



DARUVAR

HISTORICAL BEAUTIES





WEB BROCHURE OF THE HISTORIC SITES IN DESTINATION DARUVAR – PAPUK

THE STORY OF THE RICH HISTORY OF DARUVAR AREA

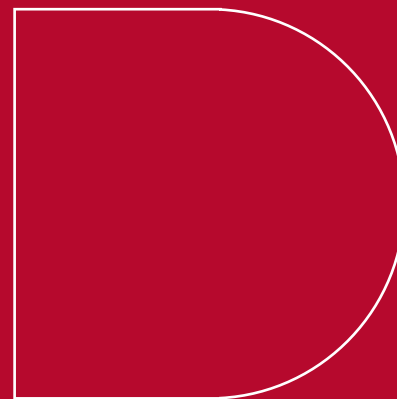
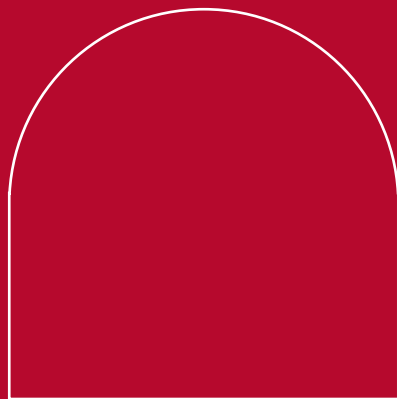
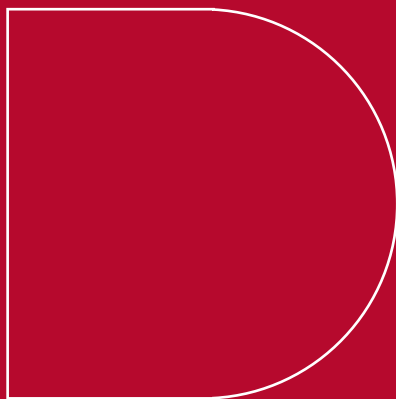
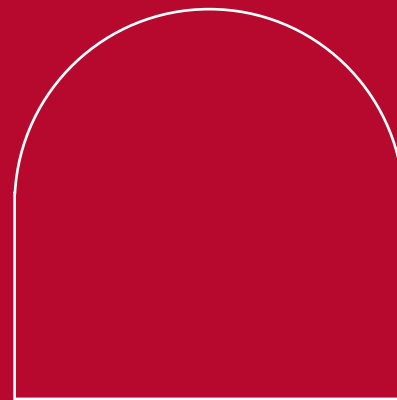
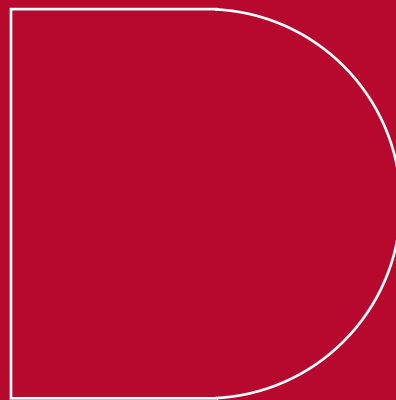
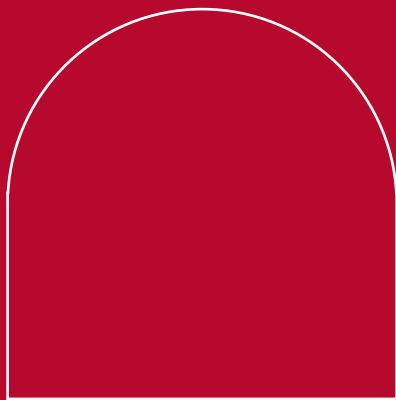
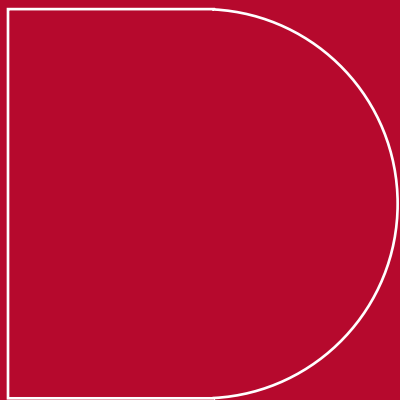
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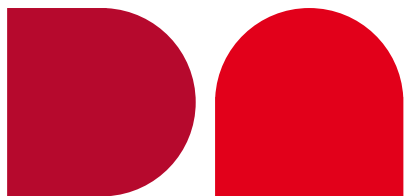
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CASTLES, MEDIEVAL TOWNS AND RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

Meet the witnesses of Daruvar Baroque,
Romanesque and Gothic style





THE CASTLE OF JANKOVIĆ

According to the wishes of Antun Janković, the most important building among the monumental heritage of Daruvar was built in the period between 1771 and 1777, and it remains to this day a protected cultural monument (first class) of Croatia.

Within the interior of the castle there are 60 rooms, among which the grand salon with an exit to the altana holds a central place.

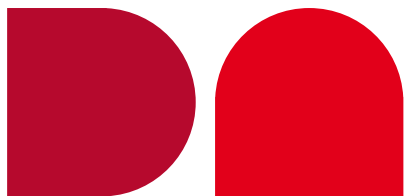


For visiting the castle You need to call earlier

+385 43 331 622;

+385 43 331 382

The style of the castle belongs to the baroque period, but the facade isn't embellished with the recognisable playful rococo decorations but rather with restrained adornments, giving the castle a particular, calm and refined aristocratic stylish expression. The layout of the castle, with the courtyard and courtyard buildings, is in the shape of a square. Within the interior of the castle there are 60 rooms, among which the grand salon with an exit to the altana holds a central place. The rooms are not too big, which along with the pleasant lighting coming from the windows (most rooms have two and some even three windows), creates an intimate mood. The interior has experienced its greatest changes during the adaptation from 1868 until 1871, in the time of Julije Janković, when the altana above the southern entrance was built. Today, along with the grand dance and concert hall, the castle holds a Wine salon, an exhibition of written documents from the family Janković in Croatian and Hungarian, the Janković room with portraits and antique furniture, and the Room of Jewish culture and tradition.



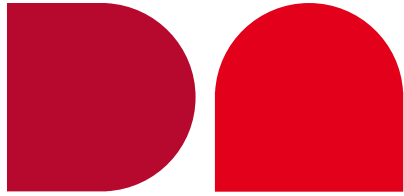
CASTLE DIOŠ (Municipality Končanica)

Dioš (walnut in Hungarian) is one of the youngest Slavonian castles situated on the hill with the same name, about 7km north of Daruvar, near the Municipality Končanica.

In 1904, when the castle Dioš was built, it was the most beautiful and most expensive building in the entire area.



It was built in 1904 by contemporary owners of Daruvar's feudal possession - the noble Alajoš Tükory and his wife Paula, maiden Falkenberger - for their daughter Marija. Paula did not allow the appearance of the castle to give away an impression of a country-life villa or a house for hunters, but a lord's house. The construction plans were made by professor Šandy from the University of Budapest, and construction work was performed by local masters and workers. At that time, it was the most beautiful and most expensive building in the entire area. The luxuriant architecture of the castle, the interior rooms and the compatibility of exterior elements make this monument beautiful and rich. Through hundreds of years of its existence, the owners changed and the castle was used for various purposes. In 1995, Marija's castle Dioš was returned to the monks (Silesians) and it is not open for public.



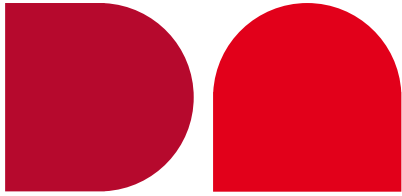
OLD TOWN SIRAČ (Sirač Municipality)

Old town Sirač is a medieval Turkish altitude type stone fortress from the 14th century at a notable position – a gulch in the centre of the settlement Sirač at the exit of the river Bijela from the massif Papuk.

Through the history, Sirač was the home of the knights-Templars, Tiboldović and Kaštelanović Family, and Turks, who took over the fortress in 1542.



It is believed that Old town Sirač was built by Templars, knights from the time of Pope Klement V in 1309. Historic documents mention the fort as „POSSESIO ZIRCH“, when the property was divided between Leukus and Kokas Tiboldović. In 1389, King Sigismund took Old town Sirač from the family Tiboldović and gave it to Gašpar Kaštelanović. In 1430, he got the permission to raise a castle (CASTRUM). Turks invaded the fortress in 1542, and it became one of the main forts in which the aga resided with his 58 footmen, 17 cavalrymen and the auxiliary Turkish troops (martolozi). The town was surrounded by a moat and, at the end of the wooden bridge, there was also a watchtower. The interior of the fortress held 100 planked houses, an ammunition warehouse, several canons and a small mosque. Today, all that remains of the fortress are several defence walls (the main northern wall 4 meters tall) who testify of the turbulent past of town Sirač and the area.



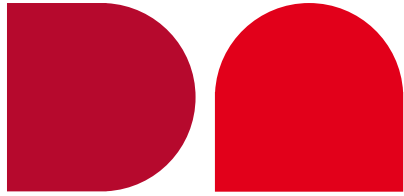
GOOD HOUSE (Đulovac Municipality)

Near the village Bastaji, there is a medieval town Good House (Dobra Kuća) which was among the most important fortresses of the area during the Middle Ages.

Good House was consisted of a defence tower, living quarters and a water tank, while thick walls protected it from conquerors.



The medieval town was raised on a hill and protected from view by the surrounding hills and it is first mentioned in 1335. It consisted of a defence tower, living quarters and a water tank, while thick walls protected it from conquerors. According to Turkish descriptions, it was a lovely town built from hard materials. Along the centuries it had many lords, one of which was Benedikt Nelipić, but in the end it was destroyed by the Turks. It is not reliably known why Good House changed owners so often, from Nelipić, to Hrvatinić, Bishop Ernušt Hamp and Sekelj de Kevende who became the owner in 1480. According to the records of a Turkish travel writer Evelije Čelebije, town Good House was conquered by Arnaut Memi-paša in the same time that Pillar and Sirač were also invaded. In the time of the Turks, there was a captain (dizdar) in the town with one hundred soldiers. Remains of the town are still visible today – remains of the defensive tower, the wall and a part of the main tower, which was circular and lies on a cliff. The entrance to the town was located to the north, across a moving bridge over a moat.



PILLAR (Đulovac Municipality)

The medieval town Stupčanica, former notorious Turkish stronghold with two agas and 40 soldiers, is located south of the village Bastaji.

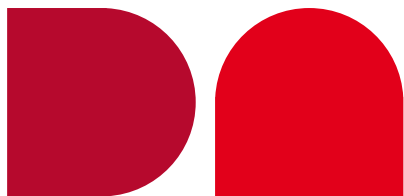
Today, all that is left from the medieval town Stupčanica are the remains of the main tower, 15 meters tall.



Tower Stupčanica



The people of this region call it the “Turkish tower” and the legend of the creation of the town is rather interesting. According to the legend, there were two sisters of noble birth who decided that each would build their own strong town. Construction began at the same time and when after some time they met again, only one managed to build a town, while the other built a tower. The town was named Good House, and the tower, which looked like a pillar, was named Stupčanica (Pillar). The name Spoloncza is mentioned in the 13th century and the tower has since changed owners during the centuries, sharing the same fate as Good House. Since 1688, after the Turks left the tower, it was left to decay. All that remains is the main tower, now 15 meters tall (it used to be 18 meters) and it is slowly collapsing. Along the main tower, walls and foundations of the auxiliary buildings are visible, but they too are decaying and slowly disappearing in the thick forest.



CATHOLIC CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY

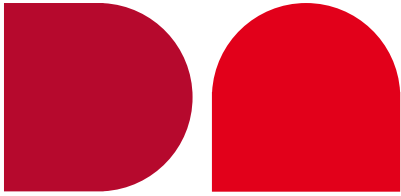
By buying the Podborje manor in the 18th century, Count Antun Janković took equal care for religious life of the area as he did for the overall progress of the area.

Count Janković is credited for the building of the Catholic Church of Holy Trinity, today it represents one of the most significant baroque achievement of continental Croatia.



**For visiting the church You need to call parish office
+385 43 331 519.**

The building of the manor chapel in Podborje (Daruvar today) is solely linked to his name. Even though the year it was built has not been precisely determined, since years 1730, 1760 and 1770 are mentioned, according to the records of the parish, the church was built in 1764 in the Greek-Venetian central type style, and it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was build from hard materials with two towers and a dome. On top of the dome there is a lantern with openings to let the light penetrate the central area. Seven columns hold an especially beautiful choir while the altar, which was formerly located in the centre of the church and was shaped like a triangle, is located in the east and has since been expanded. During the expansion of the church, two smaller side altars were also built along the main altar. The church received its first organ in 1867, which was later given to the newly built church in Dežanovac. The organ located in the church today was the work of Venceslav Holub, a master from Požega, who built the organ in 1925. To this day, the church of Holy Trinity has survived wars and constant construction, and in the time of its creation it represented one of the most significant baroque achievements of continental Croatia.



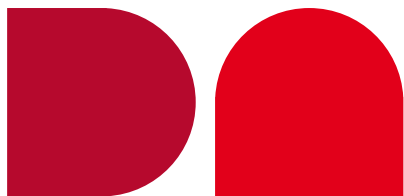
ST. SIMON'S CHAPEL

A blacksmith Šimun Balenović and his wife Alojzija, maiden Ferling, gave their own funds to finance the building of St. Simon's chapel in 1872.

St. Simon's chapel was obligated to ring with their bells for all the pore people as they were buried in the town cemetery. This was the request in the testament of its builder, a blacksmith Šimun Balenović.



Šimun Balenović, during his lifetime, took count of who will be taking responsibility of the upkeep of the chapel after his death. In his will, he left all of his belongings to his wife Alojzija and listed ways she should care for the chapel. He requested that three statues or paintings of St. Simon, St. Alojzije and St. Florijan be obtained for the chapel. He also requested that, on those days, three Masses be held. They would be paid for by his wife, and after her death the Mass would be financed from the interest on the foundation he created for the chapel. He requested that the chapel bell should ring for all pore people, regardless of their religion, as long as they are buried in the town cemetery. The interior of the chapel is no longer open for public.



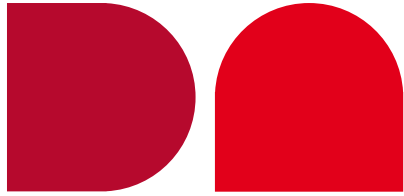
ORTHODOX CHURCH OF THE HOLY FATHERS OF THE FIRST ECUMENICAL COUNCIL

The orthodox church of the Holy Fathers of the First Ecumenical Council is recognizable for its 36 meter high bell-tower, with a golden cross on the top of the tower.



For visiting the church You need to call Archpriest-Stavrophor Luka Bosanac +385 98 628 548.

The building of the church began in 1979 and it was finished in 1975. The exterior of the church is shaped as an elongated rectangle with an octagonal apse that is supported and reinforced by two buttresses from the foundation to the top of the roof cornice. The aisle of the church is strengthened with five massive arches through which iron tie rods pass. Between the arches, the dome is in the form of the so called “Czech hat”. The arches rely on the walls and on the outside they shape pilasters, dividing the building into harmonious fields. Between these fields are simple round-arched windows. On the west side, there is a 36 meter high bell-tower, below which the entrance to the church is located. At the top of the tower, there is a cross made of wrought iron and richly decorated. The cross is 265 cm tall and it was gilded in 1894. Opposite the entrance, on higher ground and all the way up to the apex of the arch, there is an iconostasis. It is consisted of 42 icons embedded into the wooden architecture, placed horizontally in five fields. The icons were painted by an unknown artist in 1793. Since the 28th of April 2005 the church has been listed in the Register of cultural goods of Croatia in the List of protected cultural property.



CHRISTIAN ADVENTIST CHURCH

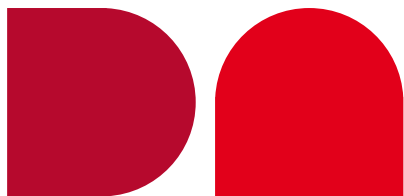
From a local standpoint, the importance of today's Christian Adventist church in Daruvar lays on the fact that it is the only preserved neo-gothic building in town and the surrounding area.

The church has stylistic features of a Neo-gothic style that are reflected with pointed arches in windows with a polygonal completion.



For visiting the church you need to call earlier pastor
Dejan Vučetić
+385 99 4133 677.

The church was built in the second half of the 19th century (between 1881 and 1885) to fulfil the needs of the reformed (Calvinist) church community whose members were mostly Hungarian immigrants from Somogy county. The church has a distinguished style which is a mixture of neo-renaissance and neo-gothicism, which, considering the fact that this construction style was popular for just twenty years, gives it special value. The church consists of the central facility and connected side wings. The bell tower is located at the centre line of the east street facade. On the opposite of the tower, the church has a three-sided polygonal back, with no separate sanctuary. It is interesting that this three-sided back of the church has been conceptualized in the same way as the front street facade. The interior can be described as a longitudinal hall with one apse. For several decades, the church remained unused, even though up until the end of the 80s the original inventory of the church still remained there. The Adventist social community bought the ruined building and reconstructed it for their own needs in 2006. The Church is located in 26 Stjepan Radić Street.



EVANGELICAL PENTECOSTAL CHURCH OF CHRIST

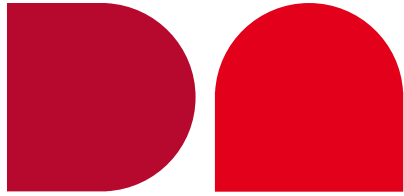
Daruvar is a multinational and also a multireligious community. Sacral buildings in the past and today are proof of this: Roman Catholic, orthodox, Calvinist, Baptist and Pentecostal churches and a Jewish synagogue (today's Evangelical Pentecostal church of Christ).

The Jewish synagogue from 1880 was during the early 1950s transformed into the House of culture, and later into the Evangelical Pentecostal church of Christ.



For visiting the church you need to call Pastor Mirko Petrović +385 98 833 896.

In the early 50s, the Jewish synagogue was transformed into the House of culture and later into the Evangelical Pentecostal church of Christ. The word Pentecost, translated from Greek, means “the fiftieth day from the resurrection of Jesus Christ until the coming of the Holy Spirit” (this can be read in the Bible – Pass. 20:16). This holyday is also called Duhovi or Spirits in Croatia. The experience of baptism by the Holy Spirit brings the believer into a close relationship with God and Jesus Christ. The Evangelical Pentecostal church has been active in Daruvar since 1985. The church building was created in 1880 in the style of a Jewish synagogue, which was its purpose in the past. However, after its adaptation in 1951, the church changed its owner and served a completely different purpose. In 1993, the Evangelical Pentecostal church in Croatia, which is based in Osijek, bought the building which is located within the cultural and historical whole of Daruvar and is a protected cultural monument. As such, the building was restored and put into its original use. Services are held on Sundays and Wednesdays at 6 PM in the 38 Stjepan Radić Street.



CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY (Končanica Municipality)

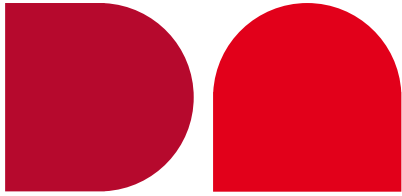
Statues of the Czech saints, St. Vaclav and St. Jan Nepomuk placed on the altar of the Church of the Ascension of the Blessed Virgin Mary speak about the reason of its build-because of the mass immigration of Czechs to Končanica.

The need to build a church in Končanica arose after mass-immigrations of Czechs in 1826. The fact that locals had to go to the church in Daruvar, 9 kilometres away, was an additional reason to build the church.



For visiting the church You need to call Parish office
+385 43 325 014.

The first initiative to build the church was expressed in a letter that locals from Končanica and Brestovac sent to the Famous royal sub-county in Daruvar in 1879. They received a positive reply, but because of disagreements between the village count and advocate for the church construction, Ivan Krepelka, and the local pastor from Daruvar, construction was delayed until 1908. Statues of the most honoured Czech saints, St. Vaclav and St. Jan Nepomuk were placed on the altar, next to the statue of the Virgin Mary. The statues and the tower clock were obtained from the Czech Republic. On the street facade, within the niches, there are statues of St. Čiril and St. Metodije which were made by J.Strapa, a sculptor from Daruvar. The church was thoroughly reconstructed between 1997 and 2004, and it was sanctified on August 14th 2005 by the bishop of Požega.



MONASTERY PAKRA (Sirač Municipality)

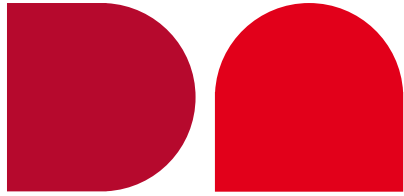
Southeast of Daruvar, in the canyon of the river Pakra who gave it its name, there is a Monastery, once named the New desert and, according to some Russian documents, Miracle (Znamenski).

The foundations of the Monastery Pakra were huts which were built by the brigand Stamenko Njigomir, as a sign of his repentance and place for the life of a hermit.



For visiting the Monastery you need to call Archpriest-Stavrophor Luka Bosanac +385 98 628 548.

Folk tradition attributes the foundation of this monastery to the brigand Stamenko Njigomir, who repented for his misdeeds and became a hermit, building himself and his fellow brothers huts from which the monastery later developed. The church, which is basically a one-aisle building with a semicircular altar apse, was made from carved stone, travertine and bricks. The west facade was flanked with a 36 metre high bell tower which holds the entrance to the church. It has all the features of baroque style – it is decorated with rich ornate pilasters. The iconostasis, which was made in 1774, was painted by an artist from Novi Sad, Vasilije Ostojić, and its appearance is reminiscent of late baroque. The many valuables of the Pakra Monastery were primarily brought by monks from other monasteries.



The construction of the parish church in Sirač, built in 1907, was financed with financial contributions of the villagers, and this was a great sacrifice for the people.

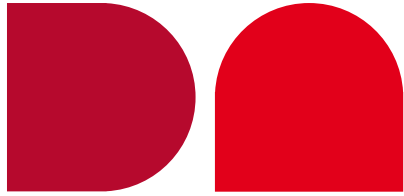
PARISH CHURCH OF THE VISITATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY (Sirač Municipality)

The locals of Sirač, led by their desire to build a roman catholic church in their village in which they could meet to pray together, began to collect contributions. The church was raised in 1907, mostly from the contributions of the villagers. Since the village was small, this was a great sacrifice for the people.



**For visiting the church You need to call Parish office
+385 43 322 125.**

It was built by builder Golubić from Pakrac and the walls were painted by the painter Antonini and his son. The altar, the pulpit and the baptistry were built by the noted company Stufflasser from Tirol and the organ was made by Antun Molzer from Kutina. The chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary was sanctified on July 2nd 1908 and it was declared to be a parish church in 1945. On the day of the sanctification of the church, a new bell, purchased from Graz, was raised in the bell tower, while the old cracked bell was returned to the village tower where it once stood. The bell called believers to service until 1970 when a new bell was placed on the 25th anniversary of the church. The new bell was inscribed with the message: „Sail on soft sounds, across the hills and valleys, let the people, the young and the country hear of Tavelić“. The church was restored and repaired by donations of the villagers many times. During the reconstruction of 2000, new clocks from Switzerland were put up. The old system of electrified bells was restored so that the clock can be synchronized through a satellite antenna.



ST. ANA'S CONVENT (Đulovac Municipality)

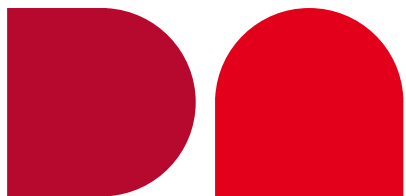
Northeast of Daruvar, not far from the villages Donja Vrijeska and Mala Maslenjača, at an altitude of 160 metres, there is the oldest gothic building dedicated to Saint Ana.

Until the Turkish invasion in 1542, St. Ana's convent was governed by the catholic Pavlin order, and later it was inhabited by the monks of the Pakra monastery.



For visiting the Monastery
You need to call Archpriest-
Stavrophor Luka Bosanac
+385 98 628 548.

The history of this small convent church begins in 1412 when nobleman Benedikt Nelipić, the owner of the castle Good House (Dobra Kuća), raised the church and convent. He then gave the convent to the catholic Pavlin order, along with the surrounding property. Monastery life carried on until the Turkish invasion in 1542. After that, the Pavlins left the convent, which remained abandoned and demolished until 1732 when it was inhabited by the monks of the monastery Pakra. In 1904, because of the initiative of Isa Kršnjavi, the Croatian provincial government renewed the church and in 1906 gave it to the monastery Pakra. The church of St. Ana is a one-aisle building, fortified by buttresses, and it contains many gothic elements. The altar apse is three-sided on the outside, while the inside is semicircular. The iconostasis originates from 1906 and it was made by a master from Zagreb, while the frames were made by an unknown carpenter from Pakrac.



CHURCH OF ST. APOSTLE BARTHOLOMEW (Dežanovac Municipality)

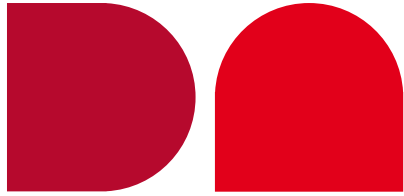
The church of St. Bartholomew has been built and decorated since the Fall of 1865.

The church's tower changed his height and look during years, and today it is the most notable and recognizable point of Dežanovac.



For visiting the church You need to call Parish office +385 91 982 6484.

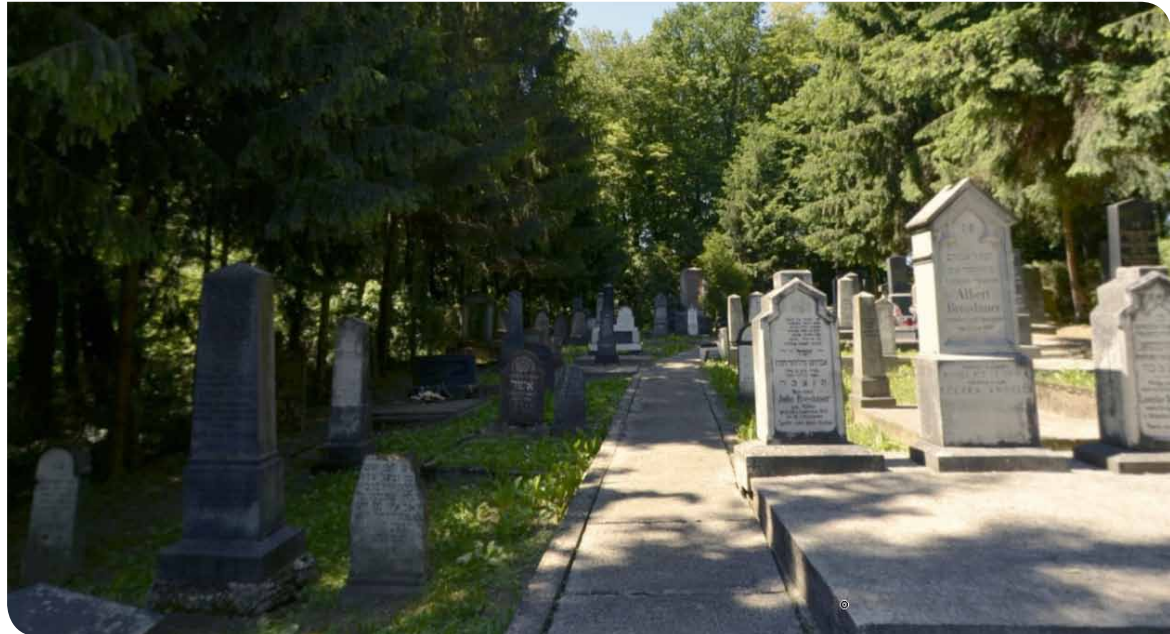
A bell, weighing 26 kilograms, was bought for the church, while the humble altar and a small organ were gifts from the parish of Daruvar. The church, at first, did not express a recognizable style, but in its final appearance there are gothic elements. The bell tower has changed shape and height, and the church building is about 30 meters tall in total, from the ground to the bell tower with a cross. The original interior was decorated from the donations of the parish. In 1883, the sacristy was built on the south side of the church, the new confessional was installed, and Gods grave was arranged (donated by Aleksandar Tukory, a landlord from Daruvar). In the beginning of 1891, the roof and the church tower were repaired. The renewed church tower of St. Bartholomew's church has since been notable from great distances and became a recognizable dominant point of Dežanovac.



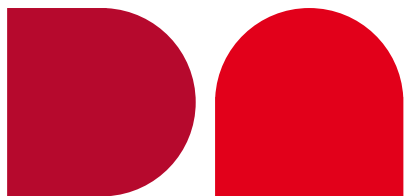
THE JEWISH CEMETERY

The Jewish cemetery is located in the Roman forest, on the archaeological site of the Roman castrum Aquae Balissae and the medieval fortress Kamengrad.

The cemetery is located on the area of 1670 square meters; it is harmonically integrated in a forest area with the access from the north side.



The Jewish cemetery was enlisted into the Registry of protected cultural monuments in 1973. It was founded in 1860, when the synagogue was also built in Daruvar, and it was sanctified two years later. The cemetery holds 160 tombstones and a commemorative monument raised for 260 victims of fascist terror. Jewish people mostly immigrated to Daruvar from Burgenland, and they held restaurants and shops in town and the surrounding area. They were most numerous between two World Wars, when over 200 Jewish people lived in the area.



SVETINJA (Đulovac Municipality)

The sanctification of the spring in the forest valley northwest of Kreštelovac was initiated by priests. That is why, in 1747, the healing water spring Svetinja (Sanctity) became a sanctuary visited by people from all over the world.

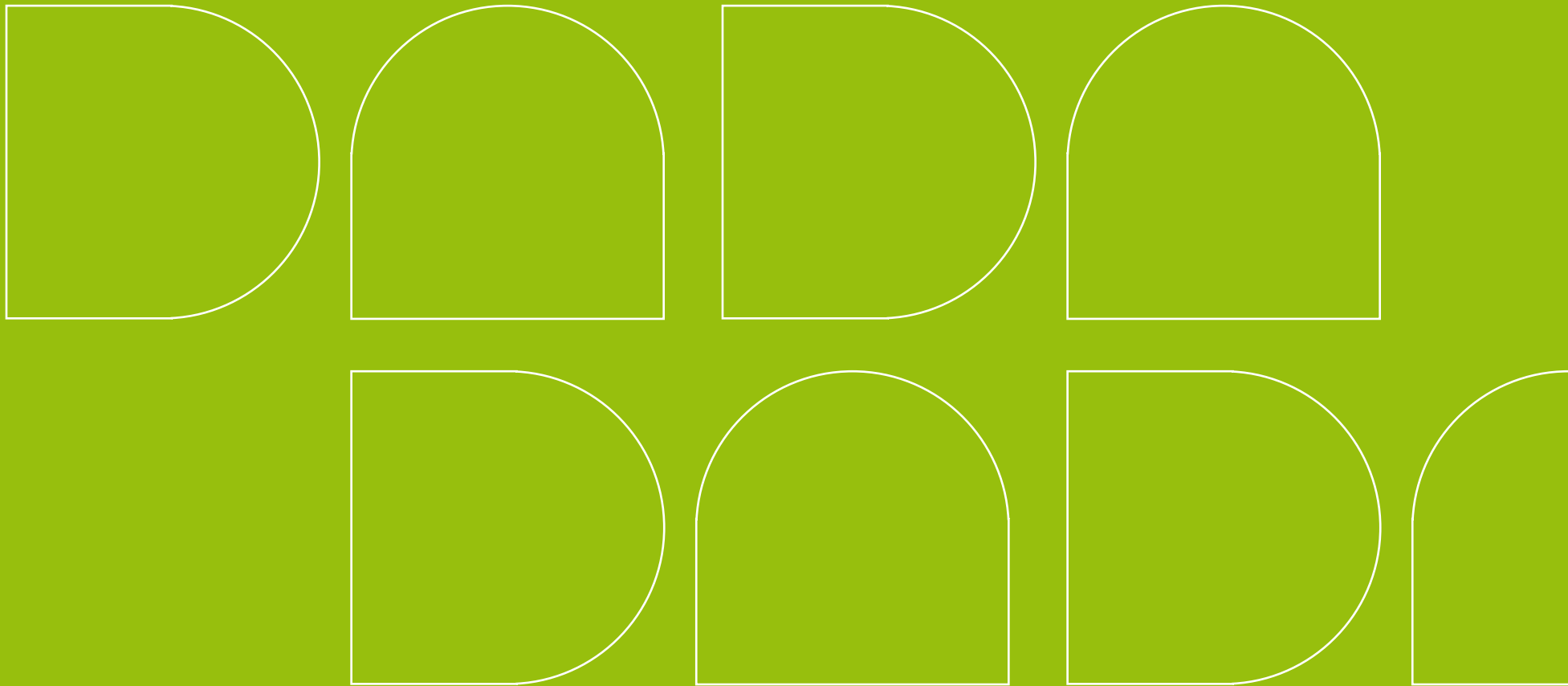
The healing properties of the Kreštelovac water spring were proven by the analysis which took place in Vienna in 1773; its healing powers are worshiped today.



At first, a modest orthodox wooden chapel was built on the site of the healthy water spring, and later a stone chapel dedicated to the Assumption of the Mother of the Lord. The constant fresh water spring near the chapel became noted among the people as sacred. According to popular belief, which exists to this day, the water from the forest spring has the miraculous power to heal sickness. According to the claims of the locals, there were many cases when the water healed the sick, even crippled, after they bathed in the water from the spring in Svetinja. Because of the belief in the healing properties of the spring, the site became wider known in Poilovlje. Thanks to the mediation of catholic priests, in 1773 water from the spring was sent to Vienna for analysis. The results of the water analyzed from Svetinja were included in the list of known healing water springs in Croatia and Slovenija, written by a doctor from Varaždin, J.B.Lalangue. Kreštelovac and the healthy water spring were mentioned in 1782, in the travel book of professors M.Piller and Lj.Mitterpacher. The charisma of the healthy water spring has remained to this day.

GREEN OASES

Relax under the treetop of the oldest specimen of *Ginkgo biloba* tree in Croatia, planted in the 1777.





THE CASTLE'S PARK OF JANKOVIĆ

The castle's park of Janković was created in the second half of the 18th century, during the building of the castle of Count Antun Janković. The golden era of the park is linked to the family Janković who built, nurtured and enjoyed the park.

The counts Janković castle's park is the home of the oldest Ginko biloba tree in Croatia, planted in the 1777.



The castle's park of Janković



The park used to expand over an area 21 acres large. The central part of the park was preserved to this day and it still contains original plant life from the time of the parks creation. The main attractions of the park are the male and female specimen of the GINKO BILOBA tree, which residents lovingly call Adam and Eve. Its homeland is China, and from there the Ginko expanded almost all over the world, across every continent. Its name originates from the Chinese word gin-ko, meaning the silver fruit (apricot). The first ginko tree in Croatia was planted in the 18th century, in the year 1777, in the castle's park in Daruvar. The male GINKO BILOBA tree is the oldest specimen in Croatia and, because of its impressive appearance and its 7 meters wide trunk; it enjoys protection as a horticultural monument.



ROMAN FOREST

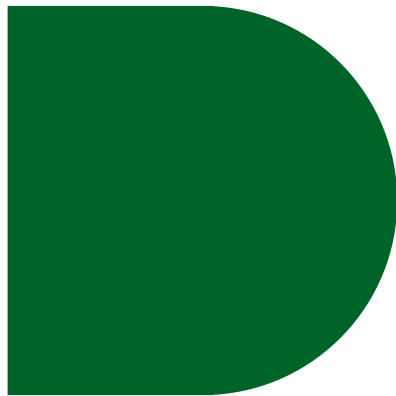
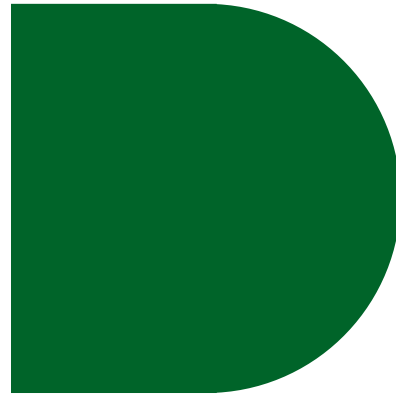
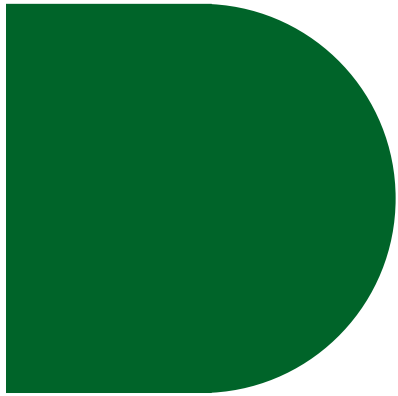
Daruvar is one of the few towns with a forest-park area in the centre of town. The forest is rich with protected plant and animal species; it takes up an area of 20 hectares and it naturally connects with the indigenous forests along the slopes of Papuk.

The most valuable archaeological finding of Daruvar has been excavated in the Roman forest. It was a late-antic caged diatretre wine cup which is today located in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna.



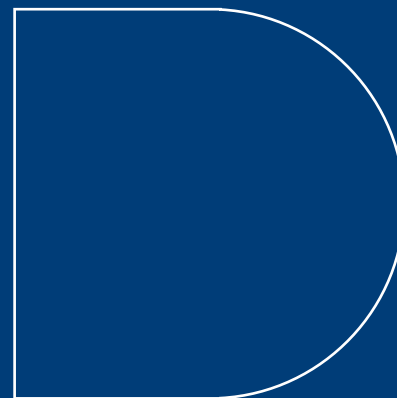
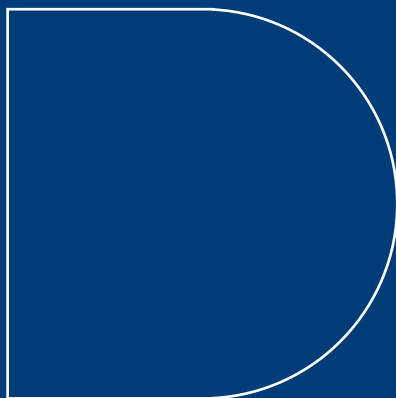
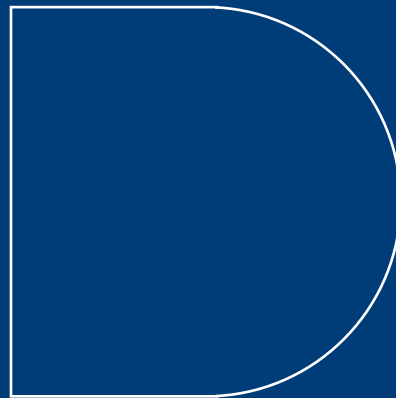
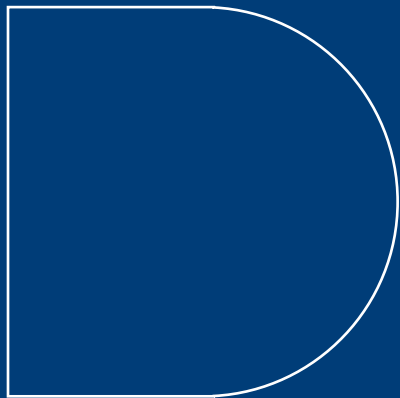
Julis brum - Spring of love

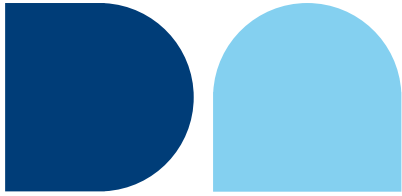
Hiking and walking trails, as well as benches for rest, stretch within the Roman forest, and the forest has always been used as a shortcut from town to the vineyards. Forest slopes have protected trails of historical heritage so the Roman forest is one of the most important archaeological sites of the Daruvar area. The most significant archaeological finding of Daruvar has been excavated in the Roman forest, in one of three stone crypts decorated with a mosaic. It was a late-antic caged diatretre wine cup, with a basket made from glass rings. It was hand carved from a single piece of translucent opalescent glass and today it is located in the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna. One of the trails of the Roman forest leads up to a spring of cold mountain water named “Julius brum”, which is called “The spring of love” by the locals. “Julius brum” has always been connected with the belief in long romantic love. Legends say that whoever drinks from the spring will soon fall in love.



SPA PARK - JULIJE'S PARK

Find out what is hidden under
the shades of the these
centuries-old trees





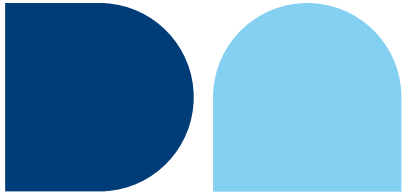
JULIJE'S PARK

Julije's park is one of the oldest spa parks in continental Croatia!

The spa park grew parallel with the building of baths and villas, and its main characteristic is the landscape style with the baroque elements and also the English gardens landscape style.



The spa park grew parallel with the spa. The first trees within Julije's park were planted by Antun Janković around Antun's Bath sometime around 1762, and some of them are still there in the park - e.g. the plane, the horsechestnut and the hornbeam trees around Daruvar spa. The spa park grew parallel with the construction of the baths, particularly in the time of Antun's successors Izidor and Julije Janković. Today the park holds 60 various species of plants. The spa park has style characteristics of the baroque period (with elements of the classical creation in horticultural art) and is protected as such. Buildings from the 18th and 19th century can be found within the park, various baths and villas, which complement the beauty of the park.



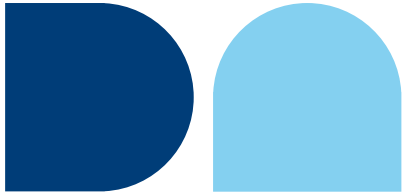
ANTUN'S BATH

The oldest building in the spa complex is Antun's Bath built by Antun Janković in the second half of the 18th century.

At the end of the 18th century, Anton's bath was the only building in Spa Park suitable for bathing.



Bath stands opposite the main entrance to the spa park, where with the Swiss villa and Central mud bath forms his entrance atrium and it is the only one built sideling, out of the concept. The reason for this might be the remains of older buildings, perhaps the position of the thermal springs or original riverbed of river Toplica. At the end of the 18th century Antun's Bath was the only building in the spa park made for bathing. Antun's Bath is a single storey building, L-shaped, with bevelled corners and a flat roof. Inside is a room with several pools. The longest, the main facade, faces the entrance to the park. A warm water source was outfitted in front of Antun's bath. The water has healing properties and is used for drinking. The interior of Anthony's bath is not open for visitors.



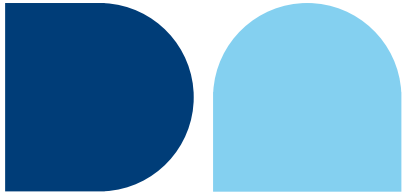
THE SWISS VILLA

A romantic Swiss villa, once named Villa Maria, built in alpine construction style, served as accommodation for the many guests of the baths.

A romantic look of Swiss villa was inspired by the alpine construction style in the time when it was built.



The exact time of the construction of this pearl is not known, but it is visible on the cadastral map of 1861, as well as on the famous Huhn lithography published a year later. However, it is possible that it is even older. The most special feature of the villa is a wooden porch expanding down the entire length of the building. Imitating the architecture of the Alps was a prevailing trend of the Monarchy, which means that Daruvar was not behind the construction fashion of the time. The former accommodation space was redecorated into office space. Today, the upper floor of the Villa contains management offices of the Daruvar spa.



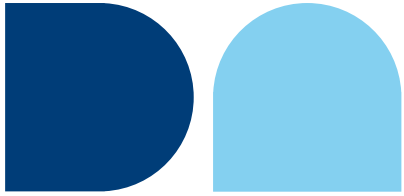
VILLA ARCADIA

Villa Arcadia is a historic building from 1861 and it is distinguished by elements typical of baroque architecture of the second half of the 18th century.

A remarkable baroque look, Villa Arcadia owes to elliptical figures who wear square pilasters, with decorative prominences on the wall.



Villa Arcadia is another building among many historical buildings within the spa with many baroque elements, and it was meant for the accommodation of guests. The villa got the neobaroque-secession appearance and its name - Arcadia, after the thorough reconstruction before the First World War. After the Second World War, an upper wing was built between Villa Arcadia and Ivan's bath. This wing served as a connection between these two buildings: a light glass and aluminium construction with a flat roof (a so called „schinobus“), under which there was an open passage. A thorough and faithful reconstruction was conducted in 1991, during which an attic was built in, as well as frames above the windows. A row of seven unevenly ranged oval arches, carried by squared pillars (which are a typical element of provincial baroque) give the villa its distinct appearance. Arcadia is a longitudinal, one-floor building, placed in the north-west direction and the restaurant Terasa extends from the villa. Today Arcadia is used for the accommodation for guest of Daruvar spa.



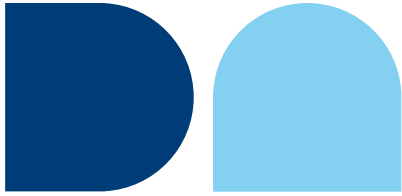
MARIJA'S BATH

Within the spa complex, there were some smaller facilities which served as independent baths directly on thermal water springs.

Marija's bath is the only preserved example of the former small bathing facilities.



Marija's bath or Siegenthals bath was an independent bath built on a spring in 1861. Since thermal water also sprung alongside the bath, horses were often brought there in the time of the family Janković in order to heal their ankles in the warm water. Marija's bath or Siegenthals bath is located to the right of Restaurant Terasa, at the beginning of the eastern hornbeam alley and it is the only remaining smaller bathing facility and visitor can see it only from the outside.



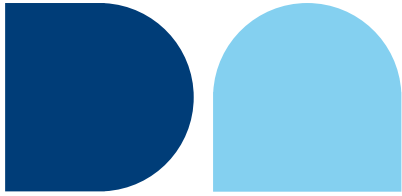
THE CENTRAL MUD BATH

The Central mud bath is undoubtedly one of the most interesting achievements of eclecticism in Croatia. It is the most notable building of the Daruvar spa and the town symbol modelled after Franz Vary.

The symbol of town Daruvar, The Central Mud Bath, is one of the most interesting achievements of eclecticism in Croatia.



There has always been a facility used for treatments with healing mud in the place of today's Central bath. Supposedly, covered pools were built on the remains of roman buildings, which were replaced by Ana's mud bath (Annaschlambad) in the last third of the 19th century. Ana's bath was most likely named after the daughter of Julije Janković, Ana. The romantic building of today was inspired by Moorish architecture and it was finished in 1909 based on the project of A.Camelutti. It is a one floor building, with the layout of a rectangle with slanted edges and a flat roof. A tall octagonal dome is located in the middle of the flat roof. The dome was reconstructed and somewhat changed in the 1970s. The interior pool was paved with Faenza ceramics and stone benches, used for the sitting baths, were placed along the edge of the pool. In the centre of the pool there was an artificial boulder made from stone pieces with a gush of cold water for refreshment. Today the bath is in the process of reconstruction and it is not open for visitors.



“KUPAČICA” (WOMAN BATHER)

In the southern part of the spa park, shaded by centuries of trees, there is a small fountain with a bronze sculpture of a naked woman called “Kupačica”.

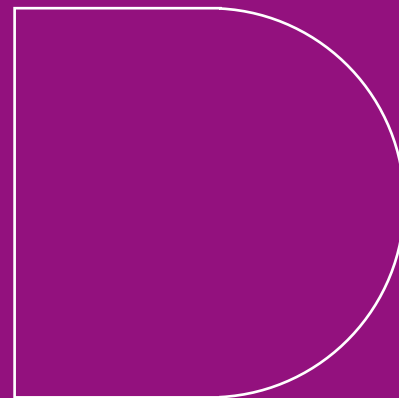
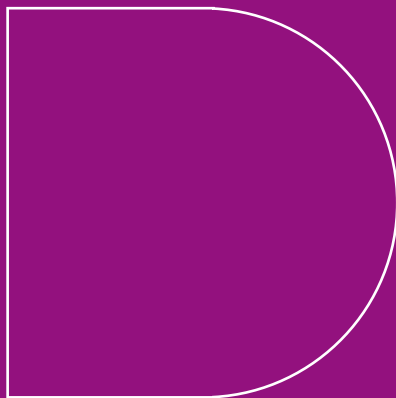
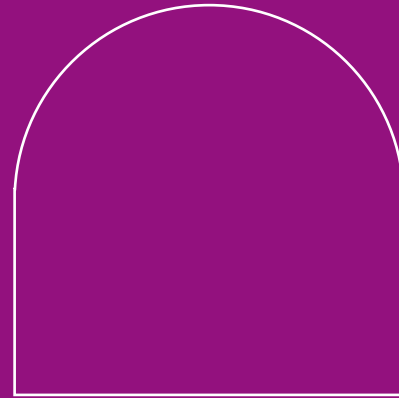
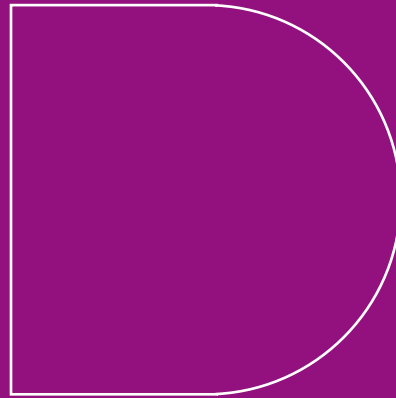
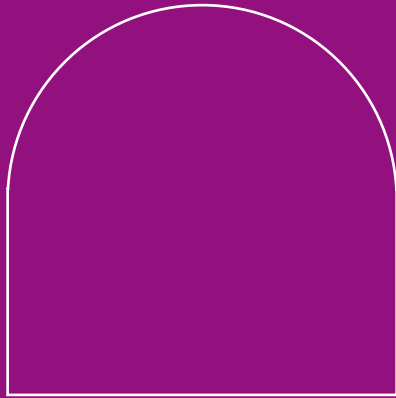
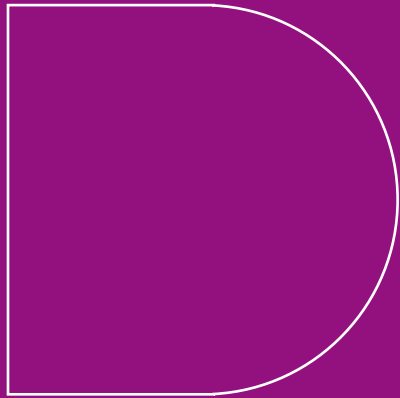
The symbol of infertility treatment in Daruvar spa, a bronze sculpture “Kupačica” is the work of Antun Augustinčić - the most significant Croatian sculptor.

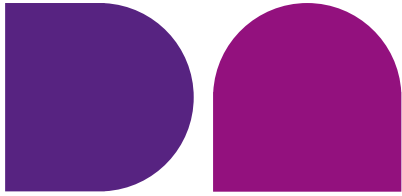


The bronze sculpture was made in 1927 by Antun Augustinčić, in the style that was common among many Croatian artists between the two World Wars – reminiscent of art deco, which is best seen in facial expressions, the position of the eyes, mouth and wavy hair. In the 1950s, the southern part of Julie’s park was enriched with a sculpture of a woman affectionately called Naked Maja, Sad Mara or Black Aphrodite by the townspeople. As the story goes, the sculpture depicts a woman who was unhappy and sad because she couldn’t have children, so she came to Daruvar, whose spas are known for curing infertility. Daruvar is proud of the “Kupačica” who has lured passersby with her discreet darkness. There are few towns with an original sculpture from Augustinčić, and its value is enhanced by the fact that the original cast has been lost. In 2005, a bronze cast was made and it is exhibited in the gallery of Antun Augustinčić in Klanjec.

DARUVAR BREWERY AND DARUVAR WINERY

Taste the drinks made according
to centuries-old receipts





DARUVAR BREWERY

When many Czech immigrants settled in the Daruvar area, Count Janković used their renowned experience in the construction of the brewery and in the art of brewing.

Beer from Daruvar was cooked according to the Czech recipes two years earlier than for the first time ever a lager beer was produced in the Czech city Plzen, today the most wanted beer in the world.



Brewery Daruvar offers for the interested group of visitors a tour and beer tasting with prior announcement and agreement over the phone: 043/ 631-166.

Daruvar brewery has a tradition over 174 years long and it is the oldest brewery in Croatia which has been working on the same location. During the years of its existence, it has changed owners, but the tradition and production recipe have remained the same. The brewery has a respectable brand, one of the most enduring in Croatian brewery – Staročeško beer. Thanks to its tradition in making beer and the naturally soft water, the beer in Daruvar has always been similar to Czech beer. It is interesting that cooking beer in Daruvar began two years earlier than the first lager, which is the most dominant type of beer today, was cooked in the Czech town Plzen. Throughout history, many types of beer have been made here: Martovsko, Sanator, Slador, Specijal, Gambrinus and Porter. Today, the Daruvar brewery is the only brewery outside of the Czech Republic which makes beer according to the traditional Czech recipe.



Badel 1862 d.d. - Daruvar Winery, wine cellar of the castle Janković

The convenience of Daruvar area for wine-growing was recognized by the Janković family. A wine cellar located in their castle, even today is a proper place for the storing and maturing of different high-quality sorts of wine.

During summer and winter the temperature in the castle's cellar is between 10-14 °C, what is ideal for the maturation of Graševina, Sauvignon Blanc, Rhine Riesling, Chardonnay and predicate wines.



The tour and wine tasting in the cellar of the castle has to be announced by phone: 043/331-943.

In the area of Daruvar wine-growing had its expansion in the 18th century with arrival of Janković family, which has recognized the suitability for the wine-growing in this area. Along with the construction of the castle from 1771-1777 and its basement that is several meters dug into the ground with wall thickness up to 2m in some places, an ideal conditions for storing and maturing of wine were provided also for the future generations. Daruvar Winery renovated the basement of the castle in 1995; they arranged a space for the care and preservation of high quality wine types up to capacity of 350 000 l, wine shop with Roman era exhibits, archives and wine tasting room. A wine tasting room has a capacity for approximately 40 guests where you can enjoy in wine tasting of golden awarded wines of the royal origin along with the expert guidance of enologist.

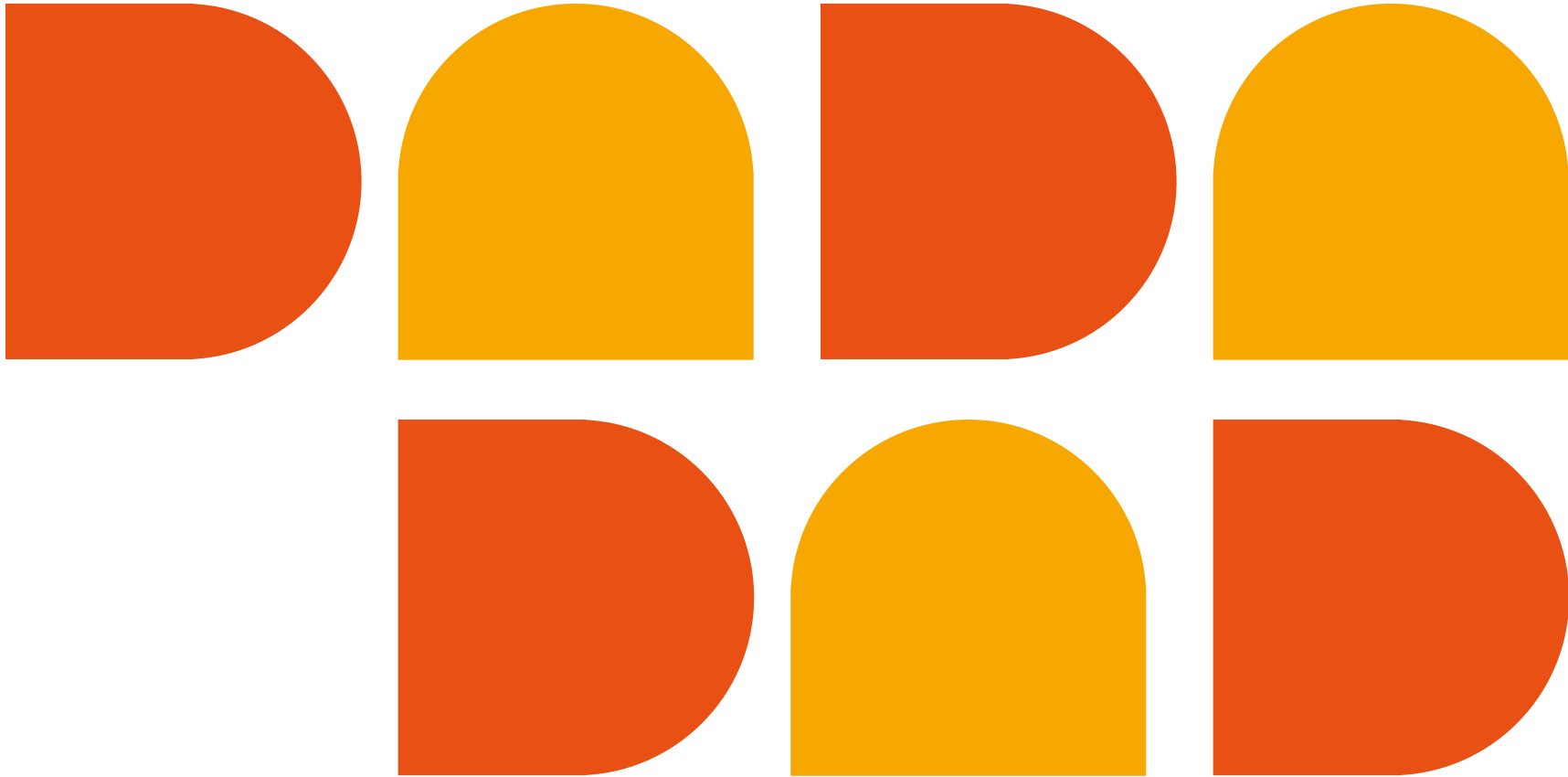


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