



Embraced by

LONJSKO POLJE
AND WINE STUDDED HILLS





Introduction

The inhabitants of villages along the banks of the Sava River once led different lives, growing traditionally good wines in the vineyards on the vine studded slopes of Moslavačka Gora. Lonjsko Polje was once much more accessible. The villagers walked several kilometers through the marshy field, worked the vineyards and then returned to their lives on the banks of the Sava.

To remind us of life as it was then, a theme trail has been designed, connecting the northern part of Lonjsko Polje with its supporting surroundings, the winegrowing hills and the Sava River.

The theme trail points out to the differences between the past and the present, since most of the trails that used to lead through the marshes no longer exist, bridges over the rivers have succumbed to the test of time, and the main flows have been regulated. Nevertheless, the effluents and the luring spots along the Lonja remain. The trail connects the two areas in a new way, and by retelling the romantic stories of the past, leads to replicas of border guard watchtowers in which the guards spent most of their lives.

The entire area is interlaced with remnants of very different cultures and peoples who inhabited these lands coming into contact and sometimes into conflict within a very complicated historical context. All these peoples, for a longer or shorter while, regarded **Lonjsko Polje and the vine studded hills of Moslavina** as their home.



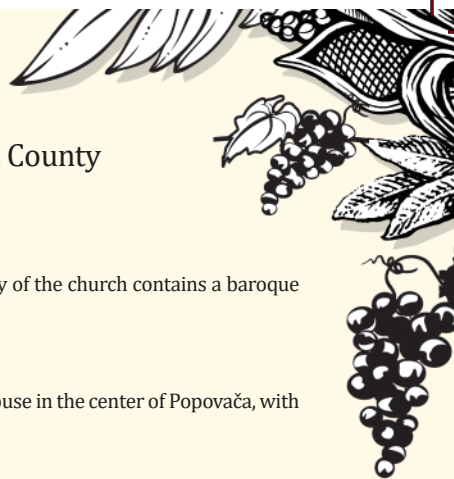
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Legend

Theme Trail through the Sisak-Moslavina County



1 Velika Ludina

The Church of St. Michael the Archangel – the art inventory of the church contains a baroque altar, a master - piece of Franjo Anton Straub.

2 Popovača

“Mali trijem” (Small Porch House) – a traditional wooden house in the center of Popovača, with a yard and an ethno park sprouting beside it.

3 Voloder

The Wine Cellar of the feudal Erdödy family – 250 years old wooden vineyard house with a cellar which was the focus of the expansion of winegrowing and winemaking.

4 Voloder

The cradle of winegrowing in Moslavina – once the seat and cradle of winemaking in Moslavina during the 20th century.

5 Donja Gračnica

The Chapel of Sts. Fabian and Sebastian – the pearl of wooden architecture – legends say it was moved in one piece from Lonjsko polje to Donja Gračnica.

6 Osekovo

“Ciglenice” (Brick Houses) – the most extensively explored of several Roman villas and stopping places found in Moslavina.

7 Osekovo

The Church of St. Anne – “mother of all churches”, the first church to be renovated after the expulsion of Turks and the oldest church in Moslavina.

8 Kutina

The Church of St. Mary of Snow – the most ornate late-baroque pearl among the churches of Moslavina.

9 Kutina

Mate Lovrak Elementary School – the cradle of education of Kutina, over two hundred years old, the first position of the young teacher and children’s author Mato Lovrak.

10 Kutina

The Porch Houses of Kutina – a unique set of five traditional wooden houses in the immediate vicinity of the town center.

11 Kutina

Moslavina Museum – an interesting archeological, ethnological, cultural and historical exhibition located in an 18th-century curia of the Erdödys.



12 Kutina

The Moslavina Museum Gallery – on the land behind the Gallery, once the People's Savings Bank in the center of Kutina, there used to be a fort on the banks of the Kutinica that served to fence off Turks.

13 Kutina

Vinski dvor – the building that was once a prison is now used for the pleasures of wine – a wine collection of Moslavina.

14 Gojlo

The first seat of oil and gas industry – what is left from the cradle of contemporary oil wells in the Moslavina area and the territory of former Yugoslavia.

15 Piljenice

Vaclavek's Mill – want to find out how flour was once made with the use of water? You will learn that out here, in this fairy-tale location – an 18th century water mill.

16 Krapje

A village of traditional architecture holding the seat, reception and the educational center of the Nature Park. The village is also the home to agritourism farms (of the Hudi, Palaić and Rakarić families) as well as a registered ethnological collection.

17 Lonja

A village of rich history, once a parish and today a location with developed rural tourism on the farms of the Nekić, Nikolić and Mulac families. Lonja has preserved the traditional form of fishing as a part of the rich cultural heritage.

18 Mužilovčica

Often dubbed the “village of swallows”, this village offers a splendid view of the Tišina effluent, as well as of one of the most attractive entrances to Lonjsko polje. Mužilovčica is the home to a hospitality facility and an ethnological collection of the Ravlić family.

19 Čigoč

The European Stork Village with the info-center and the educational center of the Nature Park, as well as walking trails “The Posavac Trail” and “Čigoč Triangle”, a registered ethnological collection of the Sučić family and agritourism farms of the Sever and Barić families.

SISAK-MOSLAVINA COUNTY



THEME TRAIL WITHIN
THE SISAK-MOSLAVINA COUNTY





Velika Ludina Church of St. Michael the Archangel

The high altar of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel in Ludina was created in 1761 as the greatest work of Franjo Straub. The old wooden church was already dilapidated when the new and bigger one was erected in new material. Records show that the construction was completed as early as 1746. A description from the time already named the high altar as the most valuable piece of the church inventory, but there is no record of who initiated the construction of the altar nor of who financed the coloring and the gold-plating.

The high altar in Ludina is of considerable size and with numerous effigies. At the time, it was second to none in the Moslavina area. The altar was constructed in three parts: a predella, positioned high, first story and an attic story. The altar-piece dedicated to St. Michael is outshined by very impressive statues of saints, in true size, placed in pairs and complementing each other with their pose and gesture.

The king saints Stephen and Louis stand beside the altar-piece, the outer edges are filled with the effigies of St. John the Baptist and John the Evangelist, while the openings above the aisles hold Zacharias and Joachim. Above the heads of the saints, there is a frieze of a massive architrave and a baldachin arch plated with fringes. Although immense, the architecture of the altar seems open, light and airy and Straub introduced a plastic-shaped curtain with massive decorative folds, previously unseen in Croatian baroque. Historic sources mention organized settlements as early as the 14th century, and records show that 139 Croatian families inhabited the area. The medieval fort of Košutgrad was first mentioned in 1334, but was probably constructed in the 13th century.





Popovača “Mali trijem” (Small Porch House)

The renovated old porch house in the style of traditional wooden architecture of Moslavina is encircled by its original wooden fence and rests in the shade of an old giant linden tree. This is a museum area named after Zorka Sever (1894 – 1973) from Popovača, famous painter, poet, collector and initiator of all cultural events of her time.

The heritage collection containing historic documents, the art of traditional costumes, artifacts, and works of the Moslavina Circle painters gathering in art colonies opened to the public in 2003. The idea was initiated by Ljiljana Kerepčić and Josip Đoni Kovač, the leaders of the Moslavina Circle Visual Arts Society. The Society works through art colonies, nurturing the culture of the area, tradition, customs, and documenting architectural heritage.

Zorka Sever's legacy contains 83 exhibits. It consists of artwork, artifacts, decorative items and an ethnological collection. Apart from collecting original items, Zorka oriented her skills, knowledge and talent as a painter to preserving the motifs from traditional costumes of Moslavina. The ethnological items are the most significant part of the collection since they present valuable elements for the study of Moslavina's cultural heritage. Zorka started collecting as a child, which continued through her youth and escalated during maturity, or more exactly, in 1914 when she got a job as a young teacher in Potok. It was there that she started studying and purchasing valuable items, believing that traditional values would soon disappear. She recorded the names and shapes of handicrafts, artifacts and original pieces made by unknown hands. She spent most of her life in her native town of Popovača.





Voloder

Cooperative or the Erdödy Wine Cellar

In the wine country of Moslavina, every family wanted to have their own vineyard. This was primarily because they wanted to have wine in the house for different occasions, but also for sale. The wine and the vineyards always played a social role, too. People would gather in the vineyards for work, but also for festivals, celebrations and special occasions.



The 1887 chapbook "Danica" noted that "... it is the hills, the precious vineyards that are the greatest pleasures in the life of a Moslavina man. They are his pride and joy. The vineyard is his primary concern and pastime, his favorite, the place he likes the most at all times of a day. It is beautiful when it turns green, beautiful when it bears the sweet grapes...!" The wine cellar in Voloder was built by the Erdödys, probably in the mid 18th century. They abandoned the vineyard around 1880 after it was attacked by the deadly grapevine lice, the phylloxera. In 1913, the Cooperative of Moslavina Winemakers was established gathering the villagers of Voloder and its surroundings. In time, the Cooperative inspired new life into the abandoned vineyards. After World War II, the cellar and the vineyards were taken over by the Peasants Cooperative, and in 1950, the Moslavačko Vinogorje company. The fatal privatization process of the 1990s triggered the failure of the Moslavačko Vinogorje Company in all segments and it was individuals and associations who were trying to save the hundreds of hectares of vineyards through volunteer work and leases.

In the state of bankruptcy, the wine cellar of Voloder was also faced with a glum future and was therefore sold in 2005 to the Šuto family, and later to the Trdenić family who have been successfully managing this highly attractive facility. The appearance of more than a hundred years ago has mainly been preserved, and the view extending to the fruitful Lonjsko Polje at sunset will be one of the most magical moments of the visitors' experience.





Donja Gračenica Chapel of Sts. Fabian and Sebastian



The chapel was erected in 1718 while Ivan Fraturić was the parish priest. It represents a rare preserved example of wooden sacral architecture in Moslavina. In 1964, the chapel was added to the list of cultural monuments and put under the protection of the Conservation Institute from Zagreb. Subsequently, the chapel was completely restored under the guidelines of the Conservation Institute. At that time the statue of Our Lady of Lourdes was acquired.

The chapel was built from oaks brought from Lonjsko polje and covered with shingles. Early in the 19th century, a sacristy holding the inventory was constructed beside the chapel. The sacristy floor is made of 20x20 cm brick tiles. It holds a valuable baroque altar with the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian represented on the altar piece. An

even more valuable piece is the oil painting called Jesus in the Bethlehem Garden. The sacristy once held a painting of St. Nicholas, too, which was transferred from a chapel that used to stand in Lonjsko polje. The painting disappeared in 1970.

There is an interesting folk tale about the mosaic in the Chapel of Sts. Fabian and Sebastian. According to the tale, the plague swept through Moslavina in the early 18th century. Still, the plague left Donja Gračenica untouched, even though all the neighboring villages were affected. To celebrate the disappearance of the plague in 1718, the villagers built one chapel dedicated to Sts. Fabian and Sebastian, protectors against the plague, in Donja Gračenica, and another in Lonjsko polje. The other chapel has disappeared in the swamps of Lonjsko polje.

If you take a boat in early spring or mid summer, go to the center of Lonjsko polje and put your ear against the water; you will hear the toll of the sunken bell echoing across the marshes.

Osekovo

The Roman complex of Ciglenice

There is almost no record of Moslavina in ancient sources, but it had probably been incorporated into the Roman Empire by the beginning of the 2nd century AD. After subduing the Illyrian tribes of Pannonia, Rome built a system of roads with military camps, villas (vilae rusticate), rural and urban settlements. In 1873, the village was mentioned by I. Kukuljević Sakcinski in a discussion "Panonija rimska" (Roman Pannonia), as a possible location of a stopping place called Varianis (the other possible locations were Kraljeva Velika and Kutina) on the Siscia (Sisak) – Mursa (Osijek) highway. The remnants of the above-ground architecture were removed in the mid 20th century when the area was transformed into arable land, and now, every time the land is plowed, various archeological remains resurface. Excavations done between 1996 and 2006 uncovered the foundations of a housing facility (eleven rooms with two semicircular areas with open porches facing south) and a 24-meter long sewer drain. Pieces of mosaics, fragments of murals, parts of marble pillars with capitals all witness to the fact that living standards were high. The items found included pieces of glass containers, exceptional pieces of jewelry: rings, earrings, hairpins and fibulas (clasps), as well as coins depicting emperor Trajan's niece Matidia (1st/2nd century AD), emperor Marcus Aurelius or Commodus (2nd century AD), Caracalla (2nd/3rd centuries), emperor Valerian (3rd century), and emperor Maximinus (3rd century). There was also another, and probably bigger building. The remains of the foundations are less preserved but the building contained a hypocaust, a central heating system of the time (only traces remain). Traditionally, the location is also known as "the old brickyard" and there is a legend of a medieval church which was destroyed by the Turks. The rubble from the church was transferred by a bucket brigade to build a new church, the today's Parish Church of St. Anne.





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Kutina

Church of St. Mary of Snow

After the expulsion of Turks in 1687, Croatian population gradually returned to the area and, with them, immigrants from other countries of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The canonical visitations of 1710 mention walls and a steeple of a destroyed church, which was probably the Church of All Saints referred to in 1364. During restoration work of 2007, previously unexplored foundations were discovered.

The construction of the current church started in 1729, the same year when the shrine was erected, and took 20 years. The high altar was installed in 1746. It is a highly ornate architectural altar with numerous sculptures. The style and type analysis suggests that the author might be sculptor Josip Wienacht. The altar was originally built in wood, like most of the other altars of this Croatian region. It was subsequently marbleized. The two side altars are also very valuable: one dedicated to St. Peter and one to Sorrowful Christ, as well as the two stylistically indigenous baroque confessionals from 1761. The pulpit, master-piece of Franjo Antun Straub, was installed in the same year: It was probably commissioned by the Erdödy counts. In 1765, the pulpit was painted and gold-plated. It is considered to be one of the best pieces of its time to be found in the north-west of Croatia. The angelic trumpeter placed on the lower stairway rail is especially exquisite. His pompous stance and graceful fingers make him an exemplary piece of late-baroque sculpture.

The works of Straub and Wienacht connect this region to the leading trends of Austrian baroque. The walls are almost completely covered in fresco secco technique with interpretations of biblical themes. Author Joseph Görner signed the work himself in 1779 after finishing a stage of the large ceiling composition.



Kutina

Mato Lovrak Elementary School – The Cradle of Education in Kutina

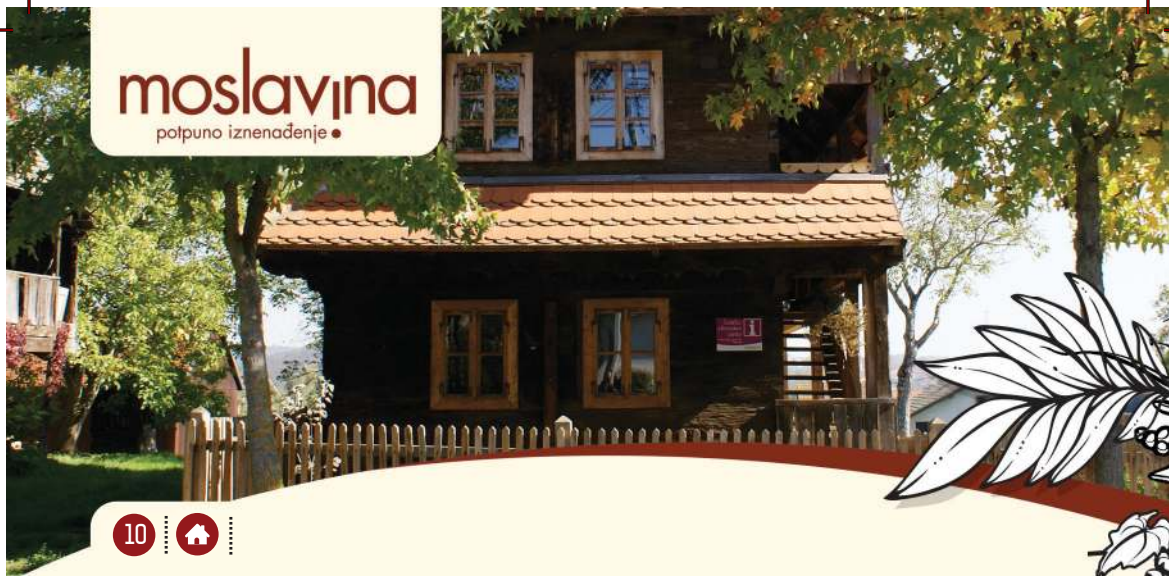


away. Later on, a second building was constructed. The schools on the Church Hill educated many generations of people from Kutina.

Until 1875, the school was attended only by boys. One of them was Dr. Gustav Baron (1847 - 1914), later the Rector of the University of Zagreb and the vicar general of the Zagreb Archdiocese. Gradually, after World War I, middle school classes were organized, too, and the school started operating at elementary and junior high school levels. After World War II, one building served for primary education and the other hosted a junior high school. This was the only school in Kutina until 1964.

One of the many teachers who worked in the Kutina school was the famous Croatian children's author Mato Lovrak (1899 - 1974). He would often stay behind in the classroom, after the children had left, and contemplate on their actions. Once, during his stay in Kutina, he commented pensively: "I am more than sure that the outlines of my books, including "Družba Pere Kvržice" started developing even then, watching the bumps that appeared on the heads of little children from Kutina as results of their mischief."

The oldest school in Kutina is now named after him.



10



Kutina

Traditional architecture of Moslavina

Traditional wooden houses were built from oak beams and planks, typical for regional folk architecture at the turn of the 20th century. This type of house is most often called “trijem” (porch), “čardak”, “hiža” or “iža”. Crkvena Ulica (Church Street) was studded with these beautiful houses, most of which did not survive the test of modernization, although wooden construction is once again



becoming popular. A house is a home, a haunt and a haven. It holds the all-important table with pictures of saints and persons dear to us, it holds memories of times past on the walls, and an earthen hearth, the place where food is prepared and a source of heat. The common room is the place where the entire household spends their day, and where children and the old folk sleep. During construction, it was customary to leave a record of the builders and the year of construction, usually on a beam or in the foundations. Often they would append letters IHS (Jesus Hominum Salvator) on the apex beam, beside the owner's name. Under the first stone (“babak”), people would place a bottle of brandy or a message in a bottle and some change. The walls would usually contain holy water and pictures of saints for well-being, luck and prosperity of the family. During the construction of outbuildings, a horse shoe was placed under the threshold of the barn to bring peace, well being and health to the animals. Once the rafters were installed, people would put up a “cimer”, a branch decorated with crepe paper cut in ribbons, and the builders would get presents – towels or scarves (“peča”), occasionally a traditional skirt (“rubača”), and what the builders liked the most – a bottle of brandy. Once the house was roofed, it was time for a “gliha” – a carpenters feast – a cue for the host to serve food for everybody. It was commonly believed that every house had a tame protective snake to watch over it. The snake lives somewhere under the foundation beam or under the “babak” stone, and if you build a new house on top of an old one, you will definitely find it.





11



Kutina

Moslavina Museum, the old curia of the Erdödys

This former country house of the Erdödy and Steiner counts was built in the mid 18th century and is one of the oldest buildings in Kutina. It is a baroque-style rectangular curia with a small porch above the eastern entrance. The original, baroque appearance of the building was changed during the historicist reconstruction of 1895, noted on the gable, when the curia attained the appearance which has not changed much to this day.

The building was saved from destruction by conversion into a Museum. In discussions on what to do with the building, one of the ideas was to "fill it up with explosives and destroy this vestige of feudalism" instead of investing into its renovation.

In 1960, it was converted into the Revolutionary Museum and Archive, with Slavko Degoricija as the curator. Afterwards, in 1963, the Museum's scope expanded to encompass archeology and ethnology, and in 1972 the gallery department opened.



Today, the Museum is most significant for the archeological findings of various artifacts from three different periods: prehistory, Antiquity and High Middle Ages. The findings all come from the Moslavina area, some parts of Posavina and Western Slavonia. The oldest artifacts date back to 5th millennium BC. Maps, photographs and artwork exhibited in the cultural and historic department represent the economic, political, cultural and religious life of Moslavina and Kutina during 19th and 20th centuries.

The ethnographic collection of the same period testifies to the rich material and spiritual heritage, traditional architecture, and especially to textile handicrafts, economic circumstances, tools and other implements used in rites and feasts.





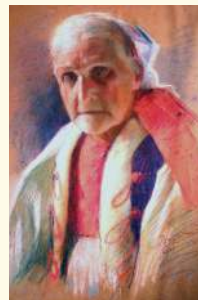
12



Kutina

Gallery of the Moslavina Muesum and Auschovo

This single-story palace built during the late historicism period in the pseudo-style spirit of early 20th-century architecture, belonged to the Ausch family and was once the "Peoples Savings Bank". In 1983, the house was donated to the Museum for a gallery. The most valuable pieces of the permanent exhibit were donated by various artists and the Republican Culture Foundation between 1970 and 1980. The 700 pieces include the works of 20th-century artists such as: **Joso Bužan, Kosta Angeli Radovani, Ferdinand Kulmer, Božidar Jakac, Mersad Berber, Ivo Kalina, Stipe Sikirica, Kruno Bošnjak, Zlatko Kauzlarić Atač...** Most works were donated by painter **Ivan Milat**, and in 1972, the works of **Rudolf Donassy (1919 – 1966)**, the first trained painter from Kutina, were added to the collection. Other famous donors include **Zorka Sever (1894 – 1973)** from Popovača, who is also significant in the context of ethnology of Moslavina, and **Miroslav Šutej (1936 – 2005)** who gained the highest international recognitions in the world of modern arts, and lived and worked in Kutina.



Kutina of the Late Middle Ages – the Auschovo Fort

In the period of immediate Ottoman threat of 15th and 16th centuries, a small fort was erected beside the Kutinica River, constructed of oak trunks and shafts with foundations reinforced by stones and bricks. Research conducted by Ante Glavičić shows that the fort was located 450 meters away from the Gallery. The fort's walls were encircled by a moat 20 meters wide, filled with water from the Kutinica. There are other archeological remains, too, that testify to Kutina's tremendous strategic importance in times of the greatest Ottoman threat. One is Plovdin-grad located at the very end of today's Radić Street on the southern end of the town. Turski Stol is another, situated in the woods beside the swimming pool in the eastern part of the town.





Kutina

“Vinski dvor” (The Wine court)

Envisaged as the focus and the starting point of Kutina and Moslavina’s wine and food offerings, Vinski dvor opened in 2002 as an archive and an exhibition venue suitable for various wine related events. The initiative came from the “Lujko Miklaužić” Winemakers and Fruit Producers Association of Moslavina. Tourists visiting Kutina and its sites regularly spend an evening in Vinski dvor where they can learn about the wines of Moslavina. Every year, on the last weekend of May, the venue hosts the Wine Show, which has been organized in Kutina since 1994. By the number of participants and exhibits, this is one of the largest of such events in Croatia, and the only one featuring indigenous Croatian varietals.

The walls of Vinski dvor are covered in murals with several motifs: painter Predrag Lešić, a native of Kutina, painted the wine god Bacchus and important buildings of Kutina – the symbols of the town, while the motif of Ilovčak, the best known wine hill of the region, is the work of Želimir Šišak. The massive oak wood door, the shelves, lamps, tables and chairs, and the wine display were all done by Siniša Mesarić from Gračenica. Wine related motifs are carved into the massive door, primarily depictions of traditional winemaking techniques, vine leaves and grape bunches. There is also a starling – “the vineyard bird” – that pecks at fruit, especially grapes, and the year 2001 when the door was made and Vinski dvor furnished. Vinski dvor thus became the first significant wine-related facility in Moslavina to be constructed in the 21st century and its design is indicative of the strong will and efforts made to preserve the centuries old tradition and heritage of winegrowing on the fruitful slopes of Moslavačka Gora.





14



Gojlo

Moslavina – The Oil Field of Croatia

Moslavina is the home of Croatian oil industry: from the legend of the Paklenica brook and the 1391 records of the Pauline monastery from Garić, to the first wells of the “petrified oil” on the Plaso Hill nearby Mikleuška, described by Illyrian author Ljudevit Vukotinović in 1855.

Oil laid the foundation of Moslavina’s economy early on. On the 1867 list of 78 members of the “Moslavina-Kutina Economy Branch”, numbers 38 and 39 are Martin Herman and Egid Kornicer, miners from Moslavina. In 1917, the Hungarian Government exercised its right under the Hungarian-Croatian Agreement of 1868 to explore the gas and oil wells in Bujavica, near Lipik.

The oil field Gojlo soon became the symbol of Croatia’s “black gold” boom and the small town turned into a “metropolis” with one of the first movie theatres and all the amenities of the time. Once the oil was exhausted from Gojlo, all the benefits of life in a rich oil town disappeared with it.

In 1938, thanks to the wells on Gojlo, Kutina started developing into an industrial center with soot production, and in 1943 there were already plans for a small fertilizer plant which would use the Gojlo gas. The plans were realized in 1968, but the gas for the inorganic fertilizer plant no longer comes from Gojlo.

Even though Gojlo is no longer an oil site, Moslavina nonetheless continues to live with the traditional miners “Good luck!”, especially in the vicinity of Croatia’s richest oil field of Stružec and the oldest exploited field of Mramor Brdo.





15



Piljenice Vaclavek's Watermill

Constructed two and a half centuries ago, the mill building is believed to rest on the foundations of an old watermill. Its first owner was the Bartolović family, and then it passed on to the Feketa and Beljani families. In 1929 it was purchased by Rudolf Vaclavek Senior; when he moved from Daruvar area to Piljenice with his family of Czech descent.

His son, Rudolf Vaclavek Jr, managed the family business until his death in 1993. His wife Julijana struggled for several years to keep the mill running, but despite her wishes, the mill never worked in the 21st century.

Since 2005 this “monument to the cereal processing” has been under protection of the Ministry of Culture. Its machinery is driven by the power of water transferred through a water turbine, which differs from the traditional watermill wheels, contained in the majority of the water powered mills. At its time, the mill was technologically advanced and produced about a dozen different classes of flour – from grits to the most finely ground flour.

The mill is not operating, but the owner Julijana Vaclavek, despite her age, persists with the idea to make the watermill open to the public and she is always happy to show visitors a part of the history of her family and of this region.





**LONJSKO
POLJE**
Park prirode - Nature Park



16



Krapje

Krapje lies on the left Sava bank, and its name comes from the word 'krap', the local word for carp that used the Sava and its effluents as spawning ground. The Krapje parish was founded in 1789, and today's neoclassical parish church of St. Anthony of Padua was built in 1831. The village had the greatest boom in the second half of the 19th century, which is also evident in the demographic data. Since many villagers owned land on the other Sava bank as well, there used to be a ferry in the village center. The village also had a watermill in the south. Unfortunately, Krapje was ravaged by a fire in 1932 which destroyed a large number of wooden houses. But industrious Posavina farmers built new houses, and today Krapje is an example showing how wood with natural patina became the most recognizable element of the Posavina cultural region, and how it gave the settlements their specific color. Due to the exceptional value of the old wooden houses, in 1990 Krapje was added to the Register of cultural monuments, and during the European Heritage Days in 1995 it was named village of architectural heritage. Unfortunately, as in many other rural areas, many people moved out of the village. Many houses have been abandoned and left to the mercy of time, and therefore the preservation of the cultural heritage became an imperative. Today, the renovated village houses hold the seat of the Lonjsko Polje Nature Park, as well as its reception and the educational center. The number of registered agritourisms is rising, and such farms offer accommodations and high quality Posavina cuisine. One house has been converted into an ethnographic museum. Every year in mid September, Krapje successfully continues the tradition of celebrating European Heritage Days, as an important incentive for revitalization processes in the rural communities of this region.





**LONJSKO
POLJE**
Park prirode - Nature Park



17



Lonja



The first written records on this village state that in this place, in 1538 the nobleman Petar Keglević built a wooden fort "Ustilonja" as an advance guard for the Sisak castle, but soon afterwards the Turks seized and destroyed it. In 1690s, after the Turks were driven out of Slavonia, the Keglević family resettled serfs on their properties, who then proceeded to clear woods and restore the village. In 1789 a wooden chapel was built

in the village, later to become the parish church. The parish church of Holy Ghost, built with bricks and still standing today, was constructed in 1879. In 1839, a famous Croatian priest and author Blaž Modrošić "Lonjanjac" was born in Lonja. The river Lonja reaches the village, but it becomes entangled in the vast marshes, preventing it from flowing directly into the Sava river. Here, as almost nowhere else, you can enjoy the cultural landscape that was typical of many Central European regions up to the end of the 19th century. This landscape was created by the busy Posavina farmers, traditional animal husbandry and flooding. The village of Lonja shows that Posavina inhabitants knew how to turn the marshland into their ally. This secret remains preserved in the Lonjsko polje villages up to today. Traditional occupations in this area were farming, animal husbandry and fishing. Traditional fishing in Lonja remains alive even today. It is not rare to notice fishermen on the Sava river using bučkalo, a special wooden bat, to catch a catfish, or in hidden meanders, setting basket traps. When water remains in shallows after a flooding, Lonja fishermen use a basket, basač, to simply cover the fish and trap them, so they can catch them by hand. Traditional fishing nets are still used here - rajterica, a net attached to poles, or sačmarica, a round throw net. These traditional fishing techniques are a part of the rich cultural heritage of this region.





**LONJSKO
POLJE**
Park prirode • Nature Park

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Mužilovčica

Mužilovčica is a typical Posavina village. When it was built, it rested on the Sava river bank, but due to the changes of the river flow, today it lies by a beautiful backwater whose green water reflects the ancient wooden houses. The village was created in the Military Frontier times in the 18th century, after the Turks were driven out of the region. Due to the many swallows and house martins, it is often called the “swallow village”.



Majority of inhabitants pursue traditional animal husbandry. Mužilovčica holds one of the most beautiful avenues of approach to the Lonjsko polje Nature Park, where visitors are offered a breathtaking wealth of rare animal and plant species. The spacious flood pastures offer the view of indigenous breeds of domestic animals, such as the Turopolje swine and the Posavina horse, accompanied by large numbers of swamp birds (the white and black storks, spoonbills, herons and many others). If you want to see the Croatian Posavina horse up close, start from Mužilovčica towards the Lonjsko polje, go over the embankment and you will see great herds of horses and cows, roaming freely on the pastures. Only on the hottest of days would they seek shelter in the shade at the edge of the forest. These herds hold an enormous significance for the preservation of the biodiversity of the Lonjsko polje, since they play a key role in keeping the grassy vegetation low, which is necessary for preservation of many swamp birds, as well as of numerous other animal and plant species. In case of necessity, the Lonjsko polje is used as a retention zone for large amounts of flood water, that almost regularly flood over from the Sava river in the spring and the fall, and this protects the populated areas from floods. Today, Mužilovčica is a living example how people adapted and coped under difficult conditions of a flood zone, which is almost extinct in the rest of Europe.





**LONJSKO
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Čigoć

A map of Croatia from the year 1673 indicated that the village of Čigoć (Tsigots) used to be located in Lonjsko polje, a kilometer away from its current location. Due to frequent flooding, the houses were built on stilts and covered with thatch or wood shingles. In the 1930s the village had a motor mill, two brickyards and a sawmill. It is interesting to note that this small village had a large craftsmen community: about 20 carpenters, two wheelmakers, two blacksmiths, a cooper, three shoemakers and a tailor. Spacious meadows and pastures have for centuries enabled the villagers to breed indigenous livestock breeds, such as the Posavina horse and the Turopolje swine, while waters around Čigoć abounded with fish (pike, catfish, carp, Prussian carp, bream, etc.).



Due to the exceptionally large number of white storks (*Ciconia ciconia*), in 1994 Čigoć was proclaimed the first "European Stork Village" by the European Nature Heritage Fund – Euronatur. To celebrate that event, every last Saturday in June, the Nature park Management and the villagers organize a traditional folk event that attracts many visitors – the Day of the European Stork Village of Čigoć. The large number of storks in Čigoć is not a coincidence. Approximately 5000 hectares of pasture and bodies of water in the immediate surroundings of the village, as well as the traditional farming, offer the storks an abundance of food. A true symbiosis of man and nature exists in Čigoć. Therefore it is not surprising that in 2003, the European Association for Flowers and the Environment awarded Čigoć the bronze "Entente Florale" plaque for an outstanding atmosphere and environment.



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Category: *****
e-mail: apartman.klet@gmail.com

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Number of beds: 2
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e-mail: mokropolje@mokropolje.net
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www.sobe-kosec.hr
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www.pentagon.hr
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Category: ****

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e-mail: dario.kohek@gmail.com
Number of beds: 13
Category: ****

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Number of beds: 10
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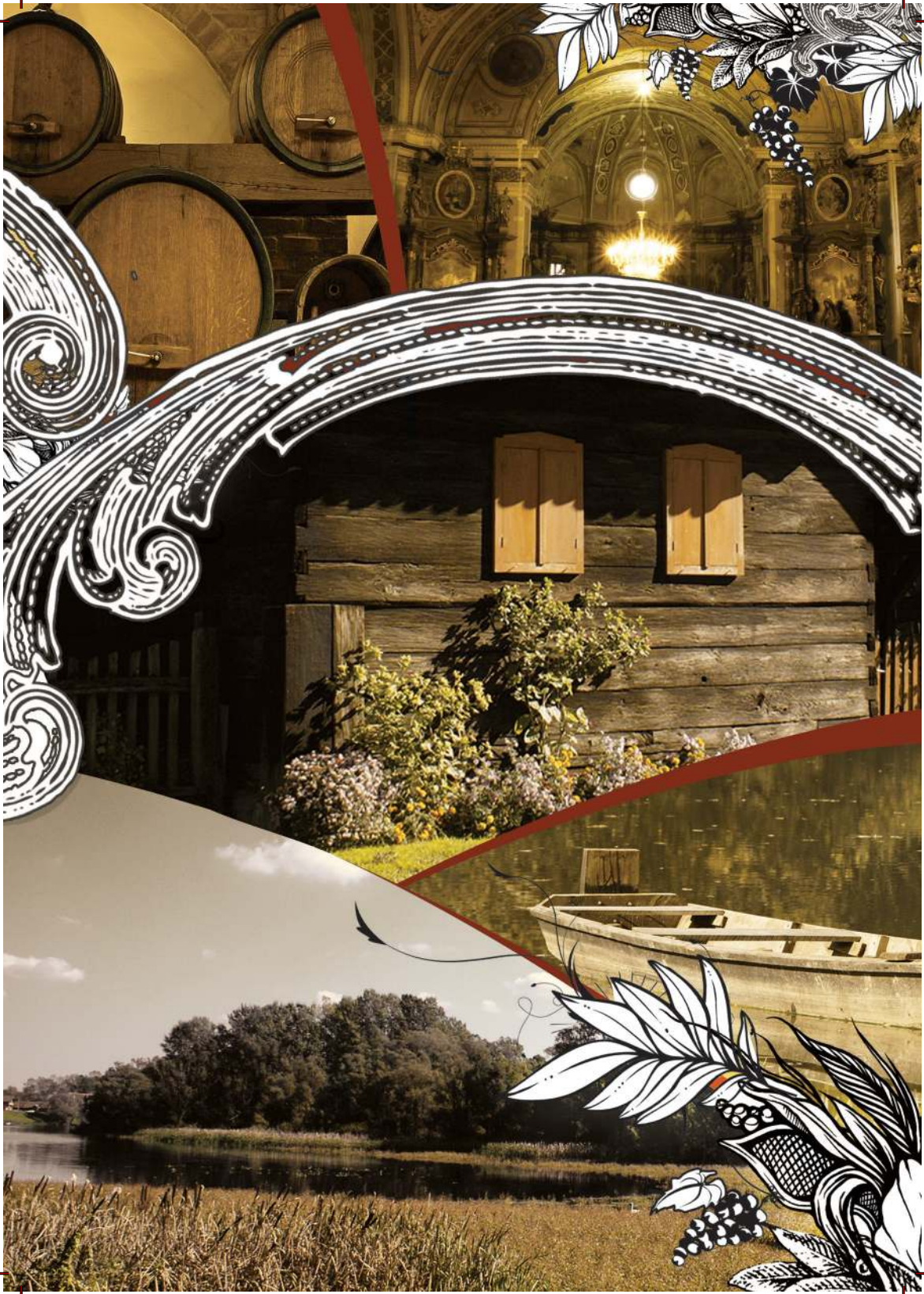
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