

THE NEW CEMETERY *In Belgrade* GUIDE



JKP „Погребне услуге“ Београд



GUIDE THROUGH THE NEW CEMETERY

From the Old Serbian to the New Cemetery in Belgrade

During the reign of Knjaz (Prince) Miloš Obrenović and his descendants, Belgrade had evolved into an important political, cultural, educational and artistic center of the restored Serbia. The urban structure of Belgrade underwent significant change during the 19th and the beginning of the 20th Century; the European style of the City Squares design was adopted, new streets were planned and constructed, and new major structures erected.

In the vicinity of the Varoš Kapija (in Turkish - “the City Gate”) where Gospodska (today’s Brankova) street started, within the city area referred to as Serbian or Upper Town, the Old Serbian Cemetery was once located. Clearly marked on the Gump’s 1688 Master Plan of Belgrade, this was the first cemetery in the Serbian section of what was still a Turkish City. Fully grasping the social and political significance of the City’s Old Core, as early as in 1820s, Prince Miloš Obrenović initiated development of the Serbian part of the city within the area in the vicinity of the Varoš Kapija and the Cathedral Church of St. Archangel Michael. The expansion of this part of Belgrade was the reason why Prince Miloš in 1826 ordered for the Old Serbian Cemetery to be relocated to a distant subur-

ban area outside the trench known as Tašmajdan (in Turkish - “the Stone Quarry”).

Just half a century after it was first established the Old Tašmajdan Cemetery ended up within the city limits and no longer corresponded to the needs of the now rapidly growing city.

The first initiative towards the eventual relocation of the Old Cemetery was a request by the Metropolitan Mihailo, to the Ministry of Interior in October 1871.

The Ministry transferred the authority for implementing the relocation to the Municipality of Belgrade, by providing the land above the Bulbulder Creek in the Western part of the Zvezdara City area. Establishing of the New Cemetery commenced at this location which first appeared in the Belgrade Master Plan in 1884 at the same location as today.

The Old Tašmajdan Cemetery was finally closed in 1927.

Vladanovac

Belgrade Mayors Živko Karabiberović, Vladan Đorđević and Mihailo Bogičević had significantly contributed to the regulation and opening of the New Cemetery. For selecting the location particular merits must be given to the physician Vladan Đorđević who is considered as the founding father of the contemporary communal policies. As the City Mayor in the period from 1884 to 1885, Dr. Đorđević had launched many initiatives in terms of urban regulation, including the relocation of the city Cemetery from Tašmajdan to the New Cemetery’s current site.

Due to his role in drafting and implementation of the Law on Cemeteries and Burials”, in addition to his engagement related to the regulation of the New Cemetery, the Belgrade residents nick-named this part of the City “Vladanovac,” after Dr. Vladan Đorđević, though some complained about the remote location of the gravesite from the Downtown Belgrade.

The Opening of the New Cemetery and the Beginnings of its Regulation

The regulations governing the burial procedures at the New Cemetery were adopted in 1885, and during the same year additional portion of land was purchased to acquire sufficient terrain in order to facilitate establishing of the burial plots and construction of facilities necessary for the gravesite unobstructed operation. Built on the small, carefully regulated area, stretching from the entrance in the Grobljanska (present day Ruzveltova) St. to the side entrance from the Sveti Nikola Street to today's St. Nicolas' Church, the New Cemetery occupied the surface of 2.21 hectares.

The final configuration of the New Cemetery was completed on August 16, 1886 and on the very next day the first official burials were carried out. Immediately after the gravesite opened, the construction of family crypts began. On the basis of separate designs, they were classified according to the size: The 1st Level Crypt implied the area sufficient to accommodate twelve coffins, 2nd Level Crypt for eight, 3rd Level for six, and 4th Level for four. The Crypts were made of bricks, with the curved coronas and access from the alleyway. The surface above the crypts was marked with granite curb-stones and sometimes included a fence. The burial places were 85 x 185 cm in dimension, organized in orderly narrow spaced rows.

The New Cemetery, which was designed to follow the pattern of the European cemeteries, with geometrically organized plots and wide alleyways, was among the first planned cemeteries in Serbia, designed by architects. The issue that initially led many Belgrade residents to complain, the remoteness of the gravesite was solved in 1892 when the first public transportation vehicle was introduced, i.e. a streetcar pulled by horses that ran from Terazije Square in the City Center all the way to the New Cemetery.

In 1893 the Cemetery Church devoted to summer celebration of St. Nicolas Feast was added to the New Cemetery. The Church, a

legacy of Draginja and Stanijlo Petrović, was built in the Neo-Byzantine style and designed by the Architect Svetozar Ivačković. The iconostasis was portrayed by the painter Stevan Todorović, while the frescos were the work of Andreja Domeniko using the drawings by of Petar Ranosović. In April 1893, Draginja Petrović endowed the church as a gift to the City Municipality. St. Nicolas' Church celebrated its Patron Saint Day with the traditional Fair suitably organized at the Cemetery's Entrance while commemorations were happening throughout the cemetery. Before the construction of the St. Lazarus' Church at Bulbulder the Church of St. Nicolas also served as a place for wedding ceremonies.

The ascendance of the bourgeois class in Serbia meant that in addition to the modest head stones, more elaborate monument designs began to merge, including the practice of fencing tombs with wrought iron fences. The economic and cultural change among Belgrade residents resulted in the building of the first private chapels. Less than a decade since the construction of the St. Nicolas's Church, a wine merchant from Dorćol, Mihailo Jovičić, erected the first private chapel in 1902, along the Grobljanska (today's Ruzveltova) St.. It was designed in the Neo-Byzantine style, and due to its dimensions and location it soon became an important landmark at the New Cemetery.

In 1907 the Belgrade Municipality had erected the first Memorial Ossuary at the New Cemetery. During the same year the remains of the Serbian soldiers who had fallen in the Serbian-Turkish and Serbian-Bulgarian wars were transferred to the Ossuary from the collective tomb at the Old Tašmajdan Cemetery.

On the eve of the World War I, the New Cemetery had already become insufficient to accommodate the City needs. Military burial plots were established during the War: Serbian, French, Italian, Austro-Hungarian, and Bulgarian, situated outside of the Cemetery area.

The New Cemetery between the Two World Wars

After the World War I separate plots of the New Cemetery were devoted for the burial of individuals of particular national importance: The Alley of the Greats and Arcades. Autonomous plots were earmarked for certain confessional and national groups: Roman - Catholic, Protestants, Muslims, and Russian-Orthodox. In addition, Military Cemeteries were suitably arranged: the French, Austro-Hungarian, Italian, and Bulgarian. Finally, Memorial Ossuaries were built: the Serbian Ossuary of the Belgrade Defenders of 1914-1918, at the Serbian military plot and the Russian Ossuary at the Russian civilian plots. For the purpose of the New Cemetery extending the "Pionir" estate was purchased, and the Cemetery's alleys enhanced by planned landscaping. The Municipality of Belgrade continued building tombs in orderly manner on pre-assigned plots, whereas the last tombs prior the outbreak of World War II were built in the Plot 24. By construction of an underpass in 1932 at the crossroads of the Ruzveltova and Cvijčeva streets, the persisting problem of access to the New Cemetery was finally resolved. In the same year the Grobljanska (later Ruzveltova) St. was renamed Geteova Street, while due to the lack of space for further burials at the New Cemetery, the initiative for developing of new City gravesite was launched.

The Closing of the Old Tašmajdan Cemetery

The construction of the tombs in the certain plots at the New Cemetery at the end of 19th and the beginning of 20th Century, influenced commencement of the burial space purchases for the purpose of relocation of the family tombs from the Old Tašmajdan Cemetery. This transfer was undertaken by families and friends of the deceased, other organizations and boards. The closing of the Old Tašmajdan Cemetery was announced in 1927, when all such trans-

fers came to an end. The transfer of the remains of the individuals of national importance was carried out by the Belgrade Municipality and other various professional associations. The remains of those with no family or friends to perform the relocation were laid to rest at the New Cemetery Ossuary by the Belgrade Municipality.

In addition to relocating the remains of the deceased, the headstones were also moved given that they were constructed of the luxurious White Tašmajdan Stone or the Red Hungarian Sandstone. These are among the oldest headstones that can be found at the New Cemetery today.

The remains of a great number of prominent individuals were relocated to the New Cemetery, such as: Đura Jakšić, Ilija Čarapić, Ilija Milosavljević-Kolarac, Milan Kujundžić-Aberdar, Đura Daničić, Sima Milutinović-Sarajlija, Ivko Prokić, Vuleta Gligorijević, Uzun Mirko-Apostolović, Mihajlo Ilić, Kosta Hranisavljević, Đorđe Vljaković, Cvetko Rajović, brothers Stojan and Aleksa Simić, and many others. The last remaining symbol, indicating that the Old Tašmajdan Cemetery once existed, the Brothers' Radovanović Chapel, was destroyed in 1940.

The Alley of the Greats and the Arcades

By the purchase of the land for the French Military Cemetery in 1922, space was made available to establish the Alley of the Greats, which was the first area at the New Cemetery consisting of the crypts intended for burial of individuals of special national importance. The construction of these crypts began in 1926, and was completed in 1927. The remains of prominent figures such as : General Miloš Vasić, novelist Petar Kočić, natural scientist and the member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts Jovan Cvijić, and philanthropist Velimir Mihajlo Teodorović, were transferred from the other sections of the New Cemetery, while the remains of the patriot Stevan Vladislav-Lačanski, poet and philosopher Milan Kujundžić-Aberdar, and philanthropist Ilija Milosavljević-Kolarac were trans-

ferred from the Old Tašmajdan Cemetery. The remains of the General Mihajlo Kovačević were transferred from Štip, whereas the remains of Kornelije Stanković were transported from Budapest.

The spatial unit of the Alley of the Greats also contains three chapels; one erected by the State to honor the benefactor Velimir Teodorović, and two private chapels, one commissioned by the families of the composer Stevan Hristić, and the other belonging to Academy of Sciences and Arts members Vladimir and Ivan Spužić.

In the same period adjacent to the French Military Cemetery, along the wall separating the Cemetery from Ruzveltova St. another spatial unit had emerged: the Arcades. Its name derives from the initial preliminary design according to which it was anticipated to construct the arch-shaped passages (arcades) instead of the existing wall. The crypts in this area were given to the families of individuals who played important roles in the social and political life of the City, but were also sold to the wealthier citizens. The following prominent figures were buried at this section: politicians and statesmen Nikola Pašić, Milenko Vesnić, Marko Trifković, Radoslav Agatonović, Vasilij Grđić, Vojislav Marinković, general Janko Vukotić, benefactors Evgenija and Nikola Kiki, sculptor Sreten Stojanović, and many others.

The First Monuments for the Merit to the Fatherland

Among the first ceremonial burials that attracted special attention among the cultural elites and the public took place in the 1920s. In the presence of King Aleksandar I Karađorđević, Prince Pavle, state officials and individuals representing various social and cultural organizations, altogether some 100.000 people gathered on November 27, 1926 on the occasion when the remains of Radomir Putnik, Stojan Novaković, Andra Nikolić, Ilija Gojković, Mihailo Ilić, Milan Mostić, Pavle Bulić, Đorđe Kurtović, and other meritorious citizens who died abroad or outside Belgrade during the World War I, were escorted through the streets of Belgrade to the New Cemetery with state honors. In 1927, General Yugoslav Contest for the best

design of a monument for meritorious citizens and High-ranking army officials was organized. The State had built standardized monuments for the meritorious citizens and high-ranking officials in 1929: The only monument differing from the rest is a monument of Andra Nikolić, whereas a Chapel was built to honor the Field Marshal Radomir Putnik. The monuments for the Merit to the Fatherland were built from the cherished White Marble from Venčac, and constructed according to the designs of the Russian architect Nikolai Petrovic Krasnov.

The Chapel for Field Marshal Radomir Putnik was constructed on the central pathway of the New Cemetery according to the design of Architect Nikola Vasić. It was made of white marble with the engraved images of soldiers at the corners. The chapel of Field Marshal Putnik and the Monuments for the Merit to the Fatherland were the first monuments at the New Cemetery erected by the State to honor the meritorious citizens. In spite of the fact that they are not erected in the common plots, these monuments represent the recognizable landmarks at the New Cemetery due to the design and the prominent inscription “Grateful Homeland”.

The Russian Plots at the New Cemetery

A great number of the Russian emigrants who left their homeland after the October Revolution, found shelter in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, particularly in Belgrade. This was the main reason to establish the Russian plots—or the so-called “Russian Necropolis”—at the New Cemetery, in the 20s and 30s of the 20th Century. The Russian plots were developed in the area of the old military plots 80, 80A, 90 and 90A. Most of the graves in this area were marked by simple structures in the form of the “Russian cross”. The Necropolis was built by Russians, and cared for by the Russian Church. Not a small number of those buried at the Russian Necropolis had significantly contributed to the scientific and cultural life of Serbia, such as: medical doctors

Aleksandar Josifovich Ignjatovski, architects Nikolay Petrovich Krasnov and Vasiliy Mihailovich Andresov, painter Stepan Fedorovich Kolesnikov, engineer and member of the Academy Vladimir Vladimirovich Farmakovski, Slavistics Professor Stepan Mihailovich Kulbakin, mathematician and member of the Academy Stepan Nicolay Nicolaevich Saltikov, Slavic Law Historian and member of the Academy Fedor (Theodor) Vasilevich Taranovski, ballerina and choreographer Maria Mihailovna Olegnina-Dragović, and many others.

In 1931 the Russian emigrants built the Iverska Virgin Chapel within the Russian Necropolis as a copy of the original chapel in Moscow Kremlin. The Chapel was constructed in the Empire style, designed by the engineer Valery Vladimirovich Stashevsky. The remains of the Russian Church Dignitaries, including the Metropolitan of Kiev and Galicia Anthony Khrapovitsky were buried in the Chapel Crypt. In the vicinity of the Iverska Virgin Chapel the Russian Ossuary was constructed in 1935, in memory of the Tsar Nikolai II Romanov, Russian soldiers and officers who fell during the World War I.

Exceptionally good relations between the Serbian State and Russian Emigration in Serbia was symbolically represented by construction of the monument dedicated to the Russian Consul Nikolaiy Genrikovich Hartwig (erected on the Plot 29).

Foreign Military Cemeteries

In accordance with the Versailles Peace Treaty, care for Military Cemeteries, regardless of nation and religion, was proclaimed a Duty of the State on whose territory these cemeteries were located. In the case of Serbia, this obligation was confirmed by the Government Decree of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes of December 12, 1919. In line with the Decree the Belgrade Municipality provided appropriate plots for the French,

Italian, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian military cemeteries, which were organized into proper military cemeteries by the respective States in the period 1928-1934. The Municipality of Belgrade only supported the French Military Cemetery by constructing monumental gates as a token of gratitude to the French Republic whose authorities had provided space and made the arrangements for organization of the Serbian Cemetery at Thais. In the period after WW II (in 1947), another Military Cemetery was formed – the Commonwealth Cemetery or more widely known as the British Military Cemetery. From the day of their founding until this moment, the Foreign Military Cemeteries are representing separate ex-territorial units with the New Cemetery complex.

Adoption of the Contemporary Burial Procedures and Construction of the Farewell Chapels

The construction of the Farewell Chapels began at the New Cemetery in 1932 according to the design by the Architect Rajko Tatić. This construction of this building was of particular importance for the adoption of the new modern rules regulating burials, more suitable for the for a capital city of a European state. These new appropriate rules proposed by the Municipal Court and approved by the Patriarch Varnava were adopted around 1931. The Farewell Chapels were built in 1935 on the left side to the Main Cemetery entrance, while a commemoration square with the colonnade consisting of thirty-nine columns was built in front of the Chapels. In the same year the reform of the burial procedures in Belgrade came into force. In 1937 a Farewell Chapel for the Ashkenazi Jews was also built, which is still operational and serve as a Farewell Chapel for cremations.

The New Cemetery after WW II

Immediately after WW II ended the new military plots at the New Cemetery were formed, many of them (such as plots 100, 101, 104, 119) preserved the same function until today. Next to them, at the New Cemetery new memorial units were established: the Alley of the Fallen patriots (1959), the Alley of Meritorious Citizens (1965), the Memorial Cemetery for the Belgrade Air strikes Victims 1941-1944 (1966), the Garden of Remembrance (1970), the Monument to the Warriors from the Strymian Front of 1945 (1977), the Alley of National Heroes (1978-1998), and the last one: the Memorial to the Members of the Yugoslav Army Perished in the German and Italian Concentration Camps (1990). Across street from the New Cemetery emerged the Memorial Cemetery of Belgrade Liberators of 1944 that was built as a separate spatial unit (1954).

Among the latest structures built at the New Cemetery was the Administrative Building, designed by the architects Zoran Jakovljević and Borivoje Tomić (1980-81). The building is located at the place of the former one-story 19th Century structure.

Introduction of the Crematorium

The notorious problem that lack of space for burials persisted for many years was partially resolved by introducing a new burial practice: cremation. The initiative to build a crematorium was launched by the Cremation Association “Oganj” in 1904. The Ministry of Health approved the initiative 1928 and the Belgrade Municipality passed a decision to build a modern crematorium at the New Cemetery. However, despite this initiative and renewed efforts on several occasions, the crematorium was not built. The first crematorium in Yugoslavia was built only in 1963 with the Farewell Chapel of the Ashkenazi Jews, adapted for this purpose according to

a Design by architects Spasoje Jovanović and Ljubomir Profirović. The crematorium was opened in 1964, the first locations for placing funerary urns were established in the Alley of the Meritorious citizens. In the period 1965-66 separate spatial units for placing funerary urns were built: the Rosarium and the Columbarium. At first, these were arranged along the North and South-East side in the area of the oldest section of the New Cemetery and later outside the Cemetery. In 1970 within the area planned for the Turkish Military Cemetery, the Garden of Remembrance was formed as a park area with rosary, intended for scattering the ashes of those whose names are engraved on the dedicated marble plates.

One of the founders of the Cremation Association “Oganj” and the originator of the idea for building of the crematorium Dr. Vojislav Kujundzić did not live to see his idea come to life and was buried in 1946 at the Plot 25. Once the crematorium was founded, his remains were cremated in 1968 and his ashes were placed in the honorary cassette of the Rosarium Number 1.

The New Cemetery: “An Outdoor Museum”

The New Cemetery, since its founding, from the period when citizens of Belgrade objected to its distance from the City until the present day when it is practically located in the Center of Belgrade (occupying the area between the streets Ruzveltova, Svetog Nikole i Severni Bulevar), evolved from the original 2, 21 hectares to the current 30, 95 hectares.

There are 37 family chapels, mainly erected before WW II, most of them in the Serbian-Byzantine style, adorned with frescoes. Many of those frescoes were the works of the artist Živorad Nastasijević, the founder of the art group “Zograph”. Among the Family Chapels at the New Cemetery, which with respect to their artistic character represent authentic works memorial architecture we will mention the following: the Chapel of General Milivoje Nikolajević, designed by the Architect Aleksandar Deroko and con-

structed in 1938 (Plot 11); the Chapel of the Benefactor Živko Barlovac, designed by architects Petar Popović and Aleksandar Deroko, constructed in 1929 (Plot 26); the Chapel of the Benefactor Vladimir Lacković, designed by the Architect Petar Popović, constructed in 1911 (Plot 29); the Chapel of Merchant Jovan Savić, designed by the Architect Grigorij Ivanovic Samojlov (Plot 29); the Chapel of Hristic Family, designed by the Architect Rajko Tatic (Alley of the Greats), constructed in 1932; and the Chapel of Spužić Family, designed by the Architect Grigorij Ivanovic Samojlov (Alley of the Greats), constructed in 1954.

The area of the New Cemetery incorporates more than 1,500 sculptures, the works of more than 130 sculptors from different generations of artists, which altogether constitutes a kind “open-air gallery” representative of the Yugoslav and Serbian sculpture in the span of a century.

Busts and plaques in bronze and reliefs in stone dominate the artworks on display, while not less important are the reliefs of symbolic content and even works of abstract character. The oldest generation of sculptors is represented by the works of Petar Ubavkić, Simeon Roksandić, and Đorđe Jovanović, while the most important representatives of the following generation are Dragomir Arambasić, Marko Brezanin, Vuka Velimirović, Ilija Kolarović, Stamenko Đurđević, Živojin Lukic, Periša Milić, Frano Menegelo-Dinčić, Milan Besarabić, Boža Obradović, Dragutin Spasić, Đorđe Oraovac, Vladeta Piperski, Mihailo Tomić, and many others. In the aftermath of WW I, the most famous Yugoslav artists had displayed their work at the New Cemetery such as: Ivan Mestrović, Toma Rosandić, Sreten Stojanović, Petar Palavičini, Risto Stijović, and others.

Among the generation of sculptors who began their artistic careers shortly before WW II and whose work is on display at the New Cemetery the most distinguished are: Nikola-Koka Janković, Pavle Radovanović, Oskar Berbelia, Aleksandar Zarin, Jovan Kraohvil, Oto Logo, Gradimir Aleksić, Sava Sandić, Milos Sarić, Ana Bešlić, Matija Vuković, Jelena Jovanović, Stevan Bodnarov, Vava

Stanković, Momčilo Krković, Stevan Dukić, Mihailo Paunović, Nebojša Mitrić, Milija Glisić, Ratko Vulcanović Drinka Radovanović, Svetislav Zdravković. The art forms as ways of expressing the artistic content alternated and complemented each other, however the idea of keeping the memory of the character and accomplishments of the individual dominated and provided a unifying feature among all these works of art.

Sculptors who left behind the largest number of art works include Đorđe Jovanović, Sreten Stojanović, Petar Palavičini, Periša Milić, Živojin Lukić, and from the younger generation Oto Logo, Jelena Jovanović, Gradimir Aleksić, Nebojša Mitrić, Dušan Nikolić. Considering the memorial and architectural components of the New Cemetery and the vast number of important people who were buried here makes this a unique space, deserving to be deemed as an Outdoor Museum. The incentive elaborated in the Detailed Urban Plan of 1979 to turn the New Cemetery into a “Open-air Museum” remains unrealized.

After more than a century in existence the New Cemetery represents a historical, memorial complex of utmost importance for the national history and culture. Taking into account the numerous memorials, the impressive architectural units, the sculptures of high artistic value, and many important individuals who marked the history of the nation buried there, provided reasons for declaring the New Cemetery in 1983 declared as being a cultural and historical property of utmost importance for the Republic of Serbia.

In 2004 the New Cemetery became a member of the Association of the European cemeteries of cultural importance (ASCE).



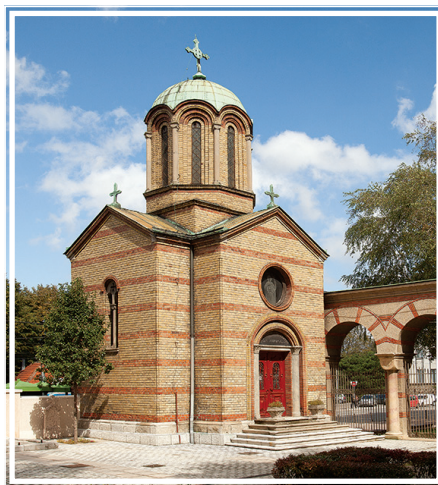
The New Cemetery Landmarks prior to WW I

St. Nicolas' Church

St. Nicolas' Church was constructed in 1893 and designed by the Architect Svetozar Ivačković (Deliblato, 1844 -Belgrade, 1924), student of the famous Viennese Architect Teophil Hansen. The Church was built in Neo-Byzantine style with the basis in the shape of the cross. Iconostasis is a work of the Painter Stevan Todorović, with the frescoes painted by Andrei Domeniko, based on the drafts by Petar Ranosović. The remains of the Church Patrons Draginja and Stanojlo Petrović were laid to rest in the Church Crypt.



St. Nicolas' Church built in 1893 according to Designs of Arch. Svetozar Ivačković



Chapel of Mihailo Jovicic built in 1902, designed by Arch. Milan Antonović

St. George's Chapel

St. George's Chapel was the first private chapel at the New Cemetery. The Chapel was erected by the wine merchant from Dorcol Mihailo Jovičić, according to design of the Architect Milan Antonović. The Chapel was constructed in Neo-Byzantine style, thus integrating with the Cemetery external wall toward the Ruzveltova street.

Memorial Ossuary of the Serbian Soldiers Fallen in Serbian-Turkish and Serbian-Bulgarian Wars

The Memorial Ossuary of the Serbian Soldiers fallen in Serbian-Turkish (1876-1878) and Serbian-Bulgarian Wars (1885) was constructed in 1907. The Ossuary was built by the Belgrade Municipality, along the Eastern Cemetery wall, between the Plots 21 and 22, and in the vicinity of the St. Nicolas's Church. The remains of 65 Serbian soldiers relocated from the collective grave at the Old Tašmajdan Cemetery were laid to rest in the Ossuary.



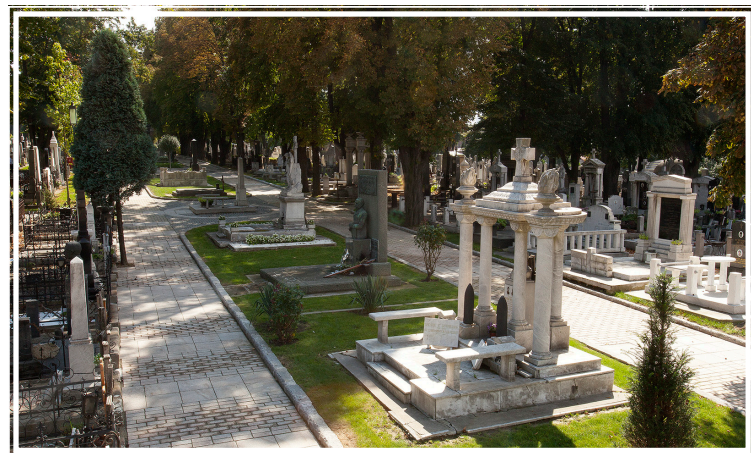
Ossuary of Serbian Soldiers Fallen in the Serbian-Turkish and Serbian-Bulgarian Wars

Alley of the Greats and Arcades

the First Spatial Units Intended for the Burials of Meritorious Citizens

Alley of the Greats

The Alley of the Greats was the first spatial unit at the New Cemetery intended for burial of the prominent figures in social, political and cultural life of Serbia. The Construction of the Crypts lasted from 1926 until 1927. Within this spatial unit from Arcades on the North side to the Alley of the Fallen Patriots to the South, there are more than 20 family tombs of the prominent individuals of XIX and XX Century. The remains of Ilija Milosavljević-Kolarac, Stevan Vladislav Kačanski, Milan Kujundžić-Aberdar, previously relocated from the Old Tašmajdan Cemetery were laid to rest in the Alley. The spatial unit of the Alley of the Greats is completed by the three Chapels built according to the Designs of the renowned Serbian and Russian architects.



Alley of the Greats

The Arcades

The Arcades is the name for the spatial unit with the family crypts of the most prominent individuals in the Serbian social and political life, in addition to the wealthy citizens of Belgrade, extending along the Northern cemetery wall between the Jovičić Chapel and the French Military Cemetery. Regulation of the Arcades began in 1926, at the same time when Alley of the Greats was established. The name “Arcades» was given in accordance to the Preliminary Design of the spatial unit, anticipating construction of the Arcades instead of the wall. Nikola Pasić, Janko Vukotić, Milenko Vesnić, and many others were buried in the Arcades.



The Arcades

First monuments for Merit to the Fatherland, subsequent to the WW I

Chapel of the Field Marshal Radomir Putnik

The Chapel of the Field Marshal Radomir Putnik (1847-1917) built 1929, on the central pathway above St. Nicolas' Church was designed by the Architect Aleksandar Vasić. The Chapel was constructed in late Serbian-Byzantine style, made of white marble and decorated with statues of the Serbian soldiers on eternal guard duty, paying the tribute to the Field Marshal. The Memorial Chapel is completed by the bronze arch elements with relief crosses, swords and inscription above the entrance: „To the Field Marshal, Grateful Fatherland“. The Chapel was erected as a part of the activities including the ceremonial transfer of the „Meritorious Citizens“ to their final resting place and advertizing the Contest for the Preliminary Designs of the Monuments for the Merit to the Fatherland.



Chapel of the Field Marshal Radomir Putnik

Monuments for Merit to the Fatherland

The monuments for Merit to the Fatherland were constructed in 1929 according to the Design of the Nikolay Petrovich Krasnov. The monuments were erected on the graves of Stojan Novaković, Vukoman Aračić, Janko Vukotić, Ilija Gojković, Mihailo Ilić, Milan Mostić, Pavle Bulić, and others who had passed away abroad or out of Belgrade performing their duties in the course of the WW I. The State had erected standardized monuments for the high-ranking military officials and statesmen. The only monument differing from the rest was a monument of a diplomat and novelist Andra Nikolić, due to the fact that the family insisted on preserving the original idea. The monuments were decorated with the relief portraits (Members of Parliament) or relief emblems (Military Officials).



Monuments for the Merit to the Fatherland

Chapels of Great Benefactors

Chapel of Velimir Teodorović

The Chapel of Velimir Mihailo Teodorović is located in the midst of the Alley of the Greats, in the vicinity of the St. Nikolas' Church. The Chapel was erected in 1927 by the State Council as a token of gratitude to Velimir Mihailo Teodorović, great Serbian benefactor, co-founder of the Legacy „Veliminarum“ and illegitimate son of the Prince Mihailo Obrenović. It was built according the Design of the Ministry of Construction architects, Petar Popović and Vasilije Mihailović Androsov in Serbian-Byzantine style with the elements of Secession. This was the first Chapel built for a benefactor by the State.



Chapel of Velimir Teodorović



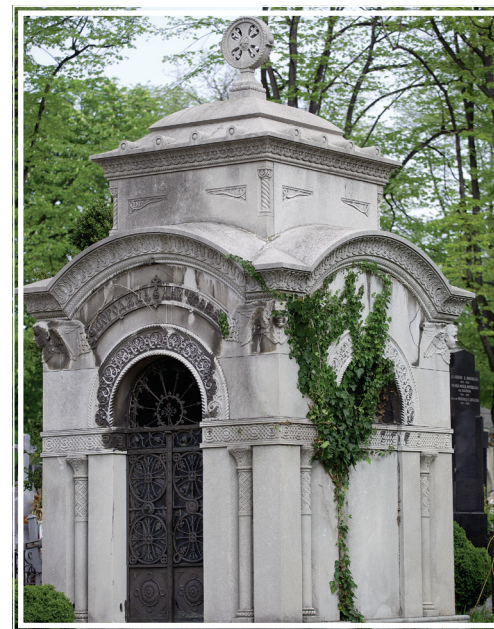
Chapel of Zivko Barlovac

Chapel of Educational Benefactor and General Consul in France Živko Barlovac

Chapel of educational benefactor and General Consul in France Živko Barlovac was erected in 1928, as a private commission designed by the architects Petar Popović and Aleksandar Deroko. The Chapel was built in eclectic style with rich relief sculpture in the upper areas of the facing (Plot 26).

Chapel of the Benefactor Vladimir Lacković

The Chapel of the benefactor Vladimir Lacković, was built in 1911, according to the Design of the Architect Petar Popović. His parents Vladimir and Mileva erected the chapel for their fallen son Milutin Lacković and later established a Charity Fund on his behalf (Plot 29).



Chapel of Lackovic Family

Serbian Ossuary and Monument to the Belgrade Defenders 1914-1918

Serbian Ossuary and Monument to the Belgrade Defenders

The Serbian Ossuary and Monument to the Belgrade Defenders 1914-1918, designed by the Russian Architect and Sculptor Roman Verhovskoy, was built from 1928 to 1931, within the area of the Serbian Military Cemetery (present day central section of the New Cemetery), at initiative of the Association of the Reserve War Officers and Soldiers and with the support of the Belgrade Municipality. The statue of a soldier with the rifle was made by the Sculptor Živojin Lukić, whereas the sculpture of the fallen eagle on the flags is a work of the Designer of the whole complex Roman Verhovskoy. 3.529 identified and 1.074 unidentified soldiers killed in the course the Balkans and WW I Wars were laid to rest in the Ossuary beneath the monument.



Serbian Ossuary of Belgrade Defenders 1914-1918, built according to the Designs of Arch. and Sculptor Roman Verhovskoj



Russian Plots at New Cemetery

Iverska Chapel and Russian Ossuary

Chapel of Iverska Virgin

The Chapel of Iverska Virgin was built on the Russian Plot in 1931, according to the Design of the construction engineer Valery Vladimirovich Stashevsky in the Empire style, as a copy of the Iverska Chapel in Kremlin. Metropolitan Varnava and Russian Metropolitan Antonij had consecrated the Chapel on June 6, 1931 and on that occasion the copy of the Iverska Vergin Icon was transferred from the Russian Church at Tašmajdan,. The icon is now exhibited in Belgrade National Museum. The remains of the prominent Russian Church figures, including the Metropolitan Anthony Khrapovicky were buried in the Chapel Crypt.



Chapel of Iverska Virgin built in 1931, according to the Design of Valery Vladimirovich Stashevsky



Russian Ossuary

The Russian Ossuary (Monument of Russian Glory) devoted to Tsar Nikolai the II Romanov and Russian soldiers killed in the WW I, was built in 1935, in the vicinity of the Iverska Chapel. The Ossuary was constructed at initiative of Association of the Former Imperial Officers and other Military Conscripts (Русское народное ополчение), in line with the Design of the Sculptor Roman Verhovskoy. Ceremonial transfer of the remains of 387 fallen Russian soldiers was carried out on the day of Ossuary Consecration, i.e. on May 24, 1935. The monument above the Ossuary with the statue of the Archangel Michel was completed and consecrated on January 12, 1936.

Russian Ossuary devoted to Tsar Nikolai the II Romanov and Russian soldiers fallen in the WW I, designed by sculptor Roman Verhovskoy

Farewell Chapels and Square

Farewell Chapels

The Farewell Chapels were built in 1935 on the left side to the Main Cemetery Entrance, according to the Design by the Architect Rajko Tatić. The Chapels were constructed by applying the combination of Serbian - Byzantine style and modern tendencies, exclusive of unnecessary decorations. The Chapels' interior was anticipated in the spirit of modern architecture, composed of six chambers identical in size, including one representative chamber. All the chambers were built from stone and marble. In the continuation of these chapels, a Farewell Chapel for the Ashkenazi Jews was built in 1937. Today, this Chapel is used as a Farwell Chapel for cremations. In front of the Chapels there is a square with colonnade composed of thirty nine columns where the families of the deceased are gathering to see off their loved ones.



Farewell Chapels and access plateau with the colonnade designed by arch. Rajko Tomic

Square with colonnade in front of the Farewell Chapels, to Designed by Arch. Rajko Tatic. Sculpture is a work of the sculptor Misa Popović

Foreign Military Cemeteries

French Military Cemetery

The French Military Cemetery is located at the corner of the streets Ruzveltova and Svetog Nikole. The Cemetery was regulated by the French, whereas the gates were erected as a gift to the Republic of France by the Municipality of Belgrade. The Cemetery was completed and consecrated on November 11, 1931. Ring fence with the gates of the French Military Cemetery (132 meters long), was built from the sandstone and red bricks „in the style of Old Serbian Monasteries“ according to Design of the Architect Rajko Tatić. There are two chapels within the Cemetery, one for the gravesite guard and another for flowers and candles, built in accordance to the Design of the Architect, Milutin Borisavljević, educated in France.



French Military Cemetery: Interior with the gate

Italian Military Cemetery

The Italian Military Cemetery is located at the South - West of the New Cemetery in the direction of the present-day Sveti Nikola St. The Cemetery was consecrated in 1928, when the Municipality of Belgrade conceded the land area for its establishing. The Cemetery is encompassed by the massive fence made of concrete and wrought iron. In addition, it is equipped with two symmetrically placed gates, one on the side of the Sveti Nikola St. and another on the side of the New Cemetery. Italian volunteers killed in the WW I are buried at the Cemetery. The Cemetery was finally completed in 1931.



Italian Military Cemetery

Austro-Hungarian Military Cemetery

The Austro-Hungarian Military Cemetery is located within the New Cemetery and is surrounded by the massive fence completed in 1933. Within the Military Cemetery complex there is an artistically shaped chapel, with two reliefs in the mid-section - work of Peter Gindert. The colonnade with the poles and columns was built behind the Chapel. The author of the chapel and the fence design is unknown. 260 Austro-Hungarian soldiers, killed in the battles for Belgrade, including 460 Austro-Hungarians soldiers died as POWs 1914-15, were buried at the Cemetery.



Austro-Hungarian Military Cemetery

Ossuary of the Bulgarian Soldiers

The Ossuary of the Bulgarian Soldiers and Officers fallen in the Wars 1912-1918, is located at the Plot 99. A simple monument was erected above the Ossuary, while the monument surrounding is marked by the granite curb. The remains of 32 Bulgarian officers and soldiers were buried in the Ossuary. It was consecrated by the Belgrade Clergy on December 2, 1934.



Bulgarian Ossuary (Plot 99)

British military cemetery

The British military cemetery (Cemetery of Commonwealth) was formed in 1947 with the aim to transferr british soldiers have fallen in the WW II from entire territory of Yugoslavia. It is located just next to italian military cemetery, with the main entrance from the St. Nikola street. There are 481 british soldiers buried, among them 348 pilots trowed down above Yugoslavia, 77 soldiers, 56 deckhands, and two soldiers from WW I.



British Military Cemetery

Spatial Units at the New Cemetery Built after the WW II

Alley of the Meritorious Citizens

The Alley of the Meritorious Citizens was established in 1965 according to the Design by the Architect Svetislav Ličina. It is located in the central area of the New Cemetery, occupying the area of 4200 m². The Alley is architecturally designed burial space intended for the citizens of special significance to national history and culture. In 2005, the Alley of the Meritorious Citizens was extended in the direction of the Alley of the Fallen Patriots. The latest expansion of the Alley of the Meritorious citizens was carried out in 2011-2012.



Alley of the Meritorious Citizens (arch Svetislav Ličina)



Garden of Remembrance adapted according the design of arch Milica Momčilović

Garden of Remembrance

The Garden of Remembrance was designed as a park area with the rosary where the ashes is scattered onto the ground and the names of the deceased are written on marble tablets. It is formed in 1970 according to a design of the architect Milica Momčilović, within the area formerly foreseen for the Turkish Military Cemetery, with the oriental style gate. It is located in the upper quadrant of the New Cemetery adjacent to the Severni Bulevar St.

Alley of the National Heroes

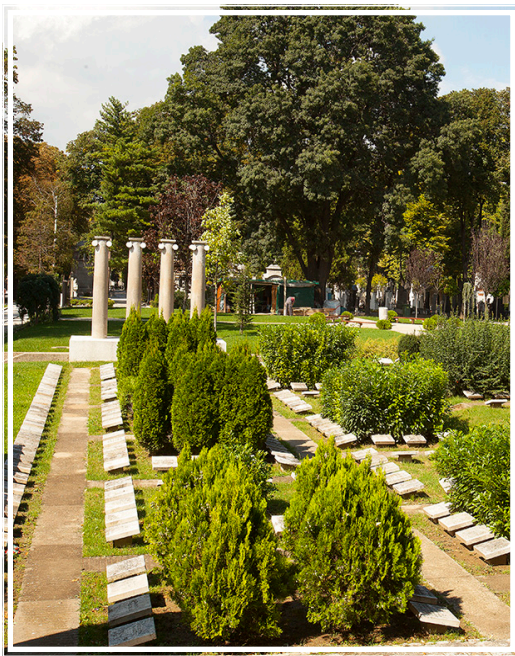
The Alley of the National Heroes is a memorial unit in the area around the Ossuary of the Belgrade Defenders 1914-1818, intended for the burial of the WWII national heroes and significant persons from social and cultural life. This memorial complex is composed of the series of pyramidal tombstones integrated into the existing the landscape. The Alley was built in the period of 1978-1998 according to the Design of the Architect Nebojsa Delja and engineer Aleksandar Krstić.



Aley of National Heroes (archs.N. Delja andu eng. A. Krstic)

Alley of the Fallen Patriots

The Alley of the Fallen Patriots 1941-1944, is located in continuity of the Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, between the Plots 30 and 33. It was regulated in 1959 according to the designs of the architects Bogdan Bogdanović and Svetislav Ličina, at the Initiative of the Union of the Yugoslav People's Liberation War Veterans. On the left side from the Alley entrance, there is a presentation of the Terazije City Square with five stylized bronze columns with candelabras, symbolizing the electric poles on the Terazije Square where five patriots were hanged by the Germans on August 17, 1941. In the central area, there is a mass grave site with grass mound above, where the remains of 1.057 soldiers killed in the occupied Belgrade and other persons died in the Concentration Camps were laid to rest.



Alley of the fallen patriots 1941-1944 (archs B. Bogdanovic and S. Licina)

Memorial Cemetery for the Victims of Belgrade Air Strikes in 1941 and 1944

Memorial Cemetery for the Victims of Belgrade Air Strikes in 1941 and 1944 was constructed in 1966, according to the Design of the Architect Milica Momčilović. Mounds are surrounded by the concrete in such a manner to resemble the trenches. Next to the Severni Bulevar St., eight mounds marked by 29 marble tablets with engraved names of 646 identified and 1.361 unidentified persons, the victims of the Air Strikes of April 6, 1941. In the vicinity, there are eleven mounds marked by 15 marble tablets with engraved names of 313 identified and 165 unidentified persons killed in Belgrade Air Strikes of 1944.

Memorial Cemetery for the Victims of 1941 Air Strikes along the Severni Bulevar St. built acc. to the design of Arch Milica Momčilović



Monument to the Warriors from Srem Front of 1945 (arch B. Nestorovic)

Monument to the Warriors from Srem Front of 1945

Monument to the Warriors from Srem Front of 1945, constructed on the parcel where 10 identified and 19 unidentified soldiers are buried that have fallen on April 17 of 1945 on the boat Kasija Miletic. Memorial is designed by architect Branislav Nestorovic and have been officially unveiled in 1977. It is located within the parcel 100.



Memorial Cemetery of the Belgrade Liberators

The Memorial Cemetery of the Belgrade Liberators of 1944, is located across the street from the New Cemetery, at the corner of streets Ruzveltova and Preradovićeve. It was officially unveiled in 1954, on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade in WW II. The Memorial Cemetery was constructed as a separate architectural-urban unit in Soc-realistic style, according to the Design of the Architect Branko Bon and Engineer Aleksandar Krstić. The reliefs of combat and victory presented on the walls at both sides of the entrance are work of the Sculptor Radeta Stanković. At the bottom of the cemetery park area, a statue of the Red Army Soldier was erected, work of the Sculptor Antun Augustinčić. 2.953 combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia and 876 soldiers of the Soviet Red Army were buried at the Memorial Cemetery: At the access plateau, a sculpture of a Partisan was erected - work of the Sculptor Radeta Stankovic.



Memorial Cemetery of the Liberators of 1944 (arch. Branko Bona and Eng. Aleksandar Krstić)



Memorial to the Members of the Yugoslav Army perished in the German and Italian Concentration Camps (Arch. B. Ignjatović)

Memorial to the Members of the Yugoslav Army Perished in the German and Italian Concentration Camps

Memorial to the Members of the Yugoslav Army who perished in the German and Italian Concentration Camps, is located adjacent to the Serbian Ossuary from, WW I at the Plots 88 and 92. Erected at the initiative of the Section of the Former Prisoners of the II World War, according to the Design of the Architect Bogdan Ignjatović, it was officially unveiled on October 27, 1990.

The final structure built at New Cemetery

Administrative Building

The Administrative Building was constructed in the period 1980-1981 according to the Design of the architects Zoran Jakovljević and Borivoje Tomić. It occupies the area of 1300 m² and is located at the place of the former one-story 19th Century building. The building is integrated with the surrounding structures, whereas all the new elements such as: arcades, columns and molded coronas are adapted in accordance to the contemporary visions.



Administrative Building at the New Cemetery (Arches by Zoran Jakovljević and Borivoje Tomić)



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Per Plot

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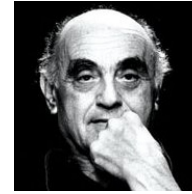
ALEKSIĆ MILOSAV-MIJA

Actor Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha XI, common crypt 2D



BOBIĆ LJUBINKA

Actress Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha VI, common crypt 1A



DANON OSKAR

Conductor and composer Alley of the
Meritorious Citizens, II Phase rosarium, calotte 5



ALEČKOVIĆ MIRA

Novelist, poet
Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, crypt 15



BULATOVIĆ MIODRAG

Novelist Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, Con-
cha XII, common crypt 1V

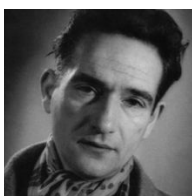


ĐINDIĆ ZORAN

Philosopher, politician, statesman, Prime Minister
Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, single crypt 38



ANDRIĆ IVO Novelist, Nobel Prize Winner,
Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Al-
ley of the Meritorious Citizens, rosarium, calotte 2



DAVIČO OSKAR

Novelist, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha VIII, cassette 1A



ĐUKIĆ RADIVOJE-LOLA

Director and writer, Alley of the Meritorious
Citizens, rosarium, calotte 35

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ŽIGON STEVO

Actor i director,
Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, single crypt 28



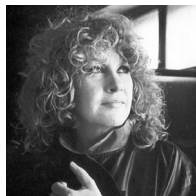
JOVANOVIĆ SLOBODAN

Historian, lawyer, novelist, politician, Member of
Academy of the Sciences and Arts, Alley of the
Meritorious Citizens, phase II, single crypt 9A



KIŠ DANILO

Novelist and translator, Alley of the Meritorious
Citizens, Concha XI, common crypt 5G



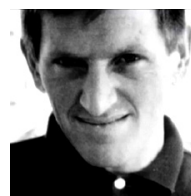
IVANJICKI OLJA (Olga)

Painter and sculptor, Alley of the Meritorious
Citizens, phase II, single crypt 7A



JOCIĆ VIDOSAVA

Sculptor, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha XIII, common crypt 4G

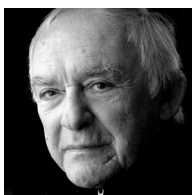


KORAĆ RADIVOJE

Basketball playe, Alley of the Meritorious
Citizens, Concha I, common crypt 3A

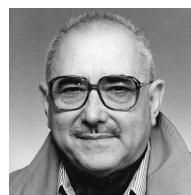


JOVANOVIĆ PAVLE-PAJA Painter, Member of the
Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the Meri-
torious Citizens, rosarium, calotte 1



KAPOR MOMO

Novelist, painter, Alley of the Meritorious
Citizens, phase II, common crypt 2C

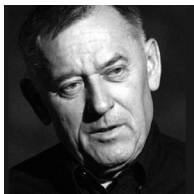


KOSTIĆ VOJISLAV-VOKI

Composer, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Phase II, Concha I, columbarium, cassette 4

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KRALJ PETAR

Actor, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Phase II, common crypt 1E



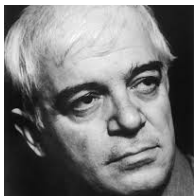
MARKOVIĆ OLIVERA

Actress, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Phase II, Concha I, single crypt 1D



MILUNOVIĆ MILO

Painter, Member of the Academy of Sciences and
Arts, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha I, cassette 5



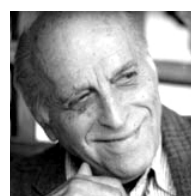
LUBARDA PETAR

Painter, Member of the Academy of Sciences and
Arts, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha XI, crypt 5A



MARKOVIĆ RADOMIR-RADE

Acto, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Phase II, Concha I, crypt 1C



MIHAILOVIĆ MILORAD-BATA

Painter, Member of the Academy of Sciences and
Arts, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Phase II, Concha 2, common crypt 3C



LUKIĆ DRAGAN

Novelist, children writer, poet,
Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, single crypt 30



MARKOVIĆ SLOBODAN-LIBERO MARKONI

Novelist and publicist, Alley of the Meritorious
Citizens, Concha XII, common crypt 1B



MITROVIĆ ŽIVORAD-ŽIKA

Movie director and screenwriter,
Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, columbarium 14

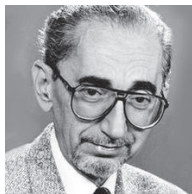
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NAĐ KONSTANTIN

Lieutenant general
Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, crypt 17



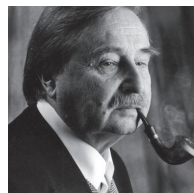
PEKIĆ BORISLAV

Novelist, playwright and screenwriter Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, Concha VII, columbarium

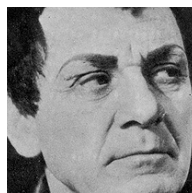


POPOVIĆ KONSTANTIN-KOČA

Politician, Council of Federation, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, rosarium, calotte 12



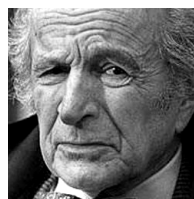
PAVIĆ MILORAD Literary historian, novelist and Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, phase II, crypt 8A



PLAOVIĆ RADOMIR-RAŠA
Actor, director, pedagogue, playwright.
Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha XII, common crypt 4A



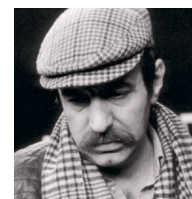
RADIČEVIĆ BRANKO V.
Poet and novelist, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, Concha XIII common crypt 2A



PASKALJEVIĆ MIHAJLO-BATA
Actor, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, Concha XIII, common crypt 3D



POPA VASKO Novelist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, Concha XI, common crypt 4V



RADMILOVIĆ ZORAN
Actor, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha VIII, cassette 7

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RADOVIĆ DUŠAN-DUŠKO

Novelist, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha XII, common crypt 4V



SKRGIN GEORGIJE-ŽORŽ

Cinematographer and director, art photographer, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, rosarium, calotte 49



STOJNIĆ DRAGAN

Stage artist, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha XIII, common crypt 2D



SAVIĆEVIĆ RADMILA

Actress, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
Concha XIII, common crypt 4V

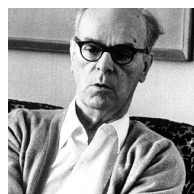


STANKOVIĆ MILIĆ-MILIĆ OD MAČVE

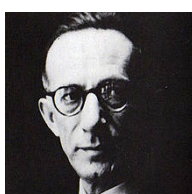
Painter, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
single crypt 29B



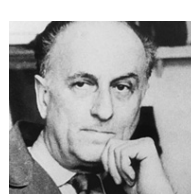
SRBINOVIĆ MLADEN Painter, Member of the
Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the Meritorious
Citizens, phase II, Concha 1 common crypt 2B



SELIMOVIĆ MEHMED-MEŠA Novelist, Member of
the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the Meritorious
Citizens, Concha XII, common crypt 3B



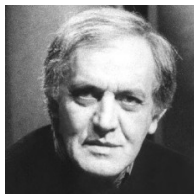
STANKOVIĆ SINIŠA Biologist, scientist, politician,
Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley
of the Meritorious Citizens, Concha XI, cassette 5



TABAKOVIĆ IVAN Painter, Member of the Acad-
emy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the Meritorious
Citizens, Concha IV, cassette 2

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TADIĆ LJUBIVOJE-LJUBA
Actor, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
single crypt 24



FERARI RAHAELA (Stojković Marija)
Actress, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens,
crypt 28



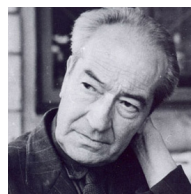
ANDREJEVIĆ ĐORĐE-KUN Painter and graphic artist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the National Heroes, grave 90



ČELIĆ STOJAN
Painter and graphic artist, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, Concha XII, crypt 1G



CRNJANSKI MILOŠ Novelist and journalist, diplomat, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, Concha XII, common crypt 1A



BIJELIĆ JOVAN
Painter, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the National Heroes, grave 20



ČOPIĆ BRANKO Novelist and Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, rosarium calotte 8



CRNČEVIĆ BRANISLAV
Novelist, Alley of the Meritorious Citizens, Phase II, Concha I, common crypt 2D



DRAPŠIN PETAR
National hero
Alley of the National Heroes, grave 47

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DEDINAC MILAN

Poet and theater critic

Alley of the National Heroes, grave 12



PETROVIĆ VELJKO Novelist, essayist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the National Heroes, grave 19



KOČIĆ PETAR

Novelist, Alley of the Greats, crypt 2-I



ĐURIĆ N. MILOŠ Classical philologist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of the National Heroes, grave 13



VASIĆ MILOŠ General, Minister of Army and Navy, Alley of the Greats, crypt 1-I



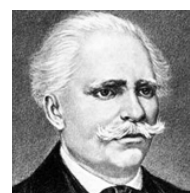
KUJUNDŽIĆ MILAN-ABERDAR Poet and politician, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, benefactor, Alley of the Greats, crypt 6-I



IVANOVIĆ KATARINA Painter, Alley of the National Heroes, grave 16



KAĆANSKI STEVAN VLADISLAV Novelist, Alley of the Greats, crypt 10-I



MILOSAVLJEVIĆ ILIJA-KOLARAC Merchant, serbian benefactor Alley of the Greats, crypt 12-I

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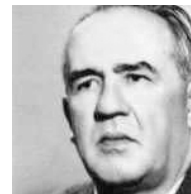
Per Plot



STANKOVIĆ KORNELIJE
Composer
Alley of the Greats, crypt 20-II



CVJIĆ JOVAN Geographer,
scientist, professor, Member of the Academy of
Sciences and Arts, Alley of the Greats, crypt 7-I



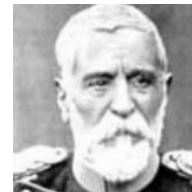
STOJANOVIĆ SRETEN
Sculptor, Member of the Academy of Sciences
and Arts, Arcades, crypt 22-I



TEODOROVIĆ MIHAILA VELIMIR
People's benefactor
Alley of the Greats



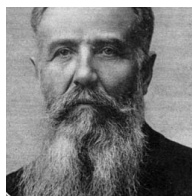
VUKOTIĆ JANKO
General of Montenegrin and Yugoslav Army
Arcades, crypt 8-I



PUTNIK RADOMIR
Field Marshal, Chapel on the Main Road,
above St. Nicola's Church



HRISTIĆ K. STEVAN Composer
and conductor, Member of the Academy of Sciences
and Arts, Alley of the Greats, crypt 14-I



PAŠIĆ NIKOLA
Statesman and politician
Arcades, crypt 9-I



PETROVIĆ MIODRAG-ČKALJA
Actor
Rosarium 3, 104-II

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SELENIĆ SLOBODAN

Novelist and theater critic,
professor rosarium XXIII–251



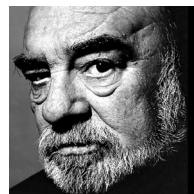
MARINKOVIĆ JOSIF

Composer and precentor, Member of the Academy of
Sciences and Arts, Plot 1, crypt 16–II



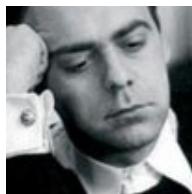
GAVRILOVIĆ MILORAD

Actor, director and National Theater Manager
Plot 2, crypt 34–III



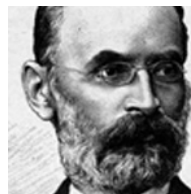
STOJKOVIĆ DANILO BATA

Actor
Rosarium 1, cassette 11A–II



TROFIMOVIĆ LEONID-ŠEJKA

Architect, painter, screenwriter
Plot 1A, crypt 16–II



DANIČIĆ ĐURA

Philologist
Plot 2, crypt 1–II



STUPICA BOJAN

Director, set designer, actor
Rosarium 42, cassette 85



VUKANOVIĆ BETA

Painter
Plot 2, crypt 17–III

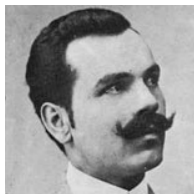


DOBRINOVIĆ PERA

Actor and director
Plot 2, crypt 2–IV

Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



PETROVIĆ M. MIHAJLO
First Serbian Fighter Pilot
Plot 2, crypt 27-IV



NIGRINOVA AUGUSTA-VELA
Actress
Plot 3, crypt 86-III



PETRONIJEVIĆ AVRAM
Statesman
Plot 3, crypt 3-II



**BAJLONI, BROTHERS IGNJAT, ANTON I
JAKOV** Industrialists, benefactors
Plot 3, crypt 5 i 6-II



PETROVIĆ NADEŽDA
Painter
Plot 3, crypt 22-III



JOVANOVIĆ ANASTAS
Painter and graphic artist, pionir of Serbian
photography, Plot 4, crypt 3-I



JURIŠIĆ-ŠTURM PAVLE
General
Plot 3, crypt 3-II



PETROVIĆ RASTKO
Novelist
Plot 3, crypt 22-III



KALENIĆ S. VLADIMIR-VLAJKO
Serbian benefactor
Plot 4, crypt 30 i 31-III

Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



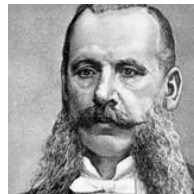
PETROVIĆ MIHAILO-MIKA ALAS Matematičian, University Professor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 4, crypt 26-II



STEVANOVIĆ ANDRA
Architect, professor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 4, crypt 2-II



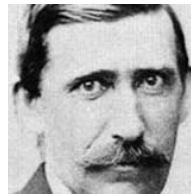
GROL MILAN
Novelist and politician
Plot 5, crypt 58-III



RISTIĆ JOVAN Statesman, politician, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Principal and royal governor, Plot 4, crypt 8 i 9-I



TANKOSIĆ VOJISLAV
Serbian Royal Army Mayor and Chetniks' Duke
Plot 4, crypt 6-III



GRUJIĆ JEVREM
Lawyer, politician, diplomat, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 5, crypt 6-I



SAVIĆ KIRILO
Engineer, professor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, plot 4, crypt 43-III



TODOROVIĆ PERA
Politician and journalist
Plot 4, crypt 50-III



DEROKO ALEKSANDAR
Architect, professor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 5, crypt 23-II

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ŽUJOVIĆ JOVAN Geologist and politician, minister, professor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 5, crypt 1-I



BOJOVIĆ PETAR
Field Marshal
Plot 6, crypt 68-III



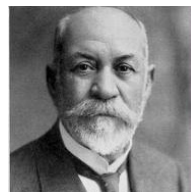
KOSANOVIĆ SAVA
Politician and diplomat
Plot 6, crypt 4-I



NOVAKOVIĆ STOJAN
Scientist and statesman, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 5, crypt 7-II



VALTROVIĆ MIHAILO Architect, archeologist and historian of arts, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 6, crypt 56-III



PROTIĆ M. STOJAN
Politician, Minister
Plot 6, crypt 22-II



RAKIĆ MILAN
Poet and diplomat, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 5, crypt 58-III



GARAŠANIN ILIJA
Politician, Minister and statesman
Plot 6, crypt 1-I



BAN MATIJA
Novelist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 7, crypt 25-II

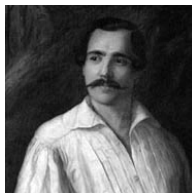
Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



DOKIĆ LAZAR

Zoologist and physician, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 7, crypt 1-I



MILUTINOVIĆ SIMA-SARAJLIJA

Novelist, Plot 7, crypt 80-III



JAKOVLJEVIĆ STEVAN

Botanist, novelist, professor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, plot 8, crypt 10-II



LEKO DIMITRIJE

Architect
Plot 7, crypt 2-I

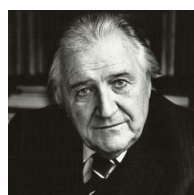


TODOROVIĆ STEVAN

Painter, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 7, crypt 25-II



ĐORĐEVIĆ JOVAN Novelist and historian, founder of Serbian National Theater in Novi Sad, cofounder of Belgrade National Theater, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 8, crypt 58-III



MEDAKOVIĆ DEJAN

Historian of arts, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 7, crypt 32-III



JAKOVLJEVIĆ MILICA-MIR JAM

Novelist and journalist, Plot 8, crypt 10-II



LAZAREVIĆ K. LAZA

Novelist and physician, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 8, crypt 4-III

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Per Plot



SOKIĆ LJUBICA-CUCA

Painter, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 8, crypt 3-II



VLAJKOVIĆ ĐORĐE -ĐOKA

Conolel, benefactor
Plot 9, crypt 14-III



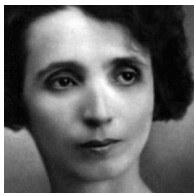
JOVANOVIĆ TOŠA

Actor and director
Plot 10, crypt 45-III



SREMAC STEVAN

Novelist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 8, crypt 58-III



ATANASIJEVIĆ-MARKOVIĆ KSENIJA

Philosopher, writer, translator
Plot 10, crypt 10-II



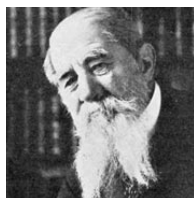
POPOVIĆ MILORAD-ŠAPČANIN

Novelist
Plot 10, crypt 46-III



BINIČKI STANISLAV

Composer
Plot 9, crypt 68-III



JOVANOVIĆ MILAN-BATUT

Physician
Plot 10, crypt 34-III

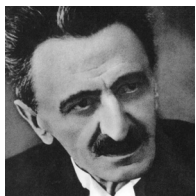


ROKSANDIĆ SIMEON

Sculptor
Plot 10, crypt 29-III

Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



CVETKOVIĆ BRANA

Actor and writer
Plot 10, crypt 33-III



STANOJEVIĆ STANOJE

Historian, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 11, crypt 21-II



ŠAFARIK JANKO Physician and University professor (Velika škola) in Belgrade, archeologist and numismatist, director of National Museum, Plot 13, crypt 1-II



GAVRILOVIĆ DRAGUTIN

Colonel
Plot 11, crypt 19-III



POPOVIĆ VOJIN-VOJVODA VUK

Lieutenant colonel
Plot 12, crypt 21-II



PANDUROVIĆ SIMA

Novelist and translator
Plot 15, crypt 12-IV



GOJKOVIĆ ILIJA

General
Plot 11, crypt 26-II



TRAILOVIĆ MIRA

Theater Director
Plot 12, crypt 31-II



RUSIJAN EDVARD

Pilot and aircraft engineer
Plot 15, grave 343

Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



MILUTINOVIĆ DOBRICA

Actor

Plot 18, crypt 42-IV



UBAŠKIĆ PETAR

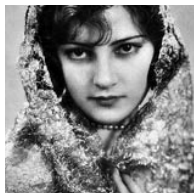
Sculptor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 19, crypt 7-IV



DOBROVIĆ NIKOLA

Architect

Plot 24, crypt 16-IV



ĐORĐEVIĆ TAMARA-ITA RINA

Actress

Plot 19, crypt 22-II



APOSTOLOVIĆ UZUN MIRKO

Duke

Plot 21, crypt 108-III



DOBROVIĆ PETAR

Painter

Plot 24, crypt 16-IV



STANKOVIĆ BORISAV-BORA

Novelist

Plot 19, crypt 10-IV



ANTONOVIĆ MILAN

Architect

Plot 22, crypt 4-II



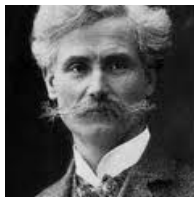
JAKŠIĆ ĐURA

Painter and poet

Plot 25, crypt 73-III

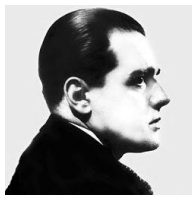
Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



JOVANOVIĆ ĐORĐE

Sculptor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 25, crypt 30–III



RIBNIKAR VLADISLAV

Journalist, politician, director of „Politika“ Daily
Plot 25, crypt 70–III



ILKIĆ JOVAN

Architect
Plot 26, crypt 65–III



LOZANIĆ SIMA

Chemist, professor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 25, crypt 72–III



DOMANOVIĆ RADOJE

Novelist
Plot 26, crypt 34–III



LJOČIĆ DRAGA

Physician
Plot 27, crypt 21–II



PRODANOVIĆ JAŠA

Politician, scientist, novelist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 25, crypt 25–III



DORĐEVIĆ VLADAN Physician,

politician, novelist, scientist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 26, crypt 6–II



ALEKSEJ MIHAIL VASILJEVIČ

Russian general, Plot 28, grave 41–II

Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



ILIĆ J. VOJISLAV

Poet

Plot 28, crypt 6-II



MIŠIĆ ŽIVOJIN

Field Marshal

Plot 28, crypt 42-II



BOJIĆ J. MILUTIN

Poet

Plot 29 crypt 39-III



JOVANOVIĆ SOFIJA-SOJA

First Serbian female movie director

Plot 28, crypt 29-II



PAČU LAZAR

Minister and statesman

Plot 28, crypt 39-II



MATAVULJ SIMO

Novelist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and

Arts, Plot 29, crypt 2-II



MILJKOVIĆ BRANKO

Poet

Plot 28, crypt 1-I



SKERLIĆ JOVAN Literary historian and critic, professor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 28, crypt 26-III

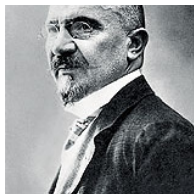


MATIĆ DUŠAN

Poet, essayist, novelist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 29, crypt 23-III

Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



STOJANOVIĆ STEVAN-MOKRANJAC

Composer, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 29, crypt 40-II



ČELOVIĆ LUKA-TREBINJAC

Merchant, benefactor
Plot 29, crypt 42-II



SAVIĆ-REBAC ANICA

Literary historian and essayist
Plot 33, grave 308



NUŠIĆ BRANISLAV

Novelist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 29, crypt 29-II



HARTWIG HENRIKOVICH NIKOLAY

Russian diplomat
Plot 29, crypt 34-II



OSTROGORSKI GEORGIJ ALEKSANDROVIČ

Byzantologist, historian, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 33, grave 315



SUBOTIĆ VOJISLAV

Physician, psychiatrist, benefactor
Plot 29, crypt 32-II



VINAVER STANISLAV

Novelist, journalist i translator
Plot 33, grave 242

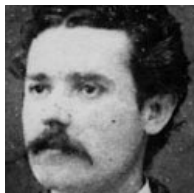


GRGUROVA ALEKSIĆ MILKA

Actres
Plot 34, grave 448

Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



KRSTIĆ ĐORĐE

Painter, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 35, grave 361



IVANOVIĆ LJUBOMIR

Painter and graphic artist, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 38, grave 382



STANOJEVIĆ ILIJA-ČIČA

Actor and novelist
Plot 39, grave 158



SLAVENSKI-ŠTOLCER JOSIP

Composer
Plot 37, grave 419



NASTASIJEVIĆ MOMČILO

Novelist
Plot 38, grave 166



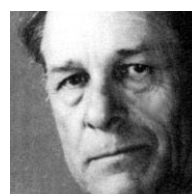
DAPČEVIĆ PEKO

Lieutenant-general, Ambassador, National Hero
Plot 40, grave 509A



DRAINAC RAĐE (Radojko Jovanović)

Novelist and publicist
Plot 38, grave 509



KRIŽANIĆ PETAR-PJER

Painter and cartoonist
Plot 39, grave 177



ZLOKOVIĆ MILAN

Architect, professor, Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 40, grave 308

Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



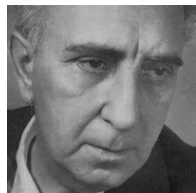
VUJAKLIJA P. MILAN
Lexicographer and translator
Plot 43, grave 532



RAIČKOVIĆ STEVAN
Novelist, poet, Member of the Academy of Sciences
and Arts, Plot 47, grave 98



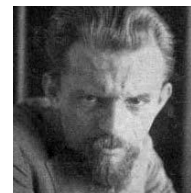
SOKOLOVIĆ GLIGORIJE
Chetnik's Duke
Plot 59, crypt 7-II



VUČO ALEKSANDAR Novelist,
Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley
of laudable citizens, Concha VIII, cassette 3



KAŠANIN MILAN
Novelist and historian of arts,
Plot 48, grave 171



MICIĆ LJUBOMIR
Poet, literary critic, essayist and publicist
Plot 66, grave 512



MIŠOSAVLJEVIĆ PREDRAG-PEĐA Painter, Mem-
ber of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, Alley of
laudable citizens, concha XI, common crypt 4B



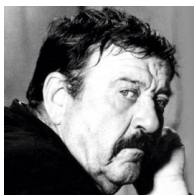
ĐAJA IVAN Physiologist and biologist, professor,
Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, plot
59, crypt 103-IV



SAVIĆ PAVLE
Nuclear physicist, professor, Member of the Acad-
emy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 68, grave 94

Individuals of National Importance - Guide through the Burial Places

Per Plot



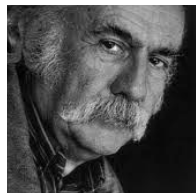
VUIŠIĆ PAVLE
Actor
Plot 78, crypt 6–III



POPOVIĆ MIODRAG-MIČA Painter,
director, screenwriter and novelist, Member of the
Academy of Sciences and Arts, Plot 92, crypt 65–V



SAMARDŽIĆ RADOVAN
Historian
Plot 107, grave 13A



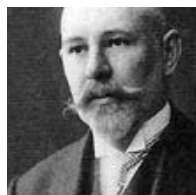
PAVLOVIĆ ŽIVOJIN-ŽIKA
Director, painter, novelist
Plot 79, crypt 2–IV



KUTLIK KIRIL
Founder of cartooning and painting school in Bel-
grade, Plot 99, grave 232



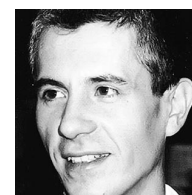
MANCE DRAGAN
Football player
Plot 108, grave 398A



KRASNOV NIKOLAJ PETROVIČ
Architect
Plot 90, grave 63



SAVIĆ MILUNKA
Soldier, warrior
Alley of the Greats, Crypt 18A



MLADENOVIĆ MILAN
Rock musician, poet
Plot 114, grave 523B

Guide through the Galery of Chosen Sculptures

Per Plot

Guide through the Gallery of Chosen Sculptures

Scheduled for plots



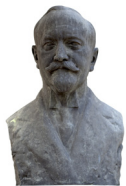
Zagorodnjuk Pavlović Vladimir (1889–1976), **MALE HEAD IN DEEP RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Stanojlo Vukčević (1850–1933), physician, President of the National Assembly, Senator, Arcades, mausoleum 18



Stojanović Sreten, Sculpture „**MAIDEN WITH HARP**“, Mausoleum of Sreten Stojanović (1898–1960), sculptor, Arcades, mausoleum 22-I



Cindrić Milan, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of Miloš M. Vasić (1859–1935), General, Minister of the Army and Navy, Alley of Meritorious citizens, mausoleum 1-I



Meštrović Ivan, **MALE BUST** Mausoleum of Milenko R. Vesnić (1863–1921), Vicepresident of the Ministrial Council, Ambassador in Paris, Arcadas, mausoleum 10-I



Živković Miodrag, **SCULPTURE**, Grave of Branko Šotra (1906–1960), painter and graphic, Alley of National Heroes, 66



Palavičini Petar, **GROUP OF SYMBOLIC CONTENT**, Mausoleum of Mihajlo V. Kovačević, General, Alley of Meritorious citizens, mausoleum 17-I



Meštrović Ivan, **MALE BUST**. Mausoleum of Nikola P. Pašić (1884–1926), statesman, Arcades, mausoleum 9-I



Obradović Božidar, **TWO FEMALE AND FOUR MALE HEADS IN RELIEF**, grave of Baruh Brothers, Alley of National Heroes, grave 44



Stojanović Sreten, **MALE BUST AND RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Petar Kočić (1877–1916), novelist, Alley of Meritorious citizens, mausoleum 2-I

Guide through the Gallery of Chosen Sculptures

Scheduled for plots



Verhovski Roman Nikolajević,
FIGURE OF THE EAGLE, Memorial on Serbian
Ossuary of WW I



Velimirović Vuka, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of
Velja Vukičević (1871–1930), Prime Minister in
retirement, plot 1A, mausoleum of 25–III



Đurđević Stamenko, **MALE HEAD IN DEEP
RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Marko S. Đuričić
(1861–1926), Minister of Justice, plot 3,
mausoleum 48–III



Lukić Živojin, **FIGURE OF SOLDIER**,
Memorial on Serbian ossuary of WW I.



Stojanović Sreten, **FEMALE FIGURE IN RELIEF**,
Mausoleum of Dobrosav–Boja Tešić (1886–1931),
plot 1A, mausoleum 48–III



Jovanović Milorad, **MALE HEAD IN RELIEF**,
Mausoleum of Jovan Jugović (1886–24. 9. 1926),
Air Force Lieutenant, plot 4, mausoleum 8–II



Stojanović Sreten, **FEMALE FIGURE WITH
HARP**, Mausoleum of Vela and Đoka Jovanović
(1881–1936), colonel, plot 1, mausoleum 1–III



Stojanović Sreten, **FEMALE FIGURE IN RELIEF**,
Mausoleum of Savka and Rista Janjušević,
plot 1A, mausoleum 43–III



Lukić Živojin, **MALE AND FEMALE HEAD IN
RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Jovan Ilić (1924–1901), poet
and politician, plot 22, mausoleum 2–III

Guide through the Gallery of Chosen Sculptures

Scheduled for plots



Stanković Radeta, **STANDING MALE FIGURE**,
Grave of Toma Maksimović (1895–1958),
Plot 4, mausoleum 9–III



Stojanović Sreten, **Relief ST. GEORGE KILLING
THE DRAGON**, Mausoleum of Ljubomir Kaljević,
Minister of Education and Member of the Academy
of Sciences and Arts, plot 5, mausoleum 6–III



Stijović Risto, **MALE BUST AND FEMALE FIGURE
IN RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Ljubomir Stanojević
(1862–1935), theater and movie actor,
plot 6, mausoleum 15–III



Jovanović Đorđe, **MALE HEAD IN RELIEF**,
Mausoleum of Stojan Novaković (1842–1915),
scientist and statesman, plot 5, mausoleum 7–II



Meštrović Ivan, **MALE HEAD IN RELIEF**,
Mausoleum of Sava N. Kosanović (1894–1956),
politician and diplomat, plot 6, mausoleum 4–I



Stijović Risto, **MALE HEAD IN RELIEF**, Mausoleum
of Jeremija Stanojević, Minister, (Veljko Stanojević
1892–1967, painter), plot 6, mausoleum 17–II



Stojanović Sreten, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of
Vladimir Matijević „Businessman“ (1854–1929),
plot 5, mausoleum 27–III



Palavičini Petar, **RELIEF OF SYMBOLIC
CONTENT**, Mausoleum of Milivoje and Milica
Crvčanin, plot 6, mausoleum 38–III



Spasić Dragutin, **KNEELING FEMALE FIGURE**,
Mausoleum of Radojica and Milojka Ranković,
plot 8, mausoleum 3–III

Guide through the Gallery of Chosen Sculptures

Scheduled for plots



Ganesa A., Djenova, **FEMALE FIGURE IN CRINOLINES UNDER THE CANOPY**, Mausoleum of Joca Ž. Jovanović–Šapčanin (1850–1922), merchant and benefactor, plot 8, mausoleum 5–I



Palavičini Petar, **PERSONIFICATION OF LITERATURE AND PAINTING**, Mausoleum of Matija Ban (1818–1903), novelist, and Steva Todorović (1832–1925), painter, plot 7, mausoleum 25–II



Vučetić Paško, **Sculpture „THE BOY FROM ČUKUR-ČESMA“**, Mausoleum of Mare ai Paško Vučetia (1872–1925), painter and sculptor, plot 11, mausoleum 23–III



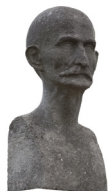
Jovanović Đorđe, **MALE HEAD IN RELIEF AND RELIEF „CHILDREN“**, Mausoleum of Andra Nikolić (1853–1918), politician and novelist, plot 7, mausoleum 7–I



Logo Oto, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of Vladimir Durković (1931–1972), plot 10, mausoleum of 10–I



Palavičin Petar, **FEMALE BUST AND RELIEF OF SYMBOLIC CONTENT**, Mausoleum of Miletić Family (Bust by Olga Konjović) plot 9, mausoleum 59–III



Kolarović Ilija, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of Živojin Popović (1871–1944), School superintendent, plot 7, mausoleum 65–III



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Arambašić Dragomir, **FEMALE HEAD IN RELIEF**, Grave of Gavrilo J. Gašića (1869–1930), Pharmacist, plot 17, grave 2–II

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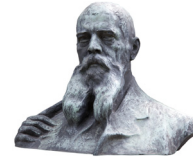
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Bertoto Đovani, **FEMALE FIGURE IN HIGH RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Dragutin Pantelić, lawyer, plot 11, mausoleum 16–II



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Konjarek Jovan, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of Dragutin and Jovan Ilijić, poet and novelist, plot 22, mausoleum of 2–III



Milić Periša, **FEMALE HEAD IN RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Roksanda Luković (1887–1974), actress, plot 17, mausoleum 32–II



Valdec Rudolf, **HIGH RELIEF OF SYMBOLIC CONTENT**, Mausoleum of Jovan Tomić (1869–1932), professor, and Member of the Academy of Sciences and Arts, plot 20, mausoleum 19–II



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Rosandić Toma, **FIGURE OF JESUS CHRIST IN RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Milutinović brothers, drogerists, plot 20, mausoleum 10–II



Ribnikar Milica, **MALE HEAD IN RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Ribnikar Family, plot 25, mausoleum 70–III

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Ristivojev Ekatarina, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of Božidar Knežević (1933–1966), poet and journalist of „Politika“ Daily, plot 25, mausoleum 20–II



Durđević Stamenko, **MALE AND FEMALE BUSTS AND FEMALE AND MALE HEAD IN RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Stojan Pajkić (1884–1913), rentier, plot 27, mausoleum of 1–II



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Dolinar Lojze, **SCULPTURE „HANDS“**, Mausoleum of Dimitrijević Family, plot 27, mausoleum 2–III



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Rosandić Toma, **ANGEL AND MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of Milorad Drašković (1873–1921), politician, plot 28, mausoleum 20A–II

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Family Mausoleum of Dejana–Deki Pavić
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Meštrović Ivan, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of
Milovan Milovanović (1863–1912), President of
Ministerial Council, plot 29, mausoleum 7–II



Rosandić Toma, **SCULPTURE „A PLAYER ON THE
HARP“**, Mausoleum of Mara Rosandić,
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Mitrić Nebojša, **MALE BUST**,
Mausoleum of Milutin Bojić (1892–1917), poet,
plot 29, mausoleum 39–III



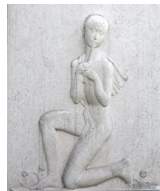
Fonditore Bregadin, A. De Lotto scultore Venezia,
FIGURE OF SERBIAN SOLDIER,
Mausoleum of Petar M. Radojlović (1893–1914),
plot 29, mausoleum of 44–II



Bešlić Ana, **SCULPTURE**,
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Lukić Živojin, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of Luka
Čelović (1854–1929), benefactor, merchant,
plot 29, mausoleum 24–II



Palavičini Petar, **BOY WITH THE FLUTE IN
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Tomić Mihailo, **MALE HEAD**, Grave of Svetislav Strale (1891–1957), Academic painter and University professor, plot 35, grave 479



Brežanin Marko, **MALE HEAD**, Grave of Ilija Stanojević (1857–1930), Member of the Royal Theater and novelist, plot 39, grave 158



Nikolić Dušan, Female head in relief and sculpture „**GOLDEN FALL**“, grave of Dušan Nikolić, sculptor (Olga Nikolić 1932–1987) plot 51, grave 546



Zarin Aleksandar, **SCULPTURE „BIRD“**, Grave of Lazar Trifunović (1929–1983), historian of arts, University professor, plot 38, grave 32



Ivanišević (Frano) Dušan, **SCULPTURE**, Grave of Rade D. Čuruvija (1919–1968), plot 43, grave 97



Zdravković Svetislav, **SCULPTURE**, Mausoleum of Gađanski Family (Miodrag–Mimi 1933–1981) plot 57, mausoleum of 183–IV



Jevrić Olga, **MALE BUST**, Grave of Nikola Grujić (1923–1946) plot 38, grave 135



Krković Momčilo, **SCULPTURE**, Grave of Desanka–Desa Stojilković (1924–1968) plot 47, grave 143



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Palavičini Petar, **FEMALE FIGURE AND FEMALE HEAD IN RELIEF**, Mausoleum of Predrag Nikolić (1898–1956), engineer, plot 59, mausoleum 11–II



Bertoto Avanti, **STANDING MALE FIGURE**, Mausoleum of Bertoto Family, plot 78, mausoleum 8A–II



Roksandić Simeon, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of Rista J. Odavić (1870–1932), novelist, plot 78, mausoleum 3–II



Bodnarov Stevan, **MALE BUST**, Mausoleum of Kai V. Pedersen (1893–1937), plot 60, mausoleum 51–IV



Dolinar Lojze, **MALE HEAD**, Mausoleum of Nedeljko Košanin, Member of Academy of Science and Arts, plot 78, mausoleum 15–II



Rosandić Toma, **ANGEL AND CHILDREN'S BUST**, Mausoleum of Stevan Veljović (1924–1934), plot 78, mausoleum of 31–II



Krković Momčilo, **Sculpture „SVETOVID“ [“HOLLYGAZE“]**, Grave of Njegoš T. Borisavljević (1903–1970), judge, plot 70, grave 476



Mitrić Nebojša, **FEMALE HEAD AND TORSO**, Mausoleum of Biljana Marjanović, stewardess, plot 78, mausoleum 15B–III



Palavičini Petar, **MALE SITTING ACT**, Mausoleum of Rade B. Tomić (1869–1932), industrialist, plot 79, mausoleum 56–III

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Krković Momčilo, **Sculpture „WIDOWS“**, Grave of Josip Štimac (1931–1962), engineer, and Vlastimir Dorđević (1926–1962), engineer, plot 96, grave 1A i 2A



Barbelja Oskar, **A STYLIZED FEMALE FIGURE**, Grave of Svetlana Vasiljević (1961–1978), plot 107A, grave 796



Jovanović Đorđe, **FEMALE FIGURE IN RELIEF**, Mausoleum Simo Matavulj (1852–1908), novelist, plot 29, mausoleum 2-II



Stijović Risto, **RELIEF OF SYMBOLIC CONTENT**, Grave of Teodor S. Švrakić (1882–1931), academic painter, plot 96, grave 3A i 4A



Drobnjak Dragan, **MALE FIGURE IN KNEELING POSITION**, Grave of Dragan Mance (1962–1985), football player, plot 108, grave 398A



Kratohvil Jovan, **SCULPTURE**, Grave of Kokana Rakonjac (1935–1969), movie director, plot 89, grave 4A



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Komad Vladimir, **RELIEF OF SYMBOLIC CONTENT**, Family Grave of Ljubiša Miloradov (1959–1985) plot 108, grave 354A

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