

ZAGORJE

HODOČASNIČKI TURIZAM

Pilgrim Tourism



Bajka na dlanu / Fairy Tale at Hand



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Marijanska svetišta Zagorja



Između blagih zelenih bregova, s plavičastim planinama u daljini, provlače se bijeli puti i ceste, dok gotovo na svakom zavoju puca pogled prema nekoj kapeli na vrhu brijega, nekom crkvenom tornju ili pak baroknoj kuriji i dvorcu. A s raskršća pozdravljaju križevi krajputaši, podsjećajući tko je pravi put i život...

Na dlanu Milosne Marijine ruke

Iako neveliko, Zagorje se diči osobito vrijednim gotičkim i baroknim crkvama te mnogim proštenjarskim svetištima. Krenut ćemo putevima romara, hodočasnika koji su od davnine častili Mariju svojim hodom prema njezinim čudotvornim mjestima. U ovom užurbanom vremenu hod su zamijenila brza prijevozna sredstva, ali cilj je ostao isti: izvršiti svoje zavjete, nositi nove prošnje, počastiti prinosom... Jednom riječju, uživati blagodati Božje blizine i usput se nagledati ljepota koje su nam ostavili naši preci kao plod svog umijeća i duha. Hrvatsko zagorje je razvilo cijelu mrežu hodoča-

sničkih putova sa živim kalendarom. Romarilo se tu na sve moguće načine: kolima, kočijom, pješke kroz noć, bosonogo, na koljenima..., već kako je tko veliku milost primio, veliku nadu u sebi nosio ili za veliku stvar prosio. Procvat marijanskih svetišta dogodio se u vrijeme baroka, kad je opasnost od prodiranja Turaka još bila živa, a Hrvatska svedena na „ostatak ostataka“. Upravo je Zagreb s okolicom i Hrvatskim zagorjem tada predstavljao „predziđe kršćanstva“, a Marija bila „Advocata Croatiae fidelissima“ (najvjernija zagovornica Hrvatske). Jedan od najpoznatijih vodiča po svetoj zemlji i vrsni bibličar, dr. Adalbert Rebić uspoređuje krajolik Galileje s Hrvatskim zagorjem. Sličnost je u valovitim brežuljcima gdje nas i sami toponimi podsjećaju na tlo kojim su kročili Isus i Marija: Mali Tabor, Veliki Tabor, Taborsko, Majka Božja Jeruzalemska na Trškom Vrhu. Čitav niz crkava posvećenih Mariji dalo je za pravo Rebiću da zaključki kako je Hrvatsko zagorje „predivni perivoj Marijin“.

Marijan Shrines of Zagorje

Among gentle green hills, with bluish mountains in the distance, white paths and roads meander while almost at every turn a view opens onto a chapel on the top of the hill, onto a belfry, a Baroque manor or a mansion. And at crossroads crosses greet, reminding us who is the right path and the true life...

In the Palm of Mary's Merciful Hand

Although small in size, Zagorje prides on very valuable Gothic and Baroque churches as well as many shrines and feast sites. Let us follow in the footsteps of romari, pilgrims who celebrated Mary since ancient times by making pilgrimages to her divine sites. In these hurried times fast means of transportation replaced walking, but the goal has remained the same: people travel from all sides to fulfill their vows, to have their prayers heard, to give generous contributions... In a word, to enjoy the blessing of God's presence and get their fill of beauties our ancestors left

to us as a fruit of their knowledge and spirit. Hrvatsko Zagorje developed a whole network of pilgrimage routes with a very lively calendar. Pilgrims came to Hrvatsko Zagorje any way they could: on carts and carriages, walking through the night, barefooted, on their knees... depending on how they took to the great mercy, how they carried great hope in their hearts or prayed to God to hear their plea. The boom of Marian shrines took place in the Baroque times, when the danger of Ottoman Turks' attacks was still very much alive, and when Croatia was brought down to "reliquiae reliquiarum", the remains of remains. At that time Zagreb and the surrounding area including Hrvatsko Zagorje were the "bulwark of Christianity", and Mary was "advocata Croatiae fidelissima", Croatia's most faithful advocate. One of the best-known guides through the Holy Land and a renowned Bible scholar, Adalbert Rebić, compares the landscape of Galilee to Hrvatsko Zagorje. Similarity comes from gentle hills whose toponyms remind us of the ground Jesus and Mary walked on: Mali Tabor, Veliki Tabor, Taborsko, Our Lady of Jerusalem at Trški Vrh. A great number of churches dedicated to Our Lady gave Rebić the right to conclude that Hrvatsko Zagorje is in fact "Mary's beautiful garden."



Marija Bistrica

Njapoznatije hrvatsko
Marijansko svetište
meka je za hodočasnike
još od 17. stoljeća.

The best-known
Marian shrine in
Croatia has been
pilgrims' mecca ever
since the 17th century.



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Majka Božja Bistrička

Što je Mariazell Austrijancima, što je Čestohova Poljacima, a Česima grob sv. Ivana Nepomuka, to je Hrvatima Marija Bistrica. Tako je 1810. zapisao zagrebački biskup Maksimilijan Vrhovac. I uistinu, gotovo na rubu Hrvatske, na njezinoj odstupnici za svih ratova, u kotlini zaštićenoj blagim brežuljcima smjestilo se najveće Marijino svetište hrvatskoga naroda.



BLAŽENI ALOJZIJE STEPINAC

Blaženi Alojzije Stepinac bio je posebno vezan za bogatu duhovnu tradiciju bistričkog svetišta. Stoga je upravo u Mariji Bistrici 1998. proglašen blaženikom, na velebnjoj misi koju je držao papa Ivan Pavao II.



Bistrica se, kao i mnoga druga mjesta Hrvatskog zagorja, prvi put spominje 1209. u povelji kojom Andrija II. županu Vratislavu određuje granice njegova feudalnog posjeda. Iako je možda već tada postojala župa, ona se prvi put spominje tek 1334. kao župna crkva posvećena apostolskim prvcima Petru i Pavlu.

Povijest Majke Božje Bistričke započinje na Vinskom Vrh. Tamo je prvotno bio čudotvorni kip crne bistričke Madone po kojemu je svetište i danas prepoznatljivo. Kip potječe iz 15. stoljeća, djelo je nepoznatog majstora iz puka, i prvotno je bio čašćen u drvenoj kapeli na Vinskom Vrh sve do 1545. Kako je kapela bila nebranjena, u neposrednoj blizini osvajačkog koridora Turaka (4. svibnja 1545. izvojevali su pobjedu kod nedaleke Konjščine nad vojskom bana Nikole Zrinskog), tadašnji je župnik krišom zakopao kip, tada već na glasu kao čudotvorni, ispod kora župne crkve. Nedugo potom župnik umire, a s njim u grob odlazi i tajna gdje je skriven kip Blažene Djevice Marije. Tek 1588. ponovno je otkriven: čudesna svjetlost koja je izbijala ispod pjevališta ponukala je vjernike da tu kopaju i pronađu posve sačuvani Marijin kip. Župnik Antun Plavašić (1574. - 1590.) čudesni je kip postavio na oltar gdje su ga počeli častiti s osobitom pobožnošću.

Ponovna turska opasnost 1650. daje povoda da se kip opet sakrije. Bio je gotovo cijeli zazidan iza glavnog oltara, tek je Marijino lice bilo otkriveno. Zbog ratova hodočašća su posve prestala, a čudesni kip još jednom pao u zabo-



rav. Opet ga otkriva čudesno ukazanje Marije koja je uzela lik nepoznate slijepe gospe u plavoj haljini. Prvi put ukazala se župniku Petru Brezariću (1676. - 1679.), s gorućom svijećom u ruci poručila mu je da s narodom moli da opet progleda. Istog dana viđenje se ponovilo u obližnjem Podgrađu dok su se župnik i kape-lan kočijom vozili prema kuriji Malenić. No, ni to ukazanje nije dovelo do otkrića kipa. To se dogodilo tek zaslugom pavlina i zagrebačkog biskupa Martina Borkovića i od drugog otkrića čudesnoga crnog kipa Blažene Djevice Marije 15. srpnja 1684. počinje neprekinuto čašćenje Majke Božje Bistričke. Nagloj popularnosti pridonijelo je prvo čudo koje se zbilo već 16. srpnja 1684., na Margaretsku nedjelju: prohodala je uzeta djevojčica Katarina. Kip je postavljen na bočni oltar, a glas o čudu proširio se cijelom zagrebačkom biskupijom, Štajerskom i Ugarskom. Tako su se pokrenula



masovna hodočašća. Razvoju proštenjarskog duha osobito je pridonio župnik Andrija Iľšić (1688. - 1719.) koji se odrekao službe kanonika i posvetio širenju pobožnosti prema Majci Božjoj Bistričkoj. On je utjecao na Hrvatski sabor koji se za vrijeme pošasti kuge 20. listopada 1710. zavjetovao da će Majci Božjoj Bistričkoj podići novi glavni oltar. Potvrdio je to i odlukom od 28. svibnja 1711., a zavjet ispunio četiri godine kasnije. Time je bistričko proštenišće podignuto na „zemaljsku“ razinu. Proštenjarski duh rastao je sve više, pa je Hrvatski sabor 1721. dao sagraditi cestu od Kašine preko Laza do Bistrice, a 1753. popravljen je dio ceste od Zagreba preko Seseva do Kašine. Istovremeno je proširena stara župna crkva u baroknom stilu. Proširenu crkvu posvetio je 13. svibnja 1731. zagrebački biskup Juraj Branjug i tom zgodom promijenio naslovnik župe koja se prestaje zvati po apostolima Petru i Pavlu i postaje posvećena Mariji Snježnoj. Tada i mjesto Bistrica, odlukom Hrvatskog sabora, postaje Marija Bistrica.

Tijekom prve polovice 18. stoljeća župa i župni dvor neprestano se grade i dograđuju, što svjedoči o gospodarskoj moći župe, koju omogućuju posjeti romara iz svih strana Hrvatske, Štajerske i Ugarske. Trijem s 41 arkadom koji je dao sagraditi župnik Pavao Gojmerc 1748. oslikan je zidnim slikama bistričkih čuda i uslišanja, što je predstavljalo fascinantan prizor hodočasnicima. O snazi i popularnosti svetišta svjedoči i knjiga Petra Berkea iz 1765. On je kao kapelan u Mariji Bistrici bio zadužen za njemačke hodočasnike (Štajerce). „Kinč



ČUDOTVORNI KIP MAJKE BOŽJE BISTRIČKE

Djelo pučkog kipara iz 15. stoljeća imalo je burnu povijest. Više je puta sakrivan u strahu od provala Turaka, zaboravljan u povijesnim olujama i desetljećima kasnije opet čudesno otkrivan kao trajni simbol čvrste veze između Djevice Marije i zagorskog čovjeka.



osebujni slavnoga orsaga Horvatckoga, to jest, čudnovita pripečenja...“ povijest je proštenišća napisana na sočnom kajkavskom (knjiga je, nakon zagrebačkog, doživjela i drugo izdanje u Grazu 1775., a 1985. reprintirao ju je mons. Lovro Cindori). Mariji Bistrici pape Benedikt XIV i Klement XIII podjeljuju povlastice, a osobito ju štiju svi zagrebački biskupi, među kojima se ističe Maksimilijan Vrhovac. Od njegovog doba (stolovao je od 1787. do 1827.) postoji i tradicionalni raspored proštenjarskih dana, a Marija Bistrica postaje i mjesto važnoga duhovnog i kulturnog središta u vrijeme Ilirskog preporoda.

Današnji izgled bazilike potječe s kraja 19. stoljeća. Župnik Juraj Žerjavić, kardinal Josip Mihalović i ministar Iso Kršnjavi osnovali su povjerenstvo za obnovu svetišta, a glasoviti arhitekt Herman Bollé izabran je da izvrši rekonstrukciju. Radovi su počeli 1879. Uoči same Velike Gospe 1880. buknuo je požar koji je posve uništio unutrašnjost crkve. Netaknut je ostao samo glavni oltar s čudesnim kipom. Za vrijeme obnove kip su čuvale časne sestre milosrdnice. Novi mramorni oltar, još jedan dar Hrvatskog sabora, posvetio je kardinal Mihalović 1883. Papa Lav XIII. poklonio je tom zgodom pozlaćeno podnožje za čudotvorni kip. Papa Pijo XI. 1935. dodjeljuje Mariji Bistrici naslov bazilike (basilica minor), a dopuštenjem Kanoničkog kaptola rimske bazilike sv. Petra povodom 250 godišnjice ponovnog našašća kipa, Marija je okrunjena krunom po uzoru na staru hrvatsku krunu. Tim je simboličnim činom postala Kraljica Hrvata, a

prigodu je uveličalo 30 tisuća hodočasnika, uz propovijed i posvetu tada mladog nadbiskupa koadjutora, blaženog Alojzija Stepinca. I veća su se mnoštva okupljala pod okriljem Bogorođinim: Marijanski i euharistijski kongres 1971. okupio je čak 150 tisuća hodočasnika i poslao snažnu poruku o religijskoj i nacionalnoj svijesti Hrvata u komunističkoj Jugoslaviji. Te je godine i papa Pavao VI. poslao Mariji Bistrici kao dar zlatni kalež, a svetište je i službeno proglašeno „Hrvatskim nacionalnim svetištem Majke Božje Bistričke – Kraljice Hrvata“.

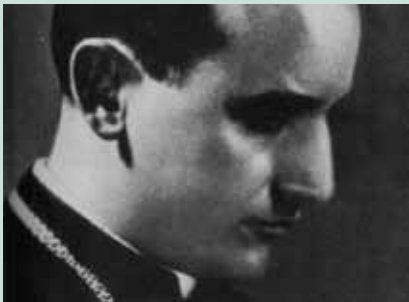
Ipak, za najveći događaj u Mariji Bistrici pobrinuo se opet – Alojzije Stepinac. Papa Ivan Pavao II. 1998. u Mariji Bistrici proglašava kardinala koji je hrvatski narod zavjetovao Mariji blaženikom. U čast papinog posjeta, njegovo je ime dobio glavni trg u Bistrici.



Our Lady of Bistrica



What the Mariazell is for the Austrians, what Czestochowa is for the Poles, and the grave of St. John of Nepomuk is for the Czechs, that is what Marija Bistrica is for the Croats, wrote Maksimilijan Vrhovac, the Bishop of Zagreb, in 1810. And it truly is so, almost at the border of Croatia, at Croatia's last holding ground in all wars, in a valley protected by gentle slopes lies the largest Marian shrine in Croatia.



BLESSED ALOJZIJE STEPINAC

Blessed Alojzije Stepinac had a particular bond with the rich spiritual tradition of Bistrica shrine. This is why, in a grand mass held by Pope John Paul II, Stepinac was beatified in Marija Bistrica in 1998.

Like many other places in Hrvatsko Zagorje, Bistrica is first mentioned in 1209 in a charter in which King Andrew II of Hungary determines the boundaries of Count Vratislav's feudal lands. Although it is possible that a parish existed in Bistrica even before, it is first mentioned in 1334 as the parish church dedicated to apostles Peter and Paul.

The history of Our Lady of Bistrica begins at Vinski Vrh where the divine statue of the Black Madonna of Bistrica – the shrine's trademark even today – first stood. The statue dates back to the 15th century, it is the work of an unknown folk master, and it was originally worshiped in a wooden chapel at Vinski Vrh. This lasted until 1545. As the chapel was without defense and in the direct line of the Turks' advancements (on May 4, 1545 in the nearby Konjščina the Turks defeated Viceroy's Nikola Zrinski's army), the then parish priest secretly buried the statue, already famed for its miraculous powers, under the church choir. Soon after the priest died and took the secret of the Blessed Virgin's hiding place to his grave. Only in 1588 the statue was rediscovered again: a strange light that could be seen from under the choir made the parishioners excavate there and find Mary's statue completely intact. Antun Plavašić, who served as the parish priest from 1574 to 1590, put the miraculous statue back on the altar where it was worshiped with special devotion. Renewed Turkish danger of 1650 was the reason to hide the statue yet again. It was now almost completely walled in



behind the main altar; only Mary's face could be seen. Frequent warfare made pilgrimages almost completely impossible and the miraculous statue was once again forgotten. The statue was rediscovered again when the Blessed Virgin miraculously appeared in the shape of an unknown blind lady in a blue dress. St. Mary first appeared before Petar Brezarić, who served as the parish priest from 1676 to 1679, with a burning candle in her hand and told him to pray for her being able to see again. The apparition took place again that same day in the nearby Podgrađe while the priest and his chaplain were riding in a carriage toward Malenić Manor. But not even this apparition led to the rediscovery of the statue. It happened only thanks to Martin Borković, the Bishop of Zagreb, and a Paulist. Ever since this last discovery of the miraculous black statue on July 15, 1684, Our Lady of Bistrica has been worshiped without interruption until present days. Sudden popularity of the statue and the shrine was the result of the first miracle that took place on July 16, 1684, at the celebration of St. Margaret's day: Katarina, a disabled girl, miraculously walked again. The statue was placed on the side altar, and the news of the miracle spread through the whole of Zagreb Diocese, as well as through Styria and Hungary. That was how mass pilgrimages began.

Andrija Ifšić, the parish priest from 1688 to 1719, particularly contributed to the rise of pilgrimage spirit by choosing not to serve as a dean and instead dedicating himself to



THE MIRACULOUS STATUE OF OUR LADY OF BISTRICA

This work of an unknown folk master from the 15th century had a very turbulent history. Hidden from view for fear of the Ottoman Turks, then lost and forgotten in the storms of history, only to be found decades later, the statue stands as an enduring symbol of a firm bond between the Blessed Virgin and the people of Zagorje.

spreading the veneration of Our Lady of Bistrica. At the time of plague pandemic he had a crucial influence on the Croatian Parliament, which on October 20, 1710 vowed to build a new main altar for Our Lady of Bistrica. The parliament made this official by passing the decision on May 28, 1711, and fulfilled its vow four years later. This raised the shrine at Bistrica to an "earthly" level. The shrine was becoming ever more admired, so in 1721 the Croatian Parliament decided to build a road from Kašina via Laz to Bistrica, and in 1753 part of the road from Zagreb via Sesvete to Kašina was reconstructed. At the same time the old parish church was remodeled in the Baroque style. Juraj Branjug, the Bishop of Zagreb, consecrated the church on May 13, 1731, and on the occasion changed the name of the parish, which was from then on no longer called after the apostles Peter and Paul, but was dedicated to Our Lady of the Snow. At



the same time the Croatian Parliament passed the decision to rename Bistrica, as the village was called until then, into Marija Bistrica.

In the first half of the 18th century, the parish church and its premises were constantly being built and expanded, which testifies to the parish's economic significance, made possible by the visits of pilgrims from all parts of Croatia, Styria and Hungary. The portico with forty-one arches, built on Father Pavao Gojmerac's order in 1748, was decorated with wall paintings depicting miracles that took place in Bistrica as well as Mary's answers to pilgrims' prayers. It presented a fascinating scene for the visitors. Petar Berke's book, published in 1765, also speaks of the power and popularity of the shrine. Serving as a chaplain in Marija Bistrica, Berke was responsible for German pilgrims (the Syrians). "Marvelous Treasures of the Celebrated Croatian Kingdom: Miraculous Apparitions..." is a history of the shrine written in a luscious kajkavian dialect (after its Croatian edition the book was published in Graz in 1775, and in 1985 it was reprinted by Msgr. Lovro Cindori). Popes Benedict XIV and Clement XIII issued charters to Marija Bistrica, which was particularly celebrated among bishops of Zagreb, most notably by Maksimilijan Vrhovac. The traditional schedule of feast days dates back from his time (he served as bishop from 1787 to 1827), while at the time of Illyrian movement Marija Bistrica becomes an important spiritual and cultural center. Today's appearance of the basilica dates back to the end of the 19th century. Father Juraj Žerjavić, Cardinal Josip Mihalović, and Minister Iso Kršnjavi founded a committee for the renovation of the shrine and the committee chose the renowned architect Herman Bollé to carry out the reconstruction. The works began in 1879. In 1880, just before the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, a fire broke out in the church and completely destroyed its interior. The main altar with the miraculous statue was the only part of the church that remained intact. The Sisters of Mercy looked after the statue



during the renovation. The new marble altar, another gift from the Croatian Parliament, was consecrated by Cardinal Mihalović in 1883. On the occasion, Pope Leo XIII made a donation of a gilded stand for the statue. In 1935, with the permission of the Chapter of Canons of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, Pope Pius XI awarded Marija Bistrica the title of basilica (basilica minor). On this celebration of 250th anniversary of the statue's rediscovery, Mary was presented with a crown resembling the crowns worn by Croatian kings. With this symbolical act, the Blessed Virgin became the Queen of the Croats.

Thirty thousand pilgrims gathered to celebrate the occasion, and the sermon and consecration was led by the young coadjutor archbishop, Blessed Alojzije Stepinac. Even bigger gatherings took place under the Blessed Virgin's fold: Marian and Eucharistic Congress of 1971 brought together as much as 150,000 pilgrims and thus sent a strong message on the Croats' religious and national awareness within the communist Yugoslavia. The same year Pope Paul VI presented Marija



Bistrica with a golden chalice, and the shrine was officially declared "Croatian National Shrine of Our Lady of Bistrica – The Queen of the Croats".

Still, the most important event in Marija Bistrica was again the doing of Blessed Alojzije Stepinac. In 1998 Pope John Paul II beatified the cardinal who took a vow for Croatian people before Mary. In honor of the Pope's visit, the main square in Bistrica was given his name.

Marijanski hodočasnički putovi

MARIAN PILGRIM PATHS

Marijanski hodočasnički putovi s centrom u Mariji Bistrici nastali su kao posljedica potrebe mnogih hodočasnika, ljubitelja prirode i zdravog života, ili zbog same želje za upoznavanjem različitih kulturno-turističkih destinacija s određenom tematikom. Gradovi i manja mjesta, državne i crkvene institucije međusobno su povezani i upućeni jedni na druge u zajedništvu prema određenom cilju po kilometrima dugačkim putovima na kojima su objedinjeni različiti segmenti kulturno-turističke i vjerske ponude.

Međunarodno su povezani preko Lepoglave do Cvetlina, odnosno Macelja, te su dio marijanskoga hodočasničkog puta Čenstohova – Levoča – Mariazell – Graz – Mureck – Ptujaska Gora – Marija Bistrica, a međudržavno sa Slovenijom kod Kumrovca i Dubrave Križovljanske.

Marian pilgrim paths with their center in Marija Bistrica were the result of many pilgrims' and nature lovers' need or were the outcome of the very wish to get to know different cultural and tourist destinations that have a particular theme. Cities, towns and smaller places, state and church institutions are working together toward a common goal joined by kilometers of routes providing different segments of cultural and tourist as well as religious offer.

Marian paths are internationally connected from Lepoglava to Cetlin, i.e. Macelj, and are part of the Marian pilgrim route Czestochowa – Levoča – Mariazell – Graz – Mureck – Ptujaska Gora – Marija Bistrica, while the interstate connections with Slovenia are established at Kumrovec and Dubrava Križovljanska.

Pješačka obilaznica „Za dušu i tijelo” A Walk “For One’s Body and Soul”

Ime sve govori: okrepa za dušu i tijelo. U nekoliko sati lagane šetnje kroz pitoreskne predjele prolazite preko Bistričke kalvarije, Parka skulptura, lovačkog rezervata, kapelice Ladislav... U sklopu obilaznice su i tri kraće pješačke rute. The name says it all: refreshment for one’s body and soul. In several hours of light walk through picturesque landscape one passes by Bistrica Calvary, Sculpture Part, a hunting preserve, St. Ladislaus’ Chapel... Part of this walking path also includes three shorter walking routes.

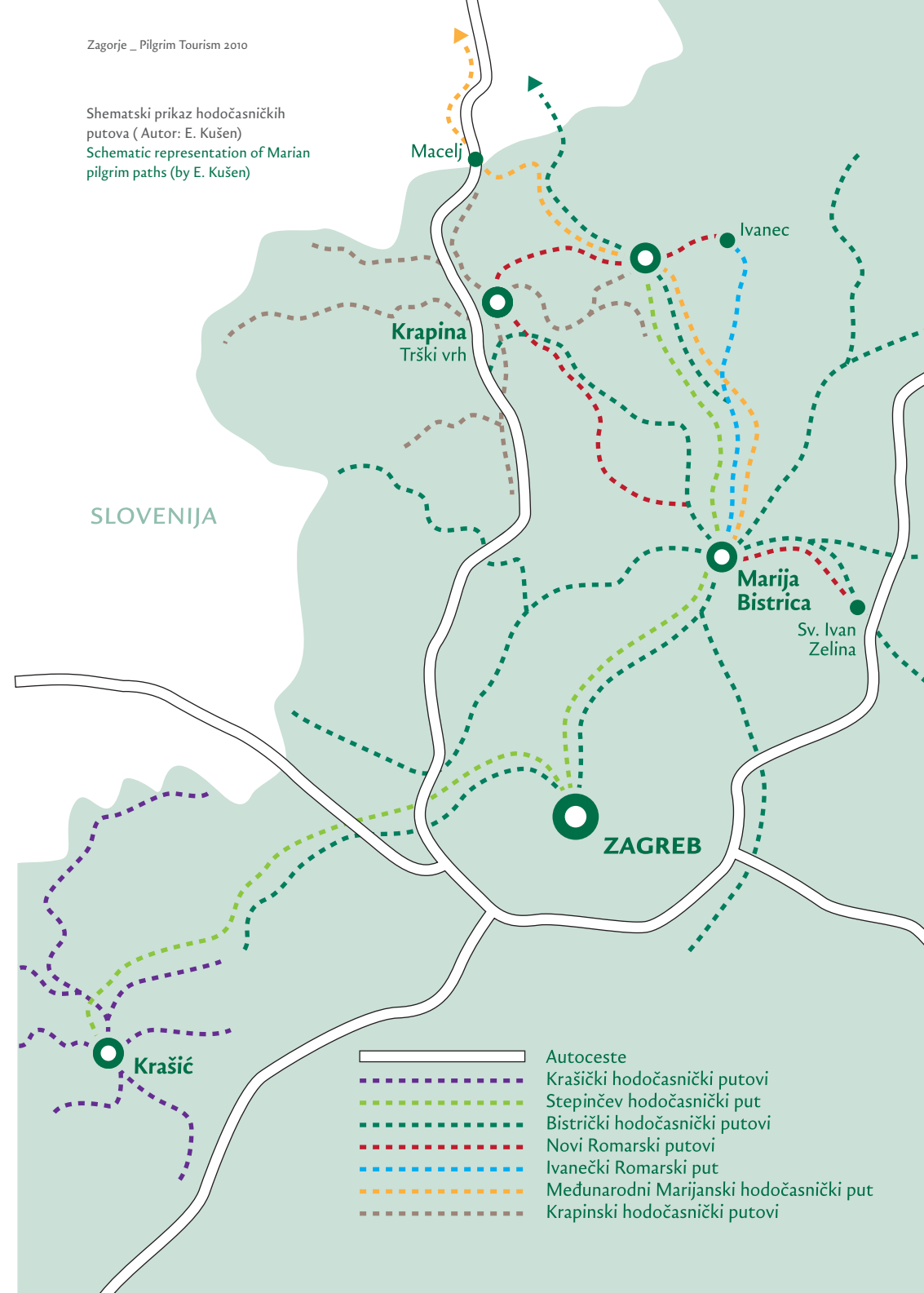
DODATNE INFORMACIJE
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Planinarsko društvo Grohot
Grohot Hiking Society
Trg pape Ivana Pavla II 34, Marija Bistrica

Stepinčev put Stepinac Walking Path

Hodočasnička staza koja objedinjuje sve ključne točke života hrvatskog blaženika. Kreće od Stepinčeva rodnog Krašića, preko zagrebačkog Kaptola stiže u Mariju Bistricu i nakon toga stiže do Lepoglave, gdje je kardinal robijao kao žrtva komunističkog režima.

This pilgrim’s path brings together all key points of Blessed Alojzije Stepinac’s life. The route starts at Krašić, Cardinal Stepinac’s hometown, then leads to Kaptol in Zagreb, Marija Bistrica, and ends in Lepoglava, where the cardinal was imprisoned by the communist regime.

Shematski prikaz hodočasničkih putova (Autor: E. Kušen)
Schematic representation of Marian pilgrim paths (by E. Kušen)



- Autoceste
- Krašički hodočasnički putovi
- Stepinčev hodočasnički put
- Bistrički hodočasnički putovi
- Novi Romarski putovi
- Ivanečki Romarski put
- Međunarodni Marijanski hodočasnički put
- Krapinski hodočasnički putovi

Raspored proštenja

SCHEDULE OF FEASTS

TRAVANJ APRIL

NEDJELJA PO USKRSU

Otvorenje

SECOND SUNDAY OF EASTER

Opening

SVIBANJ MAY

PRVI PONEDJELJAK U SVIBNJU

Hodočašće sportaša

FIRST MONDAY IN MAY

Pilgrimage of Sportsmen

DRUGA SUBOTA U SVIBNJU

Hodočašće Kruničara

SECOND SATURDAY IN MAY

Rosary Pilgrimage

DRUGA NEDJELJA U SVIBNJU

Hodočašće vatrogasaca

SECOND SUNDAY IN MAY

Pilgrimage of Firemen

ČETVRTA SUBOTA

IZA USKRSA

Hodočašće Bjelovarsko-križevačke biskupije

FOURTH SATURDAY

OF EASTER

Pilgrimage of Bjelovarsko-Križevačka Diocese

TREĆA NEDJELJA SVIBNJA

Hodočašće Hrvatske

provincije družbe Isusove

THIRD SUNDAY IN MAY

Pilgrimage of the Croatian Province of the Society of Jesus

POSljednja subota svibnja

Hodočašće vrtića

LAST SATURDAY IN MAY

Pilgrimage of Catholic Kindergartens

POSljednja subota svibnja

Hodočašće vjernika

Srijemske biskupije

LAST SATURDAY IN MAY

Pilgrimage of the Diocese of Srijem

LIPANJ JUNE

DRUGA SUBOTA LIPNJA

Hodočašće bolesnika i medicinskog osoblja

SECOND SATURDAY IN JUNE

Pilgrimage of the Sick and of Medical Workers

PEDESETI DAN PO USKRSU

Duhovsko hodočašće

FIFTIETH DAY OF EASTER

Pentecost Pilgrimage

25. LIPNJA

Hodočašće umirovljenika

JUNE 25

Retired People's Pilgrimage

SUBOTA PRIJE 29. LIPNJA

Hodočašće Karlovačkog dekanata

SATURDAY BEFORE JUNE 29

Pilgrimage of Karlovac Deanery

NEDJELJA PRIJE 29. LIPNJA

Hodočašće Svetonedeljskog dekanata

SUNDAY BEFORE JUNE 29

Pilgrimage of Sveta Nedjelja Deanery

NEDJELJA POSLIJE 29. LIPNJA

Varaždinsko zavjetno hodočašće

SUNDAY AFTER JUNE 29

Varaždin Votive Pilgrimage

SRPANJ JULY

13. SRPNJA

Svetkovina Majke

Božje Bistričke

JULY 13

Our Lady of Bistrica

TREĆA NEDJELJA

POSLIJE 29. LIPNJA

Margaretsko hodočašće

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER JUNE 29

Pilgrimage of St. Margaret Mary

ČETVRTA NEDJELJA

POSLIJE 29. LIPNJA

Ninsko hodočašće

FOURTH SUNDAY

AFTER JUNE 29

Pilgrimage of St. Anne

KOLOVOZ AUGUST

OD 1. DO 6. KOLOVOZA

Blagdan preobraženja

Gospodnjega – Božje lice

AUGUST 1 TO 6

Feast of the Transfiguration of Our Lord – God's Face

15. KOLOVOZA, TE

VIKEND PRIJE I POSLIJE

Uznesenje Blažene Djevice Marije – Velika Gospa

AUGUST 15, AS WELL AS

WEEKEND BEFORE AND AFTER

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

VIKEND POSLIJE 24. KOLOVOZA

Bartolovsko hodočašće

WEEKEND AFTER AUGUST 24

Pilgrimage of St. Bartholomew

RUJAN SEPTEMBER

PRVA SUBOTA U RUJNU

Hodočašće Velikogoričkog Dekanata

FIRST SATURDAY IN SEPTEMBER

Pilgrimage of Velika Gorica Deanery

8. RUJNA

Rođenje Blažene Djevice

Marije – Mala Gospa

SEPTEMBER 8

Nativity of the Blessed Virgin

VIKEND POSLIJE 8. RUJNA

Zavjetno hodočašće grada

Zagreba i nadbiskupijsko

hodočašće mladih

WEEKEND AFTER SEPTEMBER 8

Votive Pilgrimage of the City

of Zagreb and the Archdiocese Youth Pilgrimage

TREĆA NEDJELJA RUJNA

Hodočašće Hrvatske seljačke stranke

THIRD SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER

Pilgrimage of Croatian Peasant Party

ZADNJI VIKEND U RUJNU

Hodočašće Bačkih Hrvata i

hodočašće Hrvatske

zajednice bračnih vikenda

LAST WEEKEND IN SEPTEMBER

Pilgrimage of the Croats from Bačka and the Pilgrimage of the Croatian Association for Weekend Marriage Counseling

LISTOPAD OCTOBER

PRVA NEDJELJA LISTOPADA

Vojno hodočašće

FIRST SUNDAY IN OCTOBER

Military Pilgrimage

8. LISTOPADA

Hodočašće Baranjskog dekanata

OCTOBER 8

Pilgrimage of Baranja Deanery

DRUGA SUBOTA LISTOPADA

Hodočašće vjernika

Vrhbosanske i

Banja lučke biskupije

SECOND SATURDAY

IN OCTOBER

Pilgrimage of Vrhbosanska and Banja lučka Diocese

POSljednja nedjelja

LISTOPADA

Zahvalnica

LAST SUNDAY IN OCTOBER

Thanksgiving Service



Suveniri s proštenja

PILGRIM SOUVENIRS



Uspomene jedinstvenog iskustva

Vjernici će najčešće posegnuti za predmetima svetačkih kipeca, krunica i figurica Majke Božje s Isusom – popularne Crne Madone koja je uslišala brojne molitelje. Šarm Marije Bistrice čine slikovite medičarsko-svječarske radnje u kojima se ogleda višestoljetna tradicija. Veseli licitari, raznolike svijeeće, ukusni medenjaci i gvirc (piće nalik medovini) koji gasi žeđ najpopularniji su suveniri. Slikovitom izgledu doprinose i šarene tradicijske dječje igračke: klepetaljke u obliku ptice s krilima i dalje ostaju najpopularnija dječja zabava, a tu su i razne žveglice, konjeki, tamburice, namještaj i ostali izazovi za dječju maštu. Umijeće izrade drvenih igračaka iz Hrvatskog zagorja i medičarski obrt na području Sjeverne Hrvatske uvršteni su na UNESCO-vu Reprezentativnu listu

nematerijalne kulturne baštine svijeta.

Lončarstvo ima dugu povijest u marijabistričkom kraju, a najbolje se očuvalo u obližnjem selu Globočec. Razne posude koje se i danas oblikuju na nožnom lončarskom kolu zadržale su nekadašnje popularne forme bilikuma i mudrijaša, ali i drugih uporabnih predmeta. Od tradicijskih proizvoda nađu se tu i košare, korita i drugi predmeti izrađeni od prirodnih materijala, kao i poneki kovački rad. Ako naiđete na ručno iskovanu potkovu – svakako je uzmite za sreću.

Mementos of a Unique Experience

Believers will most often pick kipeci (statues of saints), rosaries and figures of the Blessed Virgin and Jesus—the popular Black Madonna who answered prayers of the many. Marija

Bistrica's charm comes out of colorful shops offering gingerbread sweets and candles and mirroring thousands of years of tradition. Merry licitari (gingerbread figures), colorful candles, tasteful honey biscuits and thirst-quenching gvirc (a mead-like liqueur) are among the most popular souvenirs. Traditional children's toys only add to the multitude of colors and shapes: clappers resembling birds and their wings are still children's most popular entertainment, and there are various kinds of žveglice or flutes, konjeki or horses, tamburicas, furniture and other toys challenging children's imagination. Traditional manufacturing of children's wooden toys in Hrvatsko Zagorje and gingerbread craft from Northern Croatia have been inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

of Humanity. Pottery has had long tradition in Marija Bistrica region, and it was best preserved in the nearby village of Globočec. Different vessels that are even today being made on the traditional potter's wheel have kept the popular forms of bilikum (a welcome cup) and mudrijaš (a wise guy's cup), but also other objects of everyday use. Out of other traditional products one can find wicker baskets, kneading-troughs, wooden tubs and basins and other objects made of natural materials, as well as occasional wrought iron artifacts. If you run into a hand-forged horseshoe, you should most definitely take it with you, as it will bring you good luck.

NE PROPUSTITE



Svi puteljci vode u Mariju Bisticu...
Svetište Majke Božje Bistričke tek je jedna od nezaobilaznih atrakcija ovog dijela Zagorja. Hodočasnički puteljci prepuni su legendi, starina, kapelica, gastronomskih i turističkih sadržaja kakve samo hrvatska Toscana može ponuditi.

All Paths Lead to Marija Bistrica...
Our Lady of Bistrica is just one of attractions of this part of Zagorje that one should not miss. Pilgrim paths are full of legends, old monuments, chapels, gastronomic and tourist treats only Croatian Tuscany can offer.



VJERSKE ZNAMENITOSTI RELIGIOUS SITES

MARIJA BISTRICA Bistrička Kalvarija Calvary of Bistrica

Spomenički kiparski kompleks posvećen križnom putu djelo je grupe kipara među kojima su danas antologijska imena suvremenog hrvatskog kiparstva (Ante Orlić, Marija Ujević). Gradnju je inicirao blaženi kardinal Alojzije Stepinac, prve četiri postaje podignute su 1941., a kompleks je konačno dovršen 1990. The monumental complex dedicated to the Way of the Cross is a work of a group of artists that included some of the most famed names of modern Croatian sculpture (Ante Orlić, Marija Ujević). On Blessed Cardinal Alojzije Stepinac's initiative the first four stations were built in 1941, while the complex was finally completed in 1990.

HUM BISTRičKI Kapelica Marije Magdalene St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel

Na putu prema Gornjoj Stubici, iz kojeg hodočasnici prema Mariji Bistrici dolaze stoljećima, na Klopoča vrhu kapelica se prvi put spominje još 1590. Današnja crkvica izgrađena je 1753., a obnovljena krajem 19. stoljeća. On the road to Gornja Stubica, from where pilgrims make their way to Marija Bistrica for centuries, on Klopoča Vrh once stood

DON'T MISS



a chapel, which was first mentioned in 1590. The church that survives today was built in 1753, and it was renewed at the end of 19th century.

BISTRičKO POLJE Kapela Sv. Ladislava pod Gorom Chapel of St. Ladislaus pod Gora

Sagrađena 1726., slovila je za najljepšu u bistričkoj župi. Veliki potres iz 1880. jako ju je ošteti, a popravak i preinake obavio je Herman Bolle. Built in 1726 it was famed for being one of the most beautiful in Bistrica Parish. The great earthquake of 1880 destroyed the chapel, which was later rebuilt and reconstructed by Herman Bolle.

PODGRAĐE Kapelica Sv. Roka St. Roche's Chapel

Nastala na mjestu starije barokne crkve, u isto vrijeme kad i župna crkva u Mariji Bistrici po projektu Hermana Bollea, ova kapelica čuva i ljubavnu legendu o vezi siromašnog glazbenika Antuna Kirschhofera i kontese Karoline Sermage iz prve polovice 19. stoljeća. Built at the site of an older Baroque church, at the same time when Herman Bolle was constructing the parish church in Marija Bistrica, this chapel tells a legend of a love affair between a poor musician Antun Kirschhofer and Countess Karolina Sermage from the first half of the 19th century.

DVORCI, MUZEJI, GALERIJE CASTLES, MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

MARIJA BISTRICA Dvorac Hellenbach Hellenbach Castle

U Mariji Bistrici, perivojem skriven od pogleda, nalazi se jedan od malobrojnih dvoraca u kojem se uspio održati kontinuitet življenja i potpuno očuvati interijer. In Marija Bistrica, hidden from view by a beautiful park, stands one of the few continually inhabited castles that managed to completely preserve its interior.

MARIJA BISTRICA Galerija Hudek Hudek Gallery

Umjetnička zadužbina akademskog kipara i slikara Pavla Hudeka (1944. - 2009.), izložena u lijepoj, plemenitoj zagorskoj hiži. This beautiful traditional Zagorje house is home to the artistic heritage of the sculptor and painter Pavao Hudek (1944. - 2009).
GORNJOSELSKA 20
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 469 125
MOB.: +385 (0) 98 9911 646

NE PROPUSTITE



MARIJA BISTRICA

Park skulptura **Sculpture Park**

Stalni postav skulptura na otvorenom nastao tijekom višegodišnjih Kolonija drvorezbara. **This open-air exhibition features works created during Woodcarvers' Colony Project.**

GORNJA STUBICA

Dvorac Oršić, Muzej seljačkih buna **Oršić Castle, Peasants' Revolt Museum**

Barokni dvorac koji je 1756. podigao grof Krsto Oršić na mjestu starije srednjovjekovne utvrde. Početkom sedamdesetih godina 20. stoljeća potpuno je obnovljen i u njegove je prostore smješten Muzej seljačkih buna čiji stalni postav prikazuje kulturološki i povijesni pregled regije od 14. stoljeća do službenog ukidanja feudalizma 1848. U lijepo uređenom parku smješten je monumentalni spomenik Seljačkoj buni 1573., rad Antuna Augustinčića.

In 1756 Count Krsto Oršić built this baroque castle at the place of an older medieval fort. At the beginning of the 1970s the castle was rebuilt and it became home to Peasants' Revolt Museum whose permanent collection depicts cultural and historic development of the region since the 14th century until the abolition of feudalism in 1848. In a beautifully decorated park stand the monument to the Peasants' Revolt of 1573, the work of Antun Augustinčić.

TEL.: +385 (0) 49 587 889
FAX.: +385 (0) 49 587 885
www.mhz.hr



DONJA STUBICA

Dvorac Stubički Golubovec **Stubički Golubovec Castle**

Na cesti od Stubičkih Toplica prema Mariji Bistrici nalazi se posjed poznat još iz vremena Seljačke bune koji je mijenjajući vlasnike kroz stoljeća postao čuvar kulture i tradicije ovog kraja. U dvorcu danas djeluje društvo Kajkaviana, posvećeno očuvanju hrvatske kajkavske baštine. Stalna izložba „Kajkaviana Croatica” otvorena je za javnost, a u palači dvorca redovito se održavaju koncerti, predstave, predavanje i promocije.

On the road from Stubičke Toplice to Marija Bistrica stands an estate known from the times of Peasants' Revolt, which, changing many owners over centuries, became the guardian of the region's culture and tradition. The castle is today home to Kajkaviana Society dedicated to the preservation of Kajkavian heritage. Permanent exhibition called "Kajkaviana Croatica" is open to public, and visitors can also attend concerts, theatre performances, lectures and promotions held in the castle's main hall.

TEL.: +385 (0) 49 286 463
www.zagorje.hr

Hrvatski vrt perunika **Croatian Iris Garden**

DONJA STUBICA

U Donjoj Stubici uređen je vrt posvećen čarobnom cvijetu iz vrtova naših baka. Vrt

DON'T MISS



je najljepši u svibnju, za vrijeme trajanja Svečanosti perunika.

Donja Stubica is home to a garden dedicated to our grandmothers' magical flower. The garden is most beautiful in May, during Iris Festival.

TOPLICE **THERMAL BATHS AND SPAS**

DONJA STUBICA

Terme Jezerčica***

U srcu Hrvatskog zagorja, na samom izvoru prirodne ljekovite termalne vode, smješten je hotel s wellness centrom i četiri kongresne dvorane. Smještene su u mirnoj okolici uz sam Park prirode Medvednica. Poslovni sastanak, seminar ili prezentaciju možete održati u jednoj od četiri tehnički izvrsno opremljene kongresne dvorane, u kojima može ugodno raditi od 20 do 200 ljudi. Wellness centar hotela sa saunama, whirlpoom, vanjskim hladnim bazenom, prostorijama za razne vrste masaža i bazenom s termalnom vodom, te VIP zonom zasigurno će biti Vaše omiljeno mjesto.

Terme Jezerčica sits in the heart of Hrvatsko Zagorje, at the spring of natural thermal water, and in the peaceful surrounding right next to Medvednica Nature Park. You can arrange a business meeting, organize seminars or hold presentations at one of four fully equipped congress halls seating between 20



and 200. The hotel's wellness center with saunas, whirlpool, open swimming pool with cold water, facilities for different kinds of massages, a thermal pool, and a VIP zone will most certainly become your favorite place.

TOPLIČKA 80

TEL.: +385 (0) 49 200 600
www.terme-jezercica.hr

STUBIČKE TOPLICE

Hotel Matija Gubec**

Termalno kupalište i lječilište podno sjeverne padine Medvednice u Hrvatskom zagorju otvoreno je još 1814. Temperatura vode na izvoru je 43 – 69,5 stupnjeva, kemijski je vrlo bogata, a osobito je pogodna za reumatizam zglobova i mišića, išijalgiju, diskopatiju te posttraumatska stanja.

This thermal bath and spa located in Hrvatsko Zagorje under northern slopes of the Medvednica opened in 1814. Water's temperature ranges between 43 and 69,5 degrees Celsius; the water is rich in minerals and thus suitable for joint and muscle rheumatism, sciatica, discopathy and various posttraumatic conditions.

TEL.: +385 (0) 49 282 501
www.hotel-mgubec.com

GASTRONOMIJA, SMJEŠTAJ, AGROTURIZAM GASTRONOMY, ACCOMMODATION, AGRITOURISM

U Zagorju gosta se uvijek dočekivalo otvorena srca. I danas su dobri običaji gošćenja prisutni i itekako živu u obližnjim restoranima i seoskim gospodarstvima.

A guest has always been welcomed to Hrvatsko Zagorje with an open heart. These fine customs and welcoming spirit are still present and alive in nearby restaurants and family farms.

Bluesun hotel Kaj Hotel Bluesun Kaj

Zagrebačka bb
Marija Bistrica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 326 600
FAX.: +385 (0) 49 469 026
www.hotelkaj.hr

Restoran Dobro nam došel prijatelj Restaurant Dobro nam došel prijatelj

Nova cesta 1
Marija Bistrica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 468 458

Bistro Mladost Mladost Café

Zagrebačka 9, Marija Bistrica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 469 099

Bistro i pizzerija Bistrica Coffee and Pizza House Bistrica

Kralja Tomislava 5,
Marija Bistrica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 469 117

Ugostiteljstvo Grozd Grozd Restaurant

Trg Pape Ivana Pavla II 30, Marija Bistrica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 468 830

Kavana Dioniz Dioniz Café

Trg Pape Ivana Pavla II 18,
Marija Bistrica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 468 646

Lojzekova hiža Agritourism Lojzekova hiža

Gusakovec 116, Gornja Stubica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 469 325
MOB.: +385 (0) 98 250 592
www.lojzekova-hiza.com

Rody Agritourism Rody

Samci 13, Gornja Stubica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 289 828
MOB.: +385 (0) 98 378 671
www.rody.hr

Hotel Puntar Hotel Puntar

Trg Sv. Jurja 12, Gornja Stubica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 289 286
TEL.: www.puntar.hr

Klet Pod lipom Pod lipom Winery and Restaurant

Zagrebačka 8, Gornja Stubica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 289 160
matija-gubec@net.hr

Majsecov mlin Agritourism Majsecov mlin

Obrtnička 47, Donja Stubica
TEL.: +385 (0) 98 9663 062
MOB.: +385 (0) 98 569 055
www.majsecov-mlin.com

Restoran Lagvić Restaurant Lagvić

Toplička cesta 1, Donja Stubica
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 501 736

Restoran-pansion Zagi Zagi Restaurant and Pension House

Milana Prpića 46, Oroslavje
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 284 666
www.zagi.hr

Pizzeria Oro-goro Pizzeria Oro-goro

M. Jurić Zagorke 25, Oroslavje
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 284 785
www.orongoro.hr

Restoran Slamnati krovovi Restaurant Slamnati krovovi

Lj. B. Gjalskog 1,
Stubičke Toplice
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 282 569

Hotel Matija Gubec Hotel Matija Gubec

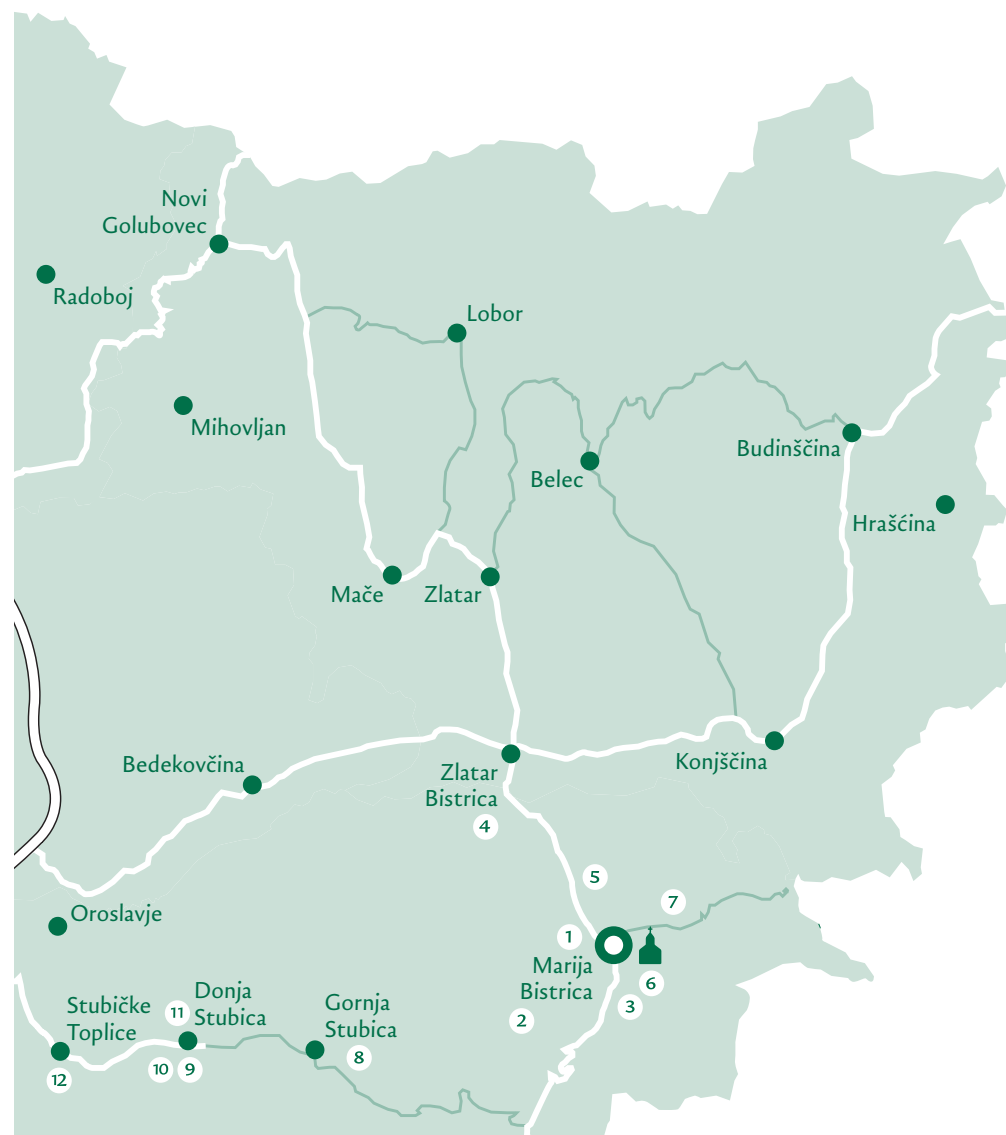
Viktora šipeka 31,
Stubičke Toplice
TEL.: +385 (49) 282 501
www.hotel-mgubec.com

Apartmanska kuća Snježna kraljica Apartment House Snježna kraljica

Sljeme bb
TEL.: +385 (0) 1 4604 555
www.sljeme.hr

Marija Bistrica

1. Bistrička Kalvarija
Calvary of Bistrica
2. Kapelica Marije Magdalene
St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel
3. Kapela Sv. Ladislava pod Gorom
Chapel of St. Ladislaus pod Gora
4. Kapelica Sv. Roka
St. Roche's Chapel
5. Dvorac Hellenbach
Hellenbach Castle
6. Galerija Hudek
Hudek Gallery
7. Park skulptura
Sculpture Park
8. Dvorac Oršić,
Muzej seljačkih buna
9. Dvorac Stubički Golubovec
Stubički Golubovec Castle
10. Hrvatski vrt perunika
Croatian Iris Garden
11. Terme Jezerčica
12. Hotel Matija Gubec





Lobar

Mjesto čudesne prirode i pradavnih legendi, kolijevka je kršćanstva sjeverne Hrvatske.

A place of magnificent nature and ancient legends, is a cradle of Christianity of northern Croatia.



CRKVA MAJKE BOŽJE GORSKE
Župni ured Lobar
Trg Sv. Ane 1
49 253 Lobar
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 430 040
ivan.mikec@krt-com.hr

Lobar

Majka Božja Gorska

Za Antuna Gustava Matoša, Lobar je magična polazna točka, ozračje u kojem je spoznao da je hrvatska duša zagorski kraj i da nema boljeg prostranstva za provesti *ferije* od ovog. U tom mjestu čudesne prirode i pradavnih legendi (o đavlu koji mrsi račune, o Crnom Tomi Loborskom...), iznad samog mjesta Lobora gledano s južne strane, uzdigla se na kamenoj stijeni crkva Majke Božje Gorske.



Ispod pećine koja na sebi nosi sveto zdanje, teče osvježavajuća voda, kao da je Mojsije baš tu udario svojim čudotvornim štapom. Lokali-tet je to prepun starine, s tragovima života još od brončanog doba, preko antike do dolaska Hrvata. Kažu da je baš tu kolijevka kršćanstva sjeverne Hrvatske. Svjedok tome je starokršćanska krstionica i staro hrvatsko groblje iz 11. stoljeća nad kojim je podignuta crkva. Svud okolo stare su građevine poput Pustog Lobora (13. st.), kapele sv. Petra na obližnjoj Petrovoj Gori, Oštrcgrada, Lobargrada, kojeg su sagradili Keglevići nakon što su napustili Pusti Lobar... U daljini Ivanščica priča svojim imenom o vitezovima Ivanovcima, dok su templari obitavali u obližnjem Oštrcgradu i smatrali svojom zadaćom osigurati baš hodočasničke putove i davati putnicima utočište i okrepu.

Smatra se da sakralno zdanje posvećeno Majci Božjoj postoji još od 14. stoljeća. Njezin prvi spomen nalazimo na popisu župa 1344., a potom u kanonskoj vizitaciji tek 1639. Svjedok da je riječ o još većoj starini od spomenutih godina, sačuvani je hrvatski pleter, pronađen u kapeli 1946., koji datira iz 1076. Najstariji je spomenik te vrste u kontinentalnom dijelu Hrvatske, čiji se jedan dio čuva u Loboru, a drugi u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu. U svetištu su pronađene freske s biblijskim motivima iz 14. i 15. stoljeća. Prava je šteta što su tek fragmentalno sačuvane jer tvore jedinstvenu cjelinu i rijetki su primjer gotičkoga zidnog slikarstva kontinentalne Hrvatske. Prvi detaljni opis crkve datira iz 1676. Negdje u to vrijeme pada i podizanje baroknog oltara



na kojem središnje mjesto ima Majka Božja s Isusom u naručju. Bočno između stupova su kipovi sv. Jurja i sv. Lovre, a uz njih stoje sv. Barbara i sv. Katarina. Iznad toga, u drugom planu, reljefni je prikaz Marijinog krunjenja uz kipove sv. Petra i Pavla. Oltar pri vrhu završava golgotским motivom.

Da je to bilo važno romarsko stjecište, potvrđuje i barokni cintor kakvim se mogu podičiti samo važna hodočasnička svetišta. U 18. stoljeću podignut je i zvonik, a crkva je dobila i propovjedaonicu i orgulje. Ovdje se uistinu može reći da je svako stoljeće ostavilo svoj trag u zavjetnoj crkvi belečkog dekanata, a nalazi stari tisuće godina povećavaju strahopoštovanje koje nas obuzima dok prilazimo Majci Božjoj Gorskoj. Ima uistinu mnogo razloga da se krene putevima ovoga kraja kojeg je Matoš, ne bez razloga, uspoređivao s Toskanom.

Raspored proštenja

TRI NEDJELJE OKO VELIKE GOSPE

Veliko Mešno

AKO MALA GOSPA PADA U TJEDNU, TADA U NEDJELJU PRIJE, NA SAMU MALU GOSPU I NEDJELJU NAKON

Malo Mešno

PREDZADNJA NEDJELJA U LISTOPADU

Zahvalnica



Lobar

Our Lady of the Hills

For Antun Gustav Matoš, a celebrated Croatian writer, Lobar is a magical starting point, a place that made him realize that Zagorje was Croatia's soul and that there was no better spread of land to spend one's holidays than there. At this place of breathtaking nature and ancient legends (of a devil putting a spoke into somebody's wheels, of Black Toma of Lobar, etc.), on a rocky cliff just above the village of Lobar, when observed from the south, stands Our Lady of the Hills.

Schedule of Feasts

THREE SUNDAYS BEFORE AND AFTER THE ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN

Feast of the Assumption of Mary

IF THE NATIVITY FALLS ON A WEEKDAY, THEN ON A SUNDAY BEFORE THE NATIVITY, AT THE VERY HOLIDAY, AND ON A SUNDAY AFTER IT

Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin

SECOND TO LAST SUNDAY IN OCTOBER
Thanksgiving Service



Under this cave, which bears the holy edifice on its shoulders, runs a stream of fresh water just as if this were the place where Moses pierced the ground with his magic staff. This is a location full of ancient artifacts bearing traces of life dating back to the Bronze Age, Antiquity and the arrival of the Croats. Lobar is often called the cradle of Christianity in northern Croatia. Testimony to this can be found in the baptistery from the Old Christian period and the old Croatian cemetery from the 11th century above which the church was built. All around are ancient structures such as Pusti Lobar (from the 13th century), the Chapel of St. Peter at the nearby Petrova Gora, Oštrcgrad, Lobargrad built by the Keglević family after they abandoned Pusti Lobar... In the distance, Mt. Ivanščica in its name hides the story about the Knights of St. John, while the Knights Templar lived in the nearby Oštrcgrad and considered it their duty to protect pilgrim roads and offer food and lodging to the travelers.

It is thought that the sacral structure dedicated to Our Lady exists since the 14th century. Its first mention can be found in the list of parishes of 1344, but then there is no word about it until the Visitation of Canons in 1639. A proof that the church is much older than the records suggest is the preserved Croatian wattle, discovered in the chapel in 1946 and dated to 1076. It is the oldest artifact of this kind in continental Croatia and its one part is kept in Lobar, while the



other is on display at Zagreb Archeological Museum. Frescos with Biblical motifs from the 14th and 15th centuries were also found in the sanctuary. It is a pity they are only fragmentary because they make a unique composition and are a rare example of Gothic wall paintings in continental Croatia.

The first detailed description of the church dates back to 1676. This is approximately the time when the Baroque altar with the statue of the Blessed Virgin with the Child was built. To the side, between the pillars, there are statues of St. George and St. Lawrence with St. Barbara and St. Katherine standing beside them. Above them, in the second plane, there is a relief of Coronation of the Virgin Mary as well as the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. The altar ends with the Golgotha motif at the top.

The Baroque atrium only important shrines and pilgrim sites can pride on is the evidence that this was an important pilgrim center. In the 18th century the belfry was added to the church and it also got its pulpit and the organs.

It is more than obvious that every century left its mark on the votive church of Deanery of Belec, and the thousand years old findings only heighten the awe that overcomes us as we approach Our Lady of the Hills. There are truly many reasons to follow in the paths of these lands, which Matoš, not without reason, compared to Tuscany.





Belec

U jednom od najljepših dijelova Zagorja nalazi se predivni barokni biser Majke Božje Snježne.

In one of the most beautiful parts of Zagorje stands a Baroque pearl of sacral architecture, the shrine of Our Lady of the Snow.



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MARIJE SNJEŽNE
Župni ured Belec
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Belec

Majka Božja Snježna



Belec se, s obližnjim Loborom, nalazi se u jednom od najljepših dijelova Zagorja za kojeg poznati prirodoslovac i putopisac Dragutin Hirc 1905., iako piše znanstveno djelo, koristi epitete poput *milovidno, vilinsko, čarno*. Hodajući tim dijelom Ivanščice Hirc je uzviknuo: *Lijepa si mi premila moja domovina Hrvatska*. A gledati lijepe pejzaže i diviti im se najbolja je zahvalna molitva Bogu.



Sve je počelo kada je Elizabeta Keglević, udovica Jurja Erdödyja u mjestu zvanom Kostanjevec 1674. u kasnogotičkom stilu sagradila crkvu kao svoju zadužbinu.

Po zapisu sačuvanom u spomenici belečke župe, djelu neumornog kroničara tog vremena Vjekoslava Noršića, to prvo zdanje bilo je loše izvedeno tako da urušavanje nisu spriječili ni neprestani popravci. Na mjestu porušene crkve konačno je od 1739. do 1741. sagrađena solidna crkva zaslugom župnika Pavla Kuneka. Njegovom sposobnošću da u taj projekt uključi ugledne i moćne donatore, postala je ova crkva najpoznatiji spomenik baroka u cijeloj Hrvatskoj. Anonimni pisac 1758. ostavio nam je rukopisni opis crkve sačuvan u Arhivu Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti.

Neobično nepravilni tlocrt svetišta i pobočnih kapela upućuje na korištenje starih zidina kasnogotičke kapele. Crkva svojom jednostavnošću izvana ne odaje da je riječ o reprezentativnom zdanju. Tek cintor s ugaonim baroknim tornjićima daje naslutiti da Majka Božja Snježna ide u red važnih i glasovitih prošteništa. Ali, ako je po vanjštini prvi dojam skroman, unutrašnjost se otvara u punoj raskoši: tu nas osupnu Atlanti, Heraklo, Samson u lavljoj koži, pa četiri visoke korintske kolumne, polukolumne, pilastrí, kartuše – a sredinom dominira kip Majke Božje Snježne okružen zlatnim zrakama i anđelima. Sa strane su kipovi Sv. Tri Kralja i kralja sv. Stjepana. Na stijenama s lijeve i desne strane oltara stoje anđeli s grbovima Baltasara Bedekovića Komorskog i žene

mu Rozalije Somogy, o čijem je trošku 1743. oltar podignut. Najljepšim dijelom toga oltara smatra se najviši plan s Presvetim Trojstvom, sv. Helenom i sv. Rozalijom, uz neizostavne anđele.

Ljepotom ne zaostaje ni pobočni oltar posvećen sv. Josipu. Na velikim volutama nalaze se apostoli sv. Matija i sv. Ivan. Desni pobočni oltar posvećen je sv. Barbari, a nešto skromniji od tih raskošnih baroknih oltara su oltar sv. Ružarije i oltar svetog Stjepana Prvomučenika. Crkvu je posvetio biskup Stjepan Putz 12. kolovoza 1750.

Među mnogim veličanstvenim detaljima ovog svetišta ističe se propovjedaonica za koju poznati povjesničar umjetnosti Artur Schneider kaže da može stati "uz bok najljepšoj njemačkoj propovjedaonici u Wilheringu (izvedena gotovo u isto vrijeme), a možda je i nadmašuje". Ograđena je reljefima sa scenom plesa oko zlatnog teleta, snom patrijarha Jakova i drugim starozavjetnim motivima. Živo obojena ograda pjevališta predočuje nam Drvo spoznaje kojem dodatnu teološku priču izriču



svojom prisutnošću Blažena Djevica Marija, Adam i Eva s anđelima. Kipovi su izrađeni u drvetu s bogatom pozlatom. Sve to, uz raskošne stropne freske, među kojima se posebno ističu one u kapelici sv. Stjepana Prvomučenika, tvori jedinstveni i savršeni sklad. Slikarski dio posla bio je povjeren znamenitom Ivanu Krstitelju Rangeru koji je neumorno oslikavao mnoge pavlinske crkve poput onih u Lepoglavi, Purgí, Svetica-ma... U njegovoj slici sačuvana je i legenda zaslužna za naslov "Marija Snježna": riječ je o Marijinom ukazanju na rimskom brdu Eskvilin koji je usred ljeta pokriven snijegom.

Raspored proštenja

SVIBANJ, NEDJELJA NA DUHOVE

Duhovsko

05. KOLOVOZ

Majka Božja Snježna

04. PROSINAC, SV. BARBARA

HODOČAŠĆE INA-e



Belec

Our Lady of the Snow

Belec, together with the nearby Lobar, is situated in the most beautiful part of Zagorje, which a well-known naturalist and travel writer, Dragutin Hirc, in 1905, although writing an academic work, described using epithets such as *eye-pleasing, fairy-like, magical*. Walking through this part of Ivanščica, Hirc exclaimed, *How beautiful are you, my dearest Croatia, my homeland*. Observing these wonderful landscapes and admiring them is the nicest prayer one can say to God.



Belec is the most beautiful amidst the most beautiful, and Our Lady of Snow is one of the most dazzling pearls of the Baroque period. It all started in 1674 when Elizabeta Keglević, the widow of Juraj Erdödy, built a church in Late Gothic style in a place called Kostanjevec as her legacy. According to a document preserved in the Belec Parish's chronicle, which was the work of a tireless chronicler of that time, Vjekoslav Noršić, this first structure was so poorly built that not even constant reparations could stop its decay. Thanks to Father Pavao Kunek, a new solid church was built at the site of the old one in the period between 1739 and 1741. Father Kunek's ability to attract respectable and powerful donors to the project allowed this church to become the best-known monument of the Baroque period in Croatia. In 1758 an anonymous writer left us a description of the church, which is kept at the Archives of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Unusually irregular layout of the sanctuary and the side chapels suggests that the old walls of the Late Gothic predecessor were used for the new church's foundations. Judging on its simple exterior, one could hardly say that this is a representative building. Only its atrium with Baroque turrets in its corners hints that Our Lady of the Snow belongs to a line of important and famous shrines. But even if our outside impression is modest, the church's interior opens up in its full splendor: here we stand in awe before Atlases, Heracles, Samson dressed in lion skins, then there are four tall Corinthian columns, half-columns, pilasters, cartouches, while the middle is dominated by the statue of Our Lady of Snow surrounded by golden rays and angels. To the side are the statues of the Magi and St. Stephen the King. On the walls to the left and to the right of the altar there are angels bearing coats of arms of Baltasar Bedeković Komorski and his wife Rozalija Somogy who sponsored the building of the altar in 1743. The most beautiful part of the altar is its top plane with the Holy Trinity, St. Helena and St. Rosalia as well as the inescapable angels.



The side altar dedicated to St. Joseph does not fall behind in its beauty. Tall volutes carry the statues of apostles St. Mathew and St. John. The right side altar is dedicated to St. Barbara. The altar of St. Rosary and the altar of St. Stephen the Martyr are somewhat more modest in style. Bishop Stjepan Putz consecrated the church on August 12, 1750.

The church's pulpit stands out among many magnificent details of this shrine. Artur Schneider, a well-known art historian, said that it could stand "next to the most beautiful German pulpit in Wilhering (built around the same time), and might even surpass it." Surrounding it are reliefs depicting a dance around the golden calf, Patriarch Jacob's dream, and other motifs from the Old Testament. A colorful presbytery brings an image of the Tree of Knowledge whose theological message is only enhanced by the presence of the Blessed Virgin as well as Adam and Eve with the angels. The statues are made of wood and covered in gold. All of this, together with luxurious frescos on the ceiling, among which the ones in the chapel of St. Stephen the Martyr are particularly beautiful, makes a unique and perfectly harmonious composition. Painting task was given to the renowned Ivan Krstitelj Ranger who tirelessly painted many Paulist churches such as the ones in Lepoglava, Purga, Svetice... His paintings keep the memory of the legend responsible for the title "Mary of Snow": this is Mary's apparition on a Rome's Esquiline Hill, which was covered in snow in the middle of summer.



Schedule of Feasts

IN MAY, ON PENTECOST SUNDAY
Pentecost
 AUGUST 5
Feast of Our Lady of the Snow
 DECEMBER 4, ST. BARBARA'S
Pilgrimage of the Croatian Oil Company



NE PROPUSTITE



Lobar / Belec

Mjesta velikih bitki i udara meteorita

Okolica Lobora i Belca, uz svoja prošteništa, nude jedinstvenu mješavinu povijesti, tradicije i rekreacije. A Marija Bistrica i njene atrakcije su na dohvata ruke.

Places of Great Battles and Meteorite Strikes

Lead Lobar and Belec, and their shrines and feasts, offer a unique mix of history, tradition, and leisure. And Marija Bistrica and its attractions are within reach.

**ZNAMENITOSTI
ATTRACTIONS****Konjščina**

Stari utvrđeni grad nastao potkraj srednjeg vijeka dobio je ime po obitelji Konjski. Grad je danas s vanjske strane obnovljen i zaštićen, a u tijeku je njegova unutarnja obnova. Upravo se ovdje 1545. odigrala povijesna bitka između Turaka i hrvatske vojske koju je predvodio Nikola Šubić Zrinski. Na spomen te bitke svake se godine održava Sajam pri Starom gradu, posvećen starim običajima i zanatima, uz prikazivanje života srednjeg vijeka i bitku vitezova.

This old fortified town from the period of the Late Middle Ages owes its name to the Konjski family. The town's walls have been renewed and awarded the status of a historical monument, while the renovations of its interior are still underway. This was the place where in 1545 a historic battle took place between the Ottoman Turks and the Croatian army led by Nikola Šubić Zrinski. In the memory of the battle every year Old Town's Fair takes place; the fair is dedicated to old customs and trades and it depicts scenes from the Middle Ages as well as organizes a jousting tournament.

Hrašćina

Pad meteorita kod Hrašćine prvi je dokumentirani pad nekog meteorita u svijetu. Dogodio se 26. svibnja 1751., kada se na vedrom poslijepodnevnom nebu na istoku pojavila velika vatrena

DON'T MISS



kugla. Meteorit težak preko 40 kilograma, najvećim dijelom saždan od legura željeza i nikla, pao je u selo Domovec, a njegovi ostaci čuvaju se danas u Prirodoslovnim muzejima u Beču i Zagrebu. U kuriji Belošević u Hrašćini, poznatom okupljalištu esperantista, od 1995. se održavaju književni „Susreti meteorita”. A meteorite fall at Hrašćina is the first ever recorded meteorite fall in the world. It happened on May 26, 1751 when a huge fireball appeared in the clear afternoon sky. Over forty kilograms in weight, mostly made of alloys of iron and nickel, the meteorite fell on the village of Domovec and its remains are kept at museums of natural science in Vienna and Zagreb. Since 1995 at Belošević Manor in Hrašćina Literary Meteorite Meetings take place every year. The manor is also a well-known meeting place of the Esperantist.

**TOPLICE
THERMAL BATHS AND SPAS****Sutinske toplice**

Potječu iz 18. stoljeća, kada su bile posjed grofa Sermagea. Otvorene od svibnja do rujna, s tri otvorena bazena i restoranom koji može primiti 200 gostiju.

Sutinske Toplice dates back to the 18th century, when the spa was part of Count Sermage's estate. Open from May to September, with three open-air swimming



pools and a restaurant seating 200 persons. Veliki Komor bb, Mače
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 467 105

**SPORT I REKREACIJA
SPORTS AND RECREATION****Konjički klub Budinščina
Budinščina Equestrian Club**

Klub smješten na starom obiteljskom imanju nudi školu jahanja za početnike, jahanje u ograđenom prostoru, terensko jahanje u netaknutoj prirodi i terapijsko jahanje za osobe s invalidnošću. U podrumu imanja otvorena je kušaonica vina „Tri breze”, a u vlasništvu kluba je i staja te pansion za konje.

Located on an old family estate, the club offers riding lessons for beginners, riding in an indoor arena, outdoor riding experience of an untouched nature, as well as therapeutic riding for the disabled. In the estate's basement hosts a wine tasting facility called Tri Breze, and the club also owns a stable for seven horses and a horse pension Kraljevec Gornji 5
MOB.: +385 (0) 92 1116 352
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GASTRONOMIJA, SMJEŠTAJ, AGROTURIZAM GASTRONOMY, ACCOMMODATION, AGRITOURISM

Zalogajnica Pod Gorom

Eatery Pod Gorom

Zagrebačka 14, Lobar

TEL.: +385 (0) 49 430 630

Restoran Purga

Restaurant Purga™

Grančarska 45b, Zlatar

Bistrica

TEL.: +385 (0) 49 461 949

Restoran Bolji život

Restaurant Bolji život

Jertovec 194a, Konjščina

MOB.: +385 (0) 98 460 499

Vínotočje Ilčić

Ilčić Winery

Šipki b.b., Vinipotok, Lobar

TEL.: +385 (0) 49 467 105

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Vinarija Vinski vrh

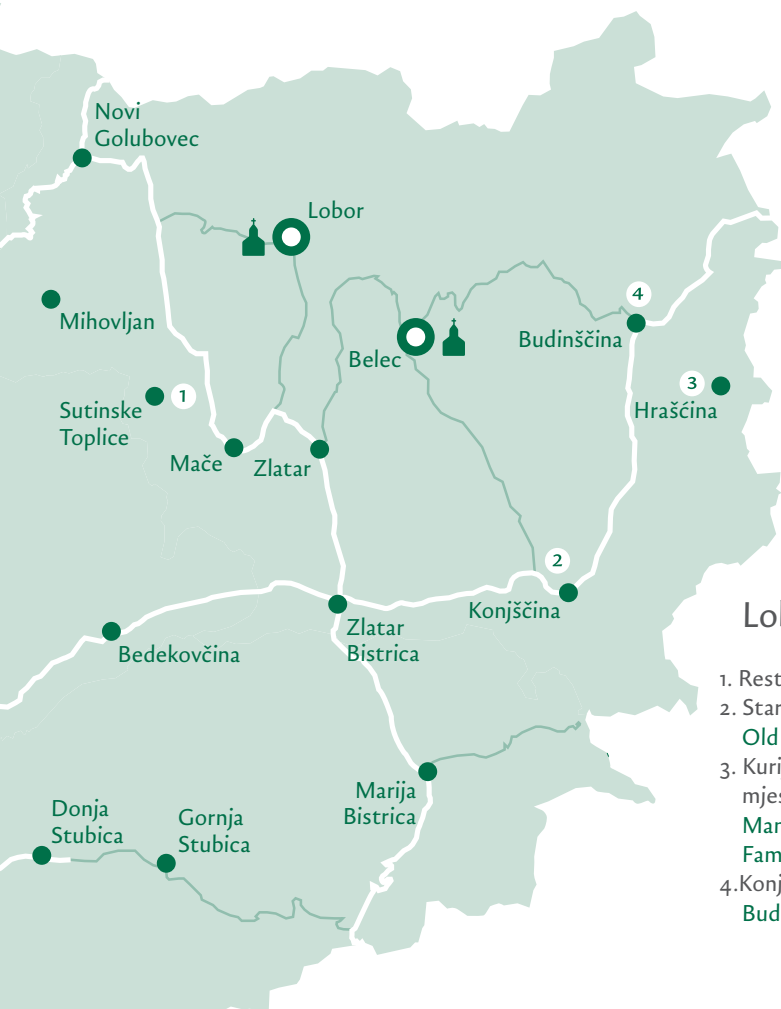
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Gorjaki 56, Hrašćina

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www.vinarijavinskivr.com



Lobar / Belec

1. Restoran Sutinske Toplice
2. Stari utvrđeni grad – Konjski Old Fortified Town – Konjski
3. Kurija pl. obitelji Belošević i mjesto pada meteorita Manor of the Noble Belošević Family and Meteorite Fall Site
4. Konjički klub Budinščina Budinščina Equestrian Club





Trški vrh

Kip Majke Božje donesen iz Svete zemlje postao je predmet štovanja i zavjeta u krapinskom kraju, a Trški vrh – hrvatski Jeruzalem.

Brought from the Holy Land, the statue of the Blessed Virgin became the object of worship and devotion in the Krapina region, while its home, Trški Vrh, grew to be Croatian Jerusalem.



CRKVA MAJKE BOŽJE JERUZALEMSKE
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Majka Božja Jeruzalemska

Među najpoznatija prošteništa u Zagorju ubraja se Trški Vrh i crkva Majke Božje Jeruzalemske. Pripada krapinskoj župi koja je najstarija župa Zagorskog arhiđakonata, a postojala je već 1193. Povijest samog prošteništa nalazimo već 1768. u knjizi *Zercalo Marianszko*.



Po zapisanoj predaji, kipić Majke Božje donio je iz Svete zemlje 1669. brat franjevac Joakim Balagović i darovao svom bratu Nikoli koji je živio uza sam put na Trškom Vrh. Kada je nesretnom Nikoli izgorjela kuća, u pepelu su našli neoštećen kip. Nikola ga je potom smjestio u šuplje orahovo deblo nedaleko kuće gdje je otpočelo prvo vjerničko štovanje toga kipa. Kipić je nepoznati kradljivac odnio u župu Taborsko, ali ubrzo je vraćen kao predmet još većeg štovanja.

Pravo čašćenje kipa počinje za pošasti kuge 1743. kada su se stanovnici Krapine zavjetovali Majci Božjoj Jeruzalemskoj da ih poštedi. Uslišani u toj prošnji, ispunili su svoje zavjete. Općina Krapina donijela je zaključak po kojemu se od Duhovnog stola u Zagrebu traži dopuštenje za izgradnju zavjetne kapele u čast Majci Božjoj Jeruzalemskoj. U srpnju 1750. župnik Nikola Gorup blagoslovio je kamen temeljac i vodio izgradnju. Za razliku od belečke crkve, koja je tada već bila blagoslovljena, a gradile su je bogate plemićke obitelji, sav rad na gradnji trškogrške crkve obavljen je isključivo darovima vjernika. Nad glavnim ulazom u crkvu latinskim je jezikom zapisano kako su ovu crkvu započeli graditi milodarima vjernika 1750., a dovršili je 1761. za vrijeme župnika Nikole Gorupa. Godine 1762. crkvu je posvetio (kao i belečku) zagrebački kanonik i beogradski biskup Stjepan Puc. Kako je zapisao fra Paškal Cvekan, otada puk ovo brdo zove Jeruzalem. Glavni oltar izradio je gradački kipar Filip Jakob Straub i postavljen je 1759. Kip Majke Božje Jeruzalemske obložen



je srebrom, a rezbareni okvir vrhunsko je djelo Straubove radionice. 1756. napravljen je oltar Svetoga Križa, rad rogatečkog kipara Antuna Mersija koji je izradio i oltar Svetih Četrnaest pomoćnika. Isti majstor napravio je 1760. oltar sv. Ivana Nepomuka 1760. i propovjedaonicu. Gradnja cintora dovršena je 1773. I ovdje su arkade otvorene prema crkvi i služe u svrhu ispovijedanja i zaštite hodočasnika od ne vremena. Na uglovima cintora podignute su i male kule dok je na sjevernoj strani podignuta manja kurija.



Tlocrt je izrazito bogato razveden u duhu kasnog baroka. U niše su smješteni bočni oltari. S lijeve strane, nasuprot sakristije podignuta je 1759. još jedna kapela u čast Mariji; Majci Božjoj Škapularskoj. Iako skromnija od belečke, u duhu baroka i ova je zavjetna kapelica urešena je prizorima iz Marijinog života s dominantnim prizorom uznesenja, okružena velikim starozavjetnim ženama poput Judite i Suzane, uz neizostavni grijeh praroditelja kao dio priče o povijesti spasenja. Podatke o slikaru Antunu Lechingeru koji je oslikao crkvu zapisao je poznati zaljubljenik u Hrvatsko zagorje, Gjuro Szabo. Dragocjen su inventar i barokne orgulje s pjevalištem koje rese anđeli iz 1763. Izradio ih je majstor Antun Römer i ubrajaju se među najljepše u Hrvatskoj.

Iako je uspon od Krapine težak, tako da su Trški vrh neki zvali i Teški vrh, isplati se uzverati križnim putem do ovog hrvatskog Jeruzalema, nahraniti duh i osjetiti još uvijek prisutnu kulturu nekadašnjih hodočašćenja.



Our Lady of Jerusalem

Trški Vrh and the Church of Our Lady of Jerusalem are among the best-known shrines in Zagorje. The church is part of Krapina Parish, which is the oldest parish in the Archdeaconry of Zagorje, and it existed already in 1193. The history of the shrine is first recorded in 1768 in *Zercalo Marianszko* (The Marian Mirror).

According to the written tradition, a Franciscan monk named Joakim Balagović brought Our Lady's statue from the Holy Land in 1669 as a gift for his brother Nikola who lived just by the road at Trški Vrh. When the unfortunate Nikola's house caught fire and burned to the ground, the statue was found untouched in the ashes. Nikola then put it in the hollow walnut tree near his house and that's where the first worshipping of the statue began. An unknown thief took the statue to Taborsko Parish, but soon it was given back as an object of even greater adoration.

The real worshipping of the statue began during the plague of 1743 when the people of Krapina prayed to Our Lady of Jerusalem for their salvation. She answered their prayers and they fulfilled their vow to build her a church. Krapina Municipality passed a decision in which they ask the Spiritual Court of Zagreb Archdiocese to allow them to build a votive church in honor of Our Lady of Jerusalem. In July 1750 Father Nikola Gorup blessed the foundations and started the construction. Unlike the church in Belec, which by that time was already consecrated and whose construction enjoyed sponsorship of rich noble families, all the work on the church in Trški Vrh was funded from donations of the parishioners. Above the main entrance in the church there is an inscription in Latin saying that the construction began in 1750 thanks to the parishioners' generous contributions. The church was finished in 1761 at the time of Nikola Gorup's service as the parish priest.



In 1762 the Canon of Zagreb and the Bishop of Belgrade Stjepan Pucz consecrated the church. As Father Paškal Cvekan wrote, the folk have ever since called this hill Jerusalem.

The sculptor Filip Jakob Straub from Gradac built the main altar, which was installed in 1759. The statue of Our Lady of Jerusalem is lined with silver and its carved frame is the fine work of Master Straub's workshop. In 1756 the altar of the Holy Cross was built. It is the work of the sculptor Antun Mersi from Rogatec who also built the altar of the Holy Fourteen Helpers. In 1760 the same master built the altar of St. John of Nepomuk and the pulpit. The atrium was finished in 1773. Here too the arcades are opening toward the church and are used during confessions and for the protection of pilgrims from bad weather. At the edges of the atrium there are small turrets, while on its northern side there stands a small manor house.

The layout of the church is rich and developed in accordance to the spirit of the Late Baroque. Side altars are located in its niches. On the left side, opposite to the sacristy, in 1759 another chapel was built in honor of Mary, Our Lady of the Cape. Although more modest than the church in Belec, this votive chapel is also decorated with scenes from Mary's life, standard in the Baroque period. Among these, the scene of Mary's assumption occupies the most prominent place; women from the Old Testament, Judith and Susana, stand by the Blessed Virgin, and there is of course the scene of our foreparents' sin as part of the story of the history of salvation. Gjuro Szabo, a well-known aficionado of Hrvatsko Zagorje, left us a note on Antun Lechinger who made the paintings in the church.

A Baroque organ with the choir decorated with angels built in 1763 makes an important part of liturgical furnishings. The organ was built by master Antun Römer and is considered one of the most beautiful in Croatia. Even though the climb from Krapina is

demanding, so much so that Trški Vrh was called by some Teški Vrh, which could be roughly translated as a difficult peak, it is worth climbing up along the way of the cross to this Croatian Jerusalem, invigorate one's spirit and feel the culture of pilgrims of past times that is still very much present.



Raspored proštenja

SCHEDULE OF FEASTS

SVIBANJ MAY

NA DUHOVE – CIJELA REGIJA
Duhovsko
IN MAY, ON PENTECOST,
CELEBRATED BY THE
WHOLE REGION
Pentecost

LIPANJ JUNE

PRVI TJEDAN LIPNJA –
CIJELA REGIJA
Vozačašće
FIRST WEEK IN JUNE,
CELEBRATED BY THE
WHOLE REGION
Drivers' Feast

SRPANJ JULY

PRVA NEDJELJA SRPNJA – SVE
ŽUPE KRAPINSKOG DEKANATA
Dekanatsko
FIRST SUNDAY IN JULY,
CELEBRATED BY THE PARISHES
OF THE DEANERY OF KRAPINA
Feast of the Deanery

PRVE NEDJELJE PO GOSPI KAR-
MELSKOJ U SRPNJU – VINICA I
ŽUPE STUBIČKOG KRAJA
Karmelsko
FIRST SUNDAY OF OUR LADY OF
CARMEL IN JULY, CELEBRATED
BY VINICA PARISH AND THE
PARISHES OF STUBICA REGION
Carmelite Feast

KOLOVOZ AUGUST

PRVE NEDJELJE PO BOŽJEM
LICU U KOLOVOZU – ŽUPE
STUBIČKOG KRAJA
Boželično
FIRST SUNDAY OF GOD'S FACE
IN AUGUST, CELEBRATED BY
PARISHES OF STUBICA REGION
**Feast of the
Transfiguration
of Our Lord – God's Face**

PRVE NEDJELJE PO DANU
SV. BARTOLA U KOLOVOZU –
MIHOVLJAN, RADOBOJ,
M. BISTRICA I LAZ
Bartolovsko

FIRST SUNDAY OF THE DAY OF
ST. BARTHOLOMEW IN AUGUST,
CELEBRATED BY MIHOVLJAN,
RABOJ, MARIJA BISTRICA, AND
LAZ PARISHES
Feast of St. Bartholomew

RUJAN SEPTEMBRE

PRVE NEDJELJE PO MALOJ GOSPI
U RUJNU – G. JESENJE
Malomešno
FIRST SUNDAY AFTER THE
NATIVITY OF THE BLESSED
VIRGIN MARY IN SEPTEMBER,
CELEBRATED BY GORNJE
JESENJE PARISH
Feast of Nativity

LISTOPAD OCTOBER

ZADNJE NEDJELJE U LISTOPADU
– CIJELA REGIJA
Zahvalnica
LAST SUNDAY IN OCTOBER,
CELEBRATED BY THE
WHOLE REGION
Thanksgiving Feast



NE PROPUSTITE



Od prvog čovjeka do Ilirskog preporoda i dalje

Krapina, kao sjedište županije, u neposrednoj blizini Trškog vrha, jedno je od mjesta koje pruža puno razloga za produženi boravak i česte povratke.

From First Man to Illyrian Movement and Beyond

In the immediate vicinity of Trški Vrh, Krapina, being a county's center, is one of the places offering many reasons for extended stay and frequent return.

VJERSKE ZNAMENITOSTI RELIGIOUS SITES

Franjevački samostan i crkva sv. Katarine Franciscan Monastery and St. Katherine's Church

Na mjestu gdje se danas nalazi crkva sv. Katarine i franjevački samostan nekad je postojala kapela sv. Katarine i ubožnica za siromašne župljane. Nova crkva izgrađena je 1657., a uz nju je podignut i franjevački samostan. Život franjevaca ostavio je neizbrisiv trag u povijesti i današnjem životu Krapine. Osim duhovne djelatnosti bavili su se ljekarništvom i njegovanjem bolesnika. U samostanu postoji zbirka sakralne umjetnosti i knjižnica utemeljena 1650., bogata rijetkim naslovima.

At the place of present day's St. Katherine's Church and the Franciscan monastery once stood a chapel dedicated to St. Katherine and a poorhouse for the needy parishioners. The new church was built in 1657 and the Franciscan monastery was founded next to it. The life of Franciscans left an indelible trace in history and life of Krapina. Besides their spiritual work they ran a pharmacy and cared for the ill. The monastery is home to a rare collection of sacral art while its library, founded in 1650, boasts with some very exceptional titles.

DON'T MISS

DVORCI I MUZEJI CASTLES AND MUSEUMS

Muzej Ljudevita Gaja Ljudevit Gaj Museum

Otvoren 1966. u rodnoj kući velikog hrvatskog preporoditelja. Izložen je namještaj iz njegova vremena, portreti Gaja i njegove obitelji, njegovih rukopisa, tiskanih tekstova, knjiga i brošura te novina i časopisa koje je uređivao i izdavao.

Opened in 1966 in the birthplace of this champion of Croatian National Revival. The museum's permanent display offers furniture from Ljudevit Gaj's times, portraits of Gaj and his family, his manuscripts, printed texts, books and brochures as well as newspapers and magazines he edited and published.

Gajeva 14, Krapina
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 370 810
FAX.: +385 (0) 49 370 821

Muzej krapinskih neandertalaca Krapina Neanderthal Museum

Jedan od najmodernijih i najsofisticiranijih muzeja svijeta, bogat najnovijim tehnološkim dostignućima uz brojne vizualne i inezonane, približava nam uistinu fascinantni svijet neandertalaca, ali i vrijeme samog početka svijeta. Muzej se nalazi na lokalitetu Hušnjakovo, uz najpoznatije svjetsko nalazište neandertalskog čovjeka. Sam lokalitet zaštićen je kao prvi paleontološki spomenik prirode u Hrvatskoj.

As one of the most advanced and sophisticated museums in the world, equipped with the newest technological achievements offering various visual and other sensations, it not only brings us closer to a truly fascinating world of the Neanderthal man, but also to the time when the world was just at its beginning. The museum is located at Hušnjakovo Brdo, right next to the best-known Neanderthal site. The locality is protected as the first paleontological monument in Croatia.

Šetalište Vilibalda Sluge bb, Krapina
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 371 491
FAX.: +385 (0) 49 374 951
www.mhz.hr

Dvorac Gjalski Gjalski Castle

Hrvatski književnik Ksaver Šandor Đalski rođen je i umro na ovom drevnom imanju, koje je bilo u posjedu njegove obitelji od ranog 19. stoljeća. Danas prostore dvorca krase ekskluzivni hotel restoran prožet zagorskim mirom i atmosferom davnina.

Ksaver Šandor Gjalski, a well-known Croatian writer, was born and died at this ancient estate, which was in his family's possession since the early 19th century. Today the castle is home to an exclusive hotel-restaurant filled with the calm spirit of Hrvatsko Zagorje and antiquity. Gredice 7, Zabok
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 201 000
www.dvorac-gjalski.hr

NE PROPUSTITE / DON'T MISS



Dvorac Sveti Križ Začretje Sveti Križ Začretje Castle

Nastao na izmaku baroka, građen u nekoliko etapa tijekom 18. stoljeća, ovaj je prvorazredni spomenik smješten usred mjesta Sveti Križ Začretje, glavnim pročeljem okrenut prema dolini rijeke Krapine i zagorskoj magistrali, kao kakva svečana kulisa.

Built at the end of the Baroque period, developed in several stages throughout the 18th century, this first-class monument sits in the middle of Sveti Križ Začretje and with its façade opens onto the Krapina valley and Zagorje highway like some kind of a festive coulisse.

MOB.: +385 (0) 98 1711 118
mfloegel@pharma.hr

The place has been known for its thermal natural water ever since the Roman period (aqua vivae), and in the mid-19th century the first hospital building was built which set the grounds for the modern health resort. Four thermal springs are characterized by calcium, magnesium and hydrocarbon. Hotel Villa Magdalena, the first luxury four-star small hotel in Zagorje, and Hotel Aquae Vivae, with plenty of facilities such as swimming pools, saunas and sports fields stand out among the resort's accommodation capacities.

Antuna Mihanovića 2, Krapinske Toplice
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 202 202
www.krapinsketoplice.com

TOPLICE THERMAL BATHS AND SPAS

Krapinske Toplice

Mjesto je poznato po prirodnoj ljekovitoj vodi još iz rimskog doba (aquaе vivae), a sredinom 19. stoljeća izgrađena je prva zgrada bolnice i time postavljen temelj modernog lječilišta. Četiri izvora hipertermalne vode karakteriziraju kalcij, mangan i hidrokarbonat. Među smještajnim kapacitetima ističu se hotel Villa Magdalena, prvi ekskluzivni mali hotel kategorije četiri zvjezdice u Zagorju, i hotel Aquae Vivae bogat sadržajima poput bazena, sauna i sportskih terena.



GASTRONOMIJA, SMJEŠTAJ, AGROTURIZAM GASTRONOMY, ACCOMMODATION, AGRITOURISM

Restoran Preša Restaurant Preša

Tkalci bb,
49000 Krapina
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 372 664

Restoran-pansion Pod starim krovovima Restaurant and Pension House Pod starim krovovima

Trg Ljudevita Gaja 15,
49000 Krapina
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 370 536

Hotel Aquae Vivae*** Krapinske Toplice TEL.: +385 (49) 202 202 www.aquae-vivae.hr

Hotel Villa Magdalena **** Krapinske Toplice TEL.: +385 (49) 233 333 www.villa-magdalena.net

Neandertal pub Ul. Vilibalda Sluge bb, Hušnjakovo TEL.: +385 (0) 49 370 066 www.neandertalpub.com

Restoran Dunav Restaurant Dunav I. k. Sakcinskog, Sv. Križ Začretje TEL.: +385 (0) 49 587 587 zadruga@pzzacretje.hr

Turističko selo Vuglec Breg Vuglec Breg Tourist Village Škarićevo 151, Lepajci TEL.: +385 (0) 49 345 015 MOB: +385 (0) 98 797 398 www.vuglec-breg.hr

Klet Gorica Winery and Restaurant Gorica Bregi Radobojski 1A, Radoboj TEL.: +385 (0) 49 349 712 MOB: +385 (0) 98 1641 818 www.zagorje-online.hr/ kletgorica

Trški Vrh

1. Hotel Aquae Vivae
2. Hotel Villa Magdalena
3. Franjevački samostan i crkva sv. Katarine
Franciscan Monastery and St. Katherine's Church

4. Dvorac Gjalski
Gjalski Castle
5. Dvorac Sveti Križ Začretje
Sveti Križ Začretje Castle
6. Muzej krapinskih neandertalaca
Krapina Neanderthal Museum

7. Muzej Ljudevita Gaja
Ljudevit Gaj Museum





Vinagora

Predivan pogled na zagorske brege i duhovno utočište u jednom od najljepših graditeljskih pothvata baroka.

A beautiful view of Zagorje hills and a spiritual sanctuary at one of the most beautiful feats of the Baroque period.



CRKVA POHODA BLAŽENE
DJEVICE MARIJE
Župni ured Vinagora
Vinagora 4
49 218 Pregrada
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 343 012

Pohod Blažene Djevice Marije

Za svaki zagorski kraj nađe se ljudi koji kažu da je taj i taj najljepši, no ovaj pregradski, gdje se zapadno od Pregrade uvrh brijega smjestila Vinagora, moguće je ipak najljepši. Tako piše Anđela Horvat dok se pred njom otvara nezaboravni pogled prema plavetnim lancima planina na horizontu. Pa nastavlja: upravo ovdje uvrh brda, na koti 404 ostvaren je najambiciozniji pothvat ovog kraja u doba baroka.



Jednobrodna je to crkva kojoj se s dvije strane prilazi stubama. Poligonalnog je tlocrta koji zajedno s pobočnim kapelama ima oblik križa. Uz glavno pročelje uzdiže se toranj koji je u gornjem dijelu oktogonalan. Kako je na vrhu bilo malo prostora i cintor se stisnuo uza samu crkvu urešen cilindričnim kulama koje spajaju arkade s dvije kapele. Izvana kao da je obrambena utvrda, dok unutarnja strana arkada svojim "slikovnim pismom" dočarava čudesne događaje Marijinih uslišanja i zaštite, izrađene nevještom amaterskom rukom.

Na ovom je mjestu postojalo starije marijansko svetište još u 16. stoljeću, a spominje se kao kapela župe Desinić 1639. Od nje je sačuvan mali oltar iz 1652. koji je dopremljen iz Krapine. Postojeća crkva sagrađena je 1708., posvećena 1713., a župa postaje tek 1799. Posvetio ju je senjski biskup Adam Ratkaj čiji se portret čuva u župskoj kuriji. Glavni oltar je iz druge polovice 18. stoljeća i bogato je urešen baroknim kipovima. Najvrednijim se ipak može smatrati gotički kip Majke Božje s malim Isusom nastao oko 1500. Uza stijenu s trijumfalnim lukom smještena su dva kasnobarokna oltara: Sviju svetih i Sveta Tri kralja (oko 1830.) s klasicističkim motivima. U desnoj pobočnoj kapeli nalazi se barokni oltar sv. Valentina, a u lijevoj Pre-svetoga Trojstva iz 1779. Propovjedaonica s klasicističkim girlandama je iz 1805.

Od inventara sačuvan je barokni sakristijski ormar, mobilijar, svećeničko ruho, barokni



svijećnjaci, procesna Majka Božja, kip uskrslog Krista (također iz baroknog vremena) te lijepi primjeri kovanog umijeća (krovni križ, kvake, ključevi...).

Na kraju hodočašćenja putevima pet marijanskih svetišta dopustimo si sliku pet prstiju milosne Marijine desne ruke: od Marije Bistrice, Belca, Lobra i Trškog Vrhla do Vinagore. Kao da je cijelo Hrvatsko zagorje na tom dlanu. A Vinagora, ako se i doima kao mali prst, prst je svetog dlana najvjernije odvetnice, ili još točnije: majčinske ruke.



Raspored proštenja

TRI NEDJELJE OKO VELIKE GOSPE

Na Uskrsni ponedjeljak

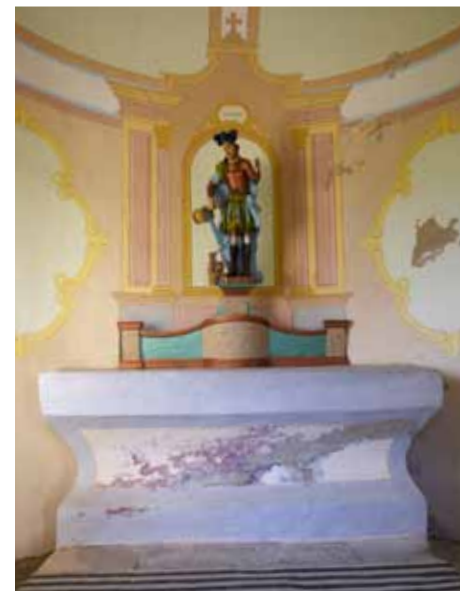
Prva Nedjelja u srpnju

RUJAN

Nedjelja iza imena Marijinog

ZADNJA NEDJELJA U LISTOPADU

Zahvalnica



Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary

There's always someone who says this or that part of Zagorje is the most beautiful, but this piece of land around Pregrada, where to the west at the top of the hill sits Vinagora, is possibly truly the most beautiful of all. That's what Anđela Horvat wrote as an unforgettable view onto the horizon lined with bluish mountains opened before her. And she went on, right here, at the top of this hill, at mark 404, is where the most ambitious endeavor of this region in the Baroque times was accomplished.



This endeavor is a single-nave church that can be approached by stairs from two sides. It is polygonal in shape and with the side chapels it forms a cross. Alongside the main façade raises a tower, whose upper part is octagonal in shape. As towards the top there was very little space, the atrium and its cylindrical turrets whose arches connect to the two chapels are also pressed close against the church. From the outside it more looks like a defensive fort, while the inside of the arches with its "pictograms" calls forth miraculous events of Mary's answers and protection, made by an unskilled amateur hand.

There was an older Marian shrine here already in the 16th century, and it is mentioned in 1639 as a chapel belonging to Desinić Parish. The only thing remaining of that chapel is a small altar from 1652 that was brought here from Krapina. The existing church was built in 1708 and consecrated in 1713, while it became the parish church only in 1799. It was consecrated by Adam Ratkaj, the Bishop of Senj, whose portrait is kept in the parish house. The main altar from the second half of the 18th century is richly decorated with statues in the Baroque style. The most valuable is perhaps the Gothic statue of the Blessed Virgin with the baby Jesus made around 1500. The two altars from the Late Baroque period built into the wall are decorated with a triumphant arch and dedicated to All Saints and the Magi. The altars were built around 1830 and they exhibit some Classicist motifs. In the right side chapel there is the altar of St. Valentine built in the

Baroque style, while the left chapel houses the altar of the Holy Trinity from 1779. The pulpit with Classicist garlands can be dated to 1805. A sacristy cabinet in the Baroque style, a lectern, priest's vestments, a Baroque candelabrum, the processional statue of Our Lady, the statue of the resurrected Christ (also from the Baroque period), as well as several fine examples of wrought iron artifacts (roof cross, doorknobs, keys...) are just some of the liturgical furnishings that have survived until today.

At the end of our pilgrimage to five Marian shrines of Zagorje, let us imagine five fingers on Mary's merciful right hand: from Marija Bistrica, Belec, Lobar and Trški Vrh, to Vinagora. As if the whole of Hrvatsko Zagorje is nested in her palm. And Vinagora, even if it may appear like the little finger, still is a finger on the holy hand of the most faithful advocate, or more precisely: of the mother's hand.



Schedule of Feasts

TRI NEDJELJE OKO VELIKE GOSPE

Easter Monday

First Sunday in July

SEPTEMBER

Feast of the Holy Name of Mary

LAST SUNDAY OF OCTOBER

Thanksgiving Feast



NE PROPUSTITE



Između dvoraca i čudotvorne vode
U vječnoj, izjednačenoj utrci za najljepši dio prelijepog Zagorja, i ovaj kraj ima svoje jake adute. Pogledajte i posjetite!

Amidst Castles and Healing Waters
In an eternal, neck-and-neck race for the most beautiful part of gorgeous Zagorje, this region too has a couple of aces up its sleeve. Come and see for yourself!



VJERSKE ZNAMENITOSTI RELIGIOUS SITES

Kapela Sv. Leonarda St. Leonard's Chapel

Nalazi se na jednom od vrhova Kunagore. Tu se vode zavjetne procesije na drugu nedjelju poslije Uskrsa za dobar urod, a druge nedjelje u listopadu zahvalna procesija za uspješnu ljetinu. Located on one of Kunagora's hills, it is a place where votive processions for good crops pass on the second Sunday of Easter, while on the second Sunday in October believers gather here to say thank you for a successful harvest.

Lenartove stube Lenart's Steps

Povezuju Pregradu s Pregrada Vrhima i kapelicom sv. Lenarta. Ukupna duljina šetnice je 380 metara, a sastoji se od 436 drvenih stuba povezanih pješčanim podestima. Zahvaljujući ekološkoj rasvjeti, šetnica je vrlo pogodna i za noćno pješčačenje.

Lenart's Steps connect Pregrada to Pregrada Vrsi and St. Leonard's Chapel. With the length 380 meters, this walkway consists of 436 wooden steps with sanded landings. Thanks to nature-friendly lightning, the walkway is more than suitable for a night stroll.

DON'T MISS



DVORCI, MUZEJI, GALERIJE CASTLES, MUSEUMS, GALLERIES

DESINIĆ Veliki Tabor

Spomenik nulte kategorije kojeg je UNESCO uvrstio u kulturnu baštinu čovječanstva, jedan od najbolje sačuvanih kasnosrednjovjekovnih i renesansnih utvrđenih gradova kontinentalne Hrvatske. Gradila ga je plemićka obitelj Rattkay tijekom 16. stoljeća, a ostao je u njihovom posjedu sve do 1793. Uz dvorac Veliki Tabor veže se legenda o prelijepoj Veroniki, čija obitelj potječe iz desiničkog kraja, a koju je zbog ljubavi s Fridrihom Celjskim dao ubiti Herman Celjski. This zero-category monument included in the UNESCO's world heritage list is one of the best-preserved late medieval and renaissance fortified towns in continental Croatia. The noble Rattkay family built it in the 16th century and it remained in their possession until 1793. Velik Tabor is known for the legend of beautiful Veronika, whose family comes from the Desinić region, and whom Herman Celjski killed because of her romance with Fridrih Celjski.

TEL.: +385 (0) 49 343 963
www.mhz.hr

Dvorac Gorica | Gorica Castle

Najbliži samom centru Pregrade, smješten na cesti prema Plemenščini. Građen je



krajem 16. stoljeća kada Keglevići napuštaju utvrdu Kostel. Closest to the very center of Pregrada, on the road to Plemenščina, this castle was built at the end of the 16th century when the Keglević family leaves Kostel.

VALENTINOVO

Hotel Baština – Heritage Dvorac Bežanec
Najveći barokno-klasicistički dvorac u ovom dijelu Hrvatskog zagorja nalazi se u naselju Valentinovo, na brežuljku s kojeg puca pogled na pitoresknu Kostelsku dolinu. Hotel prima goste uz prethodnu najavu. The largest Baroque-Classical castle in this part of Hrvatsko Zagorje stands in the village of Valentinovo, on a hill from which a view opens onto a picturesque Kostelska Valley. Hotel offers accommodation, subject to prior reservation.

Pregrada
TEL.: +385 49 376-800
www.bezanec.hr

PREGRADA

Muzej Grada Pregrade „Dr. Zlatko Dragutin Tudjina”
Dr. Zlatko Dragutin Tudjina – Pregrada Town Museum

Stalni postav muzeja čine tri zbirke: Numizmatika, Rudarstvo i Ljekarnička zbirka Thierry, posvećena farmaceutu Adolfu Alfonsu Thierryju, poznatom po svojim mastima i balzamicima.

NE PROPUSTITE



The museum's permanent display consists of three collections: Coins Collection, Mining Collection, and Thierry Pharmacy Collection dedicated to a well-known pharmacist Adolf Alfons Thierry, famous for his ointments and balms.

Trg Gospe kunagorske 3
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 376 122
www.mhz.hr

Kostelgrad

Smješten sjeverno od Pregrade u sastavu Kunagore nad okukom rječice Kosteljine koju prati povijesna cesta prema Sloveniji. Kostelgrad is located to the north of Pregrada, on one of the hills of Kunagora, above the Kosteljina River's bend that follows the historic road to Slovenia.

KUMROVEC

**Muzej Staro selo
Staro Selo Museum**

Etno-selo Kumrovec je tradicijski uređen prostor koji posjetiteljima dočarava autentičan izgled zagorskog sela s početka 20. stoljeća. Smješteno je u idiličnom krajoliku doline rijeke Sutle između impozantne Cesargradske i Kunšperk gore, prostoru koji je svojom ljepotom inspirirao i autora hrvatske himne Antuna Mihanovića. Tu je, među ostalima, i zadržno imanje obitelji Broz i rodna kuća Josipa Broza Tita koja obnovljena stoji u središtu sela i sadrži etnografski i povijesni postav.



Kumrovec Ethno Village is a traditionally arranged space offering its visitors an authentic glimpse of a Zagorje village from the beginning of the 20th century. Set in an idyllic landscape of the Sutla valley spreading between breathtaking Cesargradska and Kunšperk mountains, this is an area whose beauty inspired Antun Mihanović to write the national anthem of Croatia. Part of the village, among other things, is the Broz family farm as well as the house in which Josip Broz Tito was born. Tito's house stands in the center of the village and is home to an ethnographic and historical collection.

TEL.: +385 (0) 49 225 830
www.mhz.hr

KLANJEC

**Galerija Antuna Augustinčića
Antun Augustinčić Gallery**

Galerija je zasnovana 1970., kada je Antun Augustinčić (1900. - 1979.) – zagrebački i pariški đak, jedan od naših najznačajnijih kipara i nezaobilaznih predstavnika hrvatske moderne umjetnosti – darovao svom rodnom Klanjcu vlastiti skulptorski opus, nastao tijekom 50 godina stvaranja. Osim muzejske, Galerija razvija i izdavačku i izlagačku djelatnost, postajući svojevrsni muzej skulpture.

The gallery was founded in 1970 when Antun Augustinčić (1900 - 1979), who studied at Zagreb and Paris art academies and is considered one of the most important Croatian sculptors and most prominent members of modern art

DON'T MISS



in Croatia, donated a collection of sculptures that were made during fifty years of his artistic career to his hometown of Klanjec. Besides museum activities, the gallery also engages in publishing and organizes exhibitions, and can thus be considered a kind of museum of sculptures.

Trg A. Mihanovića 10
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 550 343
www.mhz.hr

ZAGORSKA SELA

**Dvorac Miljana
Miljana Castle**

Ako bismo tražili naj slikovitiji dvorac u Hrvatskom zagorju, to bi, bez dvojbe, bio dvorac stare plemićke obitelji Rattkaj. Nalazi se nedaleko od Desinića, na brežuljku u blizini Sutle, desetak kilometara sjeverno od Kumrovcu. If we were to search for the most picturesque castle of Hrvatsko Zagorje, without a doubt, this castle built by the old noble family Rattkaj would make the top of our list. It is located near Desinić, on a hill in the vicinity of the Sutla River, some ten kilometers north of Kumrovec.

TEL.: +385 (0) 91 3777 501

**TOPLICE
THERMAL BATHS AND SPAS**

TUHELJSKE TOPLICE

Terme Tuhelj***

Smještene na samom izvoru termalne vode i ljekovitog blata, okružene zelenilom netaknute prirode zagorskih brežuljaka, Terme Tuhelj nude bogatu turističko-ugostiteljsku ponudu za aktivan odmor ili opuštanje duha i tijela u izvornoj prirodi. Najveći kompleks bazena i sauna u Hrvatskoj, centar njege i ljepote... cijeli jedan Vodeni planet tik do Zemlje. Ponudu dodatno obogaćuje barokni dvorac Mihanović s restoranom i vinotekom, te niz drugih atraktivnih ugostiteljskih sadržaja. Located at the very spring of thermal water and healing mud, surrounded by untouched nature of Zagorje hills, Terme Tuhelj is an ideal place for an active vacation or relaxation of one's body and spirit in a surrounding of intact nature. It is a largest complex of swimming pools and saunas in Croatia, a wellness and beauty center... in a word, a water planet so close to the earth. Mihanović Castle from the Baroque period with its restaurant and winery only enriches the spa's offer, as well as a number of other attractive restaurants and other establishments.

Ljudevita Gaja 4

TEL.: +385 (0) 49 203 000
www.terme-tuhelj.hr

GASTRONOMIJA, SMJEŠTAJ, AGROTURIZAM GASTRONOMY, ACCOMMODATION, AGRITOURISM

Vinotočje Pod Taborom Winery Pod Taborom

Hum Košnički 13/1, Desinić
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 343 516
MOB.: +385 (0) 91 2251 983
www.podtaborom.hr

Vinotočje Hajduk Winery Hajduk

Gaber 38, Desinić
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 343 373
MOB.: +385 (0) 91 3433 737

Restoran Grof Ratkaj Restaurant Grof Ratkaj

Trg Sv. Jurja 3, Desinić
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 343 255

Seoski turizam Grešna gorica Agritourism Grešna gorica

Taborgradska 3, Desinić
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 343 001
MOB.: +385 (0) 91 3430 011
www.gresna-gorica.com

Seoski turizam Trsek Agritourism Trsek

Trnovec Desinički 23
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 343 464
MOB.: +385 (0) 98 1837 330
www.trsek.hr

Gradska kavana Gradska kavana Café

Trg Gospe Kunagorske,
Pregrada
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 377 438

Vinogradarstvo Zdolc Winery Zdolc

Klenice 17, Pregrada
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 376 -181
MOB.: +385 (0) 98 250 012
robert.zdolc@zg.t-com.hr

Pansion i restoran Zelenjak Zelenjak Restaurant and Pension House

Kumrovec
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 550 747
www.zelenjak.com

Pansion i restoran Stara vura Stara vura Restaurant and Pension House

Josipa Broza Tita 13, Kumrovec
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 553 137
www.staravura-kumrovec.hr

Restoran Iva Restaurant Iva

Hum na Sutli 160
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 341 245
josip.kunstek@inet.hr

Humska klet Restaurant Humska klet

Hum na Sutli
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 340 182
www.humskaklet.com

Bodren

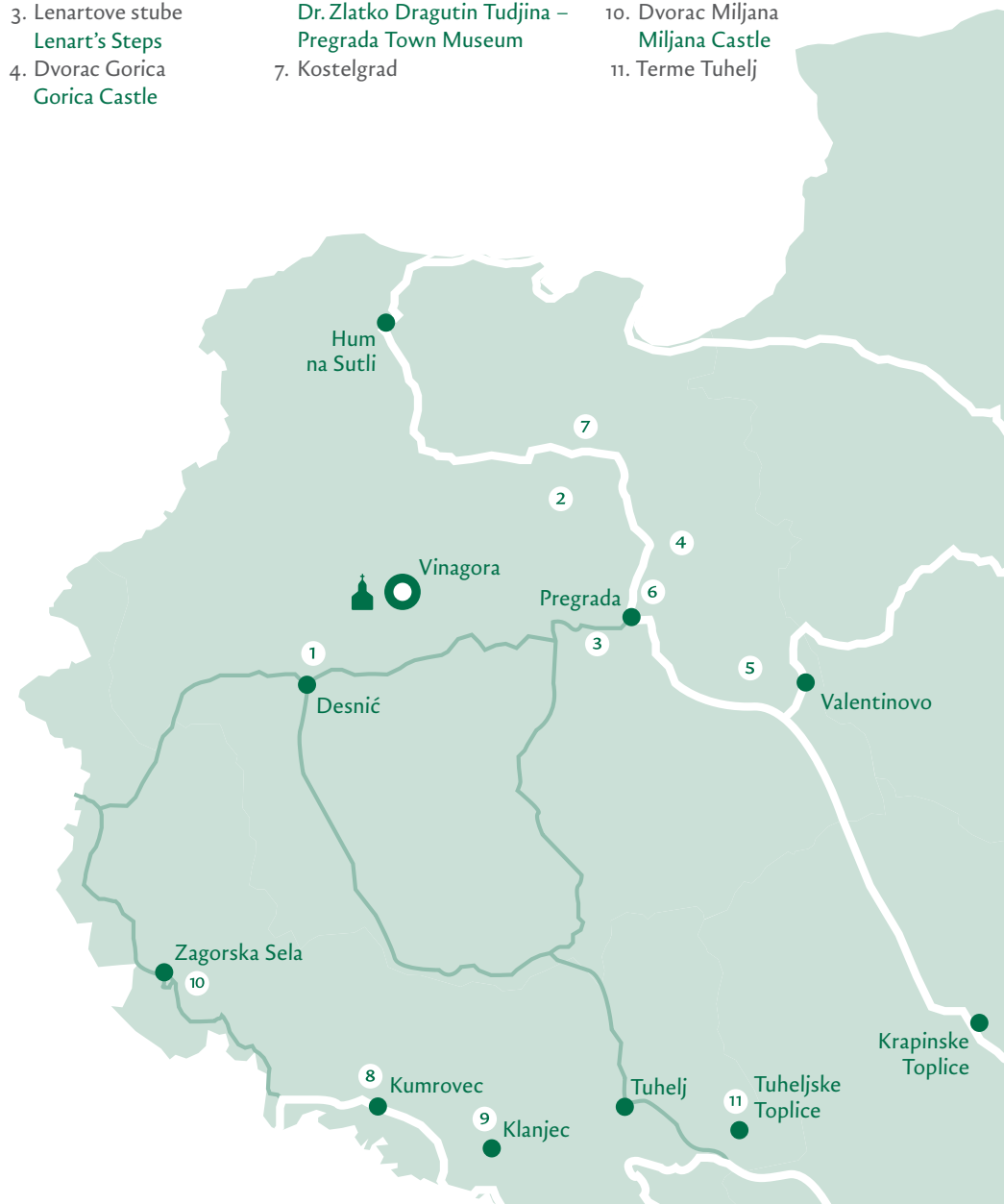
Winery Bodren
Rusnica 64, Hum na Sutli
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 340 466
MOB.: +385 (0) 98 378 688
www.bodren.hr

Restoran Tabor Restaurant Tabor

Lupinjak bb, Hum na Sutli
TEL.: +385 (0) 49 347 474
tabor.d.o.o@kr.htnet.hr

Vinagora

1. Dvor Veliki Tabor
Veliki Tabor Castle
2. Kapela Sv. Leonarda
St. Leonard's Chapel
3. Lenartove stube
Lenart's Steps
4. Dvorac Gorica
Gorica Castle
5. Hotel Baština –
Heritage Dvorac Bežanec
6. Muzej Grada Pregrade
„Dr. Zlatko Dragutin Tudjina”
Pregrada Town Museum
7. Kostelgrad
8. Muzej Staro selo
Staro Selo Museum
9. Galerija Antuna Augustinčića
Antun Augustinčić Gallery
10. Dvorac Miljana
Miljana Castle
11. Terme Tuhelj





Ostale crkve
i kapele
posvećene
Majci Božjoj
Other Churches and
Chapels dedicated
to Our Lady





Predivni perivoj Marijin

Da je Zagorje, kako nadahnuto kaže dr. Adalbert Rebić, uistinu predivni perivoj Marijin, svjedoči i veliki broj crkava i kapelica posvećenih Mariji, razasutih po cijelom kraju.

Maria's Enchanting Gardens

A great number of churches and chapels dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, sprinkled all over the region, testifies to the fact, as Dr. Adalbert Rebić inspiredly put it, that Zagorje truly is Mary's beautiful garden.

1 Dobri Zdenci: Kapela Kraljice Mira

Dobri Zdenci: Chapel of Our Lady of Peace

Na putu od Gornje Stubice prema Mariji Bistrici, nakon nekoliko uzastopnih serpentina, spušta-mo se u Dobre Zdence. Za vrijeme Drugoga svjetskog rata, ovdje je sagrađena skromna ali lijepa kapela posvećena Kraljici mira. Ona je mo-litva, uobličena ratne 1942., u sakralno zdanje koje priziva mir.

Following the road from Gornja Stubica to Marija Bistrica, after several serpentine, we descend to Dobri Zdenci. A modest but beautiful chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Peace was built here during the Second World War. The chapel is in fact a prayer that in the war year of 1942 took shape of a sacral building calling for peace.

2 Dubovec: Kapela Marije Snježne

Dubovec: Chapel of Our Lady of the Snow

Ova kapela nalazi se na vrhu brijega gdje je nekoć postojala drvena kapela. Na zaglavnom kamenu još se može pročitati godina izgrad-nje. Nju je dala podići Katarina Domjanić. Kip Bogorodice na središnjem oltaru je iz 1490. This chapel sits on top of a hill where once stood a wooden chapel. Its keystone still bears the year of its construction. The chapel was built on order of Katarina Domjanić. The statue of the Blessed Virgin at the central altar dates to 1490.

3 Klanjec: Župna crkva Navještenja BDM

Parish Church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Uz franjevački samostan, izgrađena je jedno-brodna crkva Navještenja Blažene Djevice Ma-rije križnog tlocrta. Uz pročelje crkve uzdiže se visoki zvonik. Crkvu je sagrađio 1640. Žigmund Erdödy, cesargradski gospodar i ban Hrvatske koji u crkvi ima svoju grobnicu. Posvetio ju je biskup Petar Petretić 1655. Crkva je temeljito preuređena 1721. pa danas u njoj stoji čak 9 baroknih oltara. Uz oltarnu sliku navještenja Blažene Djevice Marije, vrijedno je spomenuti klupe s intarzijama, srebrno raspelo i ormar iz 18. stoljeća. Samostan ima vrijednu knjižnicu i uređenu zbirku sakralne umjetnosti.

The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary is a single-nave church with a cross-shaped layout built next to a Franciscan monastery. There's a tall belfry rising alongside the main façade. The church was built in 1640 by Žigmund Erdödy, the master of Cesargrad and the Duke

of Croatia who was later buried in the church. Bishop Petar Petretić consecrated the church in 1655 and it was remodeled in 1721 so now it has no less than nine Baroque altars. Besides the altar paintings depicting the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the pews with intarsias, a silver crucifix and a cabinet from the 18th century definitely deserve our attention. The monastery owns a very valuable library and a collection of sacral paintings and statues.

4 Klupci: Kapela sv. Marije

Klupci: St. Mary's Chapel

Pomalo izvan glavnih putova, između Krapin-skih toplica i Svetog Križa Začretja, na mjestu ranije drvene kapele, sagrađena je 1708. da-našnja kapela koja ima iz tog vremena i glavni oltar posvećen Majci Božjoj. Pobočni oltari posvećeni su sv. Ivanu Evanđelistu i sv. Leonar-du. Za ovu kapelu Gjuro Szabo je zapisao da je jedina sačuvala zvona s kajkavskim natpisima, dok su sva ostala završila u ljevaonicama za topove u Prvom svjetskom ratu.

Somewhat outside the main routes, between Krapinske Toplice and Sveti Križ Začretje, at the place where once its wooden predecessor stood, the chapel we know today was built in 1708. Its main altar dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary dates back to this time. Side altars are dedicated to St. John the Evangelist and St. Leonard. Gjuro Szabo wrote that this was the only chapel in which we can still find the bells with inscriptions in kajkavian dialect, while all others ended up in cannon foundries during the First World War.

5 Mače: Župna crkva Bezgrešnog začeca BDM

Mače: Parish Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin

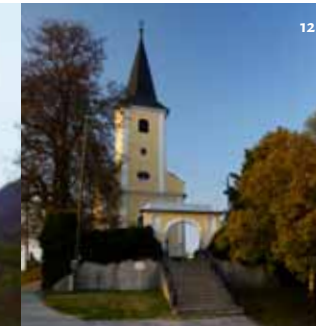
Ova crkva u belečkom dekanatu sagrađena je polovicom 16. stoljeća. Jednobrodno je to gotič-ko zdanje barokizirano u 18. stoljeću. Zidne slike izradio je poznati slikar Ivan Zasche 1861. This church belonging to Belec Deanery was built in the mid-16th century. It is a single-nave Gothic structure that in the 18th century went through a transformation in the Baroque style. Wall paintings from 1861 are the work of a well-known artist Ivan Zasche.

6 Marinci: Kapela Kraljice Mira

Marinci: Chapel of Our Lady Queen of Peace

Kao što je u baroku bilo uobičajeno posvetiti crkvu Mariji Snježnoj, tako je nadbiskup Alojzije Stepinac poticao podizanje kapela Kraljici Mira uoči i za vrijeme Drugoga svjetskog rata. Tako je i 1939. blagoslovio temeljni kamen Kraljici Mira, a 1942. blagoslovio je i dovršenu kapelu. Zbog trošnosti i novih potreba župe u osniva-nju, 1965. utemeljena je nova crkva blagoslovom kardinala Franje Šepera.

Just as in the Baroque period it was customary to dedicate a church to Our Lady of the Snow, before and during the Second World War the archbishop Alojzije Stepinac encouraged building chapels in honor of Our Lady Queen of Peace. In 1939 he blessed the foundations and in 1942 he blessed the finished chapel. Due to its poor state and the needs of the newly founded parish, in 1965 a new church was founded and blessed by cardinal Franjo Šeper.



7 Očura (Gorjani Sutinski): Kapela sv. Jakova Očura (Gorjani Sutinski): St. Jacob's Chapel

Ovu kapelu izdvajamo iako je danas posvećena sv. Jakovu, apostolu i rođaku Marijinom, jer je prvotno bila posvećena Blaženoj Djevici Mariji. Bila je to nekoć jedna od najvećih gotičkih crkava u Hrvatskom zagorju. Prvi put se spominje 1639. U vremenu baroka doživjela je preinake, a za Drugoga svjetskog rata dosta je oštećena. U njoj se i danas posebno časti kasnogotički kip Bogorodice nastao oko 1500. S okolnim zgradama, nekoć je ona posve bila nalik na velika marijanska prošteništa.

Even though today this chapel is dedicated to St. Jacob, an apostle and Mary's cousin, originally it was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. Even today Mary's statue from the Late Gothic period (made around 1500) is particularly worshiped. With its surrounding buildings, this chapel very much resembled other prominent Marian shrines.

8 Oroslavje: Župna crkva Uznesenja BDM Oroslavje: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Nema pouzdanih izvora o crkvi koja je tu stajala u davniini. Za ovu tek znamo da je nastala u 18. stoljeću. Iako je barokna, ima već na samom ulazu klasicističke elemente. Marijin barokni kip s djetetom djelo je domaćeg majstora i smatra se da je dio oltara stare kapele koja je spadala pod župu Presvetog Trojstva iz Donje Stubice.

There are no reliable sources on the history of the church that stood here in the ancient times. Very few records can be found even for

the existing church and we only know that it was built in the 18th century. Even though it belongs to the Baroque style, at its entrance we can notice some Classicist elements. The Baroque statue of Mary with the Child is the work of a local master and is considered to be part of the altar of the old chapel that belonged to the Parish of the Holy Trinity from Donja Stubica.

9 Pregrada: Župna crkva uznesenja BDM – „Zagorska katedrala“

Pregrada: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary – “Zagorje Cathedral”

Marija je posebno štovana upravo u ovoj župi kao “Naša Gospa od Kunagore”. Zbog velebnog zdanja i dva tornja zovu je “Zagorska katedrala”. Ona i jest povezana s katedralom u Zagrebu na poseban način: u nju su prenijete katedralne orgulje s iznimno kvalitetnim zvukom, a i velika oltarna pala Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije. Sadašnja crkva sagrađena je na mjestu stare trošne gotičke građevine koju je posve uništio potres 1786. Nakon toga podignuta je najprije kurija uz pomoć arhiđakona zagorskog Stjepana Putza. Gradnju crkve započeo je župnik Josip Karlo Tuškan. Da se crkva dovrši, osobito se zalagao zagrebački biskup Maksimilijan Vrhovac. Štajerski graditelji stavili su je pod krov 1818.

The Blessed Virgin was worshiped in this parish as Our Lady of Kunagora. Because of its grand structure and two tall towers people call it Zagorje Cathedral. It is in fact in a special way connected to Zagreb

Cathedral: a high-quality organ that once stood in Zagreb Cathedral as well as a large altarpiece depicting the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin was given to the church in Pregrada. Today's church stands at the site of the old Gothic structure that was completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1786. After the earthquake, thanks to Archdeacon of Zagorje Stjepan Putz, first a manor house was built. Father Josip Karlo Tuškan, who served as the parish priest, began the construction of the church. Maksimilijan Vrhovac, the Bishop of Zagreb, showed special interest in seeing the church finished, which happened in 1818 when the builders from Styria constructed its roof.

10 Radoboj: Kapela Gospe Lurdske Radboj: Chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes

Mnogi okrivljuju popularnost Gospe Lurdske što su stara marijanska svetišta izgubila naglo na popularnosti. Čudesna ukazanja iz Francuske brzo su došla do nas. U blizini samog Radoboja tako je 1899. nastala ova mala kapela. Many blame the popularity of Our Lady of Lourdes for the sudden loss of appeal of the old Marian shrines. Miraculous apparitions from France quickly reached our region. That's how this chapel near the village of Radboj came into existence in 1899.

11 Risvica: kapela Majke Božje Snježne Risvica: Chapel of Our Lady of the Snow

Ova kapela uzdiže se nad brijegom iznad Zelenjaka poznatog po spomeniku Antunu Mihanoviću i hrvatskoj himni. Puk je još zove

Majka Božja Risvička. Prvi spomen nalazimo u kanonskim vizitacijama 1639. This chapel rises over the hill above Zelenjak, which is known for the monument built in honor of Antun Mihanović, the father of the Croatian national anthem. The people also call it the Blessed Virgin of Risvica. It was first mentioned in the Visitation of Canons of 1639.

12 Strmec: Kapela BDM

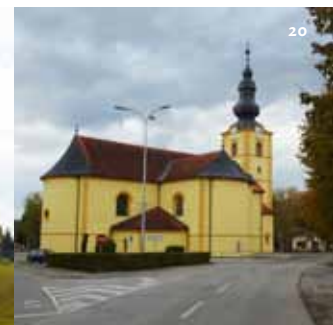
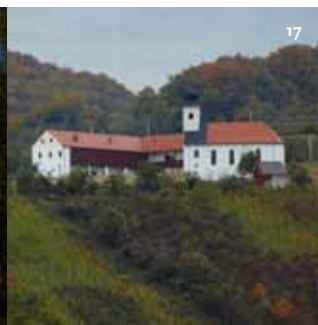
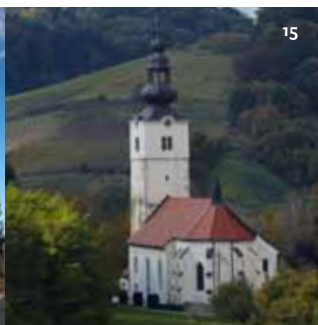
Strmec: Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Ova kasnobarokna kapela nastala je na mjestu stare drvene crkvice koja je tu stajala do 1771. Najvredniji dio je svakako čudotvorni gotički kip Majke Božje Strmečke nastao sredinom 15. stoljeća. Okrunjen je baroknom krunom s upisanom godinom 1754.

This chapel from the Late Baroque period was built at the place of the old wooden church that stood here until 1771. The most valuable part of this church is of course the miraculous Gothic statue of Our Lady of Strmec made in the mid-15th century. On its head the statue wears a Baroque crown on which the year 1754 is inscribed.

13 Taborsko: Župna crkva Uznesenja BDM Taborsko: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin

Spada u red starijih župa. Prvi put spominje se 1334. Postojeća crkva je sagrađena oko 1600. Kasnogotičko je to poligonalno svetište koje je doživjelo barokne preinake. Kasnije dograđene kapele daju joj križni tlocrt. U crkvi su grobnice Ratkaja, Benčića i Vukmanića.



Taborsko is one of the older parishes in the region. It was first mentioned in 1334, while the existing church was built around 1600. This polygonal shrine from the Late Gothic period underwent alterations in the Baroque style. Later chapels were added to it and now the church is cross-shaped in layout. In church there are tombs of Ratkaj, Benčić and Vukmanić.

14 Trgovišće (župa Hraščina): Kapela Majke Božje Žalosne

Trgovišće (Hraščina Parish): Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows

Prvotno je na tom mjestu bio pil iz 1697. oko kojeg je kasnije nastala kapela. Tako pil čini središte glavnog oltara s Marijom koja u naručju drži mrtvog sina. Izgrađena je 1773. Here first stood a pillar from 1697 around which later a chapel was built. Even today this pillar makes the center of the main altar with Mary holding her dead Son in her arms. The chapel was built in 1773.

15 Tuhelj: Župna crkva Uznesenja BDM Tuhelj: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin

Tuheljska župna crkva sagrađena je u gotičkom slogu, ali je kasnije barokizirana. Jednobrodna je to barokno svodena lađa koja završava sa svetištem svodnim kasnogotičkim rebrima izvana poduprta s pet kontrafora. Crkveni je inventar u širokom vremenskom rasponu od 17. do 19. stoljeća. Na vanjskim zidovima crkve u nišama su dva ranosrednjovjekovna kipa. The church of Tuhelj Parish was built in

the Gothic style, but it later underwent alterations in the Baroque style. It is a single-nave church with a Baroque ceiling that ends in a sanctuary with the Late Gothic beams and five buttresses supporting it from the outside. Liturgical installations that can be found in the church date from the 17th to the 19th century. On the outside walls of the church there are niches with two statues from the Early Middle Ages.

16 Veliko Trgovišće: Župna crkva BDM od Sedam žalosti

Veliko Trgovišće: Parish Church of the Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin

Crkva je sagrađena pri preseljenju sjedišta župe iz sela Klanječko Jezero. O svom trošku sagrađili su je župski kolatori obitelji Erdody 1876., a posvetio ju je zagrebački kanonik Tomo Gajdek. U apsidu dominira središnja pala sa Žalosnom Gospom koja drži mrtvog sina. The church was built when the parish moved from the village of Klanječko Jezero. Its building was sponsored by the descendants of the Erdody family in 1876 and it was consecrated by the Dean of Zagreb, Tomo Gajdek. The central altarpiece depicting Our Lady of Sorrows and her dead Son dominates the church's apse.

17 Veternica: Kapela Majke Božje Žalosne Veternica: Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows

Još kao vikar, veliki Marijin štovatelj, pavlin, kasnije i zagrebački biskup pa i banski namjesnik, Martin Borković 1614. podigao je pavlinski kompleks na Veternici. Uz to zdanje sazidana

je 1744. kapela Majke Božje Žalosne. In 1614, when he was still a vicar, a great admirer of Mary, a Paulist priest, and later the Bishop of Zagreb and the Vicegerent, Martin Borković, built the Paulist complex in Veternica. Next to the complex the Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows was constructed in 1744.

18 Vinski Vrh: Kapela Majke Božje Vinski Vrh: Our Lady's Chapel

Ova se kapela, pola sata hoda od Marije Bistrice, uvijek spominje uza svaki govor o povijesti Marije Bistrice kao prasnvetište jer je glavni oltarni kip odnijet upravo iz ove kapele. Po istoimenom selu i brijegu gdje se kapela nalazi, Bogorodicu su prozvali Majka Božja Vinska. Mimo nje prolaze svi proštenjari koji Bistrici prilaze sa sjevera. Prvi put se spominje 1622. kada je to još bilo drveno zdanje. Veliki potres znatno ju je oštetio 1880., nakon čega je temeljito obnovljena. This chapel, only half an hour's walk from Marija Bistrica, is mentioned in every speech on the history of Marija Bistrica as its predecessor because the statue that once stood on its main altar was taken from this chapel to Marija Bistrica. They named the Blessed Virgin Our Lady of Vinski Vrh after the village and the hill on which the chapel stands. Every pilgrim approaching Bistrica from the north has to pass by this chapel. It was first mentioned in 1622, when a wooden structure still stood here. This chapel was largely destroyed in the earthquake of 1880, after which it was completely remodeled.

19 Zaječda: Župna crkva Uznesenja BDM Zaječda: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin

Ide u red starijih župa zagorskog arhidakonata jer se spominje već 1336. Postojeća crkva zasnovana je na kasnogotičkom slogu. Na zvoniku s renesansnim elementima zapisana je godina 1535. As it was first mentioned already in 1336, this makes it one of the oldest parishes of the Archdeaconry of Zagorje. The existing church was built on the earlier Late Gothic foundations. The inscription on the belfry bears the year of 1535.

20 Zlatar: Župna crkva Uznesenja BDM Zlatar: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin

Kao kapelu Blažene Djevice Marije spominje ju Fridrich Celjski, a 1699. spominje se kao župa. Sadašnju crkvu sagrađio je župnik Matija Lončarić 1758. I ova je barokna građevina sazdana na križnom tlocrtu s vertikalom zaobljene apside – pročelje s tornjem i horizontalom križa kojeg tvore bočne kapele. Glavni je oltar (djelo majstora Strauba) remek djelo baroknog drvorezbarstva. Fridrich Celjski mentions it as the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, while a document from 1699 lists it as a parish. Today's church was built by Father Matija Lončarić in 1758. This Baroque structure was also built on the cross-shaped layout where the round apse makes the vertical side of the cross, while the façade with the belfry and the side chapels makes its horizontal side. The main altar (a work of Master Straub) is a masterpiece of Baroque woodcarving.

Crkve i kapele posvećene Majci Božjoj u Krapinsko-zagorskoj županiji

VARAŽDINSKA ŽUPANIJA

1. Marija Bistrica: Majka Božja Bistrička
Marija Bistrica: Our Lady of Bistrica
2. Lohor: Majka Božja Gorska
Lohor: Our Lady of the Hills
3. Belec: Majka Božja Snježna
Belec: Our Lady of the Snow
4. Trški vrh: Majka Božja Jeruzalemska
Trški vrh: Our Lady of Jerusalem
5. Vinagora: Pohod BDM
Vinagora: Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary
6. Dobri Zdenci: Kapela Kraljice Mira
Dobri Zdenci: Chapel of Our Lady of Peace
7. Dubovec: Kapela Marije Snježne
Dubovec: Chapel of Our Lady of the Snow
8. Klanjec: Župna crkva Navještenja BDM
Klanjec: Parish Church of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary
9. Klupci: Kapela sv. Marije
Klupci: St. Mary's Chapel
10. Mače: Župna crkva Bezgrešnog začeća BDM
Mače: Parish Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin
11. Marinci: Kapela Kraljice Mira
Marinci: Chapel of Our Lady Queen of Peace
12. Očura (Gorjani Sutinski): Kapela sv. Jakova
Očura (Gorjani Sutinski): St. Jacob's Chapel
13. Oroslavje: Župna crkva Uznesenja BDM
Oroslavje: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
14. Pregrada: Župna crkva uznesenja BDM
Pregrada: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
15. Radoboj: Kapela Gospe Lurdske
Radboj: Chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes
16. Risvica: kapela Majke Božje Snježne
Risvica: Chapel of Our Lady of the Snow
17. Strmec: Kapela BDM
Strmec: Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary
18. Taborsko: Župna crkva Uznesenja BDM
Taborsko: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin
19. Trgovišće (župa Hrašćina): Kapela Majke Božje Žalosne
Trgovišće (Hrašćina Parish): Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows
20. Tuhelj: Župna crkva Uznesenja BDM
Tuhelj: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin
21. Veliko Trgovišće: Župna crkva BDM od Sedam žalosti
Veliko Trgovišće: Parish Church of the Seven Sorrows of the Blessed Virgin
22. Veternica: Kapela Majke Božje Žalosne
Veternica: Chapel of Our Lady of Sorrows
23. Vinski Vrh: Kapela Majke Božje
Vinski Vrh: Our Lady's Chapel
24. Zajezda: Župna crkva Uznesenja v. d. Marije
Zajezda: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin
25. Zlatar: Župna crkva Uznesenja v. d. Marije
Zlatar: Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin



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