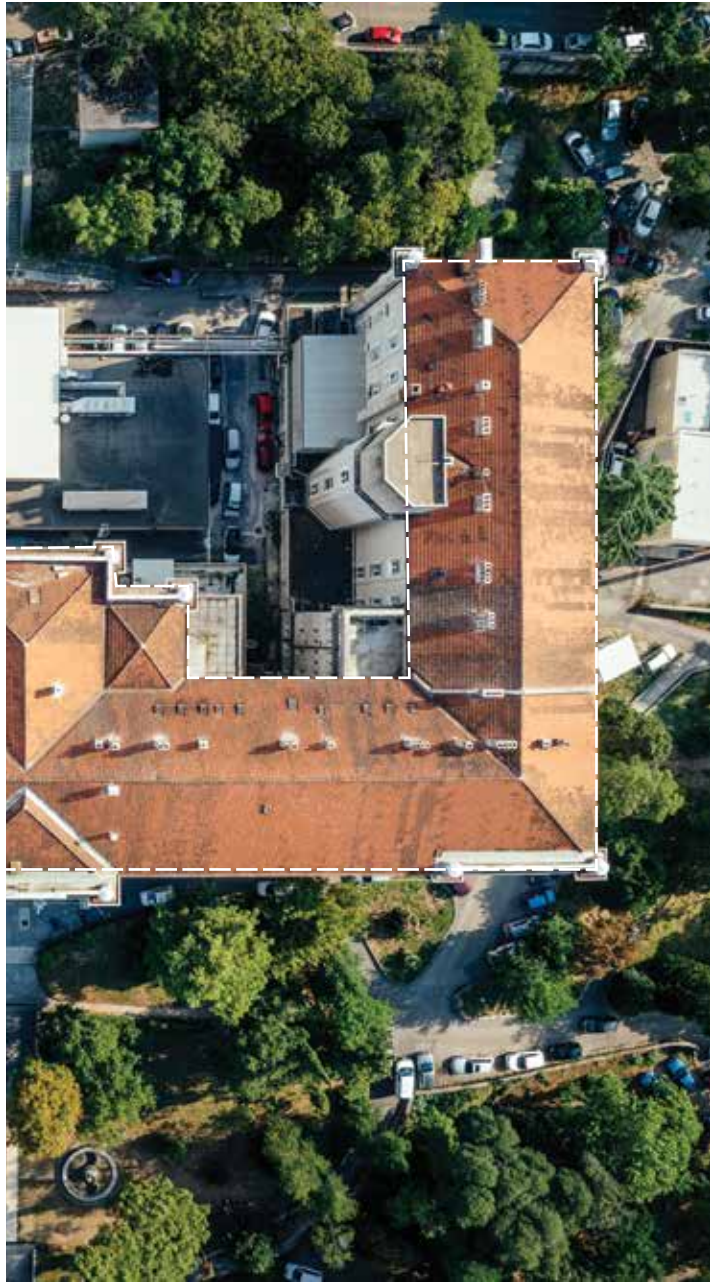
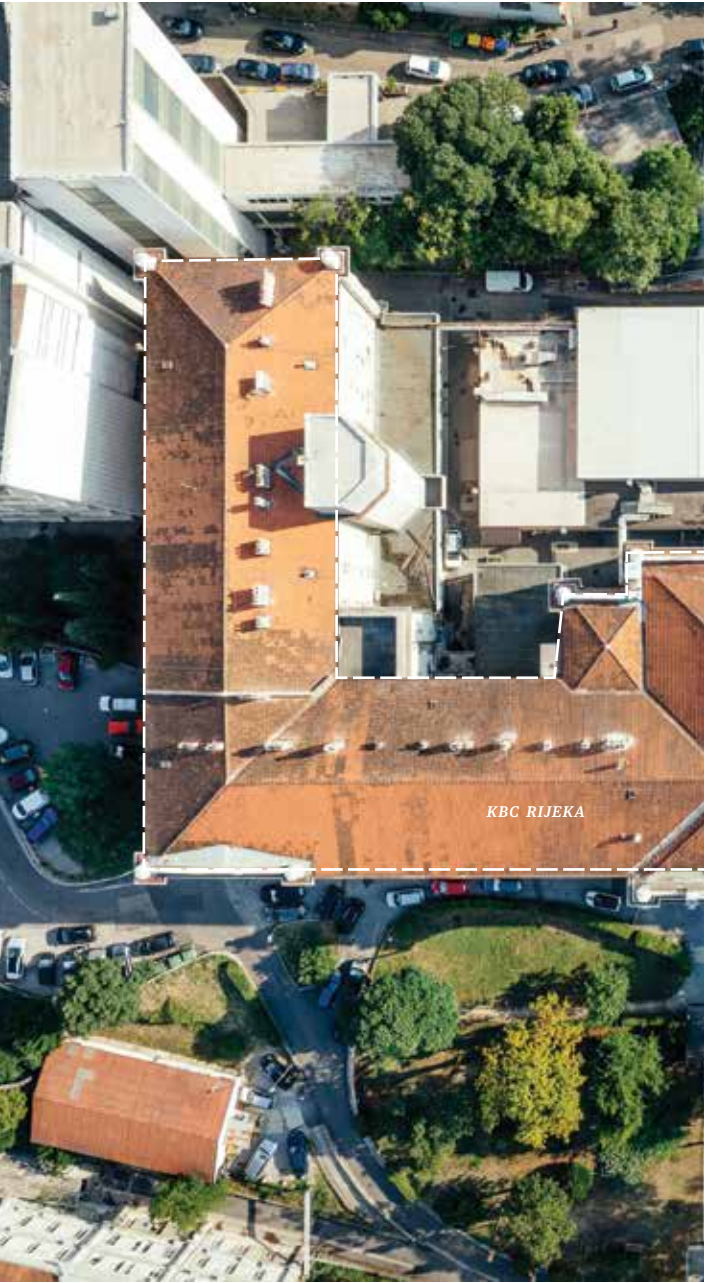


XI.

**Admiralski
duh u boci s
kisikom.**

**An admiral's
spirit in an
oxygen bottle.**





Gradske vlasti uspjele su sredinom XIX. stoljeća, darujući državi teren, preseliti u Rijeku Vojnu pomorsku akademiju, koja će udomiti ne samo vrhunske nastavnike, već i manje-više sve buduće vrhunske pomorske časnike Monarhije. Zdanje sagrađeno 1857. u neoklasicističkom stilu po završetku Prvoga svjetskog rata je, gašenjem Akademije, prepušteno Gradskoj bolnici Sv. Duha.

Bolnica je postala pravnom osobom u listopadu 1929., a u potpunosti se preselila sa stare lokacije (danas Fiorello la Guardia 1) do 1933.

Nije bolnica Sv. Duha odmah uselila u zgradu bivše Akademije. Najprije je ondje bila poljska bolnica talijanske vojske da bi kasnije, odlukom Upravnog odbora riječkoga Nacionalnog vijeća (*Consiglio Nazionale di Fiume*), 23. lipnja 1919. bilo odlučeno da se kompleks Akademije dodijeli riječkoj općini s ciljem preuređenja u opću gradsku bolnicu. Kako je svaki početak težak, takav je bio i za samo preseljenje bolnice. U zgradi je još uvijek bilo vojnika, a bolesnici su se smještali na trećemu katu. Bolnica je postala pravnom osobom u listopadu 1929., a u potpunosti se preselila sa stare lokacije (danas Fiorello la Guardia 1) do 1933. Predvorje glavne zgrade riječki je kipar Giuseppe Kovacich 1935. ukrasio skulpturama A. Grossicha i L. Lenza (danas u Muzeju grada Rijeke, kao i bista G. B. Cambierija, djelo Pietra Stefanuttija još iz 1840., iz stare bolnice).

S odjelima koji se, ponekad, useljavaju u bivše konjušnice i praonice, kompleks Akademije, očekivano, nije mogao zadovoljiti bolničke potrebe. Na strani prema današnjemu željezničkom kolodvoru, u dijelu kompleksa koji danas nastanjuju riječka i županijska javna vatrogasna postrojba, Klinika za stomatologiju i Fakultet dentalne medicine (koji se 2019. izdvojio od Medicinskog), još je 1720-ih ustrojen Lazaret sv. Karla (koji će tu ostati do 1812.) radi zaštite grada od unosa zaraze s pristiglih brodova. Na tom je mjestu, naime, bila lučica (Mandrač), sve do nasipavanja.

In the mid-19th century, the city authorities managed – by donating a plot of land to the state – to move the Military Naval Academy to Rijeka, which would house not only first-class teachers, but also more or less all future prominent naval officers of the Monarchy. The building, constructed in 1857 in the neoclassical style, was handed over to the City Hospital of the Holy Spirit after the Academy closed at the end of World War One.

The Holy Spirit Hospital did not immediately move into the former Academy building. At first, it housed a field hospital of the Italian army, and later, by means of a decision of the Management Board of the Rijeka National Council (*Consiglio Nazionale di Fiume*) of 23 June 1919, the Academy complex was assigned to the Rijeka Municipality with the aim of converting it into a general city hospital. As every beginning is difficult, so was the relocation of the hospital. There were still soldiers in the building, and patients were accommodated on the third floor. The hospital became a legal entity in October 1929 and had completely moved from its former location (today Fiorello la Guardia 1) by 1933. In 1935, the Rijeka sculptor Giuseppe Kovacich decorated the lobby of the main building with sculptures by A. Grossich and L. Lenaz (today in the Rijeka City Museum, as well as a bust of G. B. Cambieri from the old hospital, a work by Pietro Stefanutti of 1840).

As every beginning is difficult, so was the relocation of the hospital. There were still soldiers in the building, and patients were accommodated on the third floor.

With departments sometimes moving into former stables and laundries, the Academy complex, as expected, could not meet the hospital's needs. On the side facing the current railway station, in the part of the complex that now houses the Rijeka and County Public Fire Departments, the Clinic of Dentistry and the Faculty of Dental Medicine (which separated from the Faculty of Medicine in 2019), the St Charles Lazaret had been established back in the 1720s (and remained there until 1812) to protect the city from infection from arriving ships. It should be noted that back then, at that location there was a small port (*Mandrač*), as it was situated right on the coast (before this part of the sea was reclaimed).



... mjesec dana nakon što je Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen otkrio, odnosno javno prezentirao rendgenske zrake, Peter Salcher je u veljači 1896. godine organizirao njihovu prezentaciju riječkoj javnosti u Klubu prirodnih znanosti. Tijekom tog događaja učinjen je prvi rendgenski snimak u Hrvatskoj – bio je to prikaz ruke barunice Vranyczany.



... a month after Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen had discovered and publicly presented his X-rays, Peter Salcher organised a public presentation of the new technology in February 1896 at the Natural Sciences Club in Rijeka. During the event, the first X-ray was taken in Croatia – it was of Baroness Vranyczany's hand.

Kuriozum je da je Akademija i prije veze s bolnicom imala svoj povijesnomedicinski uzlet. Naime, svega mjesec dana nakon što je Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen otkrio, odnosno javno prezentirao rendgenske zrake, Peter Salcher (1848. - 1928.), koruški fizičar i nastavnik na Akademiji, u veljači 1896. godine organizirao je njihovu prezentaciju riječkoj javnosti u Klubu prirodnih znanosti. Tijekom tog događaja učinjen je prvi rendgenski snimak u Hrvatskoj - bio je to prikaz ruke barunice Vranyczany. Ovo postignuće ubrzalo je nabavu rendgenskog uređaja za riječku bolnicu, što je dodatno unaprijedilo dijagnostičke mogućnosti tadašnje medicine u regiji.

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Ne treba posebno naglašavati da će bolnica, sa svim prostornim ograničenjima, privlačiti mnoge vrhunske kadrove, poput kirurga Ruggera Grossicha, sina A. Grossicha, ili psihijatra i psihoanalitičara **Giovannija Dalme**, kasnijeg osnivača medicinskog fakulteta u argentinskom Tucumánu.

Nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata Gradska bolnica Sv. Duha mijenja ime u Bolnica braće dr. Sobol prema dvojici liječnika - braći Ivanu i Mati - poginulih u ratu, i to ime nosit će sve do 1980-ih, kada je oformljen Klinički bolnički centar Rijeka. Novoosnovana institucija objedinila je kliničke bolnice na Sušaku (*Dr. Zdravko Kučić*) i u Rijeci (*Braće dr. Sobol*), Dječju bolnicu Kantrida, Ortopedsku bolnicu u Kraljevici i Bolnicu za plućne bolesti u Ičićima.



It goes without saying that the hospital, despite its limited space, attracted many renowned professionals, such as surgeon Rogger Grossich, son of A. Grossich, or psychiatrist and psychoanalyst Giovanni Dalma, later founder of the medical faculty in Tucumán, Argentina.

It is curious that the Academy had certain historical connections with medicine even before it was converted into a hospital. Just a month after Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen had discovered and publicly presented his X-rays, Peter Salcher (1848 - 1928), a Carinthian physicist and teacher at the Academy, organised a public presentation of the new technology in February 1896 at the Natural Sciences Club in Rijeka. During the event, the first X-ray was taken in Croatia - it was of Baroness Vranyczany's hand. This achievement accelerated the acquisition of an X-ray machine for the Rijeka hospital, which further improved the diagnostic capabilities of medicine in the region at the time.

It goes without saying that the hospital, despite its limited space, attracted many renowned professionals, such as surgeon Rogger Grossich, son of A. Grossich, or psychiatrist and psychoanalyst **Giovanni Dalma**, later founder of the medical faculty in Tucumán, Argentina.

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After World War Two, the Holy Spirit Hospital changed its name to the Dr Sobol Brothers Hospital after two physicians, brothers Ivan and Mate, who died in the war. This name remained until 1980s, when the Clinical Hospital Centre Rijeka was established. The newly established institution united the clinical hospitals in Sušak (*Dr Zdravko Kučić*) and Rijeka (*Dr Sobol Brothers*), the Kantrida Children's Hospital, the Orthopaedic Hospital in Kraljevica, and the Hospital for Pulmonary Diseases in Ičići.

Na samom jugozapadnom uglu kompleksa Kliničkoga bolničkog centra, Mlakom i Krešimirovom ulicom dominira zgrada Nastavnog zavoda za javno zdravstvo. Tijesno povezan s djelatnošću KBC-a, a opet, potpadajući pod Županiju, Zavod dijeli zgradu s Domom zdravlja.

XII.

ŠTAMPAROVE
STOPE NA RIJEČKOJ
JAVNOZDRAVSTVENOJ
STAZI.

ŠTAMPAR'S FOOTSTEPS
ON THE RIJEKA PUBLIC
HEALTH TRAIL.

Klinika
za tumore

Klinički
zavod za
nuklearnu
medicinu

Krešimirova ulica

At the very southwest corner of the Clinical Hospital Centre complex, the district of Mlaka and Krešimirova Street are dominated by the building of the Teaching Institute of Public Health. Closely connected to the activities of the Clinical Hospital Centre, and yet under the authority of the County, the Institute shares the building with the Health Centre.

Zavod za
audiologiju i
fonijatriju

Poliklinika

XI.

ADMIRALSKI DUH U
BOCI S KISIKOM.

AN ADMIRAL'S SPIRIT
IN AN OXYGEN
BOTTLE.

Hitni
bolnički
prijam

KBC Rijeka



XII.

**Štamparove
stope na riječkoj
javnozdravstvenoj
stazi.**

**Štampar's
footsteps on the
Rijeka public
health trail.**





Današnji Nastavni zavod za javno zdravstvo i Dom zdravlja dvije su zdravstvene ustanove, ključne za provedbu djelatnosti u području javnog zdravstva odnosno zdravstvene zaštite, čiji je osnivač Primorsko-goranska županija. Njihova prošlost duboko je ukorijenjena u razvoj zdravstva i medicine na ovom području, a njihova zajednička prisutnost u toj zgradi simbolizira integraciju preventivne i kurativne zdravstvene zaštite, premda nije oduvijek bilo tako.

Značajnu ulogu u toj integraciji odigrao je i jedan od izvornih sljedbenika i učenika Andrije Štampara, uz već spomenutog FINDERLEA, KAJETAN BLEČIĆ (1917. - 2005.). Ljubav prema zavičaju dokazao je odbivši Štamparov poziv da postane edukatorom pri Svjetskoj zdravstvenoj organizaciji, fokusirajući se, kao specijalist za higijenu i socijalnu medicinu, na lokalnu zajednicu. Bio je članom povjerenstva za osnivanje Medicinskog fakulteta u Rijeci te obnašao dužnost direktora Doma narodnog zdravlja i ravnatelja Zavoda za zaštitu zdravlja u Rijeci. Upravo je dislociranost ondašnjega riječkog Zavoda za zaštitu zdravlja nagnala BLEČIĆA na reorganizaciju i unapređenje kvalitete rada objedinjavanjem službi, laboratorija i odjela pod istim krovom. Za lokaciju je odabran vrt nekadašnje Ville Gorup na Mlaci, koja je birana ciljano - s tezom da je za svaku javnu ustanovu bitno gdje se ona nalazi, a da je za zdravstvenu to od presudne važnosti - na glavnoj prometnici koja povezuje istok i zapad Rijeke, u blizini bolnice, Medicinskog fakulteta i kolodvora.

Planiranje gradnje novog objekta započelo je 1963. Već početkom sljedeće godine, nakon dobivanja građevinske dozvole, Građevinsko poduzeće „Jadran” započelo je s radovima. Nakon svega par mjeseci radovi su obustavljeni radi provedbe privredne reforme koja je zakonom branila gradnju objekata koji nisu imali osigurana sredstva za potpuno dovršavanje. KAJETAN BLEČIĆ tražio je način kako bi osigurao dodatna sredstva kojima bi zatvorio financijsku konstrukciju: od povećanja stope doprinosa za zdravstveno osiguranje, prodaje zgrada u vlastitom posjedu, pa sve do odricanja od osobnih dohodaka vlastitih zaposlenika. Inflacija nije dozvolila da se zgrada izgradi u skladu s inicijalnim nacrtima, a epidemija velikih boginja odgodila je useljenje. Zavod se, ipak, 12. svibnja 1972. uselio u zgradu koja je i danas njegovim domom.

Today's Teaching Institute of Public Health and the Health Centre are two health institutions founded by Primorje-Gorski Kotar County crucial for the implementation of activities in the field of public health and healthcare. Their past is deeply rooted in the development of health and medicine in this area, and their joint presence in this building symbolises the integration of preventive and curative healthcare, although it has not always been so.

Along with the aforementioned FINDERLE, a significant role in this integration was played by KAJETAN BLEČIĆ (1917 - 2005), one of Andrija Štampar's followers and students. He proved his love for his native region by declining Štampar's invitation to become an educator at the World Health Organisation. Instead, as a specialist in hygiene and social medicine, he focused on his local community. He was a member of the committee for Štampar's establishment of the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka, and director of the Public Health Centre and the Institute for Health Protection in Rijeka. It was the dislocation of the then Rijeka Institute for Health Protection that prompted BLEČIĆ to reorganise and improve the quality of work by uniting services, laboratories and departments under the same roof. Having in mind that the choice of location is important for every public institution, and crucial for health institutions, the garden of the former Villa Gorup in Mlaka was intentionally chosen because it is located on the main road connecting the east and west of Rijeka, near the hospital, Faculty of Medicine and train station.

Planning for the construction of the new facility began in 1963. At the beginning of the following year, after obtaining a building permit, the Jadran Construction Company commenced work. However, this was suspended after only a few months due to the implementation of economic reforms which legally prohibited the construction of facilities without funds having been secured for their completion. KAJETAN BLEČIĆ looked for ways to obtain additional funds to secure the necessary finances for the project: from increasing health insurance contributions, selling buildings in his own possession, to waiving the personal incomes of his own employees. Inflation did not allow the building to be completed according to the initial plans, and a smallpox epidemic postponed the relocation. The Institute eventually moved into the building that is still its home on 12 May 1972.

XII.

ŠTAMPAROVE
STOPE NA RIJEČKOJ
JAVNOZDRAVSTVENOJ
STAZI.

ŠTAMPAR'S FOOTSTEPS
ON THE RIJEKA PUBLIC
HEALTH TRAIL.

XIII.

FAKULTET KOJI
JE PODIGLA ČISTA
DOBROTA.

A FACULTY BUILT BY
PURE GOODNESS.

Zaokruživši „putovanje” riječkim zdravstvenim točkama i institucijama, skrećemo „Nad lazaret”, na brdo ponad KBC-a, do zgrade Medicinskog fakulteta, iz koje svake godine izlaze stotine pametnijih i sposobnijih mladih ljudi koji će sebe i svoju profesiju ponuditi društvu, vraćajući mu uložena sredstva i nade.

Having rounded off our 'journey' through Rijeka's health institutions and other points of interest, we take a turning at 'Nad lazaret (Above the Lazaret)' onto the hill above the Clinical Hospital Centre, to the building of the Faculty of Medicine, where hundreds of smart and capable young people graduate every year, who will offer themselves and their profession to society as a return on invested funds and hopes.

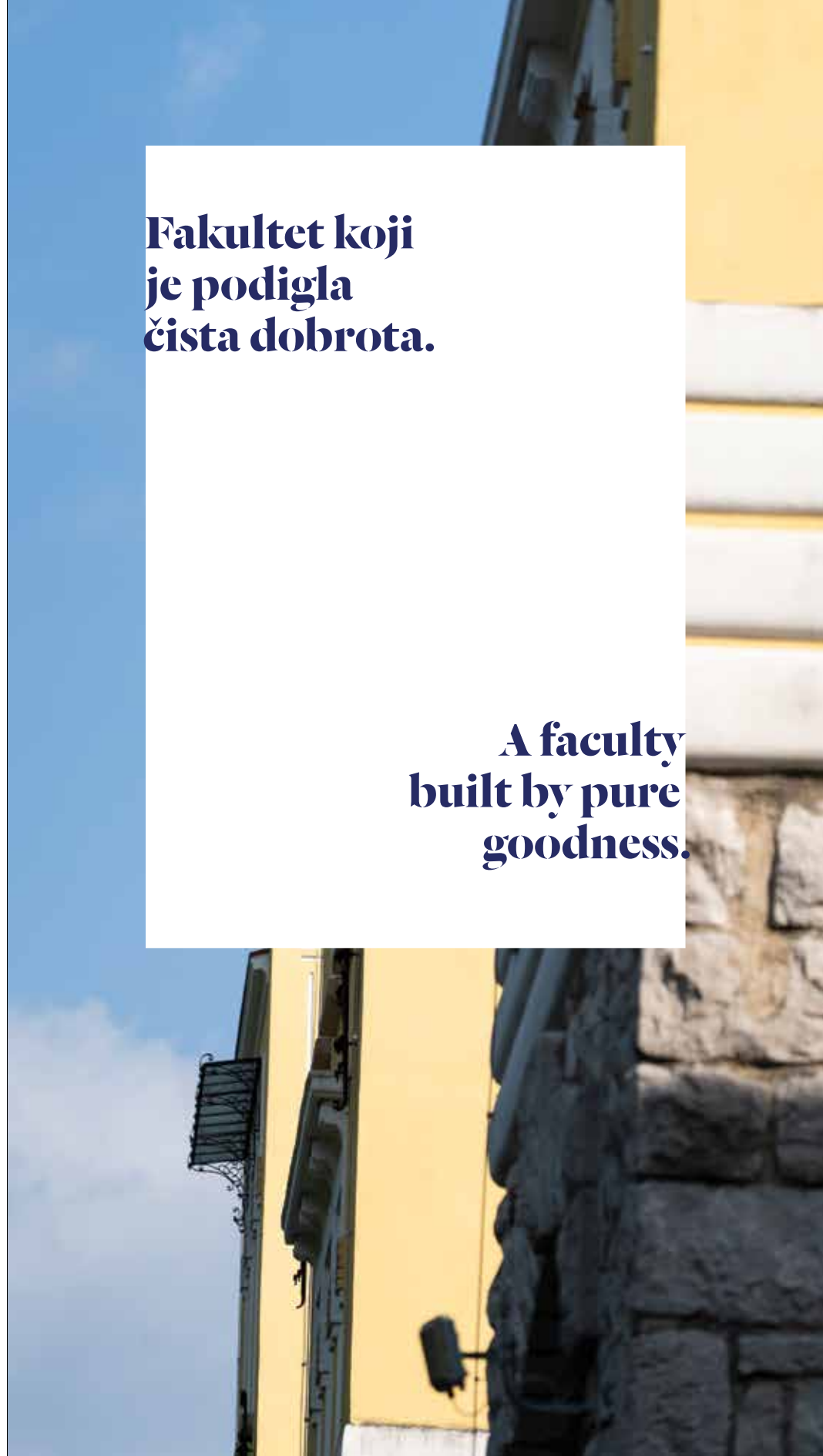




XIII.

**Fakultet koji
je podigla
čista dobrota.**

**A faculty
built by pure
goodness.**





Početkom XX. stoljeća braća Antonio (1831. - 1916.) i Costantino (1835. - 1908.), pripadnici bogate riječke obitelji Branchetta, daruju gradu 550.000 kruna namijenjenih gradnji ubožnice. Njihov se otac Giacomo, stigavši u Rijeku iz Gorice, obogatio uvozeći cilindre i slamnate šešire iz Francuske, Engleske i Paname, prodajući ih diljem Austro-Ugarske. Gradonačelnik Francesco Vio (1863. - 1954.; gradonačelnik 1901. - 1913.), prihvativši donaciju, ugovorom se obvezuje imenovati novu ubožnicu po braći Branchetta. Donatori su u ugovoru tražili i da gradska vlast preuzme po njihovoj smrti brigu o obiteljskom grobu na Kozali. Za gradnju je ubožnice odabrano zemljište na lokalitetu zvanom *Nad Lazaret*, a na natječaju raspisanom u listopadu 1903. prvu nagradu osvaja projekt „Zrak i svjetlo” (*Aria e luce*) Giulija Salvadora, graditelja iz Tehničkog ureda Rijeka (*Civico ufficio tecnico fiumano*). U kasnijoj razradi projekta sudjeluje i arhitekt Carlo Pergoli. Glavni radovi na novoj ubožnici izvođača Francesca Mattiassija završeni su 1907. Zgrada je primjer secesijske arhitekture, a primjena armiranog betona pri gradnji stropova zgrade smatra se najranijom takvom konstrukcijom na području današnje Hrvatske. Zgrada je otvorena početkom sljedeće godine u prisustvu donatora. Prvi su štićenici iz stare ubožnice, koja je djelovala u kompleksu Gradske bolnice Sv. Duha, preseljeni već u veljači iste godine. Dvokatna ubožnica mogla je pružiti smještaj za 200 osoba. Tridesetih godina prošloga stoljeća kompleks je rekonstruiran, s povećanjem kapaciteta na 300, pri čemu se za djevojčice i dječake u zapadnoj prigradskoj četvrti Kantrida organiziralo ljetne kolonije (od 1933. one se održavaju na lokaciji na kojoj je do 2024. djelovala Dječja bolnica Kantrida). Unutarnji je prostor ubožnice bio organiziran u dva zasebna odjela: ženski odjeli - onaj za djevojčice i starije žene na lijevoj strani zgrade - te, na desnoj strani zgrade, odjeli za dječake i starije muškarce. Ubožnica je posjedovala ambulantu, sportsku dvoranu, kazalište s gledalištem s 300 sjedala te mogućnošću kinematografskih projekcija. U današnjoj Predavaonici 1 bila je kuhinja, a u Predavaonici 2 kapela. Mramorna ploča koju je Općina Rijeka postavila u spomen na donatore nalazila se izvorno u predvorju ubožnice, potom je

izgubljena, pa ponovo pronađena i potkraj XX. stoljeća konačno postavljena pred glavni ulaz zgrade. Raspodjela prostora prema spolu štićenika zadržana je i u parku zgrade, u kojem je posađeno više od stotinu

Početkom XX. stoljeća, braća Antonio i Costantino, pripadnici bogate riječke obitelji Branchetta, daruju gradu 550.000 kruna namijenjenih gradnji ubožnice.

At the beginning of the 20th century, brothers Antonio (1831 - 1916) and Costantino (1835 - 1908), members of the wealthy Branchetta family from Rijeka, donated 550,000 crowns to the city for the construction of an almshouse. Their father Giacomo, who had arrived in Rijeka from Gorizia, had made a fortune importing top and straw hats from France, England and Panama, and selling them throughout Austria-Hungary. Mayor Francesco Vio (1863 - 1954; mayor from 1901 to 1913) accepted the donation and contractually agreed to name the new almshouse after the Branchetta brothers. In the contract, the donors also requested that the city authorities take responsibility for the care of the family grave at Kozala Cemetery after their deaths. It was decided that the almshouse would be built on a site called *Nad Lazaret* (*Above the Lazaret*). In a public tender of October 1903, the winning project was 'Air and Light' (*Aria e luce*) by Giulio Salvador, a builder from the Rijeka Technical Office (*Civico ufficio tecnico fiumano*). The architect Carlo Pergoli also participated in the later development of the project. The main work on the new almshouse by the contractor Francesco Mattiassi was completed in 1907. The building is an example of Art Nouveau architecture, and the use of reinforced concrete in the construction of the building's ceilings is considered the earliest of its kind on the territory of present-day Croatia. The building was opened at the beginning of the following year in the presence of the donors. The first residents from the old almshouse, which operated in the complex of the Holy Spirit City Hospital, moved in during February of the same year. The two-storey almshouse could accommodate 200 people. After its reconstruction in the 1930s, its capacity was increased to 300. In addition, summer camps were organised for girls and boys in the western suburban district of Kantrida (from 1933, at the location where the Kantrida Children's Hospital operated until 2024). The interior of the almshouse had two separate departments: one for girls and older women on the left-hand side of the building, and the other for boys and older men on the right-hand side. The almshouse had an outpatient clinic, a sports hall, and a theatre with an auditorium with 300 seats and the possibility of cinema screenings. In the present-day Lecture Hall 1 there was a kitchen, and in Lecture Hall 2 a chapel. The marble plaque that the Municipality of Rijeka placed to commemorate the donors was originally located in the lobby of the almshouse. After being lost and found again, it was finally placed in

The interior of the almshouse had two separate departments: one for girls and older women on the left-hand side of the building, and the other for boys and older men on the right-hand side.

stabala i zimzelenih grmova te aleja kestena koja vodi do glavne zgrade. Na ulazu u kompleks nalazila se zgrada u kojoj je, uz urede za administrativno osoblje, bio stan ravnatelja (danas Dekanat). U razdoblju nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata ubožnica nastavlja sa svojim radom sve do 1951. Odlukom gradskih vlasti lipnja 1955. ukinuta je te se zgrada prepušta na upravljanje Medicinskom fakultetu u Rijeci. Svečano otvaranje zgrade nekliničkih zavoda održalo se 4. studenog 1957. u prisustvu Andrije Štampara.

Ulica u kojoj se nalazio kompleks ubožnice zvala se Fratelli Branchetta do poslije 1945., potom po antifašistkinji Olgi Ban, a ime Braće Branchetta vraćeno je 1994.

***Odlukom gradskih
vlasti lipnja 1955.
ukinuta je ubožnica
te se zgrada prepušta
na upravljanje
Medicinskom fakultetu
u Rijeci.***

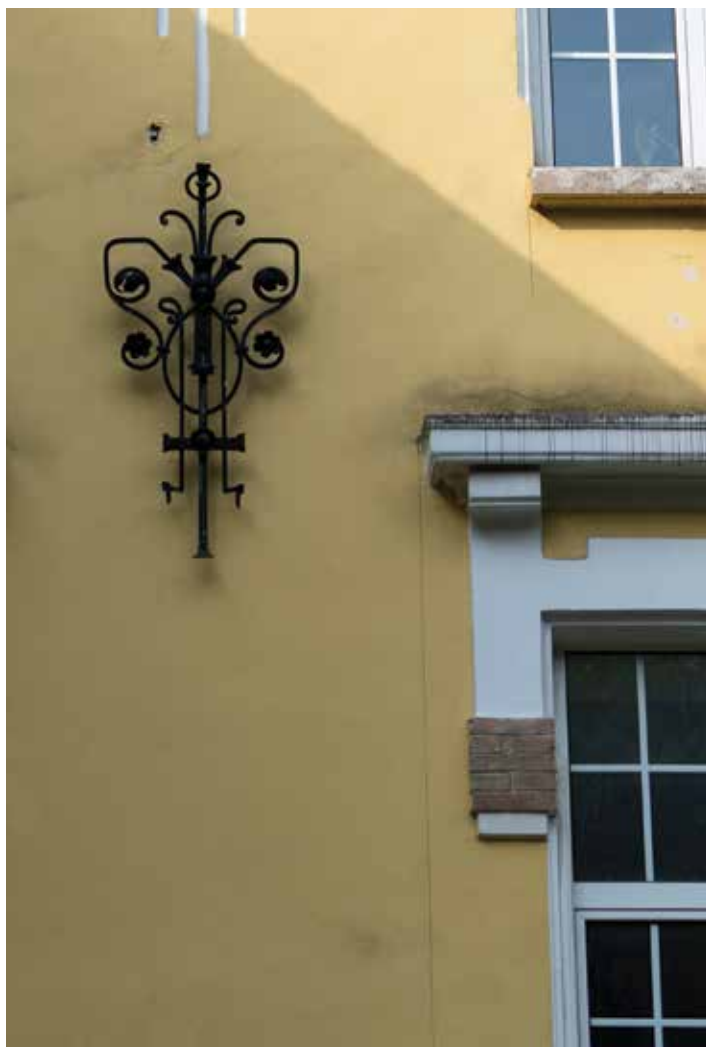


front of the main entrance to the building at the end of the 20th century. The distribution of space according to the gender of residents was even maintained in the building's park, which was planted with more than a hundred trees, evergreen shrubs and an alley of chestnut trees leading to the main building. At the entrance to the complex, there was a building that housed offices for administrative staff and the director's apartment (today the Dean's Office). After World War Two, the almshouse continued to operate until 1951. By means of a decision of the city authorities in June 1955, it was abolished, and the building was handed over to the Rijeka Faculty of Medicine. The non-clinical institutes building was opened on 4 November 1957 in the presence of Andrija Štampar.

The street where the almshouse complex was located was called Fratelli Branchetta until after 1945. It was then named after the anti-fascist Olga Ban, but the name of the Branchetta Brothers (today Braće Branchetta) was returned in 1994.



U parku zgrade posadeno je više od stotinu stabala, zimzelenih grmova i aleja kestena koja vodi do glavne zgrade.



The building's park, was planted with more than a hundred trees, evergreen shrubs and an alley of chestnut trees leading to the main building.

***„Ako usporedimo taj mučan dojam što ga je
ostavila napuštena zgrada sirotišta, puna nekib
starudija, kulisa, odbačenih stvari, s dojmom
što ga danas ostavlja zgrada nekliničkih zavoda
Medicinskog fakulteta u Rijeci, onda se istom
pravo vidi kako je ogromna zasluga riječkih
arhitekata (ing. Ublik) i ondašnjeg dekana prof.
Novaka za jednu tako radikalnu preobrazbu.
Želio bih da se to istakne i da se njihova zasluga ne
zaboravi.”***

PROF. DR. SC. TOMISLAV PINTER
(MEDICINSKI FAKULTET U ZAGREBU)
U PISMU
PROF. DR. SC. EUGENU CERKOVNIKOVU
(MEDICINSKI FAKULTET U RIJECI),
23. VELJAČE 1965.

***‘If we compare the haunting impression left by the
abandoned orphanage building, full of old things,
scenery, and discarded items, with the impression
left by the building of the non-clinical institutes
of the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka today, it
becomes immediately clear to what extent the
architects from Rijeka (engineer Ublik) and the
then dean, Professor Novak, have contributed to
such a radical transformation. I would like this to
be emphasised and their contribution not to be
forgotten.’***

PROF. TOMISLAV PINTER, PHD
(FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN ZAGREB)
IN A LETTER
TO PROF. EUGEN CERKOVNIKOV, PHD
(FACULTY OF MEDICINE IN RIJEKA),
23 FEBRUARY 1965

Medicina i politika na riječkom primjeru.

Poseban status koji liječnici uživaju u društvu, širina kontakata i uvida, svakako su pogodovali činjenici da se njihov angažman u politici nerijetko pokazuje plodnim. Naravno, postoje kulture u kojima se to događa rjeđe, poput američke ili japanske, vjerojatno zbog činjenice da su ondje liječnici daleko bolje plaćeni od političara, ali postoje i povijesne okolnosti društvenih revolucija kada pojava „medicinalizacije” politike postaje frekventnijom. Takvih je situacija u posljednjih dvjestotinjak godina u Rijeci bilo mnogo i zato ne čudi da je i politička crta riječkih liječnika znala zakrivudati. Takve istupe ne treba suditi olako, već samo u složenom kontekstu vremena: na kraju krajeva, bez obzira na predznak koji im naknadno pripisujemo, oni prije svega svjedoče da je tim ljudima bilo stalo do vlastita grada.

Recimo, kada stari Georg Catti 1918., poslije definitivnog sloma austrougarskog svijeta, razgovara s unukom-favoritom Erichom Viom, tražeći od njega da ostane Nijemac (ne Austrijanac), onda to nije nikakva negacija ni talijanskog ni hrvatskog elementa kojima Vio neminovno pripada: to je tek očajnički pokušaj da se preduhitri raskid s jednom, u svakom slučaju bogatom, kulturnom komponentom samo zato što je ta „komponenta” u jednom historijskom momentu izvukla kraći kraj. Mladi Vio mu to s lakoćom obećava, prepoznajući u tome i vlastitu sklonost prema kulturnom eklektizmu. Sam bi se Catti, na kraju krajeva, po jeziku matere i svoga gimnazijskog školovanja mogao smatrati Hrvatom; oženjen je bio Poljakinjom, ali je kod kuće govorio isključivo njemački.

Daleko češći slučaj, međutim, od ovakvog, cattijevski melankoličnog, bio je naletjeti na one koji su svoju sudbinu vezali daleko manje tolerantno i s daleko većim elanom za jednu sasvim definiranu epohu, s njome se dizali i s njome, bar u političkom smislu, tonuli. Ako je Catti bio austrijski inovator u laringologiji, onda je Antonio Grossich bio svjetski inovator u kirurgiji, koji je u Pešti uvrstio aplikaciju jodne tinkture na popis regularnih preoperativnih procedura. Rođenjem iz istarskog Draguča, sela sa staroga mletač-

Medicine and politics in the example of Rijeka.

The special status that doctors enjoy in society, and the breadth of their contacts and insights, have without doubt contributed to their often fruitful engagement in politics. Of course, there are cultures in which this happens less frequently, such as in America or Japan, probably because doctors there are paid much better than politicians. However, there are also historical circumstances involving social revolutions when the phenomenon of the 'medicalisation' of politics becomes more frequent. There have been many such situations in Rijeka in the last two hundred years, and it is not surprising that certain Rijeka doctors might have crossed the line. However, these cases should not be judged superficially but in the complex context of the time in which they occurred. After all, regardless of any political affiliation that we may subsequently attribute to the people involved, this testifies above all to the fact that they cared about their own city.

For example, when old Georg Catti in 1918, after the definitive collapse of the Austro-Hungarian world, talked to his favourite grandson Erich Vio, asking him to remain German (not Austrian), then this was not a negation of either the Italian or the Croatian part of Vio: it was simply a desperate attempt to prevent a break with a rich cultural component just because that 'component' at one historical moment had come up short. Young Vio promised him this without any problem, recognising in this his own tendency towards cultural eclecticism. Catti himself, after all, could be considered a Croat in terms of his mother's language and his high school education; he was married to a Polish woman, but at home he spoke only German.

However, a far more common fate than this rather melancholy one of Catti, belonged to those who tied their colours to the mast far less tolerantly and with far greater enthusiasm for a particular era, rising and sinking with it, at least in the political sense. If Catti was an Austrian innovator in laryngology, then Antonio Grossich was a world innovator in surgery, who included the application of iodine tincture in the list of regular preoperative procedures in Pest. Born in Draguč in Istria, a village of the old Venetian-Austrian cordon sanitaire, he

ko-austrijskog kordona, odabrao je talijansku kulturu i ostao joj vjeran do kraja života. Držeći govore u kojima je znao briznuti i u emfatičan plač, naš je Grossich jedva dočekao D'Annunziju okupaciju i „poklonio” mu Snježnik (*Monte nevoso*), a zauzvrat kasnije bio od Mussolinija imenovan senatorom. Nije u toj arditskoj euforiji Grossich bio ni toliko usamljen: priključio mu se, recimo, i Lionello Lenaz, još jedan genijalni riječki liječnik. Generacijski pretahodnik ove dvojice bio je Antonio Felice Giacich, lovranske gore list i autor cijenjenog udžbenika pomorske medicine. Kao politički pisac, pak, uglavnom se zgražao nad erom poniženja koju je Rijeka morala otrpjeti s hrvatskom „okupacijom” 1848., a premda je u načelu podržao uvođenje „ilirskog” jezika u škole, poručivao je da zbog toga ne treba zaključivati da je Rijeka hrvatski grad. Stotinu godina kasnije, Giovanni Dalma, po ocu Židov, a po majci Talijan, osnivač medicinskog fakulteta u argentinskom Tucumánu, bit će kršten kao katolik, bježat će od Nijemaca i jednako se žustro boriti da dokaže talijanstvo Rijeke.

Kada je Rijeka početkom 1990-ih još jednom promijenila granice, opet se sva sila liječnika našla na važnim pozicijama, a u jednom času i na čelu gotovo svih političkih stranaka. I kao što je Grossich vodio Talijansko nacionalno vijeće 1918. i riječku provizornu vladu, a Lenaz bio ministrom („rektorom”) prosvjete u D'Annunzijevoj vladi, tako je, 1993. – 1997., kardiolog Josip Roje (1931. – 2019.) obnašao dužnost prvoga primorsko-goranskog župana, a liječnicima su bili i najmanje četvero zamjenika gradonačelnika Rijeke. Usto, jedna profesorica Medicinskog fakulteta postala je tako gradonačelnicom Rijeke, druga europarlamentarkom, a jedan drugi profesor (i bivši dekan) potpredsjednikom Vlade. Dodamo li tome da su riječki liječnici već bili zastupnicima u Hrvatskom saboru, ministri znanosti i obrazovanja i savjetnici predsjednika Republike, gradonačelnici Opatije, načelnici općina Mošćenička Draga i Baška, veleposlanici u Kini i Južnoj Africi ili poljski počasni konzuli, očito je da je fenomen liječnika u politici (i diplomaciji) u Rijeci više nego čest. No, kada se prisjetimo da su liječnici Rijeke ulazili i u članstva znanstvenih akademija Hrvatske, Njemačke, Bosne i Hercegovine, dobivali prve nagrade na književnim natjecanjima (Drago Gervais) i one za popularizaciju znanosti, ili bili državnim reprezentativcima u veslanju, plivanju i nogometu, nameće se mogućnost da su riječki medicinari u politiku prelili tek dio svoje svestranosti i entuzijazma kojim su obogatili svoj grad i zemlju.

chose Italian culture and remained faithful to it until the end of his life. Giving speeches in which he could burst into emphatic tears, Grossich could hardly wait for the occupation of D'Annunzio, to whom he 'handed over' Mount Snježnik (*Monte nevoso*), and in return was later appointed senator by Mussolini. Grossich was not alone in this Arditi-euphoria: he was joined, for example, by Lionello Lenaz, another brilliant Rijeka physician. The predecessor of these two was Antonio Felice Giacich from the Lovran area, author of a respected textbook on maritime medicine. As a political writer, he was on the whole disgusted by the era of humiliation that Rijeka had had to endure with the Croatian 'occupation' of 1848. Although he basically supported the introduction of the 'Illyrian' language in schools, he noted that this should not be taken to mean that Rijeka was a Croatian city. A hundred years later, Giovanni Dalma, whose father was Jewish and whose mother was Italian, the founder of the medical faculty in Tucumán in Argentina, was baptised as a Catholic, fled from the Germans, and fought just as vigorously to prove the 'Italianness' of Rijeka.

When the state Rijeka belonged to changed once again in the early 1990s, a whole host of doctors found themselves in important positions, and at one point at the head of almost all political parties. And just as Grossich led the Italian National Council in 1918 and the Rijeka provisional government, and Lenaz was the minister ('rector') of education in D'Annunzio's government, so, in the period from 1993 to 1997, cardiologist Josip Roje (1931 – 2019) was the first Prefect of Primorje-Gorski Kotar County. Moreover, at least four deputy mayors of Rijeka have been doctors; one professor of the Faculty of Medicine became the Mayor of Rijeka, another a member of the European Parliament; and another professor (and former dean) became the deputy prime minister. If we add to this the fact that Rijeka doctors have been members of the Croatian Parliament, ministers of science and education, and advisors to the President of the Republic of Croatia, mayors of Opatija and the municipalities of Mošćenička Draga and Baška, ambassadors to China and South Africa, or honorary consuls of Poland, it becomes obvious that the phenomenon of doctors in politics (and diplomacy) in Rijeka is very common. However, when we recall that Rijeka doctors are also members of the scientific academies of Croatia, Germany, and Bosnia and Herzegovina, have won first prizes in competitions in literature (Drago Gervais) and the popularisation of science, or have been national team members in rowing, swimming and football, it seems possible that Rijeka's medical professionals have put into politics only a part of the versatility and enthusiasm with which they have enriched their city and country.



**Vremenska
crtā.**

Timeline.

XV. stoljeće

Na području Starog grada djeluje bolnica Sv. Duha

14-10-ih

U gradu djeluju prvi poznati kirurzi-ranarnici, *maestro* Jacobo di Giorgio i *maestro* Tomaso di Giovanni iz Venecije

Gradsko vijeće uvodi namet na vino i ulje radi uzdržavanja gradske bolnice

15th century

The Holy Spirit Hospital (*Sveti Duh*) active in Rijeka Old Town

14-10s

The first famous wound surgeons, Maestro Jacobo di Giorgio and Maestro Tomaso di Giovanni from Venice operate in the city

1572

The City Council introduces a tax on wine and oil to support the city hospital

1722—1726

Ustrojava se Lazaret sv. Karla u lučici Mandrač (djeluje do 1812., potom opet 1814. - 1816.)

Establishment of the St Charles Lazaret in the small harbour of Mandrač (in use until 1812, then again from 1814 to 1816)

1624

Trsatski franjevac Franjo Glavinić od cara dobiva štampariju i doprema je u Rijeku

The Franciscan Franjo Glavinić from Trsat receives a printing press from the Emperor and transports it to Rijeka

1627

Otvorena Isusovačka gimnazija u Rijeci; zasnivanje knjižnice Isusovačkog kolegija, kasnije Sveučilišne knjižnice

The Franciscan Franjo Glavinić from Trsat receives a printing press from the Emperor and transports it to Rijeka

1633

Povelja cara Ferdinanda II. kojom riječku Isusovačku gimnaziju pravima izjednačava s bečkom, gradečkom i drugim akademijama Europe (čl. 49), dajući ovlasti nad studentima jedino upravi Škole (čl. 52)

A charter of Emperor Ferdinand II grants the Rijeka Jesuit Gymnasium equal rights as the Vienna, Graz and other academies of Europe (Article 49), giving authority over students only to the school administration (Article 52)

1719

Rijeci dodijeljen privilegij slobodne luke (istodobno kada i Trstu)

Rijeka is granted the privilege of a free port (at the same time as Trieste)

1724

Karlo VI. odobrava otvaranje studija filozofije i moralne teologije

Charles VI approves the study of philosophy and moral theology

Ustanovljen zdravstveni
magistrat

Establishment of the Health
Magistrate

1752

Na području zvanom Kortil, na
Sušaku, djeluje hospital

Hospital operational in the area of
Kortil in Sušak

1785

Otvorena primaljska škola, prva
javna na tlu Hrvatske

U Rijeku iz Dubrovnika dolazi prvi
školorani zubar, Gaetano Pierini

Opening of the midwifery school, the
first public one in Croatia

The first trained dentist, Gaetano
Pierini, arrives in Rijeka from
Dubrovnik

1786

Prvi slučajevi bolesti koju će
G. B. Cambieri kasnije nazvati
„škrljevskom” i čija će epidemija
zaokupljati Riječane sve do
1850-ih

First cases of the disease that G.
B. Cambieri later called ‘škrljevo
disease’; the epidemic affected the
people of Rijeka until the 1850s

1790-ih —1790s

Bolnica Sv. Duha premještena
na novu lokaciju - u preuređenu
zgradu bivše tvornice *Massa
Cavalli e Licudi* (danas na adresi
Fiorello La Guardia 1)

Holy Spirit Hospital (*Sveti Duh*)
moves to a new location: to the
renovated building of the former
Massa Cavalli e Licudi factory (today
at Fiorello La Guardia 1)

1823

Ustanovljen Lazaret sv. Franje u
uvali Martinšćica

Establishment of the St Francis
Lazaret in the cove of Martinšćica

1833

1728

Rijeka cestom povezana s
Karlovcem („Karolina”)

Rijeka is connected to Karlovac
by the Karolina Road (*Via Carolina*
Augusta, named after Charles VI)

1848—1868

Rijeka u sastavu Banske Hrvatske

Rijeka is within the borders of Croatia

1854—1918

Djeluje Carska kraljevska
mornarička akademija u Rijeci
(danas je tu lociran KBC)

The Imperial Royal Naval Academy
active in Rijeka (on the site of the
present-day KBC Clinical Hospital
Centre)

1868

Liječnik Ivan Dežman
(1841. - 1873.) objavljuje „Rječnik
liječničkog nazivlja”

The physician Ivan Dežman
(1841 - 1873) publishes the *Dictionary
of Medical Terms*

1882

Osnovana služba hitne pomoći

Establishment of the Emergency
Medical Service

1886

Osnovano „Društvo liječnika”
(*Associazione medica*; Sušak će ga
dobiti 1937.)

Establishment of the 'Medical
Association' (*Associazione medica*; the
one in Sušak was established in 1937)

1896

Mjesec dana nakon njihova otkrića,
Peter Salcher predstavlja riječkoj
publici djelovanje X-zraka

A month after the discovery of X-rays,
Peter Salcher presents their effects
to the Rijeka public

1904

Počinje gradnja gradske ubožnice
zahvaljujući donaciji braće
Branchetta

Beginning of the construction of the
city almshouse thanks to a donation
from the Branchetta brothers

1907

Antonio Grossich objavljuje otkriće
novog načina primjene jodne
tinkture u antisepsi

Antonio Grossich publishes the
discovery of a new method of using
iodine tincture in antiseptics

poslije 1919.

Postupno premještanje gradske
bolnice Sv. Duha u kompleks
dotadašnje Vojne pomorske
akademije (riječki lokalitet KBC-a)

after 1919

Gradual relocation of the Holy Spirit
(*Sveti Duh*) City Hospital to the
complex of the former Military Naval
Academy (the present-day location of
KBC Rijeka Clinical Hospital Centre)

1868

„Riječka krpica” - umetak kojim je u
Hrvatsko-ugarskoj nagodbi Rijeka
prepuštena Mađarskoj

The 'Rijeka Patch' (*Riječka Krpica*) -
the provision by which Rijeka was
ceded to Hungary in the Croatian-
Hungarian Settlement

1912—1919

Djeluje Mađarska kraljevska
ekspozitna akademija u Rijeci

The Hungarian Royal Export Academy
active in Rijeka

1918—1924

Godine najvećih političkih
turbulencija: Rijeka iz mađarskih
ruku pada pod D'Annunzija, da
bi 1920. - 1924. bila nezavisnom i
napokon dopala Italiji (sa Sušakom
u Kraljevini SHS)

Years of the greatest political
turbulence: Rijeka falls from
Hungarian hands to D'Annunzio, after
which it is an independent state from
1920 to 1924, finally falling under
Italian control (while Sušak becomes
part of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats
and Slovenes)

1934
Otvorena Banovinska bolnica „Kralja Aleksandra I. ” na Sušaku
Opening of the *Banovina Hospital of King Alexander I* in Sušak

1955
Osnovan Medicinski fakultet (do 1957. u sastavu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu): prvim dekanom je Silvije Novak (1900. – 1988.)
Foundation of the Faculty of Medicine (until 1957, part of the University of Zagreb): the first dean is Silvije Novak (1900 – 1988)

1971
U sušačkoj bolnici uspješno presađen bubreg, prvi put u Hrvatskoj
Successful kidney transplant in Sušak Hospital, the first in Croatia

2000
Daniel Rukavina s Medicinskog fakulteta izabran za redovitog člana HAZU
Daniel Rukavina of the Faculty of Medicine becomes a full member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts

1973
Sveučilište u Rijeci osnovano kao drugo u Hrvatskoj
Establishment of the University of Rijeka as the second university in Croatia

1983—1990
Sveučilište nosi ime po Vladimiru Bakariću (1912. – 1983.), ranijem predsjedniku hrvatske Vlade (1945. – 1953.) i Sabora (1953. – 1963.)
The university is named after Vladimir Bakarić (1912 – 1983), former president of the Croatian Government (1945 – 1953) and speaker of the Croatian Parliament (1953 – 1963)

1988
Sveučilište u Rijeci supotpisuje u Bolonji Veliku povelju europskih sveučilišta (*Magna carta*)
University of Rijeka co-signs the 'Great Charter of Universities' (*Magna Charta Universitatum*) in Bologna

1991—1995
Domovinski rat
Croatian War of Independence

2003
Vlada Republike Hrvatske donosi odluku o ustupanju Gradu Rijeci kompleksa bivše vojarne na Trsatu radi izgradnje Sveučilišnog kampusa
The Government of the Republic of Croatia passes a decision to transfer the former military barracks in Trsat to the City of Rijeka for the construction of a university campus
Sabor donosi Zakon o znanstvenoj djelatnosti i visokom obrazovanju, koji inkorporira Bolonjsku reformu
The Croatian Parliament passes the Act on Scientific Activity and Higher Education, which incorporates the Bologna Process

	2009	
Počasni doktorat Sveučilišta u Rijeci njemačkom virologu Ulrichu Koszinowskom	The German virologist Ulrich Koszinowski receives an honorary doctorate from the University of Rijeka	
	2014	
Osamostaljuje se Fakultet zdravstvenih studija	The Faculty of Health Studies becomes an independent institute	
	2018	
Počasni doktorat Sveučilišta u Rijeci akademiku Danielu Rukavini, imunologu	The academician Daniel Rukavina, immunologist, receives an honorary doctorate from the University of Rijeka	
	2019	
Osamostaljuje se Fakultet dentalne medicine	The Faculty of Dental Medicine becomes an independent institute	
	2022	
Stipan Jonjić s Medicinskog fakulteta izabran za redovitog člana HAZU	Stipan Jonjić of the Faculty of Medicine becomes a full member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts	
	2024	
Otvorena nova zgrada Bolnice za ženu i dijete na Sušaku	Opening of the new building of the Hospital for Women and Children in Sušak	

	2013	
	Hrvatska ulazi u EU	Croatia joins the EU
	2020	
	Rijeka - Europska prijestolnica kulture	Rijeka - European Capital of Culture



**Trsat i Kozala:
posljednje
stanice riječkih
liječnika.**

**Trsat and Kozala:
the final resting
places for Rijeka
doctors.**

Groblje Trsat.

Groblje Trsat otvoreno je 3. lipnja 1901. Ranije su pokojnici s ovoga područja pokapani uz crkvu svetišta Majke Božje i uz župnu crkvu sv. Jurja, tik ispod Trsatske gradine. Na ovom su groblju siromašne pokapali u zajedničku komunalnu grobnicu, bogatije građane, kao i svećenike, unutar crkve, a oni koji bi si sami oduzeli život zakapani su s vanjske strane grobljanskog zida. U prvoj polovini XIX. stoljeća novo trsatsko javno groblje biva uređeno u blizini samostanskog imanja na predjelu *Sad*. Vremenom je i ono preraslo potrebe mjesta, a anonimni autor u novinama *Nepristran* travnja 1888. piše kako se „... položaj i stanje groblja ne da spojiti sa etičkim zakoni, a ni sa ugledom občine“, te nastavlja kako se „prije godine i pol za vrieme nesretne kolere, izpostavilo, koli je ovo groblje neshodno i pretiesno“. Glavni je ulaz na današnje trsatsko groblje sa sjeverne strane: od njega aleja vodi do historicističke grobne kapele sv. Mihaela sa zvonikom s preslicom, sagrađene 1904. Na groblju se mogu vidjeti secesijski nadgrobni spomenici, čiji je autor Ivan Rendić (grobovi obitelji Haramija-Glažar, A-I-40, Cosulich de Pećine, B-III-15, Ružić, B-IV-1, i dr.). Na platou ispred odarnice podignuto je 1998. Spomen-obilježje braniteljima iz Primorsko-goranske županije poginulim u Domovinskom ratu, akademskog kipara Ljube de Karine.

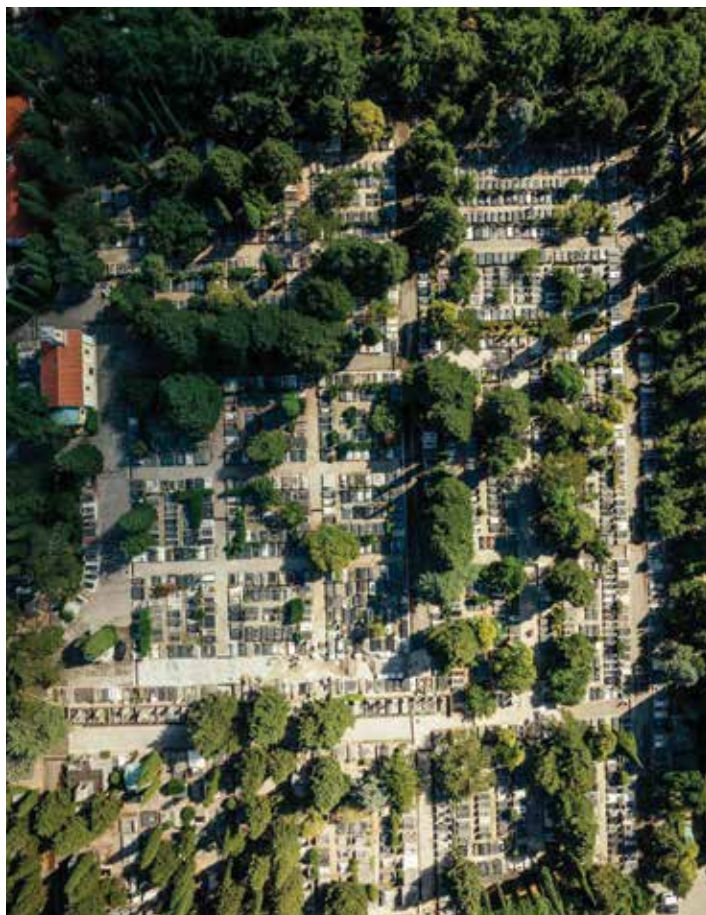


Trsat Cemetery.

Trsat Cemetery was opened on 3 June 1901. Before that, the deceased from this area were buried next to the Church of the Shrine of Our Lady and the Parish Church of St George, just below Trsat Castle. In this cemetery, the poor were buried in a communal grave, the wealthier citizens, as well as the priests, were buried inside the church, and those who had taken their own lives were buried outside the cemetery walls. In the first half of the 19th century, a new Trsat public cemetery was established near the monastery estate in the *Sad* area. Over time, it also became too small, and an anonymous author wrote in the *Nepristran* newspaper in April 1888 that “the position and condition of the cemetery cannot be reconciled with ethical laws, nor with the reputation of the municipality”, and continued that “a year and a half ago, during the unfortunate cholera epidemic, it became clear how inconvenient and cramped this cemetery is”. The main entrance to today’s Trsat Cemetery is on the north side. An alley leads from it to the historicist Burial Chapel of St Michael with its bell gable, built in 1904. In the cemetery, there are Art Nouveau tombstones with artworks by Ivan Rendić (the graves of the Haramija-Glažar family, A-I-40, Cosulich de Pećine, B-III-15, Ružić, B-IV-1, etc.). On the plateau in front of the chapel of rest, there is a memorial erected in 1998 in honour of the fallen soldiers of Primorje-Gorski Kotar County in the Croatian War of Independence, a work by the sculptor Ljubo de Karina.



*Ordje se, pod čempresima,
može zapaliti svijeća mnogim
poznatim Riječanima.*



*Here, under the cypresses, one can
light a candle for many famous
people from Rijeka.*

Franjo Kresnik
(1869. - 1943.; B-IX-8)

liječnik i graditelj violina
a doctor and violin maker

Danko Pavešić
(1931. - 2020.; C-I-11)

rektor Sveučilišta u Rijeci
i ginekolog
gynaecologist and rector of
the University of Rijeka

Zdravko Kučić
(1910. - 1961.; C-I-13)

direktor Sušačke bolnice
the director of Sušak
Hospital

Niko Bonetić
(1876. - 1941.)

šef dermatovenerološkog
odjela Banovinske bolnice
i ravnatelj sanatorija na
Pećinama

head of the
dermatovenerology
department of Banovina
Hospital and director of the
sanatorium in Pećine

Slivije Novak
(1900. - 1988.; F-I-41)

internist i prvi dekan
Medicinskog fakulteta
internist and dean of the
Faculty of Medicine

Ante Medanić
(1897. - 1975.; A-IV-25)

profesor kirurgije
university professor of
surgery

Milan Blažević
(1946. - 2013.; F-XVI-231)

radiolog i suosnivač
privatne Specijalne
bolnice Medico

radiologist and co-founder
of the private Medico
Special Hospital

Slobodan Ćuk
(1921. - 1988.; D-VI-29)

neuropsihijatar i dekan
Medicinskog fakulteta

neuropsychiatrist and dean
of the Faculty of Medicine

Valter Rukavina
(1896. - 1972.; C-I-14)

profesor infektologije
university professor of
infectious diseases

Branko Antonin
(1919. - 1983.; C-I-23)

otac riječke
elektrokardiologije i autor
znamenite *Propedeutike*
interne medicine

the father of Rijeka
electrocardiology and
author of the famous
Propaedeutics of Internal
Medicine

Alan Šustić
(1965. - 2023.; A-IV-25)

anesteziolog i dekan
Medicinskog fakulteta
i prvi dekan Fakulteta
zdravstvenih studija

anaesthesiologist and dean
of the Faculty of Medicine
and the first dean of the
Faculty of Health Studies

Šime Vlahović
(1932. - 1977.; B-II-20)

profesor fiziologije
university professor of
physiology

Groblje Kozala.

Osim trsatskog groblja, na kojemu su ukapana tijela pretežito stanovnika istočnog dijela današnje Rijeke, od kraja XVIII. stoljeća raste i groblje na Kozali. Kada je ujesen 1918. grad pohodila španjolska gripa, gradske novine *La Bilancia* pisale su i o teškom stanju na gradskom groblju i čekanju na ukop uvjetovanom povećanim brojem umrlih, manjkom lijesova i grobara. Danas se groblje Kozala dijeli na dva dijela: istočni dio (*Cimitero Vecchio*) staro je groblje s poljem za protestante, zatim tzv. potkovom s okolicom, partizanskim poljem, te na zapadni, novi dio na kojem se nalaze *Rotonda dei Granatieri*, Heringove secesijske niše i židovsko groblje. Na groblju se mogu vidjeti i brojni mauzoleji, koji su ujedno vrhunska umjetnička djela. Među njima treba spomenuti djela kipara Ivana Rendića: mauzolej obitelji Gorup (D-II-5), grob Smokvina (C-28), grob slikara Giovannija Fumija (1849. – 1900.; L-VI-8), kao i djela drugih autora poput Carla Seidla (K-B-1) ili Giacoma Zammattia (mauzolej Roberta Witheheada, kenotaf; B-III-45). Nad kosturnicom palim vojnicima iz Prvoga svjetskog rata, u razdoblju 1928. – 1934., podignuto je modernističko zdanje današnje crkve sv. Romualda i Svih Svetih (Zavjetni hram) arhitekta Brune Anghebena, koji je projektirao i skupine grobnih niša na starom i novom dijelu groblja.

Od 2004. groblje Kozala prepoznato je od Udruženja značajnih groblja u Europi (*Association of Significant Cemeteries of Europe*), a od 2006. i trajno zaštićeno kao kulturno-povijesna cjelina upisom u Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske.

Kozala Cemetery.

Besides Trsat Cemetery, where the bodies of residents of the eastern part of today's Rijeka were mainly buried, the cemetery in Kozala has also grown since the late 18th century. When the city was hit by the Spanish flu in the autumn of 1918, the local newspaper *La Bilancia* wrote about the difficult situation at the city cemetery and the long waiting times for burials caused by the increased number of deaths, and the shortage of coffins and gravediggers. Today, Kozala Cemetery is divided into two parts: the eastern part (*Cimitero Vecchio*) is the old cemetery (with a Protestant section, a horseshoe-shaped area and surroundings, and the Partisan section), while the western part is newer and features the *Rotonda dei Granatieri*, Hering's Art Nouveau niches, and the Jewish cemetery. The cemetery also has numerous mausoleums that represent excellent works of art, such as those of the sculptor Ivan Rendić: the Gorup Family mausoleum (D-II-5), the Smokvina grave (C-28), the grave of the painter Giovanni Fumi (1849 – 1900; L-VI-8), as well as the works of others, including architects Carl Seidl (K-B-1) and Giacomo Zammatti (the Robert Whitehead mausoleum – cenotaph; B-III-45). Above the ossuary of the fallen soldiers of World War One, in the period 1928 – 1934, the modernist building of the present-day Church of St Romuald and All Saints (Votive Temple) was erected according to the design of the architect Bruno Angheben, who also designed the groups of grave niches in the old and new parts of the cemetery.

Recognised by the *Association of Significant Cemeteries of Europe* since 2004, Kozala Cemetery has been permanently protected as a cultural and historical asset since 2006 after being entered into the Register of Cultural Assets of the Republic of Croatia.

Na groblju Kozala poživaju i mnogi riječki dobrotvori.



Kozala Cemetery is the final resting place of many Rijeka benefactors.

braća/brothers Antonio (1831. - 1916.) i Costantino (1835. - 1908.) Branchetta (B-II-025) ----- riječki dobrotvori ----- Rijeka benefactors	Georg Catti (1849. - 1923.; D-VII-3) ----- liječnik ----- doctor	Hinko de Emili (1900. - 1983.; A-VI-64) ----- liječnik ----- doctor
Viktor Finderle (1902. - 1964.; H-III-140) ----- liječnik ----- doctor	Antonio Felice Giacich (1813. - 1898.; D-IX-19) ----- liječnik ----- doctor	Antonio Grossich (1849. - 1926.; C-3) ----- liječnik ----- doctor
Lionello Lenaz (1872. - 1939.; G-28) ----- liječnik ----- doctor	Eugen Cerkovnikov (1904. - 1985.; H-VI-27) ----- dekan Medicinskog fakulteta i kemičar ----- dean of the Faculty of Medicine and chemist	Andrija Longhino (1920. - 2009.; H-II-94) ----- dekan Medicinskog fakulteta i kirurg ----- dean of the Faculty of Medicine and surgeon
Marijan Matejčić (1920. - 1997.; E-IX-97) ----- liječnik ----- doctor		



**U tekstu
spomenuti,
u sjećanju
nikad dovoljno.**

**Figures
mentioned in
the text and
forever in our
memories.**



Giovanni Battista

(1754.

Podrijetlom je iz lombardskog Torre del Mangano (danas Certosa di Pavia), a u Rijeci se pojavljuje 1797. (premda je još 1792. bio predao riječkome Gradskom vijeću molbu za dozvolu obavljanja liječničkog zanata) nakon okončanja studija u Milanu, Padovi i Beču i prakticiranja u rodnom mjestu (odakle je prebjegao u Austriju pred Francuzima). Početkom XIX. stoljeća. Cambieri je bio liječnikom i na području Škrljeva, koje je 1728., puštanjem u promet Karolinske ceste (rekonstruirana 1780.), koja je pod Trsatom preko Škrljeva vodila sjeveroistočno prema kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj, uvelike dobilo na značaju (Lujzinska je cesta prema Karlovcu probijena tek 1809.). Pravu europsku famu Škrljevo si je, međutim, priskrbilo potkraj XVIII. stoljeća, kada se u okolici Rijeke pojavila dotad nepoznata bolest i počela se širiti toliko da je na njenom vrhuncu, sredinom XIX. stoljeća, navodno dosegla brojka od 13.000 zaraženih (više od trećine stanovništva regije, o čemu Cambieri izvješćuje bečkog profesora Johanna Petera Franka i parišku Medicinsku akademiju, zajedno s pročelnikom saniteta Francuske armije u Ilirskim provincijama, Bagneriesom). Prema nekima su bolest importirala četvorica mornara i dvije žene, i to 1790. u Škrljevo, po drugima je bolest (*margaritica/margitica/margica*, po lokalnoj prostitutki) bila pristigla već 1785. Prvo pismeno izvješće o bolesti, koja će poslužiti kao tema disertacija u Padovi (Santes, de Moulon, Rizzi), Beču (Melzer, Backes) i Parizu (Boué), uputio je gradskim vlastima riječki protofizik Josip Mašić 28. lipnja 1800., sugerirajući već tada da se radi o (endemskom) sifilisu.



Ime bolesti doveo je u vezu sa Škrļevom upravo Cambieri, koji 1816. dobiva od vlasti dozvolu da u Škrļevu eksperimentira s terapijom „škrļevske bolesti” (pa to čini, čak i autoinokulacijom), za koju vjeruje da je bolest *sui generis* (*morbus de Scharlievo; skriljevitica; francuzljiva bol; Grobniggerkrankheit*), a na mjerama suzbijanja radi zajedno s peštanskim dermatologom Ignazom Stahlyjem.

Cambieri će, kao što je poznato, u povijesti riječke medicine ostati upamćen i po tome što je oporučno ostavio bolnici Sv. Duha sav svoj imetak od oko 28.000 forinti (*Fondazione Cambieriana*).

Cambieri

1838.)

Originally from Torre del Mangano in Lombardy (today Certosa di Pavia), Giovanni Battista Cambieri appeared in Rijeka in 1797 (although he had applied for a licence to practise medicine to the Rijeka City Council as early as 1792), after completing his studies in Milan, Padua and Vienna and practising in his hometown (from where he fled to Austria to escape the French). At the beginning of the 19th century, Cambieri was a physician in the Škrljevo area, which greatly gained importance in 1728 after the opening of the Karolina Road (named after King Charles VI, and reconstructed in 1780). The road led beneath Trsat via Škrljevo northeast to continental Croatia (the Louisiana Road to Karlovac was only opened in 1809). However, Škrljevo gained European fame in the late 18th century, when a previously unknown disease appeared in the surroundings of Rijeka, spreading to such an extent that at its peak, in the mid-19th century, the number of infected people reportedly reached 13,000 (more than a third of the region's population, as reported by Cambieri to the Viennese professor Johann Peter Frank and the Paris Academy of Medicine, as well as the head of the French army's medical service in the Illyrian provinces, Bagneries). According to some, the disease was brought to Škrljevo by four sailors and two women in 1790, while others say that the disease (also known as *margaritica / margitica / margica*, after a local prostitute) had arrived as early as 1785. The first written report on the disease, which would serve as the topic of dissertations in Padua (Santes, de Moulon, Rizzi), Vienna (Melzer, Backes) and Paris (Boué), was sent to the city authorities by the Rijeka chief medical officer Josip Mašić on 28 June 1800, suggesting even back then that it was (endemic) syphilis.

The name of the disease was associated with Škrljevo by Cambieri, who in 1816 received permission from the authorities to experiment with his therapy there (and did so by means of autoinoculation). He believed that the disease was *sui generis* (*morbus de Scharlievo; skriljevitica; francuzljiva bol – French disease; Grobniggerkrankheit*), and worked on control measures together with the dermatologist Ignáz Stáhly of Pest.

Cambieri, as is known, is remembered in the history of Rijeka medicine for the fact that he bequeathed his entire fortune of around 28,000 forints to the Holy Spirit Hospital (*Fondazione Cambieriana*).

Georg

(1849.

Sin riječkog ljekarnika istog imena (1819. - 1897.; rodom iz Slavanskog Broda, a podrijetlom iz Švicarske) i majke Marije r. Lupi (podrijetlom iz Dubrovnika), diplomirao je na Medicinskom fakultetu u Beču 1873., gdje je u početku i radio, najprije u Općoj bolnici, a potom kao asistent na Klinici za bolesti grudi i vrata, koju je vodio profesor Leopold Schrötter von Kristelli. Odbivši poziv da osnuje otorinolaringološku polikliniku u Innsbrucku, 1879. javlja se na natječaj za mjesto primarija interne medicine u Rijeci, gdje će raditi u Gradskoj bolnici i u privatnoj ordinaciji, biti članom Zdravstvenog vijeća Ugarskog primorja i angažirati se na suzbijanju epidemije kolere 1886. O njegovu društvenom statusu govori i činjenica da ga je gradonačelnik Ciotta 1889. - 1891. imenovao članom povjerenstva koje će pripremiti osnivanje muzeja i knjižnice, kao i poziv 1892. na bečko vjenčanje riječke kćeri Margherite Hoyos s Herbertom, sinom bivšega njemačkog kancelara Bismarcka. Nakon umirovljenja Catti se povlači na svoje imanje u Begunjama nedaleko Bleda u Sloveniji, gdje će se baviti voćarstvom. Georg Catti djelovao je primarno kao internist i rinolaringolog, ali je bio aktivan i kao promicatelj klimatoterapije na Kvarneru. Najznačajniji je Cattijev doprinos medicini nekoliko izuma koji su unaprijedili struku, poput kirete za odstranjivanje adenoidnih vegetacija („hvataljka” se i danas koristi na Klinici za otorinolaringologiju i kirurgiju glave i vrata u Rijeci) i prstenaste žlice (kohleje) za odstranjivanje sujedica, koja se koristi u dermatologiji. U pionirskom unapređivanju praktične pedijatrije Catti surađuje s riječkim liječnikom Franjom Kresnikom (Beč, 1869. - Rijeka, 1943.), koji se proslavio i kao graditelj violina (stekavši u Cremoni nadimak *l'uomo che legge i violini*).

Catti

1923.)



The son of a Rijeka pharmacist of the same name (1819 - 1897; born in Slavonski Brod and originally from Switzerland), and whose mother Marija (née Lupi) was originally from Dubrovnik, Georg Catti graduated from the Medical Faculty in Vienna in 1873, where he initially worked, first at the General Hospital and then as an assistant at the Clinic for Diseases of the Chest and Neck, led by Professor Leopold Schrötter von Kristelli. Having refused an invitation to establish an otolaryngology polyclinic in Innsbruck, in 1879 he applied for the position of chief physician of internal medicine in Rijeka. He then worked at the City Hospital and in a private practice, was a member of the Health Council of the Hungarian Littoral, and engaged in combating the cholera epidemic in 1886. His social status is also evidenced by the fact that Mayor Ciotta appointed him a member of the committee (1889 - 1891) that prepared the establishment of a museum and library, as well as the fact that in 1892 he was invited to the wedding in Vienna of Margherita Hoyos of Rijeka and Herbert, son of the former German Chancellor Bismarck. After his retirement, Catti moved to his estate in Begunje near Bled in Slovenia, where he grew fruit. Georg Catti worked primarily as an internist and rhinolaryngologist, but he was also active as a promoter of climatotherapy in Kvarner. Catti's most significant contributions to medicine are his inventions that advanced the profession, such as a curette for removing adenoid vegetations (the 'grasper' is still used today at the Clinic for Otorhinolaryngology in Rijeka) and a ring-shaped spoon for removing comedos, which is used in dermatology. In the pioneering advancement of practical paediatrics, Catti collaborated with the Rijeka physician Franjo Kresnik (Vienna, 1869 - Rijeka, 1943), who also became famous as a violin maker (earning the nickname *l'uomo che legge i violini* - the man who reads violins' - in Cremona).

Giovanni/Juan

(1895.

Rođen je u Rijeci kao dijete židovskog doktora medicine Davida Dezidera i Tršćanke Ade Kastel-Venezian. Nakon završenoga osnovnoškolskog i gimnazijskog obrazovanja u Rijeci (pri kojemu se susretao s hrvatskim, njemačkim, talijanskim, mađarskim, engleskim, francuskim, latinskim i starogrčkim jezikom), Dalma upisuje studij medicine u Beču, da bi kasnije prešao u Budimpeštu i 1920. diplomirao u Padovi. Po završetku studija vraća se u Rijeku i zapošljava u Gradskoj bolnici Sv. Duha kao asistent Lionella Lenza. Nakon kratkotrajnog oduševljavanja D'Annunzijem i pristajanja uz autonomne, ponovo napušta Rijeku. Neko vrijeme provest će u Tübingenu, učeći od Ernsta Kretschmera, potom u Beču kod Juliusa Wagner-Jauregga. Godine 1922. posjećuje Virchowljev institut u Berlinu, radi s Giulianom i Alejouanineom u Parizu, a 1924. odlazi na Psihijatrijski institut u gradu Reggio Emilia, gdje započinje specijalizaciju iz psihijatrije. Bavi se osobito prožimanjem eksperimentalne psihologije i psihoanalize, analizira djela Zole, Francea i D'Annunzija, opisuje nove reflekse. Godine 1925. je među trinaesticom osnivača Talijanskoga psihoanalitičkog društva (SPI) u Teramu. Vraća se u Rijeku i preuzima vođenje psihijatrijskog odjela. Ambicije građenja sveučilišne karijere odrekao se 1932., ne želeći pristupiti Fašističkoj stranci. Još 1938., pod utjecajem usvajanja talijanskih „rasnih zakona“, Dalma je izgurao s mjesta šefa odjela i iz znanstvenih društava. Rujna 1943. bježi pred Nijemcima brodičom i, nakon sedam dana skrivanja danju i plovitbe noću, stiže u oslobođeni Brindisi. Za vladu De Gasperija angažira se i u diplomatskoj borbi u Parizu i SAD-u, surađujući s Riccardom Zanellom (koji u Dalmi vidi svog nasljednika) i zagovarajući što bolji poratni tretman Italije. Godine 1948. odlazi u Argentinu. Njegova reputacija navodi rektora Nacionalnog sveučilišta Tucumán da ga nagovori na četveromjesečnu turneju Europom radi prikupljanja najboljih i najprimjerenijih iskustava različitih sveučilišta, što će listopada 1949. uroditi utemeljenjem Medicinske škole u Tucumánu, a kasnije i Medicinskog fakulteta Nacionalnog sveučilišta Tucumán. Dalma

se oduševljavao umjetnošću, posebno djelom Leonarda da Vincija, dao znanstvene prinose biologiji, neuropsihijatriji, sudskoj medicini, psihologiji, povijesti medicine i psihoanalizi. Upoznao je Ivana Petroviča Pavlova, Sigmundu Freudu predlagao prijevod *Tumačenja snova* na talijanski, dopisivao se s Carlom Gustavom Jungom i Albertom Einsteinom. Bogatu biblioteku, arhivu i hemeroteku naslijedila je nakon Dalmine smrti zaklada *Miguel Lillo* sa Studijskim centrom *Juan Dalma* u Tucumánu.



Dalma

1977.)

Giovanni (Juan) Dalma was born in Rijeka as the child of Jewish medical doctor David Dezider and Ada Kastel-Venezian from Trieste. After completing his primary and secondary school education in Rijeka (during which he encountered Croatian, German, Italian, Hungarian, English, French, Latin and ancient Greek), Dalma enrolled in the study of medicine in Vienna, later moving to Budapest and graduating in Padua in 1920. After completing his studies, he returned to Rijeka and worked at the Holy Spirit City Hospital as an assistant to Lionello Lenaz. After a brief fascination with D'Annunzio and siding with the autonomists, he left Rijeka again. He spent some time in Tübingen, studying with Ernst Kretschmer, and then in Vienna with Julius Wagner-Jauregg. In 1922, he visited the Virchow institute in Berlin, worked with Giuliano and Alejouanine in Paris, and in 1924 went to the Psychiatric Institute in the city of Reggio Emilia, where he began his specialisation in psychiatry. He was particularly interested in combining experimental psychology and psychoanalysis, analysed the works of Zola, France, and D'Annunzio, and described new reflexes. In 1925, he was among the thirteen founders of the Italian Psychoanalytic Society (SPI) in Teramo. He returned to Rijeka and became head of the psychiatry department. He gave up his ambitions of having a university career in 1932, not wanting to join the Fascist Party. In 1938, as a result of the adoption of the Italian 'racial laws', Dalma was pushed out of his position as head of the department and out of scientific societies. In September 1943, he fled the Germans by boat and, after seven days of hiding during the day and sailing at night, arrived in liberated Brindisi. He engaged in diplomatic efforts for the De Gasperi government in Paris and the USA, collaborating with Riccardo Zanella (who saw Dalma as his successor) and advocating the best possible post-war treatment of Italy. In 1948, he went to Argentina. His reputation led the rector of the National University of Tucumán to persuade him to go on a four-month tour of Europe to gather the best and most appropriate experiences from different universities, which resulted in the founding of the Tucumán School of Medicine in October 1949, and later the Faculty of Medicine of the National University of Tucumán. Dalma was enthusiastic about art, especially the work of Leonardo da Vinci, and made scientific contributions to biology, neuropsychiatry, forensic medicine, psychology, the history of medicine and psychoanalysis. He met Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, advised Sigmund Freud to have *The Interpretation of Dreams* translated into Italian, and corresponded with Carl Gustav Jung and Albert Einstein. After Dalma's death, his rich library, archives, and newspaper collection were inherited by the *Miguel Lillo* Foundation and 'Juan Dalma' Study Centre in Tucumán.

Viktor

(1902.

Rođen je u Aurisini nedaleko Trsta, ali samo stjecajem očeve službe: obitelj, podrijetlom iz Bužeštine, preselit će ubrzo na Zamet i ondje voditi gostionicu, današnji *Žamarić*. Finderle će završiti Sušačku gimnaziju i Medicinski fakultet u Zagrebu, a porodištvo specijalizirati u Padovi. Poslije 1935. predavat će u Školi za bolničare Sestara milosrdnica, a 1. rujna 1946., kao čelnik Gradskog odjela za zdravstvo, osnovat će Primaljsku školu, smještenu u „Vili” nedaleko bivšega Riječkog sanatorija (poslije rata riječkog rodilišta). Finderle će Primaljskom školom i ravhati sve do 1955., osnovat će Udruženje dobrovoljnih darivatelja krvi (1946.), napisati udžbenik za primalje (1949.), a 1950. pročitati se u svjetskim razmjerima izumom vakuum-ekstraktora kao pomagala pri dovršenju poroda, inspiriranog pipcima kostabelske hobotnice. Štamparovski odgojen u osnivačkom duhu, zalagao se među prvima javno i za otvaranje Medicinskog fakulteta u Rijeci: igrom sudbine i političke nemilosti, nije mu uspjelo postati nastavnikom tog fakulteta, već je za docenta habilitiran 1961. u Sarajevu.



Finderle

1964.)

Finderle was born in Aurisina in the vicinity of Trieste. The family, originally from the Buzet area of Istria, was only there because of the father's work, and soon moved to Zamet, where they ran an inn, the present-day *Žamarić*. Finderle graduated from the First Croatian Gymnasium (high school) in Sušak and the Faculty of Medicine in Zagreb, and then specialised in obstetrics in Padua. After 1935, he taught at the Nursing School of the Sisters of Charity, and on 1 September 1946, as head of the city health department, he founded the Midwifery School, located in a villa not far from the former Rijeka Sanatorium (the Rijeka maternity hospital in the post-war period). Finderle was head of the Midwifery School until 1955, founded the Association of Voluntary Blood Donors in 1946, wrote a textbook for midwives in 1949, and became world famous in 1950 after inventing the vacuum extractor to assist in the delivery of babies. It was inspired by the suckers of the octopus he had encountered in the sea in front of his house at Kostabela in Rijeka. Raised in the spirit of the great Croatian scholar Andrija Štampar, he was among the first to publicly advocate the opening of a faculty of medicine in Rijeka. However, as a result of both fate and politics, he did not succeed in becoming a teacher at that faculty but became assistant professor in Sarajevo in 1961.

Vinko

(1919.

Rođen je u Praputnjaku, u obitelji općinskog službenika. Školovao se u Torinu, a potom u Trentu. Najprije je upisao Pravni fakultet u Padovi da bi, već nakon dva i pol mjeseca, zatražio da bude prebačen na Medicinski fakultet. Diplomiravši 1943., pridružio se Jugoslavenskoj narodnooslobodilačkoj vojsci, potom specijalizirao kirurgiju na Vojnoj medicinskoj akademiji u Beogradu (VMA), učeći od Isidora Pape i drugih najvećih autoriteta toga vremena. Frančišković je zatim otprilike dvije godine radio u Alžiru te u vojnim bolnicama u Lovranu i Puli. Od Janka Komljenovića preuzeo je 1961. vođenje kirurškog odjela bolnice na Sušaku. S vremenom će postati sveučilišni profesor, pa i dekan riječkoga Medicinskog fakulteta (1979. - 1983.), a 1981. postaje dopisnim članom Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti. Učeći od najboljih kirurga u Italiji, Velikoj Britaniji i Francuskoj, Frančišković je zaslužan za razvoj riječke kardiokirurgije - uvođenje bila-



teralne kateterizacije srca 1965., vantjelesne cirkulacije 1967. i artifičijalne stimulacije srca 1970.; ugradnje umjetnih srčanih zalistaka 1970. (prvi put u Hrvatskoj, istovremeno s B. Oberhoferom u zagrebačkoj Kliničkoj bolnici Sestara milosrdnica); koronarografije 1973. (prvu koronarografiju u Hrvatskoj izveli su Branimir Budisavljević i Antun Šepić) i prvog aortokoronarnog premoštenja u Hrvatskoj (1977.). Frančišković je 1966. osnovao Centar za dijalizu (prva hemodijaliza u Hrvatskoj izvršena je u Rijeci 1962., a sljedeće godine prva peritonejska dijaliza). Godine

1974. osnovao je Jugoslavenski savez za dijalizu i transplantaciju „Jugotransplant“. Devet mjeseci nakon prve transplantacije bubrega na području Jugoslavije (koja je izvedena travnja 1970. u Ljubljani), prva transplantacija bubrega u Hrvatskoj izvršena je u Rijeci 31. siječnja 1971. Riječka škola transplantacijske medicine podići će na noge centre u Sarajevu, Skopju, a kasnije i Osijeku.

Frančišković

1984.)

Vinko Frančišković was born in Praputnjak, into the family of a municipal official. After going to school in Turin and Trento, he first enrolled in the Faculty of Law in Padua, but after only two and a half months, requested a transfer to the Faculty of Medicine. After graduating in 1943, he joined the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, then specialised in surgery at the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade, learning from Isidor Pape and other leading authorities of the time. Frančišković then worked for about two years in Algeria, and in military hospitals in Lovran and Pula. In 1961, he became head of the surgical department of Sušak Hospital, after Janko Komljenović. In time, Frančišković became a university professor and dean of the Rijeka Faculty of Medicine (1979 - 1983), and in 1981 he became a corresponding member of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts. Learning from the best surgeons in Italy, Great Britain and France, Frančišković played an important role in the development of cardiac surgery in Rijeka by introducing bilateral cardiac catheterisation in 1965; extracorporeal circulation in 1967; artificial heart stimulation in 1970; the implantation of artificial heart valves in 1970 (for the first time in Croatia, simultaneously with B. Oberhofer at the Zagreb University Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy); coronary angiography in 1973 (the first coronary angiography in Croatia was performed by Branimir Budisavljević and Antun Šepić) and the first aortocoronary bypass in Croatia (1977). In 1966, Frančišković founded the Centre for Dialysis (the first haemodialysis in Croatia was performed in Rijeka in 1962, and the following year, the first peritoneal dialysis. In 1974, he founded the Yugoslav Association for Dialysis and Transplantation, Jugotransplant. Nine months after the first kidney transplant in Yugoslavia (which was performed in April 1970 in Ljubljana), the first kidney transplant in Croatia was performed in Rijeka on 31 January 1971. The Rijeka School of Transplant Medicine established centres in Sarajevo, Skopje, and later Osijek.

Antonio Felice

(1813.

Rođen u Lovranu, završio je klasičnu gimnaziju 1832. u Zadru, studij medicine u Padovi (1832. - 1838.), a u Rijeci se opet nastanio 1839. Nakon što je 1844. oženio Trsačanku Paulinu Zazanich i specijalizirao okulistiku i porođništvo, od 1852. predaje pomorsku medicinu na Kraljevskoj mađarskoj mornaričkoj akademiji, a djeluje i kao liječnik u Gradskoj bolnici Sv. Duha, kojoj je neko vrijeme i direktorom. U vlastitoj kući ima i privatnu ordinaciju. Giacich je bio iznimno svestran u svojim medicinskim interesima. Najznačajniji njegov doprinos znanosti i praksi svakako je udžbenik pomorske medicine *Lezioni mediche per i naviganti*, koji je doživio pet izdanja (1855. - 1887.) i koji je bio prihvaćen ne samo u čitavoj Austro-Ugarskoj, već i šire. Neki hvale Giacichevu originalnu metodu reanimacije utopljenika dvama balonima koji upuhuju odnosno izvlače zrak iz pluća. Giacich je objavio djela i o „škrlevskoj bolesti”, ljekovitim mirisima i biljkama koje se rabe u Istri i Dalmaciji, koleri, kugi, trovanju gljivama, morskoj bolesti, tuberkulozi, Krapinskim toplicama, duhanu, vidovitosti, liječenju svraba i dr., pa je općenito smatran začetnikom riječke infektologije i promicateljem balneoklimatologije. Dopisnim je članom medicinskih akademija u Marseilleu, Carigradu i Lausannei. Kako je to dolikovalo najboljim liječnicima njegova doba, bio je vrlo aktivan i u javnom životu (član je gimnazijskog i kazališnog odbora, vitez Reda Talijanske krune i dr.), ali i u političkom. Giacich, naime, kao autonomas, s animozitetom govori o periodu hrvatske Bunjeveve okupacije Rijeke 1848., član je Gradskoga vijeća, zagovara poučavanje i na talijanskom i na hrvatskom jeziku u riječkim školama, a autor je i knjižice uspomena na sedmodnevni boravak u zatvoru 1867. zbog navodnog „remećenja javnog reda”. Premda se u njegovu policijskom dosjeu navodi da „nije dosljedan u svojim djelima: u prisustvu osoba koje vole režim pokazuje se kao pristaša carske kuće...”, zapravo se Giacichev kredito može najbolje shvatiti iz njegova govora 1867. na sjednici Gradskog vijeća održanoj u povodu ponovnog pripojenja Rijeke Mađarskoj: „vjernost kralju, izravni odnosi s mađarskom krunom, obrana i ponovna uspostava riječkih institucija”.

Giacich

1898.)

Born in Lovran, Antonio Felice Giacich graduated from the classical gymnasium high school in Zadar in 1832, studied medicine in Padua (1832 - 1838), and moved to Rijeka in 1839. After marrying Paulina Zazanich of Trsat in 1844 and specialising in ophthalmology and obstetrics, from 1852 he taught naval medicine at the Royal Hungarian Naval Academy, and worked as a physician at the Holy Spirit City Hospital, of which he was also director for some time. In his house, he also ran a private practice. Giacich was exceptionally versatile in terms of his medical interests. His most significant contribution to science and practice is certainly his textbook of naval medicine *Lezioni mediche per i naviganti*, which had five editions (1855 - 1887) and was accepted throughout Austria-Hungary and beyond. Some praise Giacich's original method of resuscitating drowning victims with two balloons that force air into or out of the lungs. Giacich also published works on 'škrlevo disease', medicinal scents and plants used in Istria and Dalmatia, cholera, plague, mushroom poisoning, seasickness, drowning, tuberculosis, Krapina spas, tobacco, clairvoyance, treatment of itching, etc., and is generally considered the founder of Rijeka infectology and a promoter of balneoclimatology. He was a corresponding member of the medical academies in Marseille, Constantinople and Lausanne. As befitted the best doctors of his time, he was very active both in public life (he was a member of the gymnasium high school and theatre boards, a knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, etc.), and in politics. As an autonomist, Giacich spoke with animosity about the period of the Croatian occupation of Rijeka by Josip Bunjevac in 1848, was a member of the City Council, advocated teaching in both Italian and Croatian in Rijeka



schoools, and was the author of a booklet of memories of a seven-day stay in prison in 1867 for allegedly 'disturbing public order'. His police file stated that he was 'not consistent in his actions: in the presence of people who love the regime, he shows himself to be a supporter of the imperial house.' However, Giacich's beliefs can be best understood from his 1867 speech at the City Council session on the occasion of the re-annexation of Rijeka to Hungary: 'loyalty to the king, direct relations with the Hungarian crown, defence and re-establishment of Rijeka's institutions'.

Antonio

(1849.

Rođen je u istarskom Draguću, u imućnoj obitelji općinskog načelnika. Školovao se u Draguću, Piranu, Kopru i Pazinu. Medicinu je diplomirao u Beču (nakon što je, nakon tri semestra, bio napustio studij prava u Grazu) i, pritisnut propašću obiteljskog imanja, godinama radio kao općinski liječnik u Kastvu (1876. - 1879.) da bi 1886., nakon kraćeg djelovanja pri Katedri za kirurgiju u Innsbrucku (i učeći kod Spaetha i Alberta), došao za primarija u Gradsku bolnicu Sv. Duha u Rijeci. U Rijeci, u kojoj će ostati do kraja života, ženi Hedvigu/Edvige (sestru Michelea Mayländera, bivšeg gradonačelnika i utemeljitelja autonomaske stranke), s kojom će imati kćer Bice i sina Ruggera (budućeg kirurga). Svakako najveće postignuće Antonija Grossicha bilo je uvođenje nove tehnike preoperativne dezinfekcije obrijanog područja jodnom tinkturom. Premda se jod i ranije bio koristio u dezinfekciji rana, tehnika je dotad podrazumijevala sapunanje, ribanje rane četkom i druge



postupke koji su jod činili manje učinkovitim. Na ideju drugačije uporabe joda Grossich je došao radeći s povredama lučkih radnika u Rijeci. Tinkтуру je na novi način („penelacija” nakon brijanja, bez ispiranja alkoholom ili eterom) prvi put upotrijebio u proljeće 1907., o čemu je kasnije objavio članak u *Zentralblatt für Chirurgie* i referirao na međunarodnom kongresu u Budimpešti (gdje svi izlažu na njemačkom ili francuskom, a Grossich jedini na talijanskom jeziku). Osobito su oduševljeno Grossichevu metodu propagirali Fritz König iz Hamburga i Charles Walther iz

Pariza. Grossich je poznavao dvadeset godina starijeg Billrotha, koji je čak, često boraveći u Opatiji, znao i operirati u riječkoj bolnici (Billroth i Grossich su, vjerojatno, imali mnogo zajedničkog - primjerice, grubost prema asistentima tijekom operacije). Prema anegdoti koju je pamti Ante Medanić, a zabilježio Nikola Korin, Billroth je jednom, na svoju sablazan, zapazio da se Grossich, nakon pranja ruku a prije samog zahvata, počeo „straga”, a potom tražio od bolničara da mu preko ruke prolije jodnu tinkturu. Godine 1912. talijanska je Vlada Grossicha, zbog zasluga u spašavanju brojnih života uvođenjem paketa sa sterilnom gazom i bočicom joda u vojničku opremu, imenovala komendatorom Reda Talijanske krune, 1919. Rijeka je izdala poštansku marku s njegovim likom, a 1923. imenovan je senatorom Kraljevine Italije. Berlinski neurokirurg Fedor Krause nominirao je 1920. Grossicha za Nobelovu nagradu za fiziologiju ili medicinu (te ju je godine dobio Danac Krogh za otkriće regulacije kapilarnog protoka u mišićima). U razdoblju 1918. - 1920. Antonio Grossich bio je predsjednikom talijanskoga riječkog Nacionalnog vijeća, a 1920. - 1921. i predsjednikom Privremene vlade.

Grossich

1926.)

Antonio Grossich was born in Draguć, Istria, into a wealthy family of a municipal mayor. After his education in Draguć, Piran, Koper and Pazin (and having abandoned his law studies in Graz after three semesters), he graduated in medicine in Vienna. Pressurised by the collapse of the family estate, he worked for years as a municipal doctor in Kastav (1876 - 1879). In 1886, after a short stint at the Department of Surgery in Innsbruck (and studying under Spaeth and Albert), he became the chief physician at Holy Spirit City Hospital in Rijeka, the city in which he remained for the rest of his life. There, he married Hedviga (Edvige, sister of Michele Mayländer, former mayor and founder of the Autonomist Party), with whom he had a daughter, Bice, and a son, Ruggero (a future surgeon). Antonio Grossich's greatest achievement was the introduction of a new technique of preoperative disinfection of the shaved area with iodine tincture. Although iodine had been used to disinfect wounds before, the technique had previously involved soaping and cleaning the wound with a brush, as well as other procedures that made iodine less effective. Grossich came up with the idea of using iodine in a different way while working with injuries suffered by dock workers in Rijeka. He first used the tincture in a new way ('by applying with a brush after shaving, without rinsing with alcohol or ether) in the spring of 1907. Later, he published an article on it in the *Zentralblatt für Chirurgie* and reported at an international congress in Budapest (where everyone presented in German or French, and Grossich was the only one to present in Italian). Grossich's method was particularly enthusiastically promoted by Fritz König from Hamburg and Charles Walther from Paris. Grossich knew Billroth, who was twenty years older than him and who, often staying in Opatija, sometimes performed surgery in the Rijeka hospital (Billroth and Grossich probably had a lot in common - for example, rudeness towards assistants during surgery). According to an anecdote remembered by Ante Medanić and recorded by Nikola Korin, Billroth once noticed, to his dismay, that Grossich, after washing his hands and before the procedure itself, scratched his 'backside', and then asked an assistant to pour iodine tincture over his hand. In 1912, the Italian government appointed Grossich a Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy for saving numerous lives by introducing a package with sterile gauze and a bottle of iodine into military equipment. In 1919, Rijeka issued a postage stamp with his image, and in 1923 he was appointed a senator of the Kingdom of Italy. In 1920, the Berlin neurosurgeon Fedor Krause nominated Grossich for the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (which was awarded that year to August Krogh from Denmark for the discovery of the regulation of capillary flow in muscles). In the period 1918-1920, Antonio Grossich was the president of the Italian National Council in Rijeka, and from 1920 to 1921, the president of the Provisional Government.

Lionello

(1872.

U rodnu Rijeku vraća se nakon studija medicine u Beču (1889. - 1895.), šestogodišnjeg asistiranja neuroanatomu Obersteineru, neurologu Benediktu, kemičaru Ludwigu i surađivanja u svojstvu vanjskog asistenta s internistom Neusserom, patologom Weichselbaumom i kasnijim nobelovcem Landsteinerom. Lenaz je u Rijeku pozvan 1901. radi preuzimanja novoga bakteriološkog laboratorija i prosekture. Godine 1919. postaje primarijem Gradske bolnice Sv. Duha u Rijeci, a 1934. naslovnim docentom u Rimu. Potkraj 1920-ih i tijekom 1930-ih Lenaz je i članom kvarnerskoga Pokrajinskog savjeta za zdravstvo. Za sve to vrijeme Lenaz vodi i privatnu praksu, ne naplaćujući siromašnim pacijentima - što više, označavajući na poseban način recepte kako bi ljekarnik cijenu lijeka za takvog bolesnika naplatio od samog Lenza. Nije pretjerivanje ustvrditi da su neki od objavljenih Lenčevih radova revolucionirali kliničku znanost i praksu. Prva Lenčeva publikacija (1901.), o ataksiji, uvodi ideju statičke inervacije (tonusa), koja igra značajnu ulogu pri voljnim pokretima i tako bitno preduhitruje slične koncepte Strümpella i Edingera, dok je u radu o leukemiji dokazao da u svojoj osnovi nema jednostavne hiperplastičke, već neoplastičke promjene. Potomak roda (uglavnom pomorskih kapetana) iz Martinšćice, Lionello Lenaz bio je bratić odvjetnika Rikarda Lenca (1868. - 1949.), pravnika i publicista koji će, za kratko vrijeme 1918., zauzeti upražnjeno mjesto riječkog guvernera. Sin Lenčeve kćeri Rosine, Enrico Mihich (1928. - 2016.), koji će kasnije postati svjetski poznatim onkologom u Buffalu, u mladosti je učio harmoniju kod skladatelja Marcela Tyberga, koji je, djelomice židovske krvi i stoga u strahu od njemačkog progona, povjerio svoje kompozicije prijatelju Milanu Mihichu, Enricovu ocu i liječniku u Lovranu. Enrico Mihich će uspjeti 2008. organizirati svjetsku premijeru Tybergove Simfonije br. 3 u izvedbi Buffalske filharmonije.



Lenaz

1939.)

Lionello Lenaz returned to his native town of Rijeka after studying medicine in Vienna (1889 - 1895), where he spent six years assisting the neuroanatomist Obersteiner, the neurologist Benedikt, and the chemist Ludwig, and collaborating as an external assistant with the internist Neusser, the pathologist Weichselbaum, and the later Nobel laureate Landsteiner. Lenaz was invited to Rijeka in 1901 to take over the new bacteriological laboratory and dissection centre. In 1919, he became the chief physician of the Holy Spirit City Hospital in Rijeka, and in 1934, a titular assistant professor in Rome. In the late 1920s and during the 1930s, Lenaz was also a member of the Kvarner Provincial Health Council. During all this time, Lenaz also ran a private practice, where he did not charge poor patients. He would even leave a special mark on certain prescriptions so that the pharmacist would charge Lenaz himself for the medicine. It is no exaggeration to say that some of Lenaz's published works revolutionised clinical science and practice. His first publication (1901), on ataxia, introduced the idea of static innervation (of the tonus), which plays a significant role in voluntary movements, thus significantly anticipating similar concepts by Strümpell and Edinger, while in his work on leukaemia he proved that it is not based on simple hyperplastic but neoplastic changes. A descendant of a family (mostly sea captains) from Martinšćica, Lionello Lenaz was a cousin of the lawyer Rikard Lenac (1868 - 1949), a lawyer and publicist who, for a short time in 1918, held the position of governor of Rijeka. The son of Lenac's daughter Rosina, Enrico Mihich (1928 - 2016), who later became a world-renowned oncologist in Buffalo, studied harmony in his youth with the composer Marcel Tyberg. Being partly of Jewish descent and therefore fearing German persecution, Tyberg entrusted his compositions to his friend Milan Mihich, Enrico's father and a physician in Lovran. In 2008, Enrico Mihich managed to organise the world premiere of Tyberg's Symphony No. 3, performed by the Buffalo Philharmonic.

Ivo/Ivan

(1926.

Rođen je u Bakru. Kao direktor sušačke bolnice (istovremeno i predsjednik riječke podružnice Zbora liječnika Hrvatske) 1962./'3. napisao je studiju *Novi način utvrđivanja cijena zdravstvenih usluga u bolnici odnosno Prijedlog organizacije zdravstvene službe Kotara Rijeka za razdoblje od 1963. do 1970.* Studija je predlagala regionalno udruživanje bolnica u KBC i organizaciju zajedničkih službi. S Generalštabom Jugoslavenske narodne armije razgovaralo se (neuspješno) o izgradnji bolničkog kompleksa na Trsatu. Premda ograničena uspjeha, ideje I. Margana privukle su pažnju najviših zdravstvenih i političkih funkcionara tadašnje Jugoslavije, pa je izabran za prvoga predsjednika Zajednice zdravstvenih ustanova SR Hrvatske (1962. - 1966.), a potom i prvog predsjednika Saveza Zajednica zdravstvenih ustanova Jugoslavije (1964. - 1970.) te najprije za podsekretara, a potom i sekretara (ministra) za narodno zdravlje Socijalističke Republike Hrvatske (1963. - 1972.) i, konačno, 1972., potpredsjednika Saveznoga izvršnog vijeća (vlade Jugoslavije). Ideje učinkovite reorganizacije sustava javnog zdravstva bile su zanimljive i međunarodnim forumima, pa je I. Margan postao i potpredsjednikom Međunarodne bolničke federacije (1967. - 1973.; kongres na ovu temu održan je 1975. u Zagrebu), a 1985. - 1987. predsjedavao je Izvršnom odboru UNESCO-a (vodio je Opću skupštinu UNESCO-a u Beogradu 1980.), prijateljevao s F. Mitterandom, J. Chiracom, K. Karamanlisom i dr. Umro je u Cresu. Obje kćeri I. Margana također su liječnice - Ira Gjenero-Margan (r. 1953.), epidemiologinja i profesorica pri riječkome Medicinskom fakultetu te voditeljica službe pri Hrvatskom zavodu za javno zdravstvo u Zagrebu, i Anamarija Margan-Šulc (r. 1959.), internistica i promicateljica (otočne) telemedicine.

Margan

2010.)

Ivo (Ivan) Margan was born in Bakar. As director of Sušak Hospital (and president of the Rijeka branch of the Croatian Medical Association), in 1962-63 he prepared the study 'A New Method for Determining the Prices of Health Services in Hospitals', and the *Proposal for the Organisation of the Health Service of the Rijeka District for the Period from 1963 to 1970.* The study proposed the regional association of hospitals into a Clinical Hospital Centre and the organisation of joint services. Discussions were held (unsuccessfully) with the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army about the construction of a hospital complex in Trsat. Despite their rather limited success, Margan's ideas attracted the attention of the highest health and political officials of the then Yugoslavia. As a result, he was elected the first president of the Association of Health Institutions of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (1962 - 1966), the first president of the Union of Associations of Health Institutions of Yugoslavia (1964 - 1970), the Undersecretary, and then Secretary (Minister) of Public Health of the Socialist Republic of Croatia (1963 - 1972), and finally, in 1972, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council (government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia). Ideas of effective reorganisation of the public health system were also of interest to international forums, so Margan became Vice-President of the International Hospital Federation (1967 - 1973; a congress on this topic was held in 1975 in Zagreb), while from 1985 to 1987 he chaired the UNESCO Executive Board (he led the UNESCO General Assembly in Belgrade in 1980), was friends with F. Mitterand, J. Chirac, K. Karamanlis and others. He died in Cres. Both his daughters are also physicians - Ira Gjenero-Margan (b. 1953), an epidemiologist, professor at the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka, and head of service at the Croatian Institute of Public Health in Zagreb, and Anamarija Margan-Šulc (b. 1959), an internist and promoter of (island) telemedicine.



Valter

(1896.

Rođen u Rijeci, medicinu je studirao u Innsbrucku, Grazu i Pragu, gdje je 1921. i diplomirao. Radio je u Zagrebu, kao kotarski liječnik u Vrbovskom, Osijeku, Zlataru i Križevcima, a u vrijeme Drugoga svjetskog rata i u Bihaću, Slavonskom Brodu i Derventi. U Rijeku je došao 1946. Kao autor male monografije *Malteška groznica u Istri* (1949.) imenovan je stalnim stručnjakom za brucelozu Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije. Dok je do 1953. bruceloza gotovo iskorijenjena u Istri, pojavilo se te godine 14 slučajeva na Grobinštni: od 1955., međutim, više nije registriran niti jedan slučaj oboljenja ljudi.

Do 1968. vodio je Kliniku za zarazne bolesti u Rijeci. Umirovljen, Valter Rukavina okrenuo se svom hobiju, slikarstvu. Sin Valtera Rukavine, Vladimir (1937. - 2018.), bio je gastroenterolog u riječkoj bolnici.

Rukavina

1972.)

Valter Rukavina was born in Rijeka and studied medicine in Innsbruck, Graz and Prague, where he graduated in 1921. He worked in Zagreb, as a district doctor in Vrbovsko, Osijek, Zlatar and Križevci, and during World War Two in Bihać, Slavonski Brod and Derventa. He came to Rijeka in 1946. The author of the book *Malta Fever in Istria* (1949), he was appointed a permanent expert on brucellosis for the World Health Organisation. While brucellosis had been almost eradicated in Istria by 1953, that year 14 cases appeared in the Grobnik area. Since 1955, however, not a single case of the disease in humans has been recorded.

Until 1968, Rukavina was Head of the Clinic for Infectious Diseases in Rijeka. After retiring, he turned to his hobby of painting. Valter Rukavina's son, Vladimir (1937 - 2018), was a gastroenterologist at Rijeka Hospital.



Alan

(1965.



Rođen je, diplomirao, magistrirao i doktorirao u Rijeci. Specijalizirao je anesteziologiju, reanimatologiju i intenzivno liječenje, a kasnije mu je priznat i status subspecijalista intenzivne medicine i specijalista hitne medicine. Patentirao je postupak (računalni program) za određivanje i brojenje B-linija kod ultrazvučnog dijagnosticiranja bolesti pluća. Bio je prvim pročelnikom Katedre za anesteziologiju, reanimatologiju i intenzivno liječenje Medicinskog fakulteta, koju je vodio do smrti. Godine 2004. osnovao je i sljedećih

dvanaest godina vodio Kliniku za anesteziologiju i intenzivno liječenje KBC-a Rijeka. Bio je savjetnikom, pa pomoćnikom ravnatelja KBC-a, članom Upravnog vijeća KBC-a Rijeka, predsjednikom Upravnog vijeća Ustanove za hitnu medicinsku pomoć, predsjednikom Upravnog vijeća Centra za rehabilitaciju „Slava Raškaj” i članom Upravnog vijeća Zdravstvenog veleučilišta u Zagrebu. Godine 2013. dosegao je zvanje redovitog profesora u trajnom zvanju. U dva mandata, 2008. – 2014., bio je dekanom Medicinskog fakulteta. Godine 2014. osnovao je Fakultet zdravstvenih studija, kao prvi fakultet posvećen edukaciji neliječničkih zdravstvenih zanimanja u Hrvatskoj, i bio mu u dva mandata dekanom (2014. – 2020.). Godine 2009. osnovao je i prvih šest godina vodio Katedru za anesteziologiju i reanimaciju Medicinskog fakulteta u Mostaru. Predsjedavao je Savjetom za znanost Sveučilišta u Rijeci, u dva mandata bio članom Područnoga znanstvenog vijeća za biomedicinu i zdravstvo, 2011. – 2014. Nacionalnoga zdravstvenog vijeća, a srpnja 2023. izabran je za člana Nacionalnog vijeća za znanost, visoko obrazovanje i tehnološki razvoj. Fokus njegova znanstvenog interesa bila je ultrazvučna dijagnostika. Osnovao je Ambulantu za bol i palijativnu medicinu, prvi je, u široj regiji, u kliničku praksu uveo metodu perkutane dilatacije traheotomije. Organizirao je redovito i tečajeve ultrazvučne dijagnostike s međunarodnim odjecima. Bio je osnivačem i prvim glavnim urednikom časopisa „Acta anesthesiologica Croatica” i glavnim urednikom „Signa vitae”.

Šustić

(2023.)

Alan Šustić was born, graduated, and obtained his master's and doctoral degrees in Rijeka. He specialised in anaesthesiology, resuscitation and intensive care, and later received the status of a subspecialist in intensive care and specialist in emergency medicine. He patented a procedure (computer program) for determining and counting B-lines in the ultrasound diagnosis of lung diseases. He was the first Head of the Department of Anaesthesiology, Resuscitation and Intensive Care Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine, which he headed until his death. In 2004, he founded and for the next twelve years led the Clinic for Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine at KBC Rijeka Clinical Hospital Centre. He was advisor to and later assistant director of KBC Rijeka Clinical Hospital Centre, a member of its Board of Directors, President of the Board of Directors of the Institution for Emergency Medical Assistance, President of the Board of Directors of the 'Slava Raškaj' Rehabilitation Centre, and member of the Board of Directors of the University of Applied Health Sciences in Zagreb. In 2013, he was appointed tenured full professor. In the period from 2008 to 2014, he was the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for two terms. In 2014, he founded the Faculty of Health Studies as the first faculty dedicated to the education of non-medical health professionals in Croatia, and was its dean for two terms (2014 – 2020). In 2009, he founded and for the first six years headed the Department of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care Medicine at the Faculty of Medicine in Mostar. He was the President of the Science Council of the University of Rijeka, a member of the National Scientific Council for Biomedicine and Health for two terms, and member of the National Health Council from 2011 to 2014. In July 2023, he was elected as a member of the National Council for Science, Higher Education and Technological Development. The focus of his scientific interest was ultrasound diagnostics. He founded the Outpatient Clinic for Pain and Palliative Medicine, and was the first in the wider region to introduce the percutaneous dilatation tracheostomy method into clinical practice. He regularly organised courses in ultrasound diagnostics, which were influential internationally. He was the founder and first editor-in-chief of the journal *Acta Anaesthesiologica Croatica* and editor-in-chief of *Signa vitae*.

Ivo

(1953.

Fascinirani poviješću Rijeke i pionirima njena poduzetništva kakvi su bili Adamić ili Whitehead, mi smo nerijetko nepravedni prema sadašnjosti, zaboravljajući da i u naše doba djeluju oni koji trasiraju budućnost.

Rođenjem Pažanin, Ivo Usmiani je diplomirao (1977.) i specijalizirao farmaceutsku tehnologiju (1988.) pri Farmaceutsko-biokemijskom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Radio je kao farmaceut u ljekarni *Kazalište*, a potom kao upravitelj Galenskog laboratorija Ljekarne *Jadran* Rijeka. Jedan od osnivača dioničkog društva *Jadran - galenski laboratorij* 1991., najprije je bio direktorom tvrtke, potom predsjednikom (2015. - 2024.) i danas članom Upravnog odbora.

Čak i ako ne računamo nagrade koje gotovo svake godine dobiva njegova tvrtka (među njima i zlatne medalje na Svjetskom sajmu inovacija INPEX u Pittsburghu 1995., 1996. i 2013., kao i svu silu „Zlatnih kuna” i „Zlatnih



ključeva”), Usmiani je i osobno dobio sve nagrade koje se dobiti mogu - „Menadžer godine” u kategoriji velikih tvrtki (CROMA, 2000.), nagrade za životno djelo Primorsko-goranske županije (2023.), Hrvatske gospodarske komore, Županijske komore Rijeka (2024.), Hrvatskog udruženja menadžera i poduzetnika (CROMA, 2025.) i Grada Rijeke (2025.).

Međutim, ekspanzija proizvodnih kapaciteta (vidljiva golim okom na Svilnom), izvoza i tržišta (šezdesetak zemalja), godišnjih prihoda i zaposlenih (oko 1.300 - dvostruko

više od Luke Rijeka) nisu sve što bi trebalo ostati upamćeno o Ivi Usmianiju. Usmiani je već bio i „Donator godine u području gospodarstva” (Obiteljski radio, 2001.), poticatelj novoga studijskog programa (farmacije), predsjednik Savjeta Sveučilišta u Rijeci, Savjeta Fakulteta zdravstvenih studija i, kao kruna svega, utemeljitelj muzeja farmacije, koji je Rijeku uvrstio na listu malobrojnih hrvatskih muzejskih atrakcija.

Usmiani

Fascinated by the history of Rijeka and its entrepreneurial pioneers such as Adamić or Whitehead, we are often unfair to the present, forgetting that those who shape the future are also active in our time.

Born in Pag, Ivo Usmiani graduated (1977) and specialised in pharmaceutical technology (1988) at the Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry in Zagreb. He worked as a pharmacist at the *Kazalište* pharmacy, and then as the manager of the Galenic Laboratory of the *Jadran* Pharmacy in Rijeka. One of the founders of the *Jadran - Galenski Laboratorij* joint-stock company in 1991, he was first the company's director, then its president (2015 - 2024), and is today a member of the Board of Directors.

Even if we don't count the awards that his company receives almost every year (among them gold medals at the INPEX world innovation trade show in Pittsburgh in 1995, 1996 and 2013, as well numerous 'Golden Kunas' and 'Golden Keys'), Usmiani has personally received virtually every award there is: 'Manager of the Year' in the large company category (CROMA, 2000), as well as lifetime achievement awards from Primorje-Gorski Kotar County (2023), the Croatian Chamber of Economy - Rijeka County Chamber (2024), the Croatian Managers' and Entrepreneurs' Association (CROMA, 2025), and the City of Rijeka (2025).

Usmiani should be remembered for the expansion of production capacities (clearly visible in Svilno), exports and markets (around sixty countries), annual revenues and employees (around 1,300 - twice as many as the Port of Rijeka) - but also for much more than that. He was 'Donor of the Year in the Field of Business' (Obiteljski Radio, 2001), the instigator of a new study programme (pharmacy), the president of the Council of the University of Rijeka and the Council of the Faculty of Health Studies and, to top it all, the founder of the Pharmacy Museum, which put Rijeka on the list of the rather small number of Croatian museum attractions.

Šime

(1932.

Rođenjem Splitsanin, diplomirao je i doktorirao u Zagrebu. Na problemima transplantacijske imunologije radio je 1963. - 1965. u SAD-u, u Cooperstownu, gdje će surađivati, među ostalima, i s Edwardom Thomasom i Josephom Wiley Ferrebeejem, u tom času najboljim stručnjacima na svijetu za transplantaciju koštane srži u miševa i pasa. Vlahović se cooperstownskom timu pridružio samo četiri godine nakon što je Thomasova i Ferrebeejeva skupina (1957. odnosno 1958.) prvi put objavila rezultate svojih pokusa s transplantacijom koštane srži i imunosupresivnim učincima radijacije. Nakon gotovo dvije godine, početkom 1965., Vlahović iz Cooperstowna prelazi u Boston, na Harvard, i to na poziv Johna Putnama Merrilla (1917. - 1984.), pionira nefrologije i izumitelja umjetnog bubrega poznatog kao „dijalizator Brigham-Kolff”, te kirurga Josepha Edwarda Murrayja (1919. - 2012.), koji će 1990. dobiti Nobelovu nagradu za prvu uspješnu transplantaciju bubrega, izvedenu 1954. Nakon povratka u domovinu Vlahović je 1965. - 1977. vodio riječki Zavod za fiziologiju, od 1976. u zvanju redovitog profesora. Zahvaljujući upravo imunološkoj pripremi Šime Vlahovića, kao i, naravno, velikom timu predvođenom kirurgom Vinkom Frančiškovićem, u siječnju 1971. izvedeno je prvo presađivanje bubrega sa živog srodnika (s majke na sina) u Hrvatskoj, godinu dana kasnije i s kadavera, a u desetljećima koja slijede razvijan je u Rijeci i eksperimentalni program transplantacije jetre i gušterače.



Vlahović

1977.)

A native of Split by birth, Šime Vlahović graduated and obtained his doctorate in Zagreb. From 1963 to 1965, he worked on the problems of transplantation immunology in Cooperstown (USA), where he collaborated, among others, with Edward Thomas and Joseph Wiley Ferrebee, the world's leading experts in bone marrow transplantation in mice and dogs at the time. Vlahović joined the Cooperstown team just four years after Thomas and Ferrebee's group first published the results of their experiments with bone marrow transplantation and the immunosuppressive effects of radiation (in 1957 and 1958, respectively). After almost two years, in early 1965, Vlahović moved from Cooperstown to Harvard in Boston, at the invitation of John Putnam Merrill (1917 - 1984), a pioneer of nephrology and inventor of the artificial kidney known as the 'Brigham-Kolff dialyser', and surgeon Joseph Edward Murray (1919 - 2012), who received the Nobel Prize in 1990 for the first successful kidney transplant, performed in 1954. After returning to his homeland, Vlahović was the Head of the Institute of Physiology in Rijeka from 1965 to 1977 (from 1976 as a full professor). Thanks to the immunological preparation of Šime Vlahović, as well as, of course, a large team led by surgeon Vinko Frančišković, in January 1971 the first kidney transplant from a living relative (from mother to son) was performed in Croatia. This was followed by a transplant from a cadaver a year later, and the development of an experimental liver and pancreas transplantation programme in Rijeka in the following decades.

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