Decode Medvednica / Virtual educational trail



To Sljeme!
Stories from Zagreb Mountain

Zagreb City Museum
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The exhibition section Decode Medvednica – Virtual Educational Trail has been created in cooperation with the Public Institution Medvednica Nature Park.
Most of the content has been taken from the printed guide of the same name "Dekodiraj Medvednicu" (Decode Medvednica), published by Public Institution Medvednica Nature Park in 2012, and from the official website of Medvednica Nature Park.

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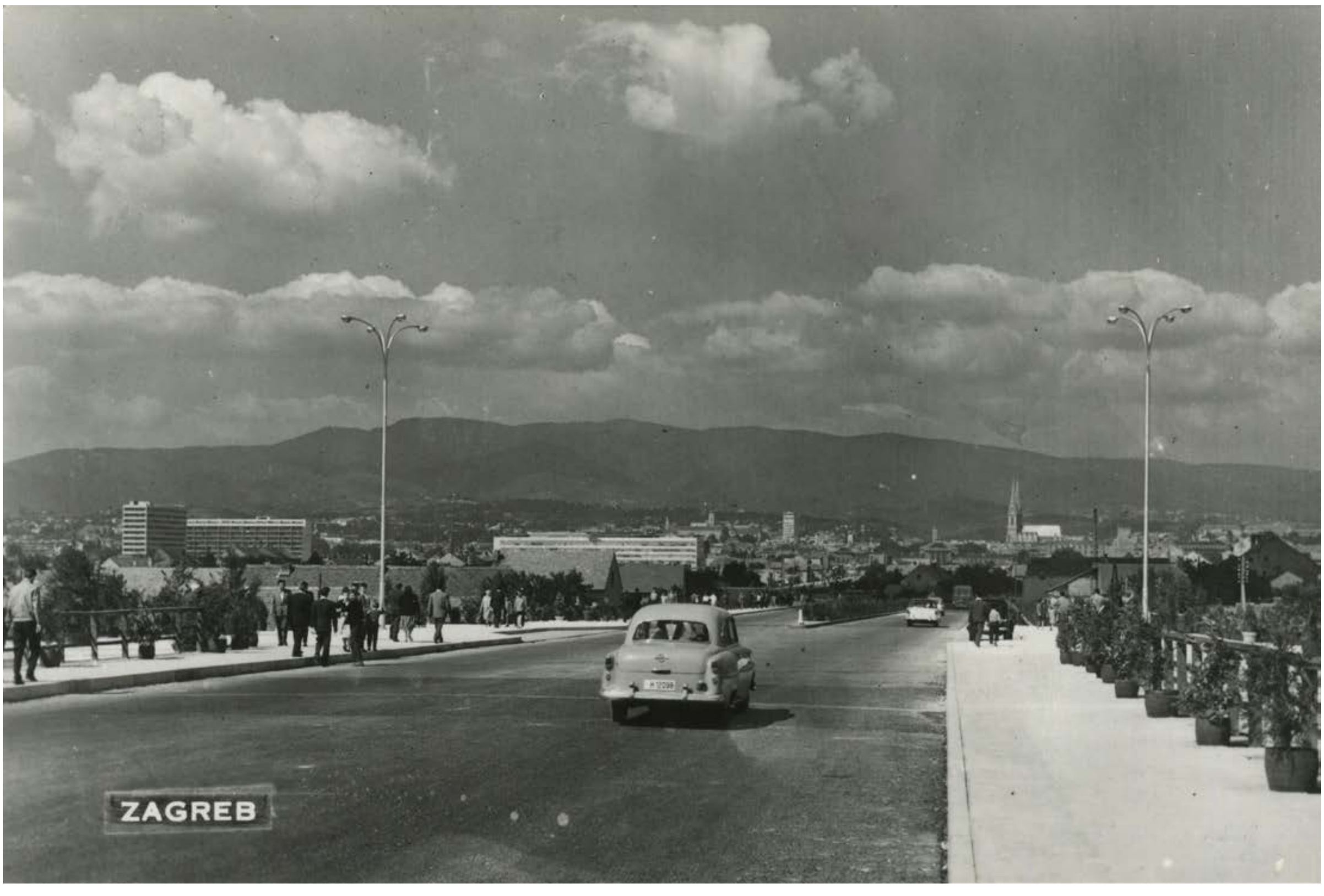
Zagreb Mountain, Medvednica, Sljeme...

Medvednica stretches in a southwest–northeast direction, from the Krapina River valley and Podsused in the west to Kašinska Road, which crosses the mountain at a pass of the same name to the east. The northern side of the mountain drops steeply toward Zagorje, while its southern slopes descend gently toward the Sava plain, merging with the city of Zagreb. It is an exceptionally rare example of a nature park extending into a capital city. This is a space where natural and cultural-historical values intertwine and shape one another. This great and benevolent mountain has been, for the city's inhabitants, wood and coal and salt and stone and silver and water and mill… in short, a source of life and protection.

The name Medvednica, like Medveščak and Medvedgrad, reminds us that this region was once a kingdom of bears (medvjeda). This beautiful folk name has lived among the people since ancient times, and the mountain was recorded under this name in the earliest documents. In the Golden Bull of Béla IV from 1241, it is referred to by the name "Medwenicha," which also appears in several later historical documents. The name Medvednica was preserved until the time of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, when it was often referred to as Zagreb Mountain (Agramer Gebirge). This, along with the frequent use of "Sljeme" (the name of its highest peak), led to terminological confusion. Although the people of Zagreb still often say they are going "to Sljeme" when heading to any part of the mountain, the original name, Medvednica, was systematically restored in all official documents and publications throughout the 20th century. Who knows? Perhaps one day, even the bears will return…



View from the Most Slobode (Liberty Bridge)
Second half of the 20th century / MGZ

Medvednica Fortresses

As vital witnesses to our past, fortresses were once the centres of power that shaped the nation's political, economic, and cultural identity. As complex architectural ensembles, they also represent the most significant construction achievements of their time. They therefore deserve our care and efforts to preserve them for future generations. From the very beginnings of mountaineering, the fortresses of Zagreb Mountain have captivated outdoor enthusiasts exploring Medvednica.

Medvedgrad

On Mali Plazur, a peak on the southern part of Medvednica, lies the picturesque medieval Medvedgrad. It was built in the 13th century, at the time of the Tatar invasion that devastated Gradec and left Zagreb Cathedral in ruins.

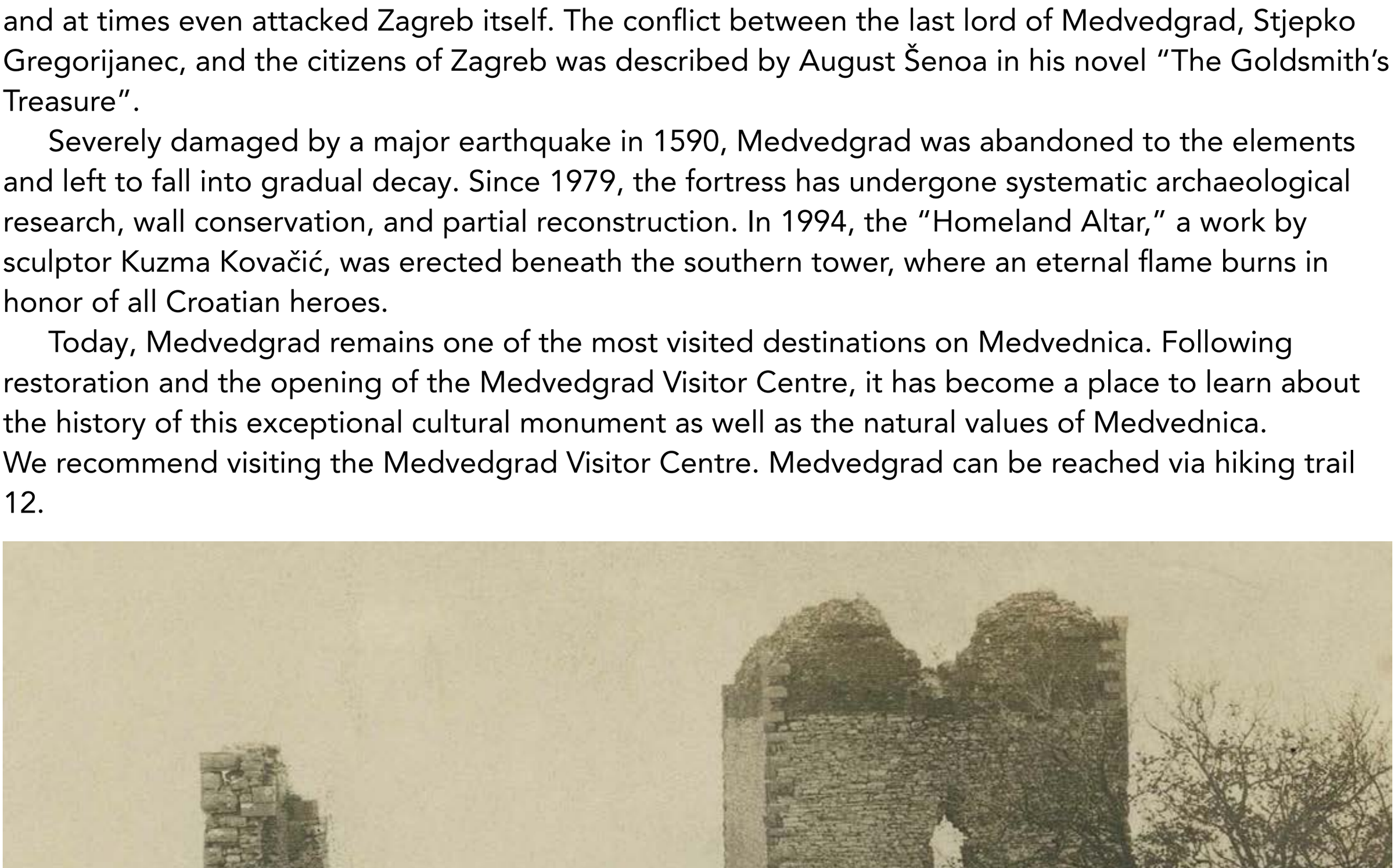
The Medvedgrad fortress is strategically well positioned and, for its time, very well constructed. Its importance and longevity are evidenced by the list of its owners and residents, which includes some of the most prominent Croatian noble families: the Babonići, Karlovići, Frankopani, and Zrinski, as well as the Erdődy and Counts of Celje. At times it was in the hands of the Bishops of Zagreb or notable individuals such as Duke Coloman, Ban Mikac, and Margrave George of Brandenburg. Distinguished figures such as the humanist Janus Pannonius (Ivan Česmički) resided there, and it was occasionally owned by the royal court itself during the reigns of Kings Béla IV, Sigismund of Luxembourg, and Matthias Corvinus.

The lords of Medvedgrad sustained themselves through estates at the foot of Medvednica (Šestine, Blizna, Dedići, etc.), while a significant portion of their income was derived from ferry tolls across the Sava River. Not infrequently, they filled their treasuries and storehouses by plundering nearby villages, and at times even attacked Zagreb itself. The conflict between the last lord of Medvedgrad, Stjepko Gregorijanec, and the citizens of Zagreb was described by August Šenoa in his novel "The Goldsmith's Treasure".

Severely damaged by a major earthquake in 1590, Medvedgrad was abandoned to the elements and left to fall into gradual decay. Since 1979, the fortress has undergone systematic archaeological research, wall conservation, and partial reconstruction. In 1994, the "Homeland Altar," a work by sculptor Kuzma Kovačić, was erected beneath the southern tower, where an eternal flame burns in honor of all Croatian heroes.

Today, Medvedgrad remains one of the most visited destinations on Medvednica. Following restoration and the opening of the Medvedgrad Visitor Centre, it has become a place to learn about the history of this exceptional cultural monument as well as the natural values of Medvednica.

We recommend visiting the Medvedgrad Visitor Centre. Medvedgrad can be reached via hiking trail 12.



Ruins of Medvedgrad
c. 1925 / MGZ



Medvedgrad
Tihomir Stančec, 2019 / MGZ



Ruins of Susedgrad
Milena Bušić, 2025



Ruins of Susedgrad
c. 1924 / MGZ

Susedgrad

Of the once powerful fortress of Susedgrad, only ruins remain today, gradually overgrown and eroded by lush vegetation. It was built in the 13th century at a strategic point overlooking a crossing over the Sava River. Below it lies a historic junction where roads from Slavonia, Zagorje, and Slovenia have intersected for millennia.

The earliest owners mentioned are members of the old Slavonian nobility of Hungarian origin, the Aga (Ača) family, followed by well-known families such as the Babonići, Frankopani, Keglevići, Erdődy, and the military commander Ivan Katzianer.

One of its most famous owners was Franjo Tahi, whose name became synonymous with cruelty and oppression. For nearly a decade, conflicts among the nobility persisted, eventually drawing in the peasantry—whose involvement led these events to be remembered as the Peasants' Revolt. These events, marked by violence, tragedy, and complex relationships, remain preserved in historical records and oral tradition.

The remains of the fortress can be reached by a walk through the forest, entered from the Peasant Revolt Alley in Podsused. From there, hiking trail 101 leads toward the Kameni svati mountain hut.

Zelingrad

On the eastern slopes of Medvednica lie the ruins of the medieval fortress of Zelingrad. Constructed in the 13th century following the Tatar invasion, the fortress first appears in historical records in 1295, at which time it housed a royal garrison.

Zelingrad is the most recognizable witness to the turbulent medieval history of the Zelina foothills. In the centuries that followed its founding, it played a vital strategic role, particularly during the period of Ottoman incursions. Zelingrad was, among others, ruled by noble families, including the Bičkele—notorious for their violence—and the Kerečenji, who distinguished themselves in battles against the Ottomans. For a certain period, it was also owned by the Croatian-Hungarian king John Zápolya.

After losing its military importance, the fortress decayed for centuries, hidden in the forest. Since the turn of the 21st century, the Sveti Ivan Zelina Museum has led restoration efforts, with systematic archaeological research and conservation work currently underway at the site.

Flora of Medvednica

Interest in the natural sciences and mountaineering has always been closely connected, especially among the early members of HPD. Near Tomislavov Dom, Fran Kušan—a biologist, botanist, mountaineer, and one of the editors of “Hrvatski planinar”—established a mountain botanical garden in 1939.

The vegetation of Medvednica consists largely of natural, well-preserved forests. A belt of sessile oak and common hornbeam encircles the foothills; however, much of this woodland has been cleared to make way for agricultural land and expanding settlements. At elevations exceeding 300 meters, the gentle slopes are covered by forests of sessile oak and sweet chestnut. Above the oak belt, beech forests appear, covering the largest part of Medvednica. Above 800 metres, the landscape is defined by characteristic Pannonian beech and fir forests.

The Park is home to 115 strictly protected and 153 protected plant species. Among these, the yew (Taxus baccata) is particularly noteworthy; while commonly cultivated in urban landscaping, it remains exceptionally rare and endangered in its natural European habitats. On Medvednica, it typically grows individually in shaded, moist areas of beech and beech-fir forests. However, in the areas of Horvat’s 500 steps and Lipa it forms a distinct plant community—a yew and linden forest.

Among the strictly protected species found on Medvednica are two lily species: the Carniolan lily and Martagon lily. Their beautiful flowers adorn the mountain from June through August. Lilies and orchids are encountered relatively rarely, but their uniqueness is immediately noticeable. However, many plants that appear abundant are also at risk of extinction, as visitors often pick them without realizing they are contributing to their decline. This is especially true for spring flowers such as snowdrops, crocuses, dogtooth violets, hellebores, and wood anemones. The snowdrop anemone is critically endangered and faces an immediate threat of extinction across Europe.





Yew tree
JU PP Medvednica



Mushroom “nursery” on a tree
Branko Balaško, 2011 / MGZ



Snowdrop from Kraljičin Zdenac
Tomislav Barkić, 2025 / MGZ

Fauna of Medvednica

The mountain's name preserves the memory of the bear—a magnificent animal that has not roamed the forests of Medvednica for centuries. The expansion of settlements, habitat destruction, and the intensive exploitation of natural resources have driven many other species from Medvednica. Among those that have vanished are the lynx, wolf, red deer, capercaillie, and otter. Today, they can be found only in the names of numerous villages, streams, and areas, such as Medveščina, Medveščak, Medvedski Breg, Vučje Jame, Vukov dol, Risovo polje, Risnjak, Orlove stijene, Jelenovac, and Jelenja Voda.

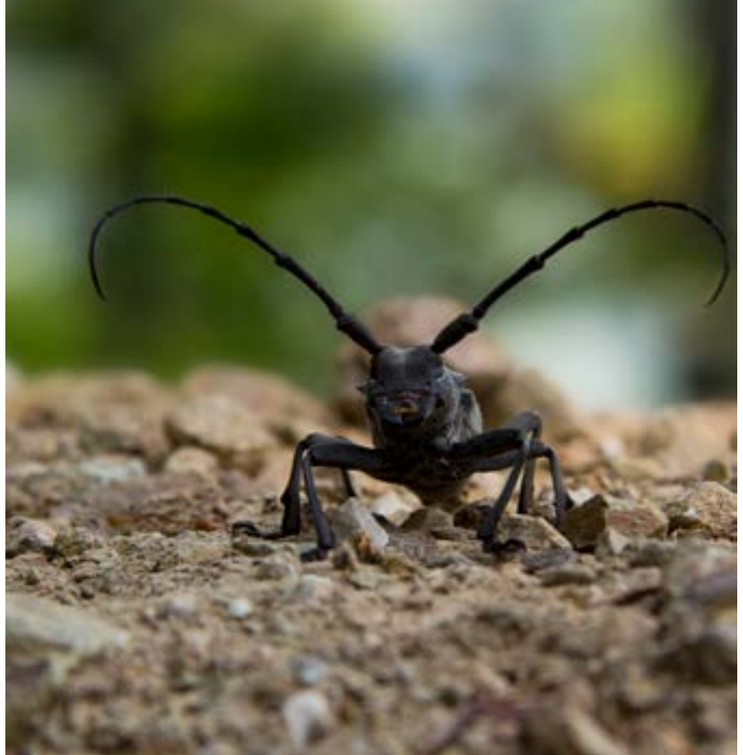
Historical accounts provide a timeline for these losses: the last lynx on Medvednica was killed in 1833 near Stubica, and the last capercaillie was taken by Count Miroslav Kulmer in 1916. The otter inhabited the lower courses of Medvednica streams until the end of the 19th century, while wolves roamed the mountain even in the years following the Second World War.
Nevertheless, it is encouraging that several of Medvednica's toponyms—such as Lisičina, Srnec, Mačkova Pećina, and Mačji Kamen—are still representative of the mountain's current inhabitants, from roe deer and foxes to wildcats.

The mountain has nonetheless partially resisted the pressures of its surrounding million-strong urban environment, preserving an exceptionally rich and diverse fauna that has attracted the interest of numerous biologists since the second half of the 19th century. Since the Public Institution's establishment, further efforts have been directed toward systematic faunal research of fauna, as well as observation and monitoring of individual species and their habitats.

Veternica cave is a particularly significant animal habitat. Beyond the cave bear, which was an occasional inhabitant, the cave has preserved traces of other long-extinct species, including the cave lion, leopard, hyena, rhinoceros, aurochs, and giant deer. Today, bats dominate the cave, with as many as 16 species recorded to date. As these nocturnal flyers are particularly sensitive during their winter hibernation, the cave remains closed to visitors through the colder months.

We recommend a visit to Veternica cave It can be reached via trail no. 3, by a short descent from the Glavica mountain hut or by a longer ascent along the Dubravica stream.







Owl from Medvednica
Tomislav Marković, 2021 / MGZ



Longhorn beetle from Medvednica
Zvonko Radičanin, 2011 / MGZ

Bat from Veternica cave
JU PP Medvednica

Feeding a fawn
Vladimir Horvat, 1935 / MGZ

Rocks of Medvednica

As you climb Medvednica's steep paths, it is difficult to imagine that this 1,035-meter-high mountain was once submerged beneath a deep sea. Although formed inancient seas, these rocks were thrust to their present height over millions of years by the Earth's restless crust—a process involving intense uplift, subsidence, folding, fracturing, and faulting. Medvednica was thus essentially "born" around 12 million years ago, when its central massif rose between deep fractures (faults).

However, these geological processes are far from over. Recent earthquakes, triggered by the movement of rocks along the faults that line Medvednica's slopes, serve as a stark reminder of this ongoing activity. Traces of volcanic activity have not entirely vanished either. Although Medvednica's volcanoes became extinct over 20 million years ago, their geothermal legacy lives on; thermal springs in Podsused, Gornja Dubravica, and Stubičke Toplice, along with a cold sulfur spring near Gornja Bistra, still bear witness to this ancient volcanic past.

Due to this dynamic geological history, all three primary rock types are found on Medvednica: igneous (formed by the cooling of lava), sedimentary (deposited in ancient seas from rock fragments or organic remains), and metamorphic (transformed from existing rocks by intense heat and pressure). The mountain's core is composed of ancient metamorphic rocks, most notably greenschist. This stone has become a hallmark of Medvednica, adorning the façades of many Zagreb buildings and structures across the mountain. Today, green schist is legally protected to prevent further exploitation.

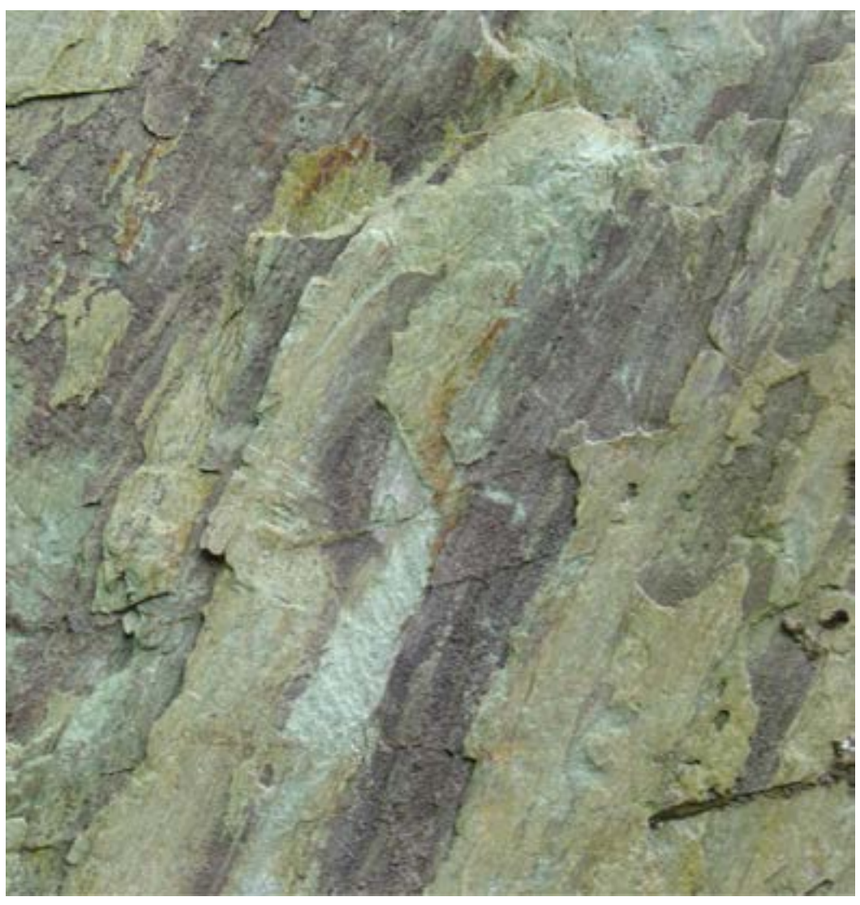
The use of Medvednica's stone dates back to antiquity; the Romans operated at least four quarries on the mountain to build local settlements. Evidence of these operations remains at Bizek, Vrapče, Črna Voda near Markuševec, and Čučerje.

There were once 12 active quarries on Medvednica, where stone was extracted for construction purposes. Even the stone used to build Zagreb Cathedral—lithothamnium limestone, locally known as "litavac"—was quarried at the Bizek quarry. Today, all quarries within Medvednica Nature Park are inactive.

Minerals are the building blocks of rocks, most often forming through the crystallisation of magma. Beyond active quarries, these minerals are most easily found in abandoned mine shafts, ditches, road and stream cuttings, as well as in natural underground cavities such as caves and pits. Carved by water draining from the Ponikve plateau along deep rock fractures, Veternica has over 7,000 m of explored channels, making it one of the longest cave systems in the country. The Zakičnica area contains around forty smaller caves and pits, which Zagreb speleologists have been exploring for years in hopes of discovering another hidden entrance to Veternica. Diverse karst features on Medvednica can also be found around Horvatove stube and within the limestone regions of Lipa and Rog.

You can learn more about the complex geological history of Medvednica and explore its unique rocks and minerals firsthand if you visit the educational trails arranged and managed by the "Nature Park Medvednica" Public Institution.

For a perfect introduction, we recommend a walk along the Miroslavec educational trail (mountaineering trail no. 13), which runs from Šestinski Lagvić to Kraljičin Zdenac.



Greenschist
JU PP Medvednica



Bizek quarry
JU PP Medvednica

Mining on Medvednica

The mineral resources of Medvednica have been exploited since ancient times. Until relatively recently, salt was harvested from the Slani Potok spring, while coal was mined near the settlement of Planina. In the Rudnica area, iron was extracted from limonite, while galena mines provided a source for silver. Among these are the Zrinski mine near the Grafičar mountain hut and the French mines on the steep Bistra slopes of Medvednica.

Slani Potok (Salty Stream)

On the northern slopes of Medvednica lies Slani Potok, a picturesque village of old wooden houses first mentioned in documents as early as the 14th century. The settlement takes its name from the stream springing from the forest above, in an area called Šokot (from the Hungarian sókút—"salty well"). If you taste the water at the source, you will notice its distinctly salty-bitter flavour—a lingering trace of a distant geological past when the Hrvatsko Zagorje region lay beneath a vast sea that once covered much of Europe.

Local inhabitants long relied on these saline wells for cooking, particularly during frequent salt shortages. This practice is formally documented in the mid-14th century, when Ban Nikola Banffy granted the citizens of Gradec the right to extract salt in the Šokot area. However, the water's salt content proved too low for profitable production, leading to excavation of a mining shaft near the spring in an attempt to find richer deposits of rock salt.

Almost nothing is known about the mine's size and appearance; today, the only visible evidence is its entrance, carved into fragile purple and dark brown clay schists. In the 18th century, Count Krsto Oršić attempted to restore the mines—though without much success. Further efforts were evidently made in later years, as traces of mining activity were still visible at the collapsed entrance some forty years ago.

Zrinski Mine

Near the Grafičar mountain hut lies an area known as Rudarski Vrt, where mining for precious metals has taken place since ancient times. The Zrinski family opened the mine in the 16th century to extract silver (galena). Due to unprofitability, the mine was abandoned in the mid-17th century.

Work in the mine was gruelling: roughly thirty miners worked daily in 10- to 12-hour shifts, manually extracting valuable ore using only hammers, wedges, pickaxes, and shovels. Inside the dark tunnels, the only light came from the flickering glow of oil lamps and wax candles.

Due to its historical significance, the Zrinski mine was declared a protected cultural property of the Republic of Croatia in 2006. A portion of the original tunnels is now open to the public, offering a glimpse into the realities of medieval mining. A visit to the site is highly recommended.



Zrinski Mine
JU PP Medvednica

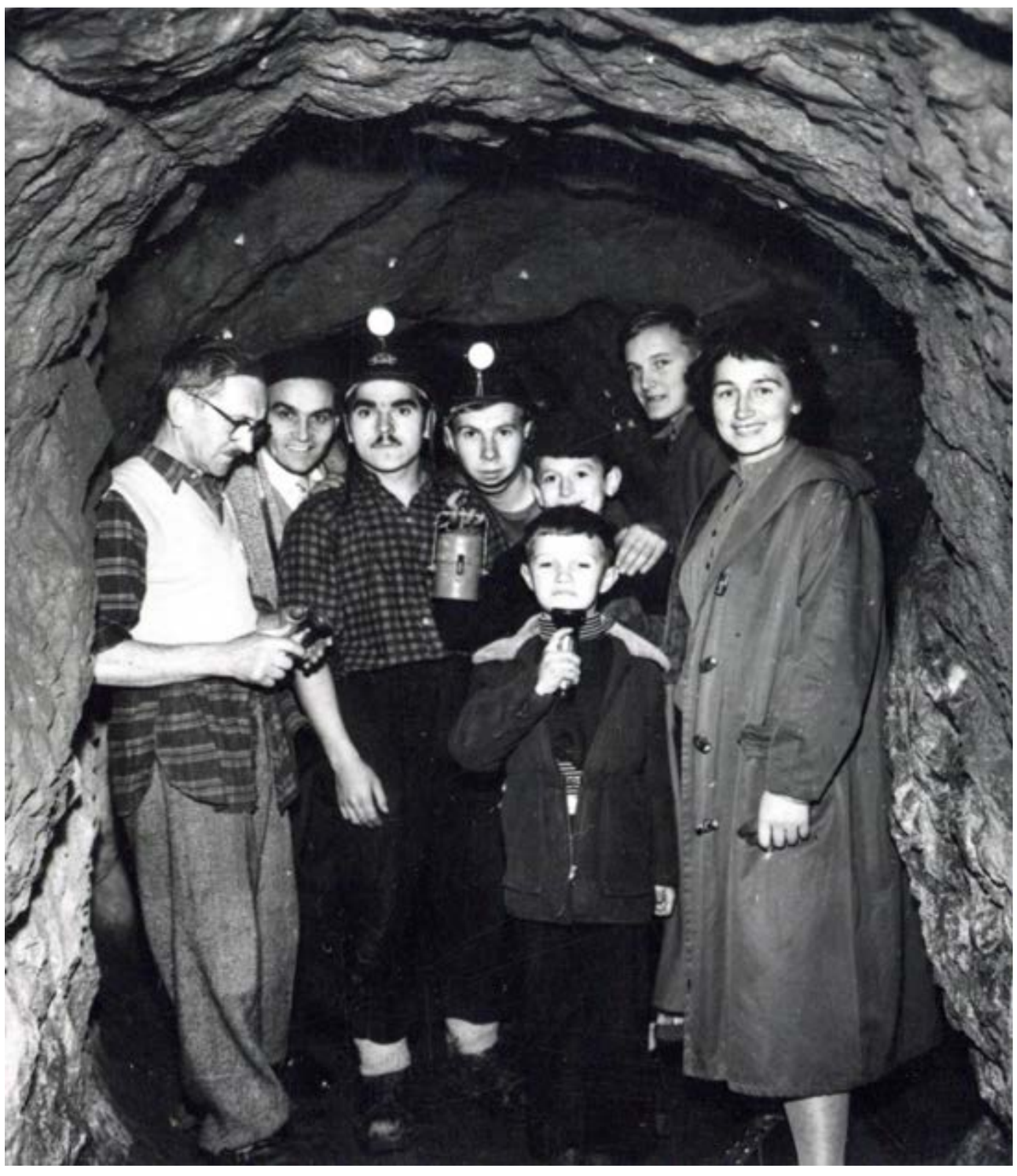
French Mines

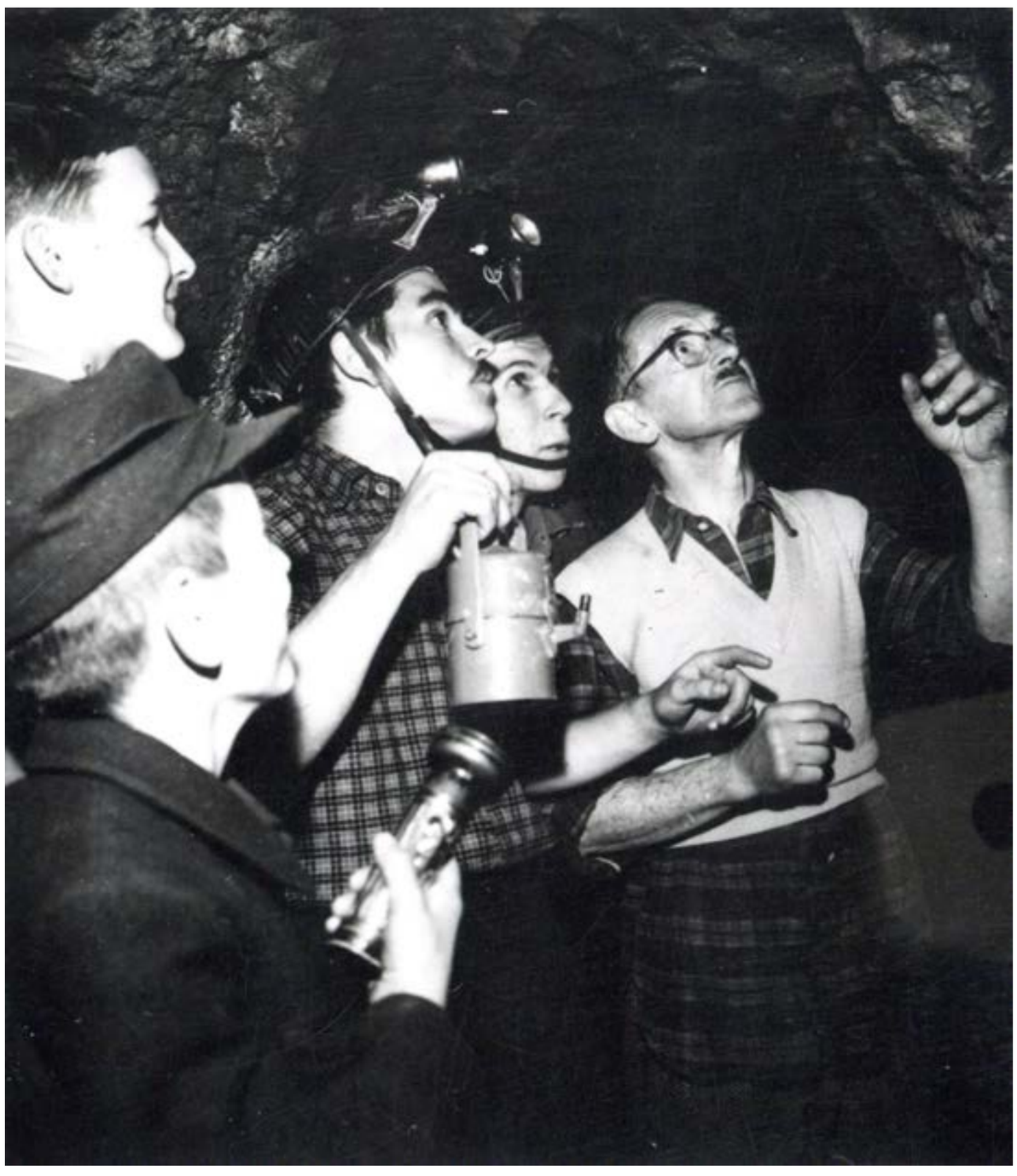
Count Henri Carion arrived from France to Gornja Bistra, where he purchased the Oršić castle in 1872 and took up residence. He was drawn to the region by the search for silver (galena) on the slopes of Medvednica.

He constructed a road from Gornja Bistra to the mines and established a smelter within the castle grounds to process the ore. Despite his immense dedication and the excavation of several shafts, the venture ultimately failed to achieve its primary goal—the galena proved too scarce for profitable production. After twenty years of persistence, he was finally forced to abandon the project.

In the 1950s, Vladimir Horvat and his associates explored four of the French mine shafts. Tomislav Jutrović later discovered a fifth shaft; however, its exact location remains a mystery today.

Since the French mines have not yet been opened to the public, entering these underground passages without proper equipment and speleological experience is strictly prohibited. Nevertheless, it is interesting to visit their entrances, hidden within the forest on the steep and hard-to-access northern slopes of Medvednica.





Vladimir Horvat and company in the shaft of the French mines
1950s / MGZ



In front of the shaft of the first French mine
Vladimir Horvat, 1961 / MGZ



Works in front of the shaft of the second French mine
1959 / MGZ

Chapels of Medvednica

Initially, churches and chapels were clustered on the lower slopes of Medvednica near villages and settlements. The first chapel to be erected high upon the mountain was the chapel of St. Philip and St. James at Medvedgrad. After the original structure collapsed in the late 16th century, a wooden chapel was built on Veliki Plazur and dedicated to St. Barbara. Today, the neo-Gothic St. Jacob's Chapel stands in its place.

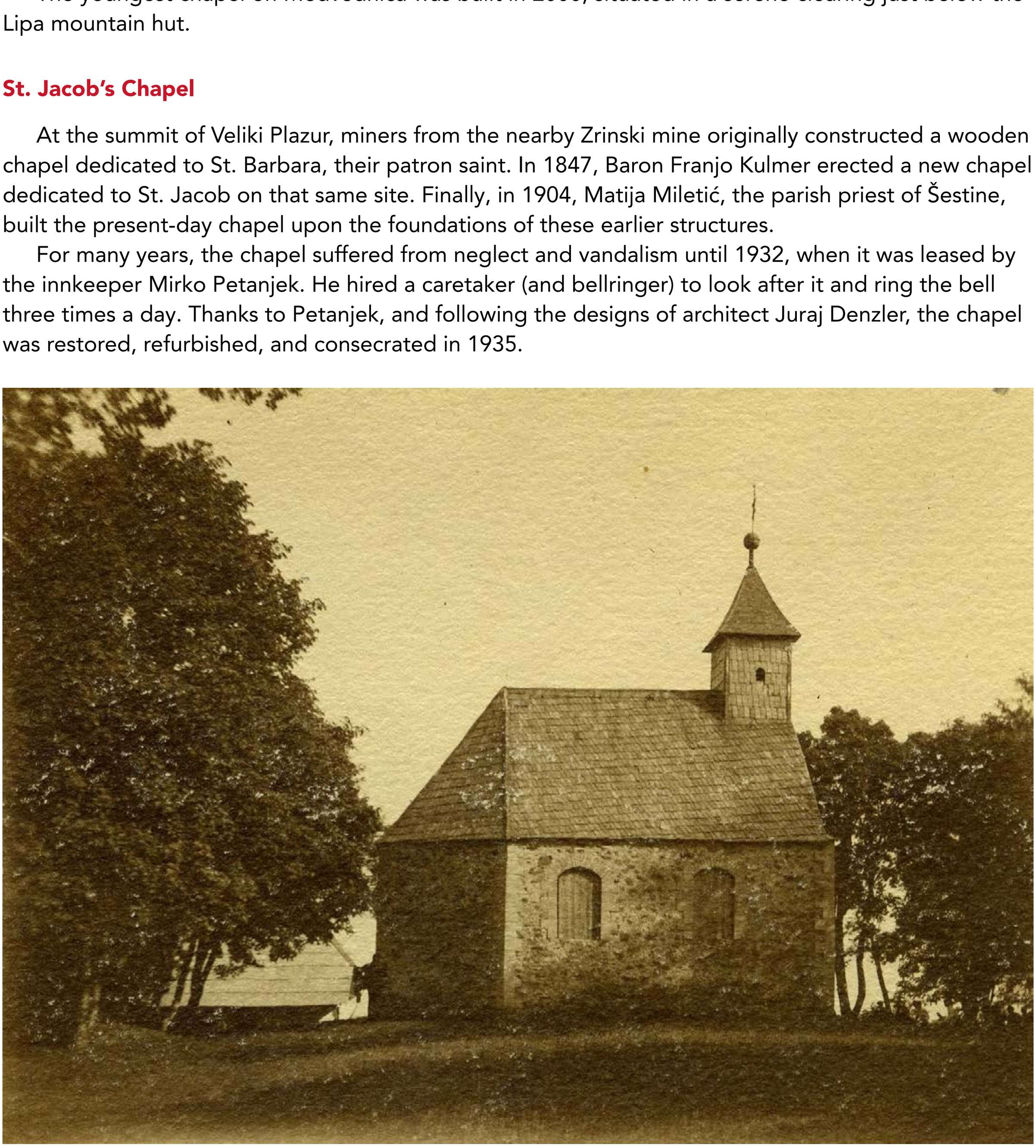
Along one of the pilgrimage routes from Zagreb to Marija Bistrica, the Chapel of Mary of the Snows was built in the 19th century. Later, in 1932, the Chapel of Our Lady of Sljeme, Queen of Croats, was erected near Sljeme, the highest peak of Medvednica.

The youngest chapel on Medvednica was built in 2000, situated in a serene clearing just below the Lipa mountain hut.

St. Jacob's Chapel

At the summit of Veliki Plazur, miners from the nearby Zrinski mine originally constructed a wooden chapel dedicated to St. Barbara, their patron saint. In 1847, Baron Franjo Kulmer erected a new chapel dedicated to St. Jacob on that same site. Finally, in 1904, Matija Miletić, the parish priest of Šestine, built the present-day chapel upon the foundations of these earlier structures.

For many years, the chapel suffered from neglect and vandalism until 1932, when it was leased by the innkeeper Mirko Petanjek. He hired a caretaker (and bellringer) to look after it and ring the bell three times a day. Thanks to Petanjek, and following the designs of architect Juraj Denzler, the chapel was restored, refurbished, and consecrated in 1935.



St. Jacob's Chapel
1900 / MGZ

Chapel of Our Lady of Sljeme, Queen of Croats

The chapel of Our Lady of Sljeme, Queen of Croats, was built in 1932 to commemorate two major historical milestones: the 1,000th anniversary of the Croatian Kingdom and the 1,300th anniversary of the Croats' conversion to Christianity. This small architectural masterpiece by Juraj Denzler serves as a profound reflection of Croatian art, culture, and history.

The chapel's design evokes the early Croatian churches of Dalmatia, while its interior is meticulously adorned with traditional early Croatian motifs. These details inspired renowned artists such as Vanja Radauš, Radoj Hudoklin, Josip Turkalj, Gabriel Stupica, and Marta Plazzeriano, all of whom contributed valuable works that can still be admired within the chapel today.



Chapel of Our Lady of Sljeme, Queen of Croats
1932 / MGZ

Chapel of Mary of the Snows

The Chapel of Mary of the Snows was built in 1929 through the initiative of Ignacije Ročić, the parish priest of Čučerje, and funded by residents. The interior was decorated by the academic painter Ivan Tomljanović with scenes depicting the Čučerje region, while a painting of Mary of the Snows by Lovro Sirnik was placed upon the altar. In 2008, a wooden porch was added to the front of the chapel.

Chapel of the Croatian Martyrs

The chapel was built in honour of the Croatian martyrs who fell or were killed for their country throughout history. Constructed between 1994 and 2000 based on the designs of architect Želimir Dujmović, the chapel was brought to life through the dedication and hard work of parishioners and members of the "Lipa" mountaineering club, led by their president, Josip Rukavina.



Chapel of Mary of the Snows
Milena Bušić, 2025



Chapel of the Croatian Martyrs
Milena Bušić, 2025

Charcoal Kiln from Medvednica

During the first half of the 20th century, the improvised huts of charcoal burners could still be found in the beech forests of Medvednica. These huts were built next to large charcoal kilns—cone-shaped structures made of wood, leaves, and earth—where carefully stacked wood was burned to produce high-quality charcoal for heating Zagreb households.

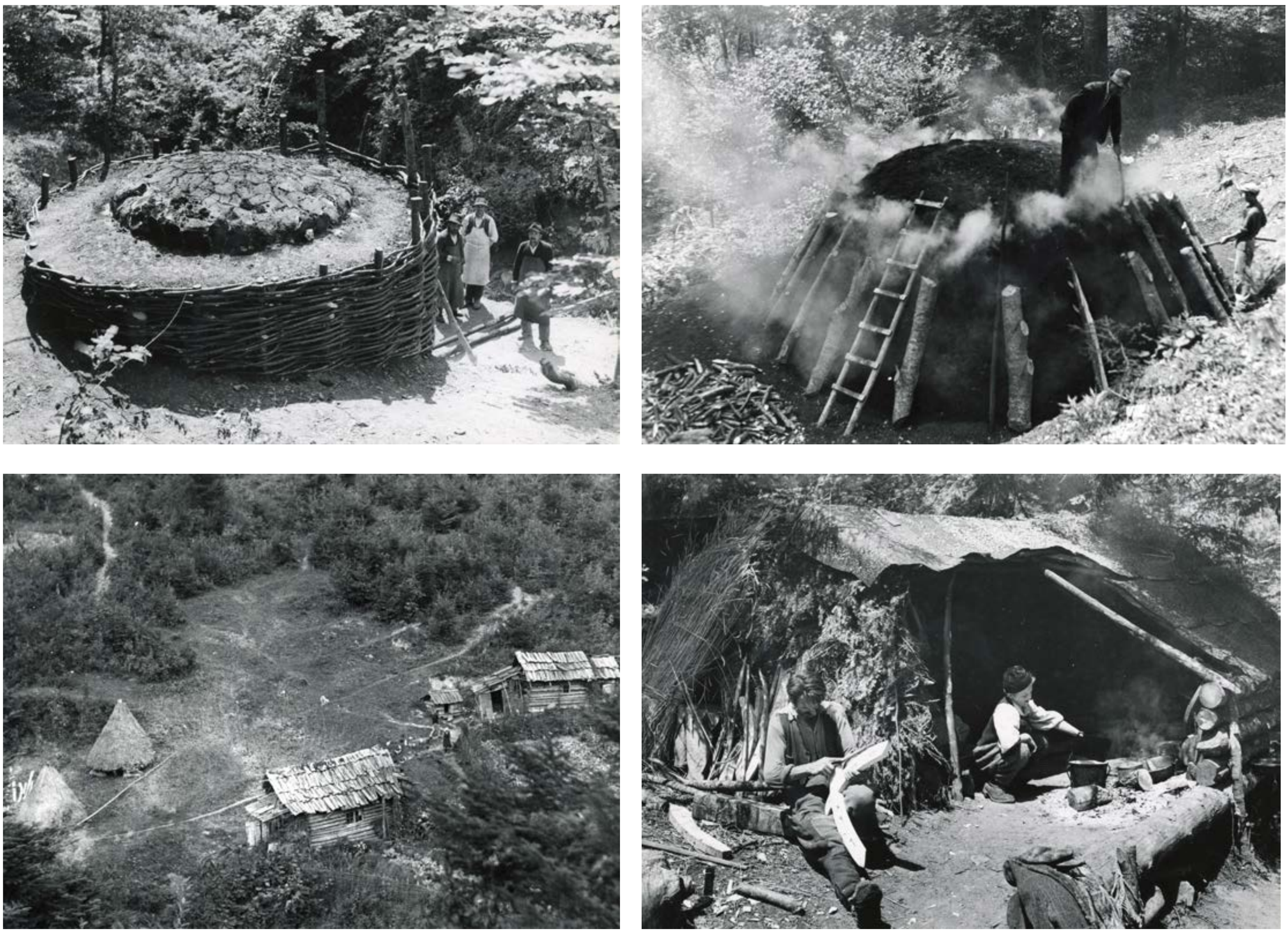
The construction of a charcoal kiln required considerable skill. The first step was choosing a suitable location—ideally a clearing near a stream—so that any potential fire could be easily extinguished. Next, the proper wood had to be selected; the highest-quality charcoal is obtained from beechwood through slow combustion. The logs could be neither too dry nor too damp to maintain optimal burning conditions.

The collected wood was carefully stacked into a circular mound of the desired height. The kiln was then covered with leaves, grass, moss, or fern, and finally with a layer of earth about half a metre thick to prevent air from entering.

According to traditional belief, it was considered good luck for a woman to light the kiln. Once the fire was took hold, small openings called “žarnice” were made at the base, allowing controlled airflow into the structure.

Experienced charcoal burners could determine the exact stage of the combustion process by listening to the crackling within the kiln and observing the colour of the smoke. These sensory cues told them precisely how to regulate the kiln to ensure a perfect burn. Once they assessed the process as complete, all air openings were sealed and the kiln was left to cool for another 48 hours.

Once cooled, the earth covering was removed, and the charcoal pieces were extracted using special tongs or shovels



Charcoal kilns and charcoal burners on Medvednica and the their dwellings
Vladimir Horvat, before 1963 / MGZ

Watermills of Medvednica

The abundant, fast-flowing streams of Medvednica provided the ideal power source for mill wheels. Consequently, watermills were once a common sight, found along almost every significant stream descending the mountain slopes. While primarily used for grinding grain and oil-bearing seeds, the water's power was also harnessed to drive sawmills, fulling mills, and mills for crushing the raw materials used in the production of paper and ceramics.

Due to their immense economic importance, grain mills sparked fierce conflicts between Gradec and Kaptol over milling rights along the Medvednica streams. At the end of the 14th century, a special regulation was introduced to determine exactly who could build mills, where they could be placed, and under what specific conditions they could operate. The fee peasants paid to the miller was called "mlinšica" and was not paid in money, but in flour: for every 10 kg of flour ground, the miller kept 1 kg as payment. Poor peasants often could not afford the fee; instead, they worked in the miller's fields as payment while their grain was being ground.

The milling trade at the foot of Medvednica completely died out by the 1960s, and most of the historic watermills were left to decay. This vanished craft survives today in the names of the sub-Sljeme settlement Mlinovi and Mlinarska Street. Only in the past decade have several Medvednica mills begun to be restored, reclaiming their vital role as symbols of the cultural and historical identity of Nature Park Medvednica.

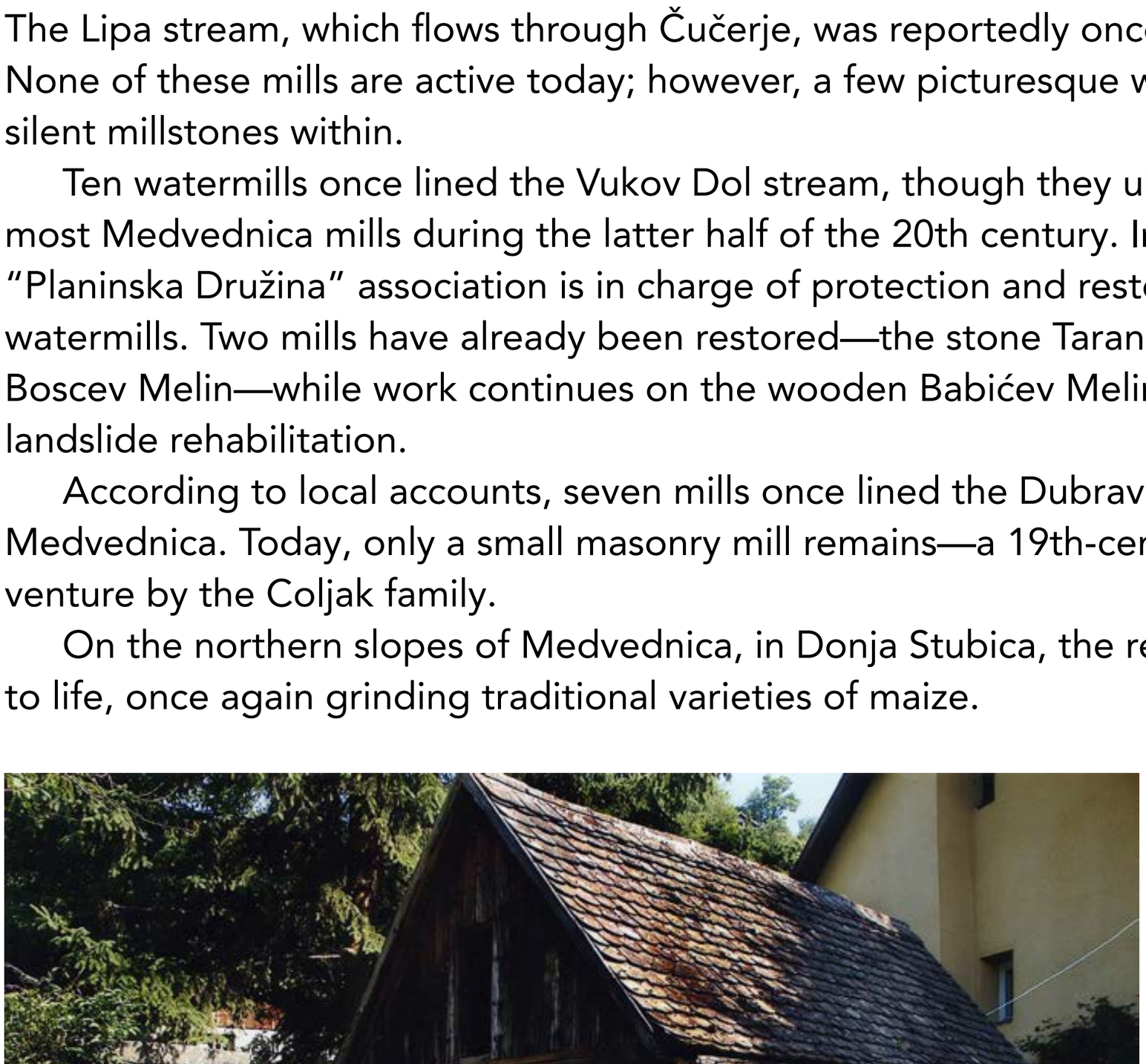
According to tradition, the Ribnjak stream in Gračani was once home to thirteen mills. Today, only one survives: the Gračanski Ribnjak mill, which is now a protected cultural monument. Milling operations have existed at this site since 1773, though the current structure was likely built during the latter half of the 19th century. Even today, the mill continues to grind grain for the Banić family and for the enjoyment of the numerous visitors who come to witness this living tradition.

The streams of eastern Medvednica once powered numerous watermills. Local accounts suggest that ten mills stood along the Bidrovec stream alone, though all were destroyed during a major flood in 1953. Today, the Ferenčak Mill remains the oldest preserved mill in the Markuševec area. At the confluence of the Bidrovec and Trnava streams stands the charming, recently fully restored Ročić Mill. The Lipa stream, which flows through Čučerje, was reportedly once home to as many as eleven mills. None of these mills are active today; however, a few picturesque wooden structures remain, hiding silent millstones within.

Ten watermills once lined the Vukov Dol stream, though they ultimately shared the same fate as most Medvednica mills during the latter half of the 20th century. In the area of Planina Gornja, the "Planinska Družina" association is in charge of protection and restoration of its wooden and stone watermills. Two mills have already been restored—the stone Tarandekov Melin and the concrete Boscev Melin—while work continues on the wooden Babićev Melin in conjunction with extensive landslide rehabilitation.

According to local accounts, seven mills once lined the Dubravica stream in the western part of Medvednica. Today, only a small masonry mill remains—a 19th-century structure built as a cooperative venture by the Coljak family.

On the northern slopes of Medvednica, in Donja Stubica, the restored Majsecov Mlin has returned to life, once again grinding traditional varieties of maize.



Gračanski Ribnjak or Banićev Mill
Miljenko Gregl, 2004 / MGZ



Gospodarić Mill in Mlinovi
Marijan Szabo, 1963 / MGZ



Watermill in Šestine
Foto Corso, 1943 / MGZ



Watermill in Gornje Vrapče
Josip Kokalj, c. 1902 / MGZ



Ročić Mill in Bidrovec
Radoslav Karleuša, 2009 / MGZ