

Inspiracija



Interreg



**SLOVENIJA – HRVAŠKA
SLOVENIJA – HRVATSKA**

Evropska unija | Evropski sklad za regionalni razvoj
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TORPEDO YOURSELF
TO RIJEKA



Rijeka

— LABIN —

RIJEKA

— TRBOVLJE —

SLOVENSKA

BISTRICA —

ABOUT RIJEKA

Looking at the history of the city, from prehistoric and Roman remains, the medieval and baroque Rijeka, to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, centuries of strong influences on the urban tissue of the city intertwine, forming a rich, exciting city core full of historical monuments.

In historical records, two settlements stood parallel to one another in the area of today's Rijeka: Trsat, on a hill on the left side of Rječina, on the site of the Liburnian settlement Tarsate,



and Rijeka, situated along the coast, on the site of the Roman Tarsatica. Even though Rijeka has been flourishing ever since the 16th century, with hiatuses, the Rijeka economy began to gain significant advantage in the 18th century, when the emperor Charles VI declared Rijeka a free port. After the strengthening of Hungary (and the signing of the “Rijeka Patch” in 1868), Rijeka was rapidly developing into the largest maritime-port emporium. The development

of industry (shipbuilding, paper factory, oil refinery, production of marine equipment and engines, coke furnaces, clothing industry, hydro and thermal power plants) over the years has permanently marked its destiny, and the image of the city, leaving a legacy of valuable architectural works of industrial heritage at the end of the 19th and in first half of the 20th century, which has only recently become visible, with cultural resources still largely untapped.



INFO POINT

Info point is located in the very centre of the town, on the main promenade of Rijeka, Korzo 14. Detailed information about the city and industrial heritage sites can be obtained from the obliging staff at the Tourist Information Center. Smart screen and accompanying promotional materials will enable foreign and domestic tourists to learn about the industrial heritage of Rijeka and obtain information about the Inspiration project.

The info point is also the starting point for the game (see OUTDOOR ESCAPE ATTRACTION) where users can obtain information about the game and the typical elements from the industrial period.

Rijeka Tourist Board
Korzo 14, Rijeka

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OPERATING HOURS: From Monday to Friday from 8 am to 4 pm (winter)/8 pm (summer) / Saturdays and public holidays from 8 am to 2 pm / Sundays closed / 1 January, 1 November and 25 December closed.

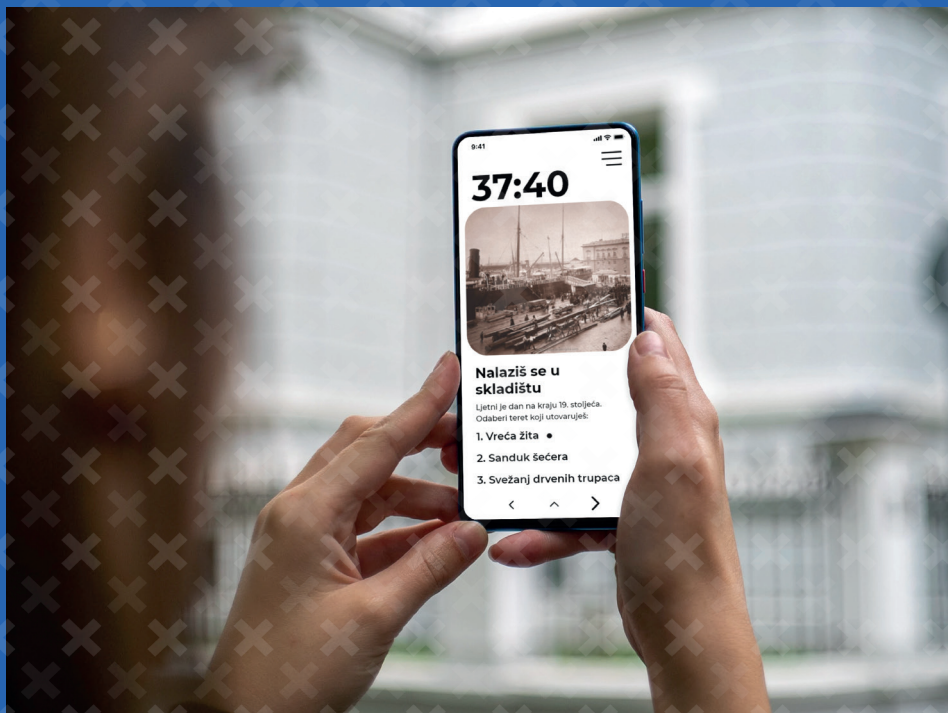


OUTDOOR ESCAPE ATTRACTION – CYROSCOPE

The concept of an outdoor escape room has been a worldwide trend in recent years. The exterior escape area of Rijeka's industrial heritage is unique in the wider Rijeka area. In addition to all the features of classic escape rooms, this game allows you to engage more users and explore a wider area. The game is carried out with the help of an application that takes players from the city center to several of Rijeka's most famous factories, such as Torpedo, Refinery, the Benčić complex...

The game also includes the concept of Factory Escape, with the solving of riddles based on the secrets that are more than a hundred years old, but also on actual facts, which are related to the location of the tobacco factory, sugar refinery and torpedo launch. The application also gives players a virtual view of the old industrial city. The starting point of the game is in the rooms of the info point in TIC Rijeka.

Thus, install the app and return to industrial Rijeka of the 19th century to help us resolve the spy conspiracy through research of Rijeka's industrial heritage.



TORPEDO FACTORY – production facilities and launch pad station

TORPEDO FACTORY
Ul. Milutina Barača 56a,
Rijeka

The complex of the Torpedo factory comprises the Whitehead Villa as the most recognisable part of the factory's administrative building, the complex of factory halls with facilities, the warehouse constructions in steel concrete and the launch pad.

The torpedo factory was put on the economic map of the city thanks to the Rijeka-born Giovanni Luppis and his vision about defensive weapons against enemy ships, called "the saviour of the coast". Based on Luppis' idea, in 1866 the director of the Rijeka Technical Institute, Robert Whitehead, developed a solution similar to a metal fish, which moved under the sea surface.



Thus, Rijeka found its place at the very top of the then global industrial innovation and production. The invention was planetary, and the demand was great, and at that time the factory exclusively produced torpedoes, torpedo launchers and high-pressure air compressors.

Rijeka torpedoes were ordered by Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Sweden, Japan, Russia and many other countries. Further plants were established abroad, eventually allowing licensed production worldwide. The last torpedo was manufactured in 1966, while the factory continued to operate until the 1990s, albeit in a significantly modified form (produces diesel engines and tractors).



EMIGRANTI HOTEL

Hotel EMIGRANTI
Ul. Milutina Barača 7,
Rijeka

With the development of the passenger port and intensification of transoceanic lines bound for America in the early 20th century, Rijeka became the center of migration population movements. Since the capacity to accommodate so many passengers was insufficient, the then Hungarian authorities invested in the construction of a new hotel near the port and the railway port.

The Emigranti Hotel project was designed by the Hungarian engineer Szilárd Zielinski. The hotel building is 160 meters long and consists of a ground floor and two floors. The basement housed waiting rooms, outpatient clinic, bathrooms, disinfection rooms and ticket offices. On the first and second floor there were bedrooms and a gathering space for emigrants who had already undergone medical and sanitary control.

Reinforced concrete construction and the method of construction were a novelty in this area, which enabled Rijeka to join the European trends of modern construction. Today, it houses business premises.



OIL REFINERY (production and administrative building of the Oil refinery)

Based on the conceptual design of the architect Mate Glavan and under the direction of the technical director Milutin Barač, the Refinery was built in the western Rijeka industrial zone, in the suburbs of today's Mlaka. The refinery began operating in 1883, when the construction of the kerosene port also began. The most important products of the Refinery were kerosene, paraffin, various solvents, resin, coke and gasoline.

At the end of World War I, the adjacent Rice milling facility ceased to operate, and its production and administrative building became the property of the Joint Stock Company of the Mineral Oil Refinery (ROMSA). Between the world wars, Eneo Perugini designed the new ROMSA administration building on the framework of the production building of the rice milling facility, creating a completely different appearance of the representative modern palace. At the same time, the Refinery became one of the most modern complexes for the production of gasoline and petroleum products, particularly oil.

Today, the complex is owned by the oil company Ina d.d. and is partly in use.

OIL REFINERY

Ulica Milutina Barača 26, Rijeka



PORT OF RIJEKA – PIERS AND WAREHOUSES

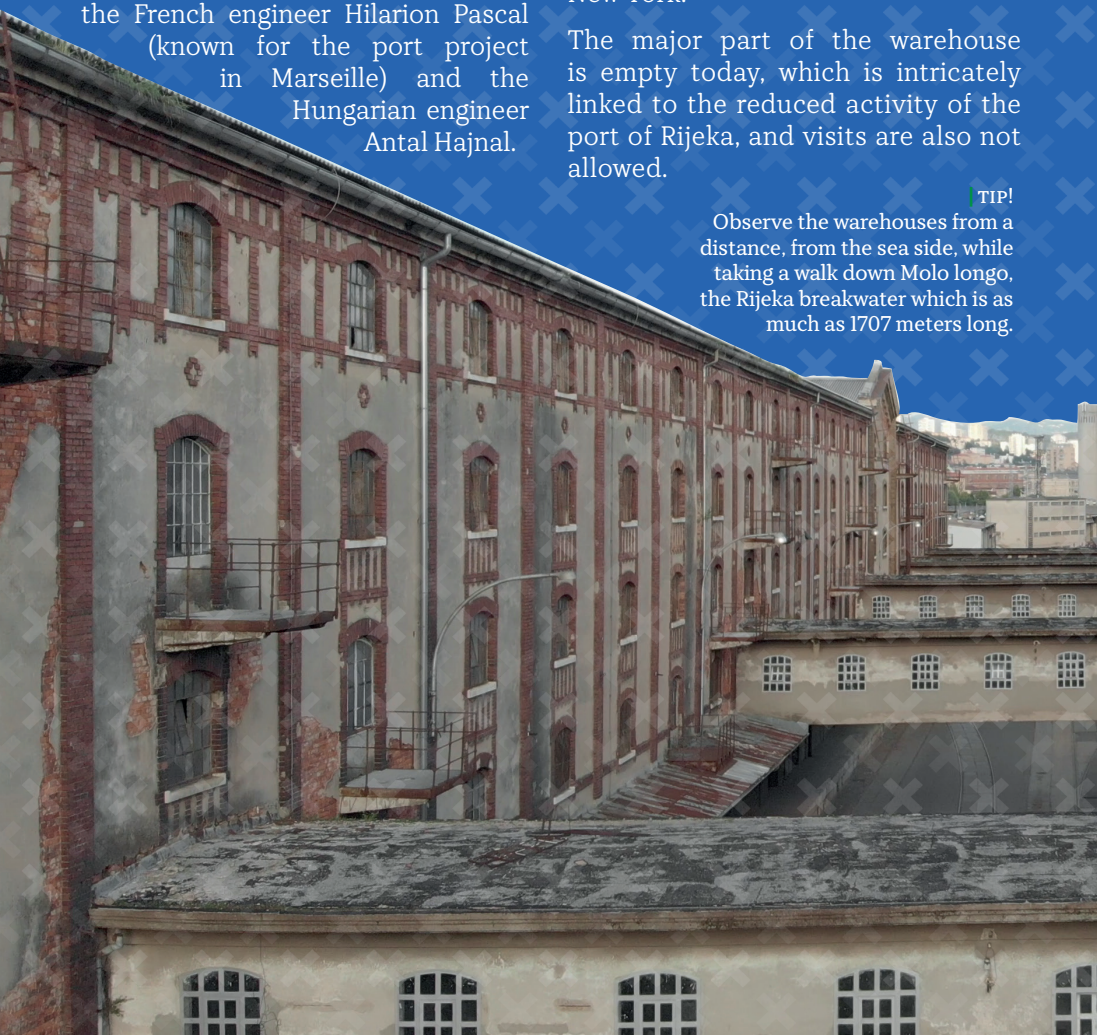
Although Rijeka has always been a favourable and secure harbour thanks to its geographical and geo-traffic location, a kind of a turning point in its development is characterised by the imperial decree of Charles VI declaring Rijeka and Trieste free ports in 1719. The port of Rijeka, as we know it today, was built mostly in the 19th and early 20th century thanks to the projects of the French engineer Hilarion Pascal (known for the port project in Marseille) and the Hungarian engineer Antal Hajnal.

The size and importance of the port is evidenced by the fact that on the eve of World War I the port had 24 permanent warehouses, while port traffic was mostly related to sugar, wood and grains, with its annual tonnage ranking Rijeka among the leading European ports. The port of Rijeka was also the port of departure for many people who were in search of a better life. In 1903, the British shipping company Cunard line introduced the direct line Rijeka - New York.

The major part of the warehouse is empty today, which is intricately linked to the reduced activity of the port of Rijeka, and visits are also not allowed.

TIP!

Observe the warehouses from a distance, from the sea side, while taking a walk down Molo longo, the Rijeka breakwater which is as much as 1707 meters long.



Port warehouses XIII and XV (now 12 and 13)

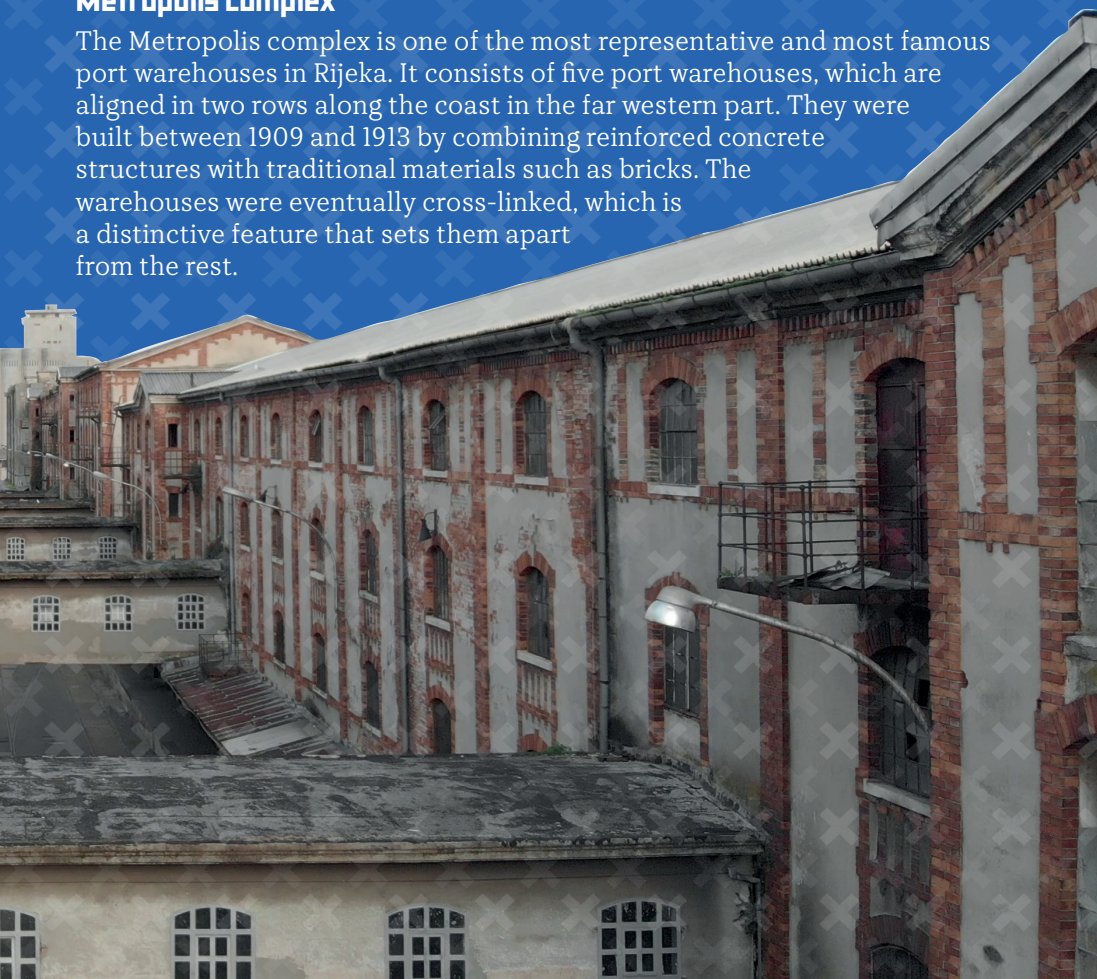
At first glance, warehouses 12 and 13 built on the Budapest dock appear as a single building because they are interconnected. They were built in the late 19th century in the spirit of historicism. The eastern warehouse no. 12, used to house offices, and the western warehouse no. 13, was upgraded with structural and decorative elements.

Port warehouse XIV (now 17)

In the early 20th century, warehouse no. 17 was built on the Visin pier. The architect of the Hungarian State Railways, Ferenc Pfaff, designed the monumental building with a rectangular door and tracks for railway cars which were passing through the centre of the ground floor, above which there are three more storeys. This was the first warehouse in Rijeka with a structure consisting entirely of reinforced concrete.

Metropolis complex

The Metropolis complex is one of the most representative and most famous port warehouses in Rijeka. It consists of five port warehouses, which are aligned in two rows along the coast in the far western part. They were built between 1909 and 1913 by combining reinforced concrete structures with traditional materials such as bricks. The warehouses were eventually cross-linked, which is a distinctive feature that sets them apart from the rest.



WHITEHEAD VILLA (CASA VENEZIANA) AND THE DOLAC STREET

WHITEHEAD villa
Dolac 7, Rijeka

The Whitehead villa is popularly dubbed Casa Veneziana (Venetian House) because of its decorative style and unique façade. The building façade was built with a combination red brick and stone, representing a blend of Romanesque and Gothic style in architecture of north Italian origin.

The house was built for a famous English industrial and ship engineer Robert Whitehead, according to the project by Giacomo Zammatti, an Italian architect. Whitehead also financed the construction of three other apartment buildings on the same street which was cut through at the beginning of the 1880s for the purposes of new urbanistic plans for the centre of Rijeka.



SUGAR REFINERY AND TOBACCO FACTORY

SUGAR REFINERY
AND TOBACCO
FACTORY
Krešimirova ulica

The Rijeka Sugar Refinery, also known as Zuccheriera, marks the beginning of the development of industry in Rijeka. The trading association "Main Trading Company of Trieste and Rijeka" from Antwerp had a plan to open a sugar factory in Trieste, but it was opened in Rijeka, which further sought to promote the development of the port of Rijeka. Thus, the company, in addition to the right to import and export sugar, coffee, tea and tobacco, had a number of benefits (construction of its own ships, exploitation of ore deposits, deforestation and more).

Around 1750, the construction of large facilities of the Sugar plant began. The complex project was carried out according to the plans of the engineer Francesco Saveria Bonoma, leaving the magnificent late-Baroque palace whose architect was Andrea Menini.

The sugar refinery operated until 1826, after which it was used as military quarters of the Hungarian army, and in 1851 it was converted into a tobacco factory. The tobacco factory also used the premises of the so-called H-complex, i.e. the former plant building of the sugar plant. In the 1960s, the complex was expanded with a historicist three-story building, the so-called T-facility where Virginia cigars were produced.

The factory was known for a large number of workers it employed and good working conditions. After World War II, the Rikard Benčić Engine Factory moved into the complex.

Today, the complex is undergoing construction works, ultimately the complex will house a new library, the City Museum of Rijeka and the Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art.



RIGÓ JANCSE SPONGE CAKE

The story of the Rigó jancsi cake is connected to Clara Ward, the daughter of a wealthy American businessman and wife of a prince from Belgium, before she married the charming Gypsy violinist Janos Rigo. Clara and Janos met in Paris, where Rigo played in cafés. At the time, their affair was a major scandal that entertained the world public. But that love gave the world a sponge cake that Janos dedicated to Clara with the words "This cake is dark like my skin, soft like your soul and sweet like our love."

However, the more probable story is that the Rigó jancsi cake came to Rijeka from Hungary, which is not surprising because at the end of the 19th century Rijeka was the largest and only Hungarian port.

THIRD-MAY MARENDA

The "Third-May Marenđa" by Doriana Dunatov Kustić is a simple fish pate dedicated to the industrial heritage of the city of Rijeka. What makes it special is the story of fellowship and collectiveness.

In the 1980s, workers of the 3rd May shipyard had organized meals monthly receiving meal vouchers. A voucher was exchanged for a meal. Workers would gather on special occasions, such as birthdays, and so they created a sardine pate. They would combine their vouchers so that everyone chipped-in only to make a joint "spread" for brunch.

Rigó jancsi



Third-May Marenđa,
Author Doriana Dunatov Kustić



Souvenirs “Rijeka crane” and T-shirt “Torpedo yourself to Rijeka”

The selected souvenirs inspired by the industrial heritage are a wooden puzzle „Rijeka crane” by 3 Design Šanell and a gift box with a T-shirt “Torpedo in Rijeka” by Reactio d.o.o.

“Rijeka crane” is a souvenir consisting of 40 parts that have to be pieced together. It comes in a box designed as a shipping container with all labels that can be opened with “pliers”.

T-shirt “Torpedo yourself to Rijeka” is available in Croatian and English versions and in black and white. The T-shirt is packed in a specially designed cylinder with torpedo stories in four languages and QR codes that directs visitors to the virtual torpedo exhibition and the permanent exhibition of the Rijeka City Museum.

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IMPRESSUM

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BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Center for Industrial Heritage,
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www.rijekaheritage.org

Rijeka Tourist Board www.visitrijeka.hr

City of Rijeka www.rijeka.hr

PHOTOS:

Inspiration project, Rijeka Tourist Board, Facebook 3design Šanell, Facebook Torpediraj se u Rijeku



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SUBJEKT*



URBANE

