

ZAGREB



1093 - 1936

ZAGREB

PAST AND PRESENT

1093-1936

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TRANSLATED
BY
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„TIPOGRAFIJA“ D. D., ZAGREB



PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

ZAGREB 1093-1936.

Travellers and tourists on their way to the Balkans and the Adriatic coast are becoming increasingly drawn to Zagreb, the cultural, political and economic capital of the Croats, a city both attractive in itself and also on account of its picturesque background of well-wooded mountains. Zagreb offers a warm welcome to its guests, whose number it is anxious to increase, and the municipal authorities, on the initiative of a former mayor, Mr. Rudolf Erber, have created a special department to care for the needs of the visitor.

The Municipality has now decided to publish a third edition of the guidebook »Zagreb in the Past and Present«, which first appeared in 1928. This book should prove not only of interest to foreigners in its translations into the English, French and German languages, but also to such Croats, including even some citizens of Zagreb, to whom the history of the capital of Croatia is still to a great degree a closed book and who have not yet realised the beauty and historical significance of many of the buildings and palaces which they daily pass. »Zagreb in the Past and Present«, attempts to impart the spirit of the city as well as the historical facts.

I must acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the director of the City Museum, Mr. Gjuro Szabo, for much valuable advice and to Dr. Arthur Schneider, professor at the Zagreb university, for his description of the pictures in the Strossmayer Gallery.

I am also indebted to the works of the following authors:

Vjekoslav Klaić, Zagreb 1910—1913.

Hudowski, Zagreb et Environs, 1892.

Gjuro Szabo, Picture of Zagreb in the 19th century
»Kolo« of the Matica Hrvatska, volume VIII.

Also various articles published in »Old and New Zagreb« edited by E. Laszowsky, and in the review »Zagreb« of the »Drushtvo Zagreptchana« as well as other works.

Zagreb, Easter 1936.

Dr. Stj. Srkulj.

ARRIVAL

RAILWAY STATIONS: The tourist will no doubt arrive at the main railway station, which is situated at a short distance from the centre of the city. If the traveller wishes to continue his journey to Samobor he avails himself of the narrow gauge railway situated about a mile from the main station.

TRAMCARS are the main means of transport. The directions are marked by numbers. No 1 goes to Tchernomeretz, No. 2 to the Main Station, No. 3 to the Sava Bridge, No. 4 to Treshnjevka, No. 5 to the Sava Station, No. 6 to Kvaternikov trg, No. 7 to Sajmishte (stock yard), No. 8 to Maksimir, No. 9 to Zvonimirova ulica, No. 10 to Guptcheva Zvijezda, No. 11 to Mirogoj (cemetery), No. 12 to Sigetchitza, No. 13 to Shoshtaricheva ulitza, No. 14 to Ksaver, No. 15 to Tratinska cesta, No. 16 to Trg Kralja Petra.

MOTOR-BUSES run to the suburbs, up the Sljeme mountain, to the neighbouring villages as well as to the Hot Springs and Thermal Baths of Stubitschke Toplitze etc., which are among the most beneficial in Europe. City Motor-buses with the letter T go to Trnje, with Z to Zagorska ulitza, with P to Pantovtchak, with V to Vraptshe, and with J to Jelatchichev trg.

HOTELS. Hotel de luxe: »Esplanade« Mihanovicheva 1 (C. T. V. K. L. G.); First class hotels: »Hotel Milinov« Jelatchichev trg 29 (C. T. V. K. L.), »Palace Hotel Croatia« Strossmayerov trg 10 (C. T. V. K. L.), »Tri Gavrana« Jurishicheva 6 (C. V. K.), »Astoriya« Petrinjska 71 (C. V. L.), »Imperial« Frankopanska 8 (C. V.), More moderate priced hotels: »Central« Branimirova 3, »Lovatchki Rog« Ilica 14, »Zlatna Kruna« Gajeva 12; Small hotels: »Hotel Gašpić« Kukovicheva 5, »Velebit« Petrinjska 79, »Hotel Juzhni Kolodvor, M. Skušić« Ljubljanska 33, »Jadran« Vlashka 50, »Hotel Kovač« Gajeva 31, »Kaptol« Vlashka 9.

»(Abbreviation: C = central heating, T = room tele-

phone, V = hot and cold water in room, K = room with bath, L = lift, G = garage in hotel.)

BOARDING HOUSES: »Zagreb«, Trnskoga 8, »Elite«, Gundulicheva 15, »Irena«, Jurishicheva 3, Amie des jeunes filles, Gajeva 28.

MUNICIPAL-TAX. A daily tax of five dinars is charged in hotel »Esplanade«. »Milinov«, »Palace Croatia«, »Grand Hotel«, »Tri Gavrana« and »Astoria«. In all other hotels and boarding houses the tax is three dinars a day.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT. Taxi-cabs, cabs, trams and luggage-porters are to be found at the station.

Taxi — cab fares:

a) within the city limits:

Fare I. (up to three passengers): For the first 333 mt 8 dinars, for each following 133 mt 1 dinar.

Fare II. (more than three passengers, or three passengers with luggage): For the first 270 mt 8 dinars, for each following 111 mt 1 dinar.

Excess-fares: For waiting 1 dinar every two minutes. Taxi calls during the day (from 7 am to 7 pm) 5 dinars, night calls 10 dinars. Taxis returning empty may not be charged for.

b) For excursions out of town a mutual arrangement may be made (maximum 5 dinars a kilometer).

Taxi-cabs can be telephoned for, day and night, at »Autozov«, Shoshtaricheva 10, phone 7227.

Cab fares:

a) Within the city limits, or near Zagreb (up to 10 klm): For the first 666 mt 12 dinars, for each following 333 mt 2 dinars. For return of an empty cab from the near neighborhood there is a charge of one fifth the original fare. For luggage on the driver's seat there is a charge of 10 dinars.

b) For drives out of town (over 10 klm) mutual arrangements with the driver may be made. No charge is made for cab calls during the day, and a five dinar charge for night calls. There are now only about ten cabs in Zagreb, all of which are drawn by a pair of horses.

LUGGAGE-PORTERS: According to arrangement.

CITY FUNICULAR. This is the quickest means of transport from the lower to the upper town. The station is in Tomicheva ulitza on the right — hand side of the

Ilitza. From 7 am to 9.30 pm cars run every two minutes up and down simultaneously (room for 28 passengers).

AIR-SERVICE. I. The Yugoslav Airline »Aeropot« operates the following routes:

- 1) Zagreb—Belgrade—Zagreb (April to October);
- 2) Zagreb—Susak—Zagreb (May to September);
- 3) Zagreb—Ljubljana—Zagreb (from May to August).

II. The Czechoslovak State Air Line: Service Bratislava—Zagreb—Sushak—Split—Dubrovnik and vice versa (June to August).

There is a special Motor-bus connection from Jelatchichev trg (Gradska Shtedionitza) to the air port at Borongaj in connection with arrival and departure of every plane (Restaurant, Customs and Police office at the aerodrome).

GARAGES. Adler-Garage, Podvozhnjak, Auto-Pension, Gajeva 47, Garage Bareshich, V. & Co., Preradovicheva 20, Garage Dirnbacher I., Gundulicheva 21, Garage Hoich & Co., Ozhegovicheva 18, Garage and car repairs Reo-Willys, Radishina 7, Garage Sambolek Stanko, Vlashka 60, Garage Splendid, Zvonimriova 23, Garage Shtrban Ivan, Ilitza 164, Tatra Garage, Gajeva 42, Union-Ford-Garage, Mrticheva 13, Garage Zagreb, Palmoticheva 25, Garage Zolger F., Kukuljeviceva 37.

RESTAURANTS. »Gradski Podrum« and »Grill Room« in the Gradska Shtedionitza Building, Jelatchichev trg 10a, »Esplanade«, Mihanovicheva 1, »Palace Hotel Croatia«, Strossmayerov trg 10, »Lovatchki Rog«, Ilitza 14. »Glavni Kolodvor«, Kralja Tomislava trg, »Kolo«, Kralja Aleksandra trg 5, »Grand Hotel«, Ilitza 6, »Varoshka Pivnitza«, Gajeva 9.

CAFÉS. Gradska Kavana«, Jelatchichev trg 10; »Esplanade«, Startchevichev trg 1; »Zagreb«, Zrinjski trg 17; »Corso«, Ilica 25; »Splendid«, Zrinjski trg 15; »Kazalichna Kavana«, Masarykova 23; »Astoria«, Draskovicheva 17; »City«, Jurishicheva 18; »Trilby«, Preradovicheva 31.

MUSIC. »Gradski Podrum« and »Grill Room«, Jelatchichev trg 10; »Gradska Kavana«, Jelatchichev trg 10; »Esplanade«, Mihanovicheva 1; »Kavana Corso«, Ilitza 25; »Kavana City«, Jurichicheva 18; »Restaurant Kolo«, Kralja Aleksandra trg 5; »Lovački Rog« Ilitza 14; »Eden«, Drashkovicheva 24; »Apolo Bar«, Ilitza 31; »Pick Bar«, Jelatchichev trg 6; »Balalajka«, Tuskanac 1; »Kavana Metropol«, Barthouov trg 4.

THEATRES. Zagreb has two theatres: the Opera House in the Kralj Aleksandra trg, in which both the drama and opera are played and the National Theatre in the Frankopanska 10, in which drama, light opera and comedy are given.

CINEMAS. »Astoria«, Ilitza 10, »Balkan Palace«, Masarykova 10, »Capitol«, Preradovichev trg 7, »Central«, Petrinjska 4, »Croatia«, Ilitza 31, »Dom« Vlashka 70, »Edison Palace«, Tushkanatz 1, »Gradjanski, Vlashka 92, »Jadran«, Ilitza 42, »Luxor«, Nikolicheva 7a, »Olimp«, Ilitza 90, »Union«, Zvonimirova 53.

BOULEVARDS AND PARKS. Zrinjski trg. Strossmayerov trg, Kralja Tomislava trg, Kresimirov trg. Botanical Gardens, Strssmayer Promenade, Tuskanatz, Sofijin put, Tzmrok, Zelengaj and Maksimir.

CONSULATES. *Albanian*, Praska 6, *Argentine*, Gundulicheva 7, *Austrian*, Mihanovicheva 20, *Belgian*, Jurishicheva 22, *Czechoslovak*, Prilaz Gjуре Dezelicha, *Chilian*, Zrinjski trg 17, *Danish*, Kralja Petra trg 8, *Finnish*, Preobrazenska, 4, *French*, Kraljice Marije 32, *British*, Ilitza 12, 2nd Floor, *Greek*, Mihanovicheva 14, *Dutch*, Gajeva 5, *Hungarian*, Drashkovicheva 15, *Mexican*, Kumitchicheva 4, *German*, Mihanovicheva 2, *Norwegian*, Medveshtchak 48, *Peruvian*, Ribnjak 1, *Polish*, Haulikova 6, *Portuguese*, Listopadska 3, *Roumanian*, Drashkovicheva 25, *Spanish*, Wilsonov trg 2, *Swedish*, Trg Kralja Aleksandra 8, *Swiss*, Drashkovicheva 30, *Italian*, Preobrazhenska 4, *Turkish*, Prashka 6, *American*, Prashka 2, *Uruguayan*, Ilitza 34.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE. »Gradska Shtedionitza«, Jelatchichev trg 10, »Prva Hrvatska Shtedionitza«, Ilica 5, »Jugoslavenska Banka«, Jelatchichev trg 3, »Jugoslavenska Udruzhena Banka« (Union), Ilitza 5, »Narodna Banka«, Jurishicheva 17, »Hrvatska Poljodjelska Banka«, Marticheva 6, »Hrvatska Sveopcha Kreditna Banka«, Ilitza 25, »Srpska Banka«, Jurishicheva 2, »Hrvatska Katolitchka Banka«, Jurishicheva 10, »Hrvatski Optchi Vjeresijski Zavod«, Ilitza 21, Banovinska Shtedionitza, Gajeva 2a, »Zanatska Banka«, Frankopanska 5a, »Ljubljanska Kreditna Banka«, Washingtonov trg 3, »Banka za trgovinu i promet«, Zrinski trg 3.

SPORT. Great interest is taken in all kinds of sport. The most popular game is football. Forty football clubs are registered under the Zagreb Football Association, of which the most important, having their own

grounds, are »Croatian Academic Sports Club« (HAŠK), football field The opposite Maksimir; »Ist. Croatian Citizens Sports Club« (Gradjanski), field in the Koranka; »Croatian Sports Club Concordia«, ground in the Tratinjska; »Viktoria« and »Railwaymen's Club«, ground in the Miramarska; »Tipografija«, ground in the Cvjetna tzešta; »Graficar« and »GEC Sparta«, ground on the Munjarski put.

Tennis is played on the Academic Tennis Club courts, the Zagreb Skating Club courts, at the City Bathing Beach, Sava river, also near the football grounds and on many private courts.

Rowing-clubs on the Sava river: »Croatian Rowing Club«, »Gusar«, »Uskok«, and »The First Yugoslavian Canoe Club«.

Mention should also be made of »The Royal Automobile Club of Yugoslavia« Zagreb-Section, Zrinjski trg 19, »The Ist. Croatian Motor Club«, Illitza 31, the »Aero Club«, Gajeve 7 and the »Zagreb Jockey Club«, Zrinjski trg 19.

COMMERCIAL AND TRADE INSTITUTIONS. Department of Commerce, Trade and Industry of the Provincial Government, Radichev trg 1, Trade Department of the Municipality of Zagreb, Department A Opatitchka 27, Trade Department of the Municipality of Zagreb, Department B (Trade Court), Gajeve 6, Department for control of weights and measures, of the District of Zagreb, Radishina 8, The chamber of Commerce and Industry, Wilsonov trg 2, Chamber of Trade, Mazhuranichev trg 13, Chamber of Labour, Haulikova 10, Labour Exchange Office, Zvonimirova 13, Industry Association of the Savska Banovina, Ratchkoga 1, Association of Printing Commerce of the Savska Banovina, Ilica 37, Tradesmen's Association of the City and District of Zagreb, Mazhuranichev trg 13, Association of Hotel, Restaurant and Innkeepers, on the territory of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Zagreb, Nikolicheva 10, Merchants Association of the City and Districts of Zagreb and Dugoselo, Zrinjski trg 15, Association of Small Shopkeepers, of the City and District of Zagreb and Dugoselo, Ratchkoga 1, Federation of the Banking and Insurance Companies of Yugoslavia, Ratchkoga 1, Federation of Flour Mills of Yugoslavia, Ratchkoga 1, Federation of Croatian Tradesman, Zrinjski trg 3, Zagreb Stock Exchange, Washingtonov trg, Zagreb Fair, Savska tzešta 25, The Association of Forwarding

and Customs Agents of the Savska Banovina, Nikolichcheva 8.

POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE. Postal and Telegraphic Offices for the Savska Banovina, Jurichicheva 11; The Main Post Office (1), Jurishicheva 11; Zagreb Post Office No. 2, Branimirova 2; Zagreb Post Office No. 3, Sava Station; Zagreb Post Office No. 4, Ulitza 29. X. 1918; Zagreb Post Office No. 5, Pejatchichev trg 17; Zagreb Post Office No. 6, Masarykova 26; Zagreb Post Office No. 7, Domjanicheva 5; Zagreb Post Office No. 8, Zvonarnitchka 1a; Zagreb Post Office No. 9, Iilitza 151; Zagreb Post Office No. 10, Ratchkoga 2; Zagreb Post Office No. 11, Ozaljska 33; Zagreb Post Office No. 12, Ksaverska tzesta; Zagreb Post Office No. 13, Harambashicheva 33; Zagreb Post Office No. 14, Aerodrome Borongaj.

Branch Office of the Postal Savings Department, Ratchkoga 5.

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, PARKS AND GARDENS. University Library, Marulichev trg 17; The Royal State Archives, Marulichev trg 17; The Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Science Library, Zrinjski trg 11; City Library, Kamenita vrata; The Chamber of Commerce and Industry Library, Wilsonov trg 2; Workmen's Library, Haulikova 10, St. Francis Convent Library, Kaptol 9; The Jesuit College Library, Palmoticheva 33; The National Archeological and Prehistoric Museum, Zrinjski trg 11; The National Mineral and Petrographic Museum, Demetrova 1; The National Geological and Paleontological Museum, Demetrova 1; The National Zoological Museum, Demetrova 1; The National Ethnographical Museum, Machuranichev trg 14; National Arts and Crafts Museum, Kralja Aleksandra trg 10; The City Museum, Tomislavov trg (Art Pavillion); The Strossmayer Gallery, Zrinjski trg 11; Modern Picture Gallery, Zrinjski trg 12, The Meshtrovich Gallery, Iilitza 12; Zagreb Cathedral Treasury, Kaptol; The University Botanical Gardens, Marulicheva 9a, The City Zoo, Maksimir.

CLUBS. The Royal Automobile Club of Yugoslavia, Zagreb Section, Zrinjski trg 19; The Merchants Club, Jurichicheva 1; The Union Club, Jelatchichev trg 10a; The Dalmatian Society, Jelatchichev trg 10a; Russian Officers' Club, Iilitza 45; Zagreb Bridge Club, Jurichicheva 1; The Zagreb Culbertson Bridge Club, Ratchkoga 1.

SOCIETIES. In 1935 Zagreb had 692 societies, of which 164 are cultural and educational such as »Matica Hrvatska« (Croatian Literary and Publishing Society), »The Croatian Authors' Society«, »St. Jeronims Publishing Society«: »Croatian Pedagogues Publishing Society«; »Croatian Natural-History Society«; »Strossmayer Croatian Art Society«, »Croatian Theatrical Volunteers Society«, »Croatian Women's Society«; »Peasant's' Union«; »Croatian Radisha«; »The Brotherhood of the Croatian Dragon«; »The Zagreb Citizens' Club«, 51 Musical and Singing clubs, 91 Welfare Societies, 116 Sport, Gymnastic and Mountainnering clubs, 226 Vocational and Professional Societies, as well as 44 various others.

THE ZAGREB BUDGET. The expenditure of the City of Zagreb for 1935—1936 for normal and exeptional requirements was 128,734,238 D

Budget of City Industries:

City Gas Works	22,208,550 D
City Electric Plant	56,756,000 D
City Water Works	11,780,000 D
City Agricultural Grounds	1,043,887 D
City Funicular	450,000 D
Enterprises — Total	92,238,437 D

Budget of charitable institutions under

City control	3,850,730 D
Total Budget	224,823,405 D

POPULATION. According to the census taken in March 1931, Zagreb had 185,581 inhabitants (including army stationed in Zagreb), occupying 12,669 dwellings and 1,614 other buildings. The population has since increased to about 220,000 inhabitants at the present time.

Zagreb has kept records of the town population for several centuries, and allthough the figures up to the middle of last century are not reliable, as they were not based on expert statistics, they give us valuable information as to the development of the city.

It is estimated that »Gradetz« (now the Upper Town) had about 4,000 inhabitants in the year 1242, when it was declared a Royal Free City. More than 100 years later (1368) the first record of the number of dwellings was drawn up and shows 281 buildings with 2,810 inhabitants. This number was doubled by 1742. According to figures prepared by Canon Stanislav Pepelko in 1742—

1743, Zagreb had the 560 dwellings, of which 250 belonged to the diocese of St. Mark («Gradetz»), 148 to the Chapter (Kaptol), 72 to Nova Ves and 90 to St. Peter, Vlashka ulitza. According to this statement Zagreb had 5,600 inhabitants, the upper town («Gradetz») accounting for 2,500.

In 1784 Zagreb had 695 dwelling houses, divided as follows, — Gradetz 365; The Chapter (Kaptol) 81, Nova Ves, extending to the brook Medvednitza 152; Vlashka ulitza 97. The Viennese Calendar mentions 4 years later that the 695 dwellings house about 7,000 inhabitants.

In 1805 (1807) Zagreb had 7,706 inhabitants and according to the diocesan register of 1809., 11,000 (make up of 10,766 Roman-Catholics, 110 Greek-Orthodox, 81 Jews, 35 Greek-Catholics, and 8 Evangelicals).

In 1837 at the time of the «Illyrian Renaissance» Zagreb had 13,647 inhabitants according to the diocesan register, of which 13,129 were Roman-Catholics, 255 Jews, 202 Greek-Orthodox, and 61 Greek-Catholics. When Zagreb was united under one municipality in 1850, it had 14,258 inhabitants, according to the Austrian official statistics.

The census of 31. 10. 1857. states Zagreb as having 16,657 resident citizens, while by 1870 its population had increased to 19,857.

In 1875 a Provincial Statistical Bureau was organized in Zagreb, by which the first census was taken on December 31 st 1880., and it is only since that year that authentic records have been compiled of all the civil and military population of Zagreb.

Since 1880 the population (civil and military) has increased as follows:

1880 . . .	30,000	1910 . . .	79,038
1890 . . .	40,268	1921 . . .	108,674
1900 . . .	61,002	1931 . . .	185,581

These figures denote that the population of Zagreb in the last fifty years shows a marked upward tendency, amounting to a sixfold increase since 1880.

This increase was particularly noticeable during the last decades following the general movement of the growth of urban populations since the great war. In the case of Zagreb there are additional reasons to be found in the increased restriction of its importance as a commercial and cultural centre astride the main lines of communication between the Adriatic and Central Europe and between Italy and Belgrade.

The following tables set forth the structure of Zagreb's population and its changes during the last fifty years:

By language:

	year 1880	year 1931
Croatians and Serbians	20,936 = 69.79 ⁰ / ₀	153,703 = 82.82 ⁰ / ₀
Slovenes	3,893 = 12.97 ⁰ / ₀	17,627 = 9.50 ⁰ / ₀
Czecho-Slovaks	654 = 2.18 ⁰ / ₀	2,310 = 1.25 ⁰ / ₀
Poles	74 = 0.25 ⁰ / ₀	375 = 0.20 ⁰ / ₀
Russians and Ruthenians	9 = 0.03 ⁰ / ₀	1,450 = 0.78 ⁰ / ₀
Bulgarians	27 = 0.09 ⁰ / ₀	201 = 0.11 ⁰ / ₀
Germans	3,108 = 10.36 ⁰ / ₀	6,287 = 3.39 ⁰ / ₀
Hungarians	888 = 2.96 ⁰ / ₀	2,210 = 1.19 ⁰ / ₀
Italians	383 = 1.28 ⁰ / ₀	379 = 0.20 ⁰ / ₀
Other nationalities . . .	28 = 0.09 ⁰ / ₀	1,039 = 0.56 ⁰ / ₀

By religion:

	year 1880	year 1931
Roman-Catholics	27,220 = 90.73 ⁰ / ₀	157,897 = 85.08 ⁰ / ₀
Greek-Catholics	89 = 0.30 ⁰ / ₀	480 = 0.26 ⁰ / ₀
Old-Catholics	— —	1,535 = 0.83 ⁰ / ₀
Greek-Orthodox	1,033 = 3.44 ⁰ / ₀	13,279 = 7.15 ⁰ / ₀
Evangelicals	333 = 1.11 ⁰ / ₀	2,118 = 1.14 ⁰ / ₀
Jews	1,313 = 4.38 ⁰ / ₀	8,702 = 4.69 ⁰ / ₀
Mohammedans	2 = 0.01 ⁰ / ₀	1,239 = 0.67 ⁰ / ₀
Undenomenational . . .	0,1 = 0.03 ⁰ / ₀	321 = 0.18 ⁰ / ₀

ZAGREB

(Area 16,523 acres)

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION. Zagreb is situated on the borders of Central, Southern and Eastern Europe: longitude 15° 58' 52" East and latitude 45° 48' 43" North. It lies at the end of a range of hills, formerly called »Medvednitsa«, on the summit of which stands the famous ruin of Medvedgrad. This ridge spreads out into the plain of the river Sava in the shape of a bear's paw, between the »claws« of which naturally peaceful brooks wend their way; although after a cloudburst they are capable of becoming raging torrents, uprooting and destroying any obstacle in their path. Old Zagreb occupied only the two middle ridges »Gritch« and »Kaptol«, while the new, and later on more modern, town spread itself over the others — the Zagreb of villas, vineyards and farms.

The town is protected from northerly winds by the hills, which fall abruptly towards the Sava near the Susedgrad ruins; continuing to the north-east between the sources of the Krapina and Lonja rivers, where they meet the massif of Ivantchitza and Kalnik. The highest point of this range is called »Sljeme« (3,395 ft.). Mention of it is made in the year 1209 and also at the same time of »Bear Mountain« (Mons Ursi), although the exact place intended by this has never been determined. It is from this mountain that the hills round Zagreb were called »Medvednitsa« in mediaeval times. To the south-east the hills slope gently down to the Sava Plain.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS. The climate of Zagreb is greatly influenced by its geographical position. Although not far from the sea, a range of mountains intervenes and, while the town is exposed on the south side along the Sava Plain, it is protected on the north by the mountain. Owing to its proximity to the sea, the climate is subject to Mediterranean, as well as Continental, influence, with the consequence that one year the former

and another the latter may prevail. It is because of this that Zagreb has two rainy seasons: one in the summer, about June, of Continental character (average rainfall 3.8 inches) and a second in the Autumn of Mediterranean character (rainfall 3.9 ins.). The average yearly rainfall of 35 inches is comparatively small and shows the influence of the coastal range.

The Mountain also has a favourable influence on the climatic conditions. The winters are usually mild and the air circulating between the hills and the low-lying country relieves the summer heat. The average yearly temperature is 11.2° C. July is generally the hottest month, with an average temperature of 22° C. and January the coldest, with 0° C. From 1862 to 1935, the highest temperature recorded was 37° C. and the lowest -21.5° C, according to the Observatory measurement on Gritch. On the whole, there are no extreme variations of climate, such as very intense heat or cold; wind, or rain storms. The North-east wind is the most prevalent (21%); then the West wind (11%); the rarest being the South wind (7%); while periods of calm amount to 12%.

THE HISTORY OF ZAGREB

The territory on which Zagreb stands today was at one time divided into independent communities under separate jurisdiction, consisting of: (1) The town on the hill — »Gritch«; (2) the real Zagreb, i. e. the Kaptol with Nova Ves and Opatovina and (3) the Vlashka ulitza, which was under the rule of the Bishop. Each of these three communities lived its own life until the year 1850, when the Emperor Francis Joseph I. united them in one municipality — Zagreb.

The town was mentioned for the first time in 1134 in a document, or diploma, which was issued by the Archbishop Felician of Ostrogon for Maxilinus, Bishop of Zagreb. In this it states that the forest of Dubrava lying to the East of the town is the property of the Bishopric of Zagreb, founded in 1093 by the Hungarian King, Ladislaus. Thus it is seen that Zagreb already existed in 1094 and certainly some time before that, as Bishoprics were created only where larger settlements already stood. This is the oldest positive record we have, but, judging by the Prehistoric and Roman remains found in this area, one comes to the conclusion that a settlement existed on these hills before the history of the times mentions Zagreb.

The Romans founded a city 12½ miles to the east of Zagreb on the right bank of the Sava, where the present village of Shtchitarejevo stands. It was called Andautonia after the Panonian tribes, the Andautonians, that inhabited the district, and was at its zenith between the years 84 and 250 B. C. The citizens of Andautonia owned estates on the Zagreb hills, especially round Lascina, at the foot of which today is the Vlashka ulitza. Although Andautonia perished, these estates continued to exist, even during the civil wars and the great migrations, until the arrival of the Croats about the year 600 A. D. The Andautonians were then already Romanised. The Croats gave them the same name they

usually called all Romans and Latins by — the »Vlasi« (the word »Vlah« or »Lah« meaning Roman-speaking people). This district where the Vlasi lived, the Croats called »Vlashka« or »Lashka« Ves (in Latin »Vicus Latinorum«) and the north-eastern hill of theirs »Lash-tshina«. The Vlasi, or Lasi, became Croats, but the names Lashtshina and Vlashka ulitza remain until today. This was the beginning of Zagreb, as related in stones and documents.

Until the year 1093 A. D., Zagreb and all the territory of Slavonia from the Drava to the Kapela (Gvozd) was part of the kingdom of Croatia and Dalmatia. At the death of Stephen III in 1090, the national dynasty became extinct and struggles for succession to the throne began. One faction, which gathered round Jelena, the widow of King Zvonimir and sister of the Hungarian King Ladislaus, invited Ladislaus to rule over Croatia by virtue of the right of inheritance. Ladislaus crossed the Drava in A. D. 1093 and met with no resistance until Petrinja. This time he was forced to return home owing to the Kumans coming over the Carpathian mountains and invading Hungary. On Slavonian territory, Ladislaus founded the bishopric of Zagreb and appointed his nephew Almos as ruler; whom, however, the Croats expelled, choosing Peter II instead. Ladislaus' successor, Koloman, vanquished Peter II in the Petrova Gora hills, where the latter lost his life. Croatia, however, was not entirely conquered and Koloman was obliged to send a new army against the Croats in the year 1102. They met at the river Drava, but no battle ensued, as an agreement was made by which the Croats elected Koloman as their king. Koloman pledged himself to respect all the rights of the Croatian Kingdom. It was in this way that the union with Hungary came about (1102).

The Bishop has established his residence on the hill which is today called »Kaptol«, but at that time was known as »Zagreb«. Its western boundary was the Medvednitza brook (or Cirkvenitza), now called Medvedshtchak. On the other side of this is a higher eminence, »Gritch«, where the Governor of Zagreb had his seat. It was called »Gradetz«, meaning a walled town. Gradetz was gradually settled by foreign tradesmen and craftsmen, especially Germans and Italians. The inhabitants called them »gosti«, meaning visitors (hospites).

In the 12th. century there were two communities; one ecclesiastical — »Zagreb« — and the other civil — the Governor's Castle, »Gradetz«, divided by the Medvednitza brook. The bishopric also included the Vlashka Ves. The right of ruling in »Zagreb« was divided between the Bishop and the Canons, of whom there were 32, so that the Canons ruled over the Kaptol where they had their mansions and estates, while the Bishop ruled over the Vlashka ulitza. On Gradetz lived the representatives of the King, the Dukes, who were members of the King's court and ruled, almost independently, over Croatia and Dalmatia.

Both Zagreb and Gradetz were devastated by the invasion of the Tartars (1241). The inhabitants saved their lives by fleeing to the forests and mountains, but returned at the withdrawal of the Tartars to rebuild their plundered and burnt homes. The Tartar invasion proved that only strongly walled towns were capable of resisting them. Therefore King Bela III (IV) (1235—1270) decided to fortify only the towns which were most suitable for defence. Gradetz belonged to this category. On the 16th. November 1242, Bela III issued (near Virovititza) a special decree to the inhabitants of Mount Gradetz (Mons Graecenais), in which he raised their ton to the status of a Royal Free City (*libera civitas*) and granted them all the rights and privileges which they themselves stipulated. Bela III sealed this document in gold, which is the reason why it is called the »Golden Bull«. This Golden Bull is guarded by the town of Zagreb as its most precious possession to the present day (Ill. 1). It exempted the inhabitants of Gradetz from the power and jurisdiction of the »Ban« and »Zhupan«, making them subordinate only to the King, or his representative, the chief of the king's court. The citizens elected their own judge, who alone had the power to try them and represent them before the king. Zagreb also had the right (*jus gladii*) of executing capital punishment. Citizens were guaranteed security of their person and property and exemption from all royal taxes within the Hungarian and Croatian Kingdom.

The Golden Bull was the foundation of the economical and cultural progress of the town Gradetz. Freedom, rights and privileges attracted many foreigners, who found in Gradetz a new home and quickly assimilated themselves.

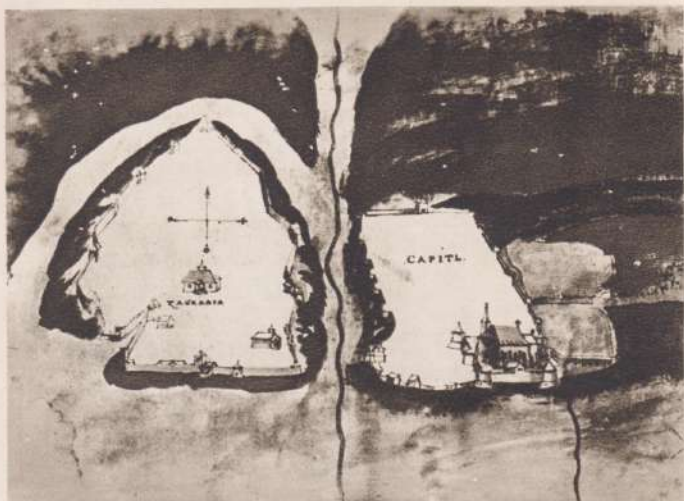
The walls round the town were completed in 1266.



Ill. 1. The Golden Bull

The first description of them dates from the early half of the fourteenth century. The town was triangular in shape, its base being the Strossmayer promenade of today and apex Popov Toranj (2). This triangle was fortified by strong walls and towers, protected on the outside by a moat. Three of the towers are still existent today: the Fire-tower on the Strossmayer Promenade; the tower adjoining the »Kamenita Vrata« and the third one belonging to the house of Count Jelatchich in the Demetrova ulitza. Of the original gates, only one, the »Kamenita Vrata«, remains today.

The suburb of Gradetz extended beyond the city walls to the South and East. The southern suburb was called »Ilitza« after the brook Ilitza, or »Nova Varoshka Ves«, while to the east of the walls, on the site of the present



Ill. 2. The Plan of The Town

Pavle Radicha uuitza, extended the »Shoshtarska Ves«, following the right bank of the Medvednitza to the north side of Jelatchich square, all the way to the Bakatcheva ulitza.

Although Zagreb and Gradetz were twin towns, they never agreed. Until the 17th. century there were quarrels that usually ended at the Medvednitza brook, causing it to run red with blood. There were several reasons for these conflicts between Gradetz and the Kaptol, the principal being, market taxes, the »Popov Toranj«, the mills on the Medvednitza and damage done to property belonging to the citizens of Gritch, who owned land on the territory of the Kaptol. »Popov Toranj« stood outside the northern New Gate and was a continual source of dispute. In the year 1247, the Kaptol built a tower for its security and protection on the ground given to it by Bela III. This tower was named »Popov Toranj« in the 14th. century.

The Kaptol was not fortified for a long time. The advancing wave of Osmans compelled the inhabitants to wall their town. In 1469, when the Osmans spread through Turopolje, the Kaptol was only saved by the Sava overflowing and preventing their crossing. With



Ill. 3. The Old Cathedral by Kirin

the permission of King Mathias Korvin (1469), the Bishop and Canons began to fortify the Kaptol in the form of a square with many towers and finished it about 1480 (Ill. 2). There were four gates: the northern one leading to the Vlashka Ves and the Mandushevatz well: the »Stengitze« leading to the »Pisani Most« and Gradetz: the gate in the southern wall, »Pod Zidom«, leading to the Medvednitza brook. Only one of the original towers is left, in the garden of the Chapter House adjoining the Cathedral. Bishop Oswald Tuz decided that these walls were not sufficient protection for the Cathedral and Bishop's residence and surrounded

them with separate walls and towers. They were completed by his successors, Luka Baratin, the administrator Archbishop, and Thomas Bakatz-Erdedi, the Cardinal of Ostrogon, after whom the middle tower is named (3). This tower was destroyed in 1907, but the others still exist.

The beginning of the 16th. century brought misfortune to the Kaptol and the town. In 1502 a severe earthquake damaged the walls of both and destroyed the tower of St. Mark. Both towns suffered severely during the civil war between King Ferdinand I and Janus Zapolja. The Royal Free City on Gritch and the Kaptol took opposite sides, as usual; the former being for King Ferdinand while the Kaptol and Bishop Simun Erdedi were for King Janus. In the Spring of 1529, Bishop Simun Erdedi, the »Ban« (Provincial Governor) of Zapolja, besieged Gradetz, which was defended by its citizens and 700 Spaniards. This was the only siege that Gradetz ever experienced. Soon, however, the tables were turned. Count Thurn came to the assistance of the town with ten thousand men; freed it and proceeded to besiege the Bishop's Zagreb. The Kaptol, Nova Ves and Vlashka ulitza fell into his hands, with the exception of the Bishop's residence and the Cathedral (although the Bell-tower, Main door, the upper façade and roof were damaged). It was only saved from capitulating by the attack on Vienna made by Suleman II, which forced Thurn to return hurriedly to her aid.

Another dark day for Gritch was the execution of the peasant leaders Matija Gubetz and Josip Pasanetz, which took place near the old »Streljana« (Gallows) and not in St. Mark's Square (the present Trg St. Radicha).

The 16th. century had two more important events to record. The name »Zagreb« was also used for the town on Mount Gradetz. In the year 1526 Duke Krsto Frankopan mentions »the Zagrebians from Mount Gradetz« and »the Canons from the Kaptol«. From now on, we will include the town on Mount Gradetz in the general title of »Zagreb«.

The most important event of all was that, in 1557, Zagreb was called the capital city of Croatia. In Mediaeval times Croatia lacked a capital city, as the country was divided into two administrative areas: Croatia, with Dalmatia; and Slavonia, in which Zagreb was then included. At the end of the 15th. century, Bihatch was still considered the principal city of

Slavonia. When, however, in the 16th. century nearly all Croatia, with the exception of a small strip along the coast and the Kupa river, came under Turkish rule from the Trans-Kapela territory of Croatia to Slavonia (regnum Sclavoniae), the offices of both Bans were merged into one and Croatia, as we know it today began to be called by that name. Zagreb became the Capital of the kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia.

At the beginning of the 17th. century, sharp conflicts arose between the wealthy and distinguished citizens and the lower middle classes. Many noble families left their country seats because of the danger from the Turks and built or bought residences in Zagreb. This was the beginning of the patrician families who, desiring to exercise greater influence in the administration of the town than the other citizens, immediately caused discord. In order to put an end to these differences, the Ban, Thomas Erdedi, the victor of Sisak, issued a statute in 1609 in favour of the patricians and against the democratic institutions of the city. Passionate combats ensued. The discontented citizens were led by Gregur Tepetchich, the city judge, in 1614 and the ensuing struggle ended in the victory of the patricians; Gregur Tepetchich with several of his followers being beheaded in 1622.

The wars with the Turks did not completely end, but abated somewhat in 1606. Zagreb ceased to be the main point of attack, which now moved to the »Granitza« (frontier). Weapons gave way to culture. In 1607 the Jesuits founded the Gymnasium (High School) in Zagreb. In the first year there were 300 pupils, of whom 100 were of noble birth, the remaining 200 being sons of citizens and peasants. In 1614 the number increased to 400. When one reflects that all Croatia at that time did not exceed 10,000 square miles and that the Turkish frontier was only thirty miles to the South or East, one wonders at the large number of students the nation could give. This desire for education on the part of a people who were forced to defend themselves day and night against the Osmons, shows the high moral and intellectual character of the Croatian Nation.

Zagreb experienced many political, social and architectural changes in the 18th. century. The most significant state laws were: — The Pragmatic Sanction and the law of 1714 (see paragraph 120). As soon as the

Turks left the country, the Magyars tried to centralise the administrative and political life. In the common Diet at Pozshun, a Bill was passed regardless of the Croatian delegates' opposition, by which the Croatian »Sabor« (Diet) could not legislate, except in accordance with the Hungarian law. The Croats replied with the Pragmatic Sanction, by which the succession to the throne by female members of the house of Hapsburg, in the event of there being no male heirs, was acknowledged by Croatia. This law was accepted by the Croats in 1712, without obtaining the consent of the Common Diet, which did not want to pass it. In 1714, the Magyars, fearing that worse might happen, accepted the law (paragraph 120), which stated that only those statutes which had been sanctioned by the king would be valid in Croatia, regardless as to whether or not they were in accordance with the Hungarian laws.

In the second half of the eighteenth century, Maria Theresia began her administrative reforms: the »Sabor« was deprived of its executive rights, which were transferred to the Royal Council, a sort of County Government, the head of which was the Ban. The Croats demanded the abolition of this council, which Maria Theresia effected. The Croatian Sabor did not regain its power, which passed to the Hungarian Regency in 1779. Thus, for the first time in its history, Croatia came under the power of the Hungarian government. The Emperor, Joseph II, did not call the Diet but continued the process of Centralisation and Germanisation, proclaiming German as the official language instead of Latin. This also affected the community on Mount Gradetz, as the protocols from the year 1786 onwards had to be written in German. This caused such an extremely bitter feeling against Joseph II, that the citizens of Zagreb changed the name of the street, which had been named after him on the occasion of his visit in 1775, to Petrinjska ulica. Even more bitterly did the Croats feel the division of Croatia and Slavonia, parts of which were incorporated in Hungarian districts as new administrative departments. Joseph II also made Zagreb the Army Centre by transferring the Military Headquarters at Varazhdin and Karlovatz to Zagreb and uniting them with the Banska Krajina (the Frontier Force for defence against the Turks) into the Croatian Military High Command. He was not successful, however, with his administrative reforms and was

obliged to abandon them before his death. In order to strengthen their position against Vienna, the Croats committed a fatal error in subordinating Croatia and Slavonia to the Hungarian Regency by the resolution of their Diet in 1790, which thereby put into force Maria Theresa's intention. The result was an endless political struggle with the Hungarians, who made every effort to wipe Croatia off the map.

There were considerable social changes in the 18th. century. Maria Theresa had already improved the condition of the peasants and serfs, which policy Joseph II also followed and Ban Jelatchich completed by abolishing serfdom in 1848. Joseph II proclaimed religious freedom by his edict of toleration, the effects of which were felt at once. The Greeks and Serbians organised the first parish of the Greek-Orthodox religion in February 1787 (the first parish priest was Gerasim Markovich). The first Jewish families (Stern, Hershl and rischer) settled in the Vlashka ulitza in 1789.

In the first half of the 18th. century there was a strong national feeling throughout the country and the Croatian character manifested itself in social as well as political life. Unfortunately, however, this national spirit degenerated in the second half of the century and the German influence made itself apparent in Zagreb. During the reign of Maria Theresa, the German language and customs crept into society and also during that of Joseph II, as the centralisation of the Military Command brought many German officers and their families to Zagreb. It was not until the movement against this Germanisation by the Emperor Joseph II began, that a stop was put to it.

Noticeable changes in building were made in Zagreb in the 18th. and 19th. centuries, both on Gritch and in the Kaptol. There were two reasons responsible for this: first, the end for the Turkish menace at the peace of Karlovitz (1699), by which the boundaries of Croatia and Slavonia were made almost as extensive as before their division into districts and banovinas; second, the abolition of church orders (Jesuits, Clarissas and Capuchines), whereby their land was put up for sale. The community of Gritch allowed the nobles to build their palaces and houses on the city walls and this was also permitted by the Kaptol. In this way the palaces came to be built on the walls and in the Convent gardens,

which gave the upper town its characteristic appearance. This was the baroque period.

The first half of the 19th. century saw the beginning of the classic period. Many beautiful buildings with exquisitely ornamented facades were erected, which are still an embellishment to Zagreb. The principal architect of that period was the Bohemian, Felbinger who was born at Cheba. He was responsible for a number of incredibly beautiful edifices, giving them a warmth and comfort that is lacking in the cold and insignificant houses of today.

At the beginning of the 19th. century, Duga ulitza, Harmitza and the Ilitza developed. The Charity Hospital was built on the Harmitza (1804). The people erected the National House (*domus regnicolaris*) in 1808; the future Palace of the Ban and the new Town Hall.

Many parks and boulevards were laid out in the second and third decade of the 19th. century. The city planned the South, or Strossmayer Promenade (1813 and 1834). Bishop Maximilian Vrhovatz was responsible for the Maximir Park (1787—1827) and his successor, Alexander Alagovich, the Bishop's garden (1827—1839). The North Promenade — the present Vraz Promenade — was the work of Matija Pallain (1842).

The walls were next demolished and the gates removed. The first opening was made at Dvertze in 1813; then followed the Mesnitchka Gate (1848); Sten-gitze, in the Skalinska ulitza (1863); the South Gate (1865) and finally the North Gate (1876).

The 18th. and first three decades of the 20th. century were eventful for Zagreb. From 1809 to 1813 the French were its neighbours across the Sava bridge. Important battles were fought by the Austrian Empire in order to retake the part of Croatia across the Sava, which the newly created kingdom of Illyria intended to keep. Soon after the conflict with Austria was at an end, Zagreb experienced the iron hand of Hungary, from which it was freed by the National Renaissance and the Illyrianism of the thirties and forties of the 19th. century, the object of which was to unite the Croats, Serbians and Slovenes in one state — the Illyrian. Zagreb gave birth to this movement. The conflicts which took place within the Parliament up to the year 1848 developed into open war. The Croatian leader was the Ban, Josip Jelatchich, who saved the Hapsburg throne by his victory over the Hungarian revolutionaries at the battle of Villagos in

1848. The ungrateful Hapsburgs repayed this by another attempt at Germanisation and centralisation, which, however, lost its force after the battles of Solferino and Magenta (1859).

An event of the greatest importance for Zagreb took place in 1850. At the suggestion of the Ban, the Emperor Francis Joseph I issued a Charter on the 7th. September 1850, by which the Royal Free City on Mount Gradetz, the Kaptol, Nova Ves, Vlashka ulitza with the villages belonging to it, were united in one Municipality — Zagreb — at the head of which was the Mayor, elected by the City Council. The first Mayor elected was Janko Kamauf, who was also the last City Judge.

In spite of its defects, the Croatian-Hungarian Treaty of 1868 made Zagreb the real capital of Croatia and Slavonia. Zagreb became the Political, Administrative, Cultural and Economic centre for all Croatsians, having succeeded in getting the Military Frontier (Vojna Krajina) included in the sphere of its control: thus realising the desire of many centuries. Notwithstanding serious political conflicts with the Ban, Khuen-Hedervary, one must admit that during his Governorship Zagreb made considerable progress. The new Theatre was built: also the Secondary School buildings and School of Arts and Crafts; an exemplary drainage system installed and two taxable communities, Lashchina and Zhitnjak, added, giving Zagreb its present area.

Thanks to the Croatian-Hungarian Treaty, by which Zagreb was permitted to dispose of its grain and live-stock independently, the town was able to endure the hardships of the World War which, fortunately, took place far from its boundaries. Zagreb saw the downfall of the Monarchy and the enthusiastic demonstrations in St. Mark's Square on October 29th. 1918, which marked the proclamation of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

The new regime (called the »Vidovdan« Constitution) was most unfavourable to Zagreb. The Policy of centralisation which was its basis, took away all its political, economic and cultural institutions. Zagreb had previously been the capital of a territory of 26,000 square miles but now became merely the capital of a Province of some 5,000 square miles. The result of this was that the upper town on Gradetz became silent and forsaken.

When the Vidovdan Constitution was abolished on the 6th. January 1929, it was hoped that Zagreb would

awake and become the Capital of a large administrative area: in fact, on the 3rd. October 1929 a Statute was passed by which it became the capital of the Savska Banovina, an administrative unit of 23,00 square miles, with 2,336,739 inhabitants. In spite of this, however, the result has not been all that could be desired. Zagreb with its historic past and destiny, the metropolis for all Croats, cannot, and will not, be satisfied with the position of an insignificant capital of one of the nine Banovinas (Provinces) of Yugoslavia.

STAYING IN ZAGREB

HALF DAY'S STAY IN ZAGREB.

Main Station — Trg Kralja Tomislava (Art Gallery) — Strossmayerov trg (Bishop Strossmayer's Monument by Meshtrovich) — Zrinjski trg (Yugoslav Academy) — Seljatchki Dom (Peasants' Home with Monument of Stjepan Radich) — Prashka ulitza (Synagogue) — Jelatchichev trg (Monument of* »Ban« Jelatchich) — Dolatz (Market Hall) — Kaptol (Archbishop's Palace and Cathedral) — returning to Jelatchichev trg — Ilitza by funicular to the Upper Town — Strossmayer Promenade (with a fine view of the Lower Town and Sava Plain) — Trg Stjepan Radich (St. Mark's Church, Town Hall, Governor's Palace, Government Buildings (inside which is the Hall of the former Provincial Parliament) — Mesnitchka ulitza (Monument of Andria Katchich Mioshich by Rendich) — Frankopanska ulitza — Trg Kralja Aleksandra (Zagreb University, Opera House, the »Well of Life« by Meshtrovich, Technical School, Croatian Sokol, Kolo, Teachers' Home) — Mazhuranichev trg (Ethnographical Museum) — Marulichev trg (University Library) — Mihanovicheva ulitza (Botanical Gardens, Monument of Don Franjo Bulich, Labour Insurance Building, Esplanade Hotel and Startchevich Home).

ONE DAY'S STAY IN ZAGREB.

Morning: as above, with the following: Archeological Museum, Picture Gallery in the Yugoslav Academy, Modern Picture Gallery in the Seljatchki Dom, State Archives in the University Library, Natural History Museum in Demetrova ulitza.

Afternoon: A walk up the Pavla Radicha ulitza and Jurjevska ulitza to Tzmrok; returning through Tushka-

* Formerly meaning »Viceroy«, now »Provincial Governor«.

natz Park, Josipovatz or Zelengaj, to Ilitza and Jelatchichev trg; from there by tram to the »Mirogoj« Cemetery, from which there is a fine view of the surrounding country.

Evening: Croatian National Theatre (Opera House).
Later Music in the Gradski Podrum.

TWO DAYS' STAY IN ZAGREB.

First Day.

Morning: Trg Kralja Tomislava (Art Gallery, Town and City Museum) — Strossmayerov trg (Monument of Peter Preradovich by Rendich, Bishop Strossmayer's Monument by Meshtrovich) — Yugoslav Academy (National Museum, Picture Gallery) — Seljatchki Dom with Monument of Stjepan Radich (Modern Gallery) — Prashka ulitza (Synagogue) — Jelatchichev trg (Monument of Ban Jelatchich by Fernkorn) — Bakatcheva ulitza (Archbishop's Palace) — Kaptol (Cathedral and Treasury).

Afternoon and Evening, as for One Day's Stay.

Second Day.

Morning: Jelatchichev trg, Dolatz and Kaptol — the Meshtrovich Gallery in the Ilitza — by funicular to the Strossmayer Promenade — Dvertze — Trg Katarine Zrinjske to St. Catherine's Church — Jezuitski trg and Habelicheva ulitza to the Kamenita Vrata — Opatitchka ulitza to the former Department of Education and Culture — »Ulitza 29. listopada 1918« (»29th. October 1918 Street«) to the trg Stjepan Raditch — Church of St. Mark — Government Buildings (Hall of the former Provincial Parliament) — Town Hall — Ban's Palace — Brezovatchka ulitza to the Natural History Museum — down Mesnitchka and Frankopanska ulitza to trg Kralja Aleksandra (University, Opera. »Well of Life«, Technical School, Kolo, Sokol) — Mazhuranichev trg (Ethnographical Museum) — Marulichev trg (University Library, State Archives).

Afternoon: The New Art Gallery — by tram to Maksimir Park, or by car to Shestine (grave of Dr. Antun Startchevich).

Evening: Theatre in the Frankopanska ulitza.

THREE DAYS' STAY IN ZAGREB

First Day.

Same programme as for first day of Two Days' Stay.

Second Day.

Morning: From the Main Station and Mihanovicheva ulitza, passing Startchevich Dom, Esplanade Hotel and Labour Insurance Building, to the Botanical Gardens, Students' Home, University Library, in which are the Royal State Archives (a collection of documents dating from the time of the Croatian Nation Kings, and the chest containing the »Privileges of the Kingdom«) — Ethnographical Museum (well worth seeing) — Sokol — Kolo — Teachers' Home (School Museum) — University — Meshtrovich's »Well of Life« — »Croatian National Theatre (Opera) — Technical School (Arts and Crafts Museum) — Monument of St. George — Chamber of Commerce Building — »Mercur« Insurance Association Home — Secondary School Building — Zagreb Fair Ground — Teachers' College — through the Djure Dezhelicha ulitza to the Church of St. Blaise.

Afternoon: Tram to Maksimir — Zoo; or by car to Shestine (Grave of Dr. Antun Startchevich).

Evening: Theatre in the Frankopanska ulitza.

Third Day.

Morning: Through Pavle Radicha ulitza to the Kamenita Vrata (Shrine, Meeting place of the Members of the Society of the »Croatian Dragon«, City Library) — Opatitchka ulitza (Building of the former Department of Education and Culture, the former Narodni Dom and Popov Toranj) — Demetrova ulitza (National History Museum, prehistoric »Man of Krapina«, view of Sofijin Put and Tushkanatz Park) — through Brezovatchka ulitza to Matosheva ulitza (Town Hall, Mayor's Office) — Markov trg (Palace of the Zrinjskis) — Gritch and the Strossmayer Promenade (with a fine view of the Lower Town and the Sava Plain) — through Dvertze (Fire Tower and Lotshtchak) to the Trg Katarine Zrinjske (Municipal Building, the former Secondary School, Church of St. Catherine and Palace of Count Kulmer) — »Ulitza 23. Listopada 1847« (23rd. October 1847 Street«) (Greek-Catholic Seminary with the Church of St. Cyril and Method, Town Hall) — Trg Stjepan

Radich (St. Mark's Church, Governor's Palace, Government Buildings, containing Hall of former Provincial Parliament — Ulitza Kamenita Vrata — »Plemichki Konvikt« (School for Sons of Noblemen on right) — Ulitza Pavle Radicha — Krvavi Most — to St. Mary's Church on Dolatz — Jelatchichev trg — Jurishicheva ulitza (Central Post Office) — Drashkovicheva ulitza (Stock Exchange) — along Ratchkoga ulitza to the Trg Kralja Petra (New Art Pavilion in centre, Buildings belonging to the Yugoslav Academy and Croatian Radisha) and Zvonimir ulitza to the Novo Sajmishte (Cattle Market).

Afternoon: by car to Podsused — Samobor — Pljesivitza (2,560 ft.) and back to Zagreb. Sljeme is also a nice drive.

Evening: Cinema.



III. 4. Trg Kralja Tomislava

SIGHTSEEING

LOWER TOWN.

From the Main Station to Jelatchichev trg.

FIRST IMPRESSION. On arriving at Zagreb by train, one is surprised at the attractive situation of the town, lying as it does at the foot of the Mountain, while on the other side, to the South, stretches the plain of the Sava: reminding one of Palermo, which lies between Monte Pellegrino and the sea; except that in this instance the blue of the sea is replaced by the green plain stretching from the mountain to the Vukomeritchke Goritze.

TRG KRALJA TOMISLAVA. Another agreeable surprise is experienced on leaving the main station when one sees an expanse of Gardens reaching as far as Zrinjski Trg (Ill. 4). In front lies the Trg Kralja Tomislava, with the old Art Gallery on the North of the garden and attractive buildings on either side, the first of which is the house of the Croatian patriot and political leader, Dr. Antun Startchevich, on the corner of Mihanovicheva ulitza. It was built in 1895 from donations given by the appreciative nation. The square is named after the first Croatian King, Tomislav. It serves to remind the visitor that Croatia is one of the oldest European Kingdoms, as the square received its name at the millenary celebration of its Kingdom (925—1925).

In the **ANTUN MIHALOVICHEVA ULITZA**, called after the poet who composed the Croatian National Anthem, we see two similar buildings: — the Hotel Esplanade with its attractive terrace and the Labour Insurance Building, with Turkish Baths. Opposite is the General Direction of State Railways.

THE ART PAVILION, constructed of iron, was used as the Croatian Pavilion at the Millenary Exhibition in Budapest in 1896. It is now used for occasional exhibi-



III. 5. Strossmayer Monument and Yugoslav Academy

tions, the largest and finest of which took place in 1925 at the millenary celebration of the Croatian Kingdom. It is divided into two parts: the upper being reserved for exhibitions, while the lower is used at present for the

CITY MUSEUM. Entrance from the South, open from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. on Thursdays and Sundays. Foreigners admitted daily.

It has three sections: the central with the dome, the eastern containing souvenirs of the earliest days of the Croatian Theatre and its first actors, and the western section. In the central section are arranged the various objects from the old church of St. Mark and the Cathedral of Zagreb, among them are beautiful marble statues of St. Anastasius and St. John Zlatousti. It is difficult to know which to admire most, the expression of the face, the graceful folds or the exquisitely carved lace of their vestments. Also from the Cathedral, is a fine Baptismal Font of red marble with the figure of St. John the Baptist. The West Wing has three rooms. In the first there is a glass case containing relics of Ljudevit Gaj and other leaders of the Illyrian Renaissance, the target of the Zagreb Shooting Club and the laurel wreath in silver presented to Dr. Antun Startchevich in 1903. The second room contains chests, flags and objects belonging to the various Guilds of Zagreb. The room is full of carved

wooden statues and an altar from St. Mark's Church. There is a fine portrait of Bishop August Kazotich (1260—1313), dating from the year 1747. This room also contains two frescos of the Archbishop's Castle at Brezovitz, near Zagreb. It depicts the siege of Olmutz (1758) and Kladsko (1760), in which the owner of Brezovitz, Count Drashkovich, took part. In the third room are models of the Upper Town, the old Cathedral, Medvedgrad, two large sketches of old Zagreb from a plan of the year 1527—1529, the Kaptol (Ill. 3) and a number of photographs of the old town. The model shows it as it was in the year 1864. The middle hall contains the old red flag of the City of Zagreb and in the glass cases are books and seals of the town, its guilds and families. There is also a stone head said to resemble Matija Gubetz, which was at one time built into the house No. 10 St. Mark's Square (now called Radichev trg). There is a copy of this head in the house.

ST. JEROME'S SOCIETY. On the corner of Trg Kralja Tomislava and Trenkova ulitza is the building of the Society of St. Jerome. Built in 1892, it has a large hall for concerts and meetings.

THE MONUMENT OF PETAR PRERADOVICH. The Art Gallery separates the Trg Kralja Tomislava from Strossmayerov Trg. Opposite the main entrance stands the statue of Peter Preradovich; the work of the famous Sculptur, Ivan Rendich.

CHEMICAL INSTITUTE. Immediately behind the statue of Preradovich is the Chemical Institute, which will shortly be removed to make way for a building, similar to that of the Yugoslav Academy, to be used as the Archeological Museum.

MONUMENT OF BISHOP STROSSMAYER. Between the Chemical Institute and the Yugoslav Academy is the Monument of Bishop Strossmayer, by Ivan Meshtrovich (Ill. 5).

THE »HRVATSKA MATITZA« (Society for Propagating Croatian Ideals). On the East side of Strossmayerov Trg is the building of the Hrvatska Matiza. This Society publishes entertaining and educational books for the middle classes; while the Yugoslav Academy publishes scientific works and the Society of St. Jerome popular books. Opposite, is the statue of the writer, August Shenoa.

THE YUGOSLAV ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND ART. The founder of this Society was Bishop Strossmayer. He presented a donation of 50,000 Florins to the Governor, Baron Shoktchevich, at the Governor's Conference on the 10th. December 1860, for its foundation. The Academy has four departments: Historical and Philological; Philosophic and legal; Mathematical and Natural History; and Art.

In the Academy building (Ill. 5), built 1877—1880, besides the official rooms are the Archeological Museum, Art Gallery, Library with over 100,000 volumes, and Archives of 30,000 manuscripts; the most valuable of which are the Glagolitic.

The Archeological Museum is situated on the ground floor of the Academy Building. It was started during the National Renaissance and was originally in the Narodni Dom («National Home») in Opatitchka ulitza, having been transferred to the present building in 1880. The Museum contains:

a) The Prehistoric Collection (south of the atrium) from all parts of the country.

b) The Greek and Roman Collection, adjoining the above, and the stone monuments in the atrium of the arcades. The best piece, without doubt, is the bronze Hercules found at Sisak, the most fruitful place for excavations.

c) The Egyptian Collection (in the south-west corner of the atrium) contains some fine fragments of Egyptian culture. The most notable is the mummy, whose wrappings are covered with writings, recognised as being Etruscan. It is still the most important discovery of Etruscan letters.

d) The Numismatic Collection, containing many rare specimens.

e) The Croatian Antiquities are in the north-east corner of the atrium and in the corridors. They consist of Croatian objects of the eleventh century from the grave on Bjelo Brdo, near Osijek (mostly jewellery); the miniatures from the collection of Ban Jelatchich (uniforms, pictures, etc.), the silver sceptre of Ban Vlashich, the gilt sceptre of Ban Shoktchevich, a number of gilt chests, a large collection of historical portraits and drawings, the chess-set of Frederick the Great, which the Croats captured in the Seven Years' War. There is also a fine collection of arms, of which the most interesting are the two-handed swords of the thirteenth

century, the bludgeons, the Bosnian national arms and the cannons from the Chapter.

Besides the portraits in the Numismatic Collection, are the Standards of the Bans and the flags from 1848. The most noteworthy stone monuments are the stone tablet from Bashka, with the oldest Croatian inscription, the tablet with old Croatian ornaments and inscription of Duke Branimir (880—892) and the oldest coat-of-arms of the city of Zagreb (1449).

THE STROSSMAYER PICTURE GALLERY, on the ground of the Academy building, open daily, except Mondays, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., entrance fee 5 Dins. Catalogue (6th. Edition 1922, with appendix 1932) 5 Dins. The gallery of pictures, presented by Bishop Strossmayer to the Croatian Nation, was opened on 9th. November 1884. Since then the number of pictures has been doubled by donations from the Bishop himself, the Marquis de Piennes, Dr. I. Ruzhich, the Society of Friends of the Strossmayer Gallery and others. It has also been increased by the Academy itself, so that there are now 567, of which only 330 are now exhibited, after the pictures were rearranged in 1925 on modern lines.

Staircase to the First Floor. Pictures of the Italian School, 16th. and 17th. century (No. 264 »Death of St. Peter« by Guido Reni. (Copy). No. 266 »Jesus et the house of Martha and Mary« by Francesco Bassano da Ponte.

Arcades First Floor. Nos. 271—305 Drawings by Johann Fridrich Overbeck originally intended as frescos for the Cathedral of Djakovo Nos. 269 and 303 Drawings by Karl Roesner for the Cathedral of Djakovo Copies of Raphael (No. 272 »Madona di Foligne«, 288 »Transfiguration«, 293 »Rafael & Perugino«, 302 »Madona d'Alba«), Titian (278 »St. Mark«, 296 »St. John the Baptist«), Andrija Medulich (275 »Portrait of Self«), Rubens (287 »Mary with Jesus and Joseph«) and other pictures of the Italian School. No. 286 »Pharaoh's Dream« by F. Salghetti-Drioli.

Staircase to Second Floor. No. 308 »Bishop Strossmayer« by L. Amici. 309 »Pope Adrian II with the Apostles Cyrill and Method« by N. Consoni (behind, on left, Bishop Strossmayer and Canon Versak); 306 »The Flood« by L. Seitz and 311 »The Expulsion from the Temple« by A. M. Seitz (Fresco: sketches for the Cathedral of Djakovo).

Arcades Second Floor. 315 (»Pope Leo I and Attila«)

and 328 («Parnassus») copies of Raphael's frescos in the Vatican by C. Maratti. A row of allegorical pictures by Andrija Medulich. 319 & 320 »St. Louis« and »St Dominic« by R. Frangesh-Mihanovich. 324 »Grandfather & Grandson« by Ivan Meshtrovich. 243 »Island of St. Mark« by M. Kl. Crntchich. 263 »The Storm« by F. Kovatchevich. 314 »Marquis de Piennes« by J. B. Carpeaux.

Room I. Florentine and Umbrian School of the 14th. and 15th. centuries. No. 4 »Fragment of the Crucifixion of Christ« by Bernardo Daddi. 3. »Holy Mother with Jesus«, by B. Mainardi. 5. »The Stigmatisation of St. Francis of Assisi« and »The Death of St. Peter the Martyr«, by Fra Angelico da Fiesole. 13. »The Angel puts St. John under the protection of Jesus and the Holy Mother«, by Raffaelino del Garbo. 24. »The Holy Family with St. Margaret«, by Filipino Lippi. In the glass cases are manuscripts and miniatures of the 14th. and 15th. centuries and two ivory diptyches of the 10th. and 12th. centuries.

Room II. Italian School of the 15th. and 16th. centuries. 29. »The Worship of the Infant Jesus«, by J. del Sellaio. 44. »Expulsion from Paradise«, by M. Albertinelli. In the glass case: four miniatures of the 16th. century painted by Matteo da Milano for Duke Ercole I. of Ferrara.

Room III. Northern Italian Schools of the 15th. and 16th. centuries. 49. »Christ on the Cross«, by F. Mazzola. 50. »St. August and St. Nicholas of Bari«, by G. Bellini. 54 & 56. »St. Sebastian« and »St. Peter the Martyr«, by V. Carpaccio. 59. »The Holy Mother and the Saints«, by V. Catena. In the glass case are miniatures from the factories of Duke Alfonse I. of Ferrara.

Room IV. Venetian and Northern Italian School of the 16th. century. 65. »Allegory of Wisdom and Strength« and 72. »Jesus and the Wife of Zebedeus«, by P. Veronese. 70. »The Berthrothal of St. Catharine«, by J. Robusti Tintoretto. 68. »The Angel«, by A. Medulich.

Room V. Venetian School of the 16th. century. 81 & 82. »Jesus and the Good Samaritan« and »Jesus and the Woman taken in Adultery«, by Boniface Veronese. 89. Fragment of »The Three Stages of Human Life« by Titian. 90. »The Holy Family«, by P. Lanziani. 87. »Jesus in the Garden of Olives«, by J. Bassano da Ponte. 93. »The Three Maries«, by Jacopo Palma jnr.

Room VI. Italian School 17th. to 19th. centuries. 94. »St. George«, by Cavaliere d'Arpino. 104. »St. Jerome«, by J. Ribera. 108. »Girl with Mirror«, by G. B. Piazzetta. 114. »Salome«, by E. Sirani. 107. »Farewell of Hector and Andromache«, by F. Hayez.

Room VII. Dutch School 16th. to 17th. centuries. 143. »Portrait of a Poet«, by C. Janssens van Ceulen. 146b. »A Girl«, by N. Maes. 146a. »A Merry Gathering«, by J. M. Molenaer.

Room VIII. German and French Schools 17th. to 19th. centuries. Paintings of the German »Nazarines«, E. Steinle, L. Kupelwieser, A. M. and L. Seitz, J. F. Overbeck. 161. »The Rider«, by Sir J. Reynolds. 172. »Empress Josephine«, by P. P. Prud'hon. 180. »Queen Hortense«, by A. L. Girodet-Trioson. 159. »Marquise de Piennes«, by Ch. F. Sellier.

Room IX. Dutch, German and Austrian Schools, 15th. to 17th. centuries. 187. »Portrait of a Woman«, by F. Pourbus senr. 189. »The Holy Mother with Jesus«, by J. Breu. 199. »The Holy Trinity«, by the painter of the picture »Virgo inter Virgines«. 200. »Birth of Christ«, by Wellens de Cock.

Room X. Croatian and Slav Painters of the 19th. century. 205. »The Goose Girl«, by Masich. 213. »Death of the Polish King Przemysl«, by J. Matejko. 215. »The Wounded Montenegrin«, by Čermak (Tchermak). 216. »Landscape«, by H. Siemiradzki. 214. »The Patrician«, by V. Bukovatz. 219. »Man from Lika«, by N. Masich. 220. »St. Francis of Assisi«, by C. Medovich.

Room XI. Croatian, Serbian and Slovenian Painters of the 19th. and 20th. centuries. 227. »On the Kordun«, by O. Ivekovich. 228. »Pieta«, by B. Csikos-Sesia. 237. »Gundulich's Vision of his Poem Osman«, by V. Bukovatz. 224. »The Crossing of Acheron«, by M. Ratchki. 252. »Severin«, by M. Kl. Crnčić (Tzrntchich). 259. »Autumn Landscape«, By F. Kovatchevich.

Room XII. Croatian Artists of the 20th. century. »Portrait of Self« and »Act«, by M. Kraljevich. »Mother and Child«, by J. Ratchich. »Portrait of Self« and »Golgotha«, by Lj. Babich. »The Wine Harvest«, by M. Uzelatz. »The Suburb«, by J. Plantchich. »Portrait of Mrs. R. M.« and »The Actor«, by I. Meshtrovich. »Bishop Strossmayer«, by R. Valdetz. »Girl with Flowers«, by Vl. Betchich. »The Flood«, by K. Hegedushich. »After the Bath«, by F. Krshinich. In the glass case are plaques by R. Valdetz, R. Frangesh-Mihanovich and I. Kerdich.



III. 6. Jelatchich Monument and Gradska Shtedionitza

THE GRAPHICAL COLLECTION OF THE ROYAL LIBRARY (founded in 1919), on the first floor, is open every day, except Sundays, from 10 to 12 a. m., on request. Entrance free. It is mainly founded on the collection from the Slovenian Historian, Ivan Vajhard Valvaser (1641—1693), which was bought by Bishop Mikulich of Zagreb in 1690, including Valvasor's extensive library. This was all placed under the care of the Royal University Library in 1914. The Graphical Collec-

tion contains 17,000 letters and books. In addition to the fine works of the old Engravers, Duerer, Schongauer, Cranach, Altdorfer, Golitzins, Campagnole, Duvet, Callot and others, one finds almost all the graphical works of that time. Exhibitions of the »Graphical Collection« are held from time to time.

The first room in the gallery contains objects from Bishop Strossmayer's study in Djakovo.

Across the street, in front of the Academy and facing the »Seljatchki Dom«, stands the bust of the poet, Ivan Mazhuranich, the author of »Smail-aga«. Further on are the busts of Julio Klovio, the miniature-painter (1498—1578); Andrija Medulich, the painter (Schiavone 1522—1582); Nikola Jurishich (1532) the defender of Kisek; Krsto Frankopan (1492—1527) and of Ivan Kukuljevich-Saktzinski, the historian and political leader. The busts of Mazhuranich and Kukuljevich are the work of the sculptor Valdetz and the other four, in Carrara marble, by Ivan Rendich. Across the street, facing Ivan Kukuljevich, stands the bust of the great mathematician, Ruggiero Boshkovich.

ZRINJSKI TRG or Zrinjevat, named in 1866 in memory of the three hundredth anniversary of the Croatian Leonidas, Nikola Zrinski. The people of Zagreb and Croatians in general affectionately call it Zrinjevat. Some of the nicest buildings in Zagreb are on Zrinjevat: for example, the Buratti building and that of the Law Courts (Italian Renaissance).

THE MODERN GALLERY. At the corner of Zrinjevat, Strossmayerov Trg and Kraljitz Marija ulitza is the building of the »Seljatchki Dom« (Peasants' Home). In the court-yard stands the monument of Stjepan Radich, temperamental politician and leader of the Croatian peasant movement. The Modern Gallery is on the first floor and its object is to encourage art. It was created by the initiative of Dr. Krsnjavi of the Croatian Art Society. The premises and upkeep were secured by the former Ban of the Savska Banovina, Dr. Ivo Perovich, who is now one of the Royal Regents. The first objects of art which made this gallery possible were the plaster cast of Meshtrovich's »Tomor Dei«, the triptych in oil, »Death« by M. Ratchki and the wooden relief of Christ by Fr. Bilek.

The objects of art (paintings in oil and water colours, etchings statues, plaques and medals) which are exhibited in the Modern Gallery represent the works of the

contemporary Croatian, Serbian and Slovene, as well as some foreign, artists.

The Modern Gallery is open daily from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Entrance fee 5 Dinars (Students 3 dins.).

THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE (Prashka ulitza). The Temple was built in the year 1867 in moorish style, according to the plans of the Architect Franjo Klein. It was restored after the great earthquake of 1881: also recently in 1923. As regards creed, the majority of the Jews are of the progressive tendency (Neologists), but there are also small groups of Orthodox and Spanish Jews which have their own places of worship. Since the last census, the number of Jews in Zagreb has increased from eight to ten thousand.

TRG BANA JELATCHICHA (Ill. 6). The Trg Bana Jelatchicha (the old »Harmitza«). The north side of the square was part of the former »Njematchka«, or »Shoshtarska« ulitza. The space in front of the Njematchka ulitza, to the South, was originally called »Mandushevatz«, after the spring at the corner of the Bakatcheva ulitza. This, however, no longer exists, as it was diverted into the Medvedshtchak brook and thence into the drains. Later on it became the custom to call it »Harmitza« (»Harmicz« meaning »thirty« in Hungarian), as the King levied a tax of one thirtieth on all produce arriving at this place. In the year 1850 the Harmitza was re-named Trg Bana Jelatchicha. The Square is most picturesque on Sunday mornings when the peasants arrive, dressed in the pretty clean costumes of their respective villages; as each one has its own particular dress. In the afternoon the square is almost deserted and the monument of Ban Josip Jelatchich may be seen to its full advantage. This is the best work of the Viennese Sculptor, Fernkorn.

JUGOSLAVENSKA BANKA D. D. (Jelatchichev trg 13). Capital: Shares 50,000,000 Dinars, Reserves 25,000,000 Dinars, Branches at Belgrade, Crkvenitza, Karlovatz, Ljubljana, Novi Sad, Osijek and Sushak — Connections with the largest Foreign Banks. Banking and Exchange.

GRADSKA SHTEDIONITZA. On the East side of Jelachichev trg is the building of the Gradska Shtedionitza (Municipal Savings Bank). It is a communal institution, founded in 1924. The community of Zagreb guarantees all obligations, including the savings: its aim being to encourage building in Zagreb by granting



Ill. 7. The First Croatian Savings Bank

moderate loans. According to its statutes, the proceeds are used for communal and charitable purposes. The Gradska Shtedionitza is situated in its own building and during the short time of its existence has become one of the leading Banks of Zagreb. The reason for this is because the citizens put their trust in the town and its own institution, as well as in its good reputation outside; one of the proofs of which is the confidence of our emigrants who send their savings to be deposited in the Gradska Shtediona. Its Reserves at the end of 1935 were 35,388, 532 Dinars. The Tramways, as well as the Pawn Office and Auction Hall, are owned by the Bank. Besides these, the Bank has a fine Café and Restaurant, (also in the same building) under the name of the »Gradski Podrum«, which is the meeting place of Zagreb's elite as well as that of visitors from the provinces and from abroad.

TRGOVATCHKI DOM. Near the Gradska Shtedionitza are the Club Rooms of the Trgovatchki Dom (Jelatchichev trg 11), a meeting place for the merchants of Zagreb.

On the South side of Jelatchichev trg, next to the modern building of S. Milinov, is one of the oldest of the old »Palaces« in the square, and in fact one of the nicest remains of old Zagreb. Its façade is divided by

pillars and the upper part of the house is finely decorated with ornaments. It was built in 1828, the architect being the famous Felbinger.

On the façade of the Miliinov building is the iron statue of Mercury, the work of the artist Fernkorn and cast in Maria Zell. In the former building the merchant, Hatz, had a large Ironware Store.

BUILDING OF THE GRADSKA SHTEDIONITZA PENSIONERS FUND. A modern building on the corner of Jelatchichev trg and Gajeva ulitza, where originally the old Charity Hospital stood. On the other corner of the same block of buildings, facing the Ilitza, are the premises of the fund for building a new hospital. Between these two buildings the industrialist, Bata, intends to build a Skyscraper of glass and steel.

ILITZA

The most frequented street in Zagreb is the Ilitza which measures 3.5 klm. (about two miles) from the town boundary at Tchernomeretz to the Jelatchichev trg. The house of a former merchant by the name of Stankovich, on the right, and the building of the Pensioners' Fund of the Gradska Shtedionitza, mark the beginning of this street.

THE BUILDING OF THE HRVATSKA SHTEDIONI-TZA (Ill. 7) and THE JUGOSLAVENSKA UDRUSHENNA BANKA. Going from Jelatchichev trg towards the Ilitza, at the beginning of the latter on the left-hand side, is the Prva Hrvatska Shtedionitza (First Croatian Savings Bank) No. 5, and the Jugoslavenska Udruzhena Banka (Union Bank of Yugoslavia) No. 3, both built in the Neo-Renaissance style.

JUGOSLAVENSKA UDRUZHENA BANKA D. D. Main Offices: — Ilitza 3, Zagreb and Kralja Petra ulitza 21, Belgrade; Branch Offices at Maribor, Petrinja and Sushak. Cable Address: — »Unionbanka«. Capital 60,000.000 dinars. This Bank has close relations with international banking houses. Cheques and Letters of Credit issued.

PRVA HRVATSKT SHTEDIONITZA, Ilitza 5, Zagreb. Founded in 1846 and registered on 10th. July 1846, this institution has fortythree Branches throughout the country and conducts all banking business.

MESHTROVICH GALLERY, Ilitza 12. Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.. There

are 50 Sculptures and about 30 Drawings on exhibit. These are the property of the artist, some of them having been done during the war and others afterwards. Entrance Fee 5 Dins. Students 2 Dins. Anyone wanting to see all the artist's works, should visit Prince Paul's Museum in Belgrade; the Ratchich Chapel in Cavtat (Tzavtat), near Dubrovnik; the Modern Gallery in Split and the Meshtrovich Chapel in Otavitz, near Drnish.

»CROATIA« COOPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY, on the corner of Masarykova ulitza and Preradovicheva ulitza, has its own building, founded in 1884 by the Royal Free Capital City of Zagreb on cooperative principles. It is the oldest, as well as the largest, National Insurance Company, with Branches and Agencies in Belgrade, Dubrovnik, Ljubljana, Maribor, Novi Sad, Osijek, Petrovgrad, Sarajevo, Split, Subotitz, Sushak and Shibenik and representatives in all the larger towns in the country. The »Croatia« Insurance Company transacts all kinds of insurance business and enjoys the confidence of all classes.

THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH and the building of the Greek Orthodox Church Community stand between the Ilitza, Preradovichev trg and Preobrazhenska ulitza. The Community building faces the Ilitza. It was built by Felbinger and behind it on the Preradovich trg is the Parochial Church, erected in 1886 on the site where St. Margaret's Church originally stood. St. Margaret's Church and Cemetery were bought in 1792 by the Orthodox Church Community, being demolished and rebuilt the following year as the church of »Sv. Preobrazhenja«.

TIPOGRAFIJA, Preradovichev trg No. 9 is the largest Printing and Lithographic Establishment in Zagreb. In the same square (No. 2) is a fine building owed by Dr. Siebenschein.

S. KUGLI'S BOOKSHOP, Ilitza 30, opposite the Café Corso. This is one of the largest book shops, not only in Zagreb, but also in any of the South Slav countries. It was established in 1795 and enlarged in 1852 by the printing press and book shop of Dr. Ljudevit Gaj (Guy), the Illyrian leader. It is an important publishing firm, having published over 4,200 books and 550 musical compositions up to 1936. Particular attention is given to the works of Croatian writers, Law, juvenile work, school and popular educational books, as well as the music of local and foreign composers, and art. The firm

has many foreign connections and corresponds in English, French, Italian and German. Travellers can find here anything they may require in the way of Dictionaries, Guidebooks, Maps, etc., as well as information or advice. There is also a large assortment of Novels, Technical and Scientific books in all the principal languages, in addition to the complete literature of Yugoslavia. The firm has a modern Printing Press, a Book-binding Department, a Wholesale Department for paper, and manufactures all paper articles and writings materials. Over 100 men are employed.

ZAGREBATCHKA USPINJATCHA (Funicular). In the Tomicheva ulitza, where the wooden steps lead to the Upper Town, is the Funicular. Built in 1898, it was originally worked by steam, but now by electricity.

HRVATSKA SVEOPCHA KREDITNA BANKA D. D. (Croatian General Credit Bank), Ilitza 25, founded in 1912 and situated at the corner of Gundulicheva ulitza and Ilitza, in the same building as the Café Corso. Branches at Karlovatz, Sushak and Varashdin. Share Capital 50,000,000 Dinars (Paid up Capital 37,500,000 dins.). Reserves 5,500,000 Dins. Associated with the Hungarian General Credit Bank in Budapest and the European Industrial & Finance Union, Paris. All banking business transacted.

GLAZBENI ZAVOD (Musical Academy). Founded in 1828, the building was erected by the Musical Society in 1876 and enlarged in 1895.

MONUMENT OF FRA ANDRIJA KATCHICH-MIO-SHICH. This statue stands at the beginning of Mesnitchka ulitza. It is the work of the Sculptor, Ivan Rendich, and a copy of it was erected in the Poet's home-town in 1890.

PROLAZ U TUSHKANATZ. Opposite the Frankopanska ulitza, there is a passage leading to Tushkanatz, with the old Shooting Gallery on the left, which saves one going up Mesnitchka ulitza and down Streljatchka ulitza. At the end of the passage, on the left, are steps leading up to Rokov Perivoj.

HOTEL IMPERIAL, Frankopanska ulitza 8. Situated in the centre of the town, not far from the University and Opera House (National Theatre). A well conducted hotel with moderate prices.

DOMATCHINSKA SHKOLA (School of Household Management), Ilitza 44, in the building that was for-

merly the Hotel Pruckner. It was built in 1830 in luxurious style, both inside and out. The façade is decorated with fine ornaments and the windows are divided by columns.

TRG BANA PEJATCHEVICHKA. Small in size, but important as a thoroughfare, this square was formerly called Ilitchki trg, or Mali Platz. Its market provides the neighbourhood with supplies.

ZELENGAJ. Going from Pejatchevichev trg through Radnitchki dol, one comes to the attractive woods of Zelengaj. This is another way of getting from the Ilitza directly into the fresh green country.

UMJETNITCHKA AKADEMIJA, Ilitza 85. This Art Academy began as a private art school, called the »Tchikosh-Tzrntchich«, and developed into a State Public Institute in 1907. At the same time the Sculpture Course, which had up till then been held at the Craftsman's School, was transferred to it. In 1919 it became the Art Academy.

MILITARY BARRACKS. Situated where the tram lines turn out of the Ilitza into Ljubljanska ulitza, going towards the Sava Station. The first of these barracks is called »Zrinjski«.

BOLNITZA MILOSRDNIH SESTARA (Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy). Opposite the Zrinjski Barrack, the Vinogradska tzešta leads to the largest hospital in Zagreb.

SV. DUH. There is a street from the Ilitza leading to Sv. Duh, where upon a hill stands the Church of Sv. Duh and the Monastery of the Conventual Fathers. A big Fair is held here at Whitsun. Beyond are the town vineyards and the Charity Hospital, which is temporarily housed in the Poor House until the new building on Rebroy, on the eastern side of town, is completed.

THE CITY ELECTRIC WORKS, Zagorska ulitza 1. Built in 1907 and equipped with two steam engines of 1,200 h. p. They originally supplied the power for the Waterworks and current for lighting the town. With the growth of the city, the works were enlarged, with the result that in 1936 they had 49,000 h. p.. This Central Station now supplies electric power to almost all the Factories, the Tramways, Waterworks, Industrial undertakings, as well as for the lighting of Zagreb and its neighbouring villages. In the year 1930 these works were connected with the Electric Works of Karlovatz, (i. e.

with the Hydro-Electric Station at Ozalj, which has a waterfall power of 30,000 volts) by a cable 53 klm. (about 33 miles) long, and since then the supply has been very satisfactory.

In the Central Power Station a threefold power of 5,000 volts tension, with 50 periods to the second, is produced. This power is transferred by underground cables (partly 5,000 and partly 3,000 volts tension) to the different transforming stations, where it is diminished to the low utility tension of 380/220 volts. In the year 1935 the Electric Works produced thirty seven million kilowatt hours, with an expenditure of 6,300 carloads of domestic coal and received from the Station at Ozalj over three million kilowatt hours.

THE TOWN WATERWORKS, Zagorska ulitza 1, Founded in 1878 on the plain near the old South Station. The water collects in alluvial layers underground and is drawn from three brick and thirty-two drilled wells, which are all connected by levers. The wells are about forty feet deep, the water level normally being about 20 ft. below the surface of the ground. The water is clear and without taste, smell or colour. The temperature is about 12° to 14° C.

The driving power is supplied by means of a large number of centrifugal pumps with electric engines. The water is forced into the city pipes under pressure, whence it is used directly, without any change or accumulation; any surplus quantity going to the reservoirs which are built on the heights of Zagreb. Of these there are two in Tushkanatz each containing 5,000 m³, one at Lasctchina of 10,000 m³, one in Jurjevska ulitza of 1,600 m³ for the lower consumption territory, one on Prekrizhje of 1,000 m³, one on the Remetska tzešta of 2,000 m³ for the higher consumption territory. During the season of high consumption, the water from the reservoirs returns to the City pipes, which, as already mentioned, are divided into two supply fields.

The consumption of water is increasing regularly and was about 13,000,000 m³ in 1935, the largest quantity used in one day being about 55,000 m³. The amount of water that the Waterworks are able to supply in one day during the period of highest consumption is about 60,000 m³. It is evident that there is no reserve supply of water and that in a few years time it will be impossible to meet the daily demand. In order to remedy this, a survey has been carried out of all sources of under-

ground water here and in the surrounding districts, on the basis of which a project has been made for a new waterworks with a capacity of 150,000 m³ a day. The wells would be sunk near Mala Mlaka and Botinetz, from where the water would be piped to Zagreb, the piping being led under the Sava in a tunnel.

THE CHURCH OF ST. BLAISE. The façade of the Zrinjski Barrack in Ljubljanska ulitza faces the one klm. long street of Djure Dezhelicha, who was an able City Senator. In this street the newest church in Zagreb, the Parish Church of St. Blaise, was built. The Architect was Viktor Kovatchich, a pupil of Otto Wagner, who created something new in his architecture by combining the Byzantine and Ravenna lines. The church gives a good impression inside and out, though the interior is not quite complete. The tower stands alone. Adjoining the church is a fine Parish House (No. 62).

THE GREEK ORTHODOX METROPOLITANATE OF THE ZAGREB EPARCHY, founded in 1932, is in the Prilaz Djure Dezhelicha.

ZAGREB AS A CENTRE OF CULTURE

SCHOOLS. The oldest school was on the Kaptol, close to the Cathedral, where instruction was given to clergy and those intending to enter the Church. Trade and Commerce, however, had need of educated men and for this reason the Municipality opened its own school in 1362 where there was one teacher, who was also the Town Notary. The oldest High School was the Theological College, which existed as far back as the end of the 12th. century. The teachers were graduates of the Sorbonne in Paris. The High Schools owe their origin to the Jesuits, who came to Croatia in 1606 and opened their first school in Zagreb in 1607, which still exists. It consisted of six classes and, in 1666, had a complete Philosophic Faculty with Theological Professors. This was called the Academy. In 1667 King Leopold raised this Academy to the status of a University, giving it the same rights as those enjoyed by the Universities in Germany, Bohemia and Hungary: i. e. the right of conferring the titles of Doctor, Licentiate, Apothecary and Bachelor. This right, however, was not exercised owing to wars and also to misunderstandings with the Croatian Diet (Parliament). The latter would not permit that its decisions should have



Ill. 8. The Croatian National Theatre

to be confirmed by the »General« of the Jesuits in Rome; i. e. by an authority outside the Kingdom of Croatia. When the Order of Jesuits was suspended in 1773, Maria Theresia reorganized the Academy, with three Faculties: — Theology, Philosophy and Law. It experienced many changes until the University of Zagreb was opened in the year 1874.

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF YUGOSLAVIA. Situated on the North side of the Trg Kralja Aleksandra, it was built in 1855 in Neo-Roman style. It was originally intended for a hospital, but was never used for this purpose. In 1882 it was joined by the Croatian University, which had previously been in the old building of the Academy in St. Catherine's Square (now used as a girls' High School). The University now has seven Faculties: — Theology, Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Technical Education, Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Surgery.

THE CROATIAN NATIONAL THEATRE (OPERA HOUSE) (Ill. 8). Built in 1895 in late Italian Renaissance style, it stands in the middle of the square, facing the University. It has a capacity for 1,100 persons and the interior is richly decorated, the principal artistic work

being the Curtain representing the Croatian Renaissance. This shows famous personalities of the Illyrian period, as well as the most remarkable Croatian artists approaching the Croatian poet, Gundulich. It was painted by the Croatian artist, Vlaho Bukovatz.

THE FOUNTAIN OF LIFE. This lies between the Opera House and the University and is the first work of Meshtrovich to be erected in Zagreb.

THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY BUILDING of the University (No. 3) stands on the East side of the Trg Kralja Aleksandra and was formerly the property of the Croatian-Slavonian Agricultural Association. It was built in the Illyrian period in 1841.

THE TEACHERS' HOME (No. 4). Built in 1889 by the Croatian Teachers' Association at a cost of 208,935 Kronen. At that time it was the third Teachers' Home in Europe.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH AND SCHOOL (Kraljica Marija ulitza 38). Adjoining the Teachers' Home is the garden of the Protestant Church. The latter was built by the Architect, Hermann Bolle, in Gothic style. The Parish House, together with the Primary and Middle Class Schools, with German instruction for German children, face the Gundulicheva ulitza.

THE CITY COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE. On the corner of Gundulicheva and Kraljitz Marija ulitza, on the site of the old Gas Works, a fine new building has been erected containing offices for all the City enterprises. There are also permanent show and sales rooms for all kinds of gas and electrical equipment.

THE STATE SCHOOL OF CRAFTSMANSHIP (No. 8). This school was founded in 1882 for the promotion of craftsmanship. It was promoted to a State Institution in 1899. The school was originally accomodated in private houses, until 1888, when the present building in German Renaissance style was built.

THE MONUMENT OF ST. GEORGE. On the south-west corner of the Trg Kralja Aleksandra is the statue of St. George by Fernkorn, the sculptor, the same artist who made the monument of Ban Jelatchich.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MUSEUM (Trg Kralja Aleksandra 10) is situated in the central part of the State Crafts School. It contains a fine collection of church antiquities: altars, statues, pictures, church vestments and utensils. Beside two small Gothic altars of

the 15th. century stand two large Baroque altars of the same period; one of which, having the statue of St. Ladislaus, formerly occupied the left-hand chapel in the Zagreb Cathedral; the other being from the church in Remetinetz. The altar of St. Ladislaus is the work of the Zagreb artist, Ivan Komersteiner and the painter, Bernardo Bubich (1688). It was removed from the Cathedral after the earthquake in 1881. The altar from Remetinetz, on the left, has a centre in the Gothic style of the 15th. century, with a Baroque frame made in 1660.

There are two rooms on the ground floor, in the first of which is an exhibition of glass (two glass cases contain some rare glasses and goblets) and chemistry utensils. There is also a collection of copper and zinc implements, objects of art in ivory and different metals of the 18th. century, a few objects by the sculptor, Fernkorn, a crystal cross of the 18th. century from Zagreb Cathedral, etc. In the next room there is a collection of wrought iron objects from the Renaissance and Baroque periods (the most noticeable of these being the well from Remete, near Zagreb, dating from 1780). On the stairs leading to the first and second floors are statues of Saints, paintings and other objects collected from the different churches after their restoration. The first floor contains furniture of the Renaissance, Baroque, Empire and Biedermeier periods (chests, cupboards, desks, tabernacles, chests of drawers, etc.) and a collection of Icons. The Gobelins on the walls, which were brought from Medjimurje, are of great value. In another room there is a good collection of Ceramics, Porcelain (decorated with pictures representing soldiers' »Pandurs« of Trenk, by Meissen, and scenes of the wars during the reign of Maria Theresia; Vienna, Sèvres, Berlin, Hoechst, Schlagenwald, Herend, Capo di Monte, Minton, etc.), Glazed-ware (Moorish-Spanish from Talavera, Italian from Pesaro and Venice, French from Marans and Nevers, Bohemian from Holic, etc.), Earthenware from the Rhine (various jugs), a collection of Wedgwood Pottery, Ceramics from the former factory in Krapina (Vojkfy — Sonnenberg, 18th. and 19th. centuries) from Zagreb (Barbot and Kalina, second half of the 19th. century), from Celje (Schuetz) and from the former ceramic department of the Craftsmen's School in Zagreb (Bolle, Bauer).

On the second floor are laces, woven goods and embroideries from the 15th. to the 18th. centuries; rugs,

carpets, tapestries, leather wall coverings, etc. A collection of musical instruments, watches and clocks. There is also a separate exhibition of modern domestic Arts and Crafts.

Museum Library (Ground floor on the right) containing 5,000 volumes. This is open to the Public.

The Museum is open on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 9 to 12 a. m. Sundays free. Tuesdays and Thursdays, Entrance Fee 5 Dins. (Students and Soldiers 2 Dins.). Entrance permitted on other days, by request; Fee 5 Dins.

THE BUILDING OF THE FORMER CROATIAN SOKOL & SINGING SOCIETY »KOLO«. The former was built in 1882, with a large hall and galleries where meetings, dances and entertainments are held. The right wing of this building is used for the archives of the Theatre and the left for the »Kolo«; the three parts forming a harmonious whole.

THE TRADESMEN'S ASSOCIATION has its offices in the building of the former Obrtni Zbor (Tradesmen's Association). The latter was founded in 1893 with the object of furthering order and good will amongst the tradesmen and to protect the interests of their apprentices. This was afterwards reorganised into the Tradesmen's Association, according to the new law for Tradesmen. The whole building contains Tradesmen's Institutions (Chamber of Tradesmanship and the Office for the Development of Trade).

THE CROATIAN ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM (Mashuraničev trg 14). The idea of starting an Ethnographic Museum as a part of the Croatian National Museum originated in the Illyrian period and was realised when a Merchant by the name of Berger presented the State with his complete collection of over 12,000 objects. This was the nucleus, which was afterwards enlarged by donations from private collectors and additions from other Museums. There are now about 30,000 objects, of which only a small portion are exhibited owing to lack of space. The Museum is situated in the building of the former Museum of Trades and Crafts. The largest section is the Textile. Besides the articles of National Peasant Handicraft (Costumes, etc.), there is a collection of painted Easter Eggs, small wooden carvings, decorated gourds and two furnished interiors of rooms of peasants' houses, one from Zagorje and one from Podravina,

The ecclesiastical section is rich in the number and variety of its votive offerings. There is another section showing the culture of Eastern Asia, South America, Oceania, Central Africa (Congo collection of D. Lerman), Abyssinia and Somaliland.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (Marulichev trg 1). The South side of Marulichev trg is occupied by the building of the University Library, in which are the State Archives and the Graphical Collection, belonging to the Library. It has been in this building (of concrete and iron construction designed by R. Lubinski, the Architect) since 1915. The exterior is plain, but the interior has been luxuriously as well as practically arranged. It was decorated by the Croatian Painters Bukovatz, Ratchki and Tisov. The library contains over 300,000 volumes.

THE ROYAL STATE ARCHIVES. The oldest piece in this collection is an oak chest ordered in 1643 by Ivan Zakmardi de Diankovecz, Notary and Treasurer of the Croatian Kingdom and it is preserved today among the archives. The latter were kept in the Ban's Palace until 1913, when they were moved to rooms arranged for the purpose in the University Library. Here are deposited the Archives of the Town of Zagreb, the Zagreb Chapter and the County of Zagreb. The oldest writings (exhibited under a separate glass cover) date from the time of the Croatian National Kings.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS. Behind the University Library Building are the Botanical Gardens. They were created in 1890, with an educational and scientific object. The gardens are arranged so that they make an agreeable park and there is no charge for admittance. Every tree and shrub is labelled. Tropical and Sub-tropical plants are reared in ten hothouses.

THE CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE stands in front of the University Library. Lectures of the People's University are held in the Chemical Building.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (Wilsonov trg 2). Built in 1903, the institution itself dates from 1850, when the Vienna Ministry established the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Museum of Trades and Crafts adjoins the above.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS' BUILDING is a fine large edifice in the Italian Renaissance style. It faces Wilsonov trg; the south wing extending along Krshnjavoga ulitza and the north wing along Klaicheva ulitza.

THE TECHNICAL FACULTY is housed in various institutes and buildings, the Deanery being on Wilsonov trg (NO. 12). It was founded by Juraj P. Zherjavich, a former Parish Priest of Marija Bistritza.

'THE PUPIL TEACHERS' SCHOOL is situated at the corner of Medulicheva ulitza. It trains Teachers for the Elementary Schools and has a higher course for Inspectors of Elementary Schools and Professors of the Pupil Teachers' School.

THE VETERINARY FACULTY has its administrative offices, laboratories and operating theatres in the Savska Tzesta (No. 23).

THE ZAGREB FAIR. Zagreb's geographic position has made it an attractive business centre of international importance. The Society »Zagrebachki Zbor« (Zagreb Fair) was founded by the merchants of Zagreb in 1909 on an altruistic basis, as a contemporary institution for developing national products of all kinds, but principally national industries. The Zagrebachki Zbor has built modern exhibition buildings on the newly acquired permanent exhibition ground of over 7½ acres. It has one large hall which can be used for concerts and other entertainments, two two-storey exhibition buildings and a large industrial hall with entrance and auxiliary buildings necessary for a modern fair ground. Several foreign countries and national industries have built their own pavilions and halls. There is an amusement section adjoining. The grounds are on the Savska Tzesta, quite near the centre of the town (five minutes walk from the National Theatre or Main Station). Two Exhibitions are held every year; a general one with all kinds of products, in the early Autumn, and a special fair for Motor-cars, Agriculture, Fishing, Housekeeping, etc., in the Spring; besides occasional exhibitions of Breeding-stock, Poultry, Game, Advertising, Sport, Wines, Flowers, Heating-systems, etc.

Visitors to the Fair get the advantage of free return tickets on the State Railways of Yugoslavia and special reductions on the trains of all neighbouring Middle European Countries as well as from the Shipping Companies of the Adriatic. The importance of the Zagreb Fair is shown by the following statistics: — Last year there were between 700 and 800 exhibitors and 80,000 to 100,000 visitors to the Main Fair. It is controlled by an executive Committee with a President and three

Vice-Presidents. The management is in the hands of a Director, whose permanent Offices are on the Fair Grounds.

THE SAVA BATHING BEACHES are situated at the end of the Savska Tzesta (Road), on either side of the bridge. They are crowded in Summer. On the left, before the bridge, is the old bathing place, dating from 1860, and on the right, after the bridge, is the new and well laid out City bathing place. The first mentioned is privately owned and so is a third bathing place at Trnje, where there is a ferry across the Sava.

THE CHURCH & CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY (Frankopanska ulitza) of the St. Vincence de Pauli's Order was built by Bishop Juraj Haulik of Zagreb in 1841—1845. The church is built in the Eclectic style of the 19th. century. The exterior is very simple, but the interior contains some beautifully inlaid woodwork, of which the tabernacle is the finest example. All this work was done in the prison of Lepoglava. The Treasury contains some rare objects — the relics of the Martyr, St. Vincence. His body was found in the catacombs of St. Cirak in Rome. It was brought from there to Zagreb by Cardinal Haulik and presented to the Convent Church.

THE UPPER TOWN

One reaches the Upper Town by the Mesnitchka ulitza, turning to the right along the Strossmayer Promenade without ascending the steps; or one may go up the Capuchin steps to Markovichev trg, or through the Tepitchev klanatz (passage) to Matosheva and Brezovatchkoga ulitza. Opposite the Streljatchka ulitza, where the ascent to the Strossmayer Promenade begins, originally stood the old Mesnitchka Gate, which was pulled down in 1848. Streljatchka ulitza leads to the old Shooting Gallery (now the »Edison« Cinema) and from there to Tushkanatz and the Sofijin Put (Lane).

THE KING'S PALACE. To the right of the Streljatchka ulitza is a steeply sloping garden, at the top of which stands the King's Palace, now the property of the Municipality of Zagreb. There was originally a tower owned by the town until 1780, when it was bought and rebuilt as a Palace by Mihajlo Blazhekovich, a lawyer and Senator, of Zagreb. It has been restored since then.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM (Demetrova ulitza 1) was built about 1880 by Count Amade de Varkonyi, Chief of the County of Zagreb. It has three departments: — on the first floor are the Mineral, Petrographic and Zoological departments, the second floor being occupied solely by the Zoological. The most famous is the geological- paleontological section, as it contains the fossilized remains of the prehistoric Man of Krapina, found by Professor Gorjanovich.

THE JELATCHICH PALACE (Demetrova ulitza 7). The old part dates from the 18th. century. It was built by Baron Balthazar Magdalenich. The most attractive part, the portal with pillars and entrance door, was built in 1830, the house in front having been built sometime later. The Portal was the work of Felbinger and consists of five massive and well proportioned pillars with strong bases and heavy capitals, resembling Ionic columns. This is the best piece of Classic Architecture in Zagreb.

THE OLDEST HOUSE in the Upper Town is the Matejna Inn on the corner of Basaritchkova and Demetrova ulitza.

THE FINANCE DIRECTION BUILDING, on the corner of Demetrova and Opatitchka ulitza is a Baroque palace originally owned by Count Drashkovich, afterwards passing into the hands of the Kukovich family, from whom it was bought by the State in 1851, when the Finance Administration was reorganized.

POPOV TORANJ (The Priests' Tower) was built by the Kaptol for its protection, after experiencing the Tartar invasion. It was always a bone of contention between the Kaptol and the town on Gradetz. A second storey was added to the tower in 1838, when the »Nova Vrata« (New Gate), leading to Jurjevska ulitza, was pulled down. An observatory was built in 1903.

THE CONVENT OF ST. CLARE. The building next door to the Popov Toranj, which now belongs to the Finance Administration, was at one time the Convent of St. Clare, an order which was an ornament to Croatian culture. The Nuns were all of the nobility, well educated and capable of instructing young girls. They taught in the Croatian language, using the »kajkavski« dialect. The Convent was built in 1650. The Emperor, Joseph II, suppressed this meritorious order in 1782.



Ill. 9. Loggia of »Narodni Dom«

STOL SEDMORITZE. (The Bench of Seven Judges). Next to the Convent, the Sisters of St. Clare built their church of the Holy Trinity, which was completed in 1669 and pulled down in 1837. Count Dragutin Drashkovich bought the ground and erected the building which today houses the Stol Sedmoritze. It is a distinguished house with wide staircases and a large hall; Felbinger being the architect. The loggia in classic style looks out on the Pavle Radicha ulitza (Ill. 9). The building was bought from Count Drashkovich by the patriotic society »Dvorana«, who organised the »Narodni Dom« (National Home) here, where all the national

Illyrian societies met, until they moved into their own buildings.

THE BUILDING OF THE FORMER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE (Opatitchka ulitza 10). Opatitchka ulitza has many fine old houses and palaces; the Vijkovich, Ratkaj, Jelatchich, Sermage, Nugent, etc. The finest one left today is the building of the former government department for Education and Culture, at one time owned by the patrician family of Paravich. It was restored by Ivo Krshnjavi, one of the chiefs of the department. The house is built in the shape of a horse-shoe, with the wings extending to the fence. The entrance is imposing and a fine wrought-iron fence separates the tree-shaded courtyard from the street. The main building stands on the city walls. The reception hall is worth seeing as it contains paintings by the Croatian artists Tchikosh, Medovich, (»The Arrival of the Croatians«, »The Diet of King Tomislav in Split 925« and »The Coronation of Ladislaus in Naples), Tishov and sculptures by Robert Frangesh (»Theology«, »Medicine« and »Justice«). The apartments of the Chief and his representative are well decorated. Adjoining the above is:

THE BUILDING OF THE ARMY COMMANDER (Opatitchka ulitza 8). At one time it was the property of the family of Count Ratkaj.

THE SQUARE OF STJEPAN RADICH, formerly called St. Mark's Square. Through the centuries, until the fall of the monarchy, it was the centre of Zagreb's economical and cultural life. It has seen much, but never an enemy's flag on its tower. It was just as independent and proud as the burghers on mount Gratz.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (Ill. 10) was in existence in 1242. It appears to have been built originally in Roman style, but afterwards changed into Gothic. It has, in fact, experienced so many alterations that it is impossible to ascertain definitely its original style. The church has a nave with side aisles and a chapel on each side of the main altar. In the chapel on the right, the Croatian Bans and Mayors of Zagreb took their oath of office. It would appear that the vaulting of the main nave was of later date, probably late mediaeval times, and that of the side aisles shortly after. The main entrance at the South is pure Gothic, being very richly and precisely carried out. At one time there were 17 holy figures in the stone niches, but at present there



Ill. 10. St. Mark's Church

are only 11. They have the appearance of being very old. In the top niche are the figures of Christ and the Virgin Mary enthroned, while below them are St. Mark and the other Saints. Unfortunately the church suffered from the restoration of the Viennese church builders Friedrich Schmidt and Hermann Bolle (1876—1882). It was only owing to lack of money that the old church

tower was not spoilt by this restoration. The present pastor, Monsignor Dr. Rittig, has done a great deal for the church and is trying to rectify as far as possible the mistakes that have been made in the former restorations. A new hot-air system has been installed for the comfort of worshippers. The church is being decorated with mighty frescos by Kljakovich the artist: those in the nave having already been completed. They represent: »Moses with the four chief Prophets (Isiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and Daniel), »The Baptism of Christ«, »The Sermon on the Mount« and »The Awakening of Lazarus«. The fresco of the Resurrection in the left hand chapel has just been completed and that of the »Eucharistic Triumph« in the right-hand chapel will soon be finished. The inferior paintings of 1880 will all disappear, making way for the fine stone of which the pillars and ribs are constructed. This work is expected to take at least a year.

At one time there were a number of small vendors' booths round the church. Also there was the »Correct measure« for salt and corn and, in front of the main entrance, a pillory for gossiping women. In the 18th. century, Ivan Hyacinthy, the Senator, erected a fine column with the figure of the Holy Virgin surrounded by statues of the four St. Johns. The base was decorated with the Croatian Coat of Arms. When the Emperor Francis Joseph came to Zagreb in 1869, this column was destroyed to make room for a rainbow-coloured fountain! Only a few stones of the original column remained, but the people still cling to the tradition that it was here that the throne stood on which the peasant King, Matija Gubetz, was executed.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING OF THE SAVSKA BANOVINA is the only new building on the trg Stjepan Radich. Built in 1910, it does not harmonize with the quiet atmosphere of the Upper Town.

THE BAN'S PALACE (No. 1). On the site where the Ban's Palace is today, formerly stood the chapel of St. Ursula, until the year 1800. It was bought and pulled down by Baron Kulmer and a Palace built, which was bought by the County in 1808 and enlarged for use as the Governor's residence. Part of the cost was met by the sale of the »Domus Regnicolaris«, or Royal Residence. This occurred during the time of Ban Gjulaž, who showed his artistic taste by ordering all buildings in St. Mark's Square to be of uniform height (one



Ill. 11. The Town Reception Room

storey). The Croatian Ban resided here from 1806 to 1921. The State Archives were kept here in order to be accessible to the Ban and the Assembly. The adjoining building once belonged to Baron Daniel Rauch. It was sold to the State by his widow in 1837.

THE TOWN HALL stands on the corner of Radichev trg and Ulitza 23 listopada (23rd. October Street), which extends as far as Kushevicheva ulitza. It is really composed of two adjoining buildings, a fact that is particularly noticeable from the inside. The old Town Hall first occupied the corner house only. In 1810, the Community bought the next house, which faces Kushevicheva ulitza, from Count Orshich. The old building was sold in 1836 to the merchant, Kristof Stankovich, who turned it into a Theatre and re-sold it to the Country in 1852. When the new National Theatre was built on the Trg Kralja Aleksandra, the Town bought and re-arranged the old theatre for its Offices. The second house, belonging to Count Orshich, had another storey added to it in 1834.

THE MAYORALTY (Matosheva ulitza 9). Some years ago the Community of Zagreb bought one of the most beautiful buildings in the Upper Town; that belonging



Ill. 12. The Dining Room

to Baron Rauch's family. It was built by Count Orshich during the reign of Maria Theresia. It is now used by the Mayor, who receives visitors in the small and attractive salon. Meetings of the Town Councillors are held in the big hall. The walls are covered with portraits of all former Mayors since 1850.

THE HOUSE OF DR. LJUDEVID GAJ (No. 4), opposite the Greek-Catholic church. The house was purchased by Ljudevit Gaj in 1846 from the Inkey family. Here he established his printing press. After his death in 1872, it was bought by the government for the use of the Department of Justice.

THE GREEK-CATHOLIC SEMINARY (No. 5) was built at the end of the 17th. century on ground belonging to the Patatchich family. It is used as a seminary for Greek-Catholic children. The original building was burnt down during the reign of Maria Theresia; the present one, consisting of two storeys, having been built by Bishop Bozhitchkovich in 1770. The church next to it was enlarged and redecorated in 1883.

THE HOUSE OF THE ZRINSKIS. On the corner of Matocheva ulitza and Markovichev trg stands one of the oldest houses in the Upper Town — that of the Zrinskis.



Ill. 13. *Kamenita Vrata (Shrine)*

It was probably built by Ban Petar Zrinski himself: at least it was in his possession in 1661.

GRITCH was at one time the garden of the Capuchines. After the order was suppressed by Joseph II, the ground with its monastery and church was sold and new houses were built there. The »Banski Stol« (Supreme Court) was built in 1828 on the site where the monastery once stood. It faces the Markovichev trg and is a two storey building, decorated with pillars and ornaments. The part facing the Strossmayer Promenade was originally one storey high, the second floor not having been added until 1864.

THE STROSSMAYER PROMENADE is one of the most attractive parts of the Upper Town. From it one has a beautiful view of the town below, the Sava plain, the Vukomeritchke Goritze, the foothills of the Alps, and the Klek, near Ogulin. This promenade follows the line of the old south city walls. Until 1813 there was only a ditch and embankment. The Ban, Ignjat Gjulaj, was the originator of the idea. The »Small Gate«, or »Dvertze«, was pulled down and the promenade made from the embankment and ditch and called the South Promenade. Twenty years later it was extended to the East, in which work the architect Felbinger took part.

DVERTZE. In the middle of the promenade is the

funicular, from the top of which a short street, called Dvertze, leads to the Trg Katarine Zrinske. On the left-hand corner of the Strossmayer Promenade and Dvertze stands the old »Habernik« tower with the »Lotshtchak« bell. This bell still rings at 9 p. m. in winter and 10 p. m. in summer as a relic of the time when the city gates were locked for the night.

THE MANSION HOUSE (*Palatium regiae ac liberae Civitatis*), Trg Katarine Zrinski 6. Opposite the tower, on the site where King Karlo Roberto had the Royal Palace (*domus regia, palatium regis*) built in 1335 as a residence for the Royal Dukes and for the King himself, when in Zagreb, a Baroque Palace was built at the end of the 18th. century. It was bought by Ambroz Vranitzani in 1848. His daughter, Clotilde, who was married to Count Buratti, built the wing facing Dvertze and Trg Katarine Zrinske, which contains a beautiful reception room for concerts and dances (Ill. 11), a fine diningroom (Ill. 12) and drawingroom in which hang the portraits of Baron Ambrozije Vranitzani and his daughter Clotilde, who left the palace to the town of Zagreb. It resembles an aristocratic French residence. Foreigners and visitors are received here by the Mayor.

ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH. Where the Girls' High School now stands, there was at one time a Dominican monastery. Owing to fear of the Turks, the Dominicans left it in 1592. In 1607 the Jesuits opened their High School here. It was burnt down in 1645 and rebuilt by the Jesuits without the second storey, which was added in 1874 for the Croatian University. In 1632 the Jesuits built a new church, which suffered many times from fire. It has a nave and eight side chapels. The fine work of the main altar and chapel of St. Barbara was done by Francis Robba, probably a native of Venice.

THE ARMY GENERAL HEADQUARTERS (*Jezuitski trg 4*) is situated in the old Jesuit College. The Emperor Joseph united the three Army Headquarters of Varazhdin, Karlovatz and the Banovina into the Croatian General Headquarters, with its quarters in the Jesuit College.

THE FORMER NOBLEMEN'S COLLEGE (*Habdeličeva ulitza 1*) is now used as a school for Istrians. It was built by the Jesuits in 1627, under the name of the »Institutum Josephinum«, as a preparatory school for their High School. St. Joseph was the Patron Saint of this college and at the entrance there still exists a fi-



Ill. 14. Dolatz by Krizman

gure of the Saint Leading a child to school. The institute later became the Noblemen's College.

KAMENITA VRATA (The Stone Gate). This is the only gateway and tower that escaped destruction and still stands as a relic of olden times. Next to the entrance is the house of Judge Kruzich (No. 5) which August Shenoa the writer used as the scene of his novel »Zlatarevo Zlato« (The Goldsmith's Daughter). Inside the gate itself is the chapel of the Holy Mother (Ill. 13), probably erected after the great fire of 1674. One can still see a small shop, which gives a vivid idea of the old days as recorded in »Zlatarevo Zlato«. A statue by Ker-dich represents the Goldsmith's Daughter.

THE STUDIO OF IVAN MESHTROVICH. Before leaving the Upper Town, one should visit the studio of Meshtrovich, the sculptor, who has settled in Zagreb in the Mletatchka ulitza (No. 8).

THE KAPTOL

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KAPTOL. Although the Kaptol, Vlaska ulitza and Nova Ves were united in one community in 1850, the Kaptol never lost its individuality as being a town on its own, until the year 1863. At that time all four gates were still standing: the North Gate, the South Gate, the »Shtengitze« (Steps) and the Little Gate »Pod Zidom«, and the Kaptol had all the appearance of a separate town, like a city within a city. The old Cathedral and the residence of the Bishop were surrounded by fortified towers. On both sides of the main street, from the North to the South Gate, were the mansions of the Canons (twenty eight houses for thirty-two Canons). Until 1863, the Kaptol, baroque in style, was almost a world in itself, artistically, until modern times ruthlessly destroyed this atmosphere.

KRVAVI MOST (Bloody Bridge). The shortest way to the Krvavi Most from the Kamenita Vrata is by the Radicheva ulitza. Although the bridge has long ceased to exist, the short street from which it received its name reminds one that at one time the bridge spanned the Medveshchak brook, which was diverted to the eastern side of the Kaptol and covered in, in 1898. It was on this bridge that the »Gratchani« and »Kaptolontzi« settled their bloody feuds.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY. Just as the town on Gritch has its parish church of St. Mark, so the Kaptol had St. Mary's on Dolatz. Built in 1315, the latter was the church of the Cistercian monastery. It was often rebuilt and enlarged, the last time being in 1740, when it was given its Baroque character.

DOLATZ (Ill. 14). All the district from the Tkaltchicheva ulitza to the Kaptol and Opatovina was at one time called Dolatz. The small houses which served as shops have disappeared and a large new market hall has taken their place.

THE CATHEDRAL, or SVETI KRALJ (Ill. 15). Coming from Dolatz, one arrives at the Kaptol, the south side of which forms a square with the Cathedral on the right. It was named Sveti Kralj (Holy King) after the



Ill. 15. The Cathedral

first Hungarian King, Stephen, to whom it was dedicated. As soon as a bishopric was created in Zagreb, the building of the Cathedral was begun. It was completed and consecrated in 1217 by King Andrija I (II in Hungary). Not long after its completion, (1241), it was destroyed by the Tartars, but the following year it was started anew. The entrance was on the south side, through the chapel of St. Stephen the Martyr. The latter is partly preserved and built into the Archbishop's residence. The architecture was early Gothic. The chapel was at one time connected with the Cathedral, but the part between the Archbishop's residence and the church was pulled down to make room for a courtyard.

The first part of the Cathedral — the choir, the side chapels and the sacristy — was built by Bishop Timotej (1262—1287), and finished in 1284. The façade was started next, with a belfry and the main nave. The work lasted for centuries, as there were many interruptions due to civil wars, fires and earthquakes. Having been in process of construction for such a long time, it experienced many periods of architecture. The belfries took the longest to build, as they were destroyed by fire several times. Bishop Vinkovich (1637—1642) had a new portal made, copying the one in St. Jaak. Thus the Cathedral took the form it has today. At the end of the 17th. and 18th. centuries, the beautifully gilded altars were finished. A traveller visiting Central Europe in 1821 expressed the opinion that this noble and imposing building had no equal throughout the mighty Austrian Empire.

These treasures were all disposed of by the restorers of modern times. Archbishop Mihalovich, in agreement with the Chapter, decided to restore the church to pure Gothic style, (Ill. 15). The plans were the work of the Viennese architect, Friedrich Schmidt, and were carried out by Hermann Bolle, the contractor. No less than eighteen beautiful Baroque altars were removed from the church in exchange for mediocre Gothic work. An idea of the fine works of art which the Cathedral once contained can be had from a pulpit that escaped the general demolition. Simon Clemens, an English traveller (1715), describing the Cathedral, says: — »the beauty of the pulpit exceeds anything I have seen. It is supported by a large angel of pure white marble, surrounded by small figures of Saints in white marble set in coloured marble. It appears to have been made by expert masters«. The altars of St. Francis of Assisi, St. Jerome and St. Emeric are in the Parish Church of St. Ivan in Nova Ves, while the beautiful altars of St. Barbara and St. Catherine can now be seen in the Parish Church of Varashdinske Toplitze.

In the chapel on the right, on the left-hand wall, is an epitaph to Ban Tomash Erdedi's victory at Sisak. Beneath the Cathedral there is a vault where the Bishops and Archbishops find their last resting place. Here are buried the Croatian martyrs, Peter Zrinjski and Fran Krsto Frankopan, whose remains were brought here from Wiener-Neustadt after the war. Eugen Kvaternik is also buried here.



Ill. 16. The Archbishop's Residence

THE CATHEDRAL TREASURY contains a number of precious things from different periods, beginning with King Ladislav, whose cloak was made into a chasuble, which is still preserved. The majority of the objects date from the 16th. century onwards and show the great artistic understanding of the Bishops and Canons of Zagreb. It would require a volume to describe all the reliquaries, chalices, monstrances, ciboriums, crosiers, mitres, vestments and various missals. To mention a few of them: — The mitre of Bishop Wolfgang Gyulaj (1548—1550), a masterpiece with the reliefs, jewels and pearls with which it is elaborately decorated. It was made in 1549 and is the most noteworthy of the thirty mitres the treasury contains. Among the church robes, of which there are about 100, and which are generally decorated with the Bishops' coats-of-arms, the most remarkable are those made during the time of Peter Petretich (1648—1667); three valuable pluvials being in almost perfect condition. Petretich organized a school of embroidery where John Wolfgang Stoll taught the boys from Planina to embroider. The beautifully made cover for the Holy Sepulchre was his work. The other most valuable relics are: — A life-size bust of King Stjepan, in

which is kept a part of his skull. A donation from Bishop Barberini (1635). A chest for the bones of the child of Bethlehem, made by the order of Bishop Galjuf in 1780. The crosier of Bishop Oswald († 1449). The late-Gothic crosier of Bishop Luka Baratin († 1511), who created the fortifications round the Cathedral. Especially notable is a late Gothic monstrance presented to Lepoglava in 1495 by Ivan Korvin. Among numerous other unusual objects of art is the silver antependium for the main altar, ordered by Mirko Esterhazy, a former Bishop of Zagreb. It is composed of three parts: the middle showing the Holy Family, the right St. Ladislav and the left St. Stjepan. The wonderful Holy Sepulchre, in the form of a chest made of silver and ivory, dates from the year 1721. On the front of it the Holy Mother is portrayed in enamel, while on the door are the four figures of the Church Fathers. Behind is the Crucifixion in ivory and inside the chest is a figure of Christ. It was made in the 18th. century and belonged to Archbishop Haulik. The missal of the Cathedral, containing 280 pages with 32 pictures and innumerable miniatures, is a work of art of the 16th. century. One of the best nicest Baroque objects is the reliquary left by Archbishop Haulik. The Diptych in this collection has become famous.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S RESIDENCE (Ill. 16) is the most imposing building in Zagreb, having preserved its present form since the 18th. century. It was built by Bishop Branjug (1723—1748). Originally the episcopal palace was smaller, but it was enlarged from time to time as each successive Bishop found it necessary. It often suffered from fire, especially in 1645. It was only partially re-built by Bishop Martin Bogdan and remained in a half-finished state until 1730. It was then that Bishop Branjug started to restore the building, enlarging it between the south-eastern and south-western towers and adding a second storey to the whole of the south wing. One hundred years later, Bishop Alagovich had a park made round the Palace, by draining the fish ponds. He also built a part of the east wing, joining the round tower on the north.

THE STATUE OF THE HOLY MOTHER stands on a column in the middle of the square. It is the work of Fernkorn the scultor, and is surrounded by a basin with four allegorical figures in gilded zinc.

THE ARHIEPISCOPAL SEMINARY OR BLACK SCHOOL (No. 29). About the year 1578, the mansion of



Ill. 17. The Stock Exchange

Canon Franjo Filipovich, who was later taken prisoner by the Turks at Ivanich, stood on this site. As Filipovich could nor be ransomed, he became a Moslem. This was considered a great dishonour to the chirch and accordingly Bishop Juraj Draskovich ordered his house to be painted black. He established the theological seminary here, which was called »Tzerna Shkola« (Black Shool) and the pupils »Tzrnoshkoltzi«.

THE MONASTERY AND CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS SERAPHICUS was founded in the 13th. century when the order of St. Francis settled in Zagreb. The monastery was first mentioned in 1323. Although the church was built in the 13th. century, it underwent many changes later. It suffered many times, especially in the earthquake of 1880. Afterwards the monks re-built the church in Gothic style in an attempt to restore its original appearance. Because of this, the fine baroque altars were discarded for worthless Gothic work. The choir suffered least from the restoration.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. JOHN. The present parish church was built in 1803, on the site of the old church, by the parish priest, Mihajlo Sinkovich, at his own expense. When the Cathedral was restored in 1880, the church of St. John received three fine marble altars which had been removed from the former.

THE HYGIENIC INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH was built with the assistance of the Rockefeller Fund. Next to it is the Epidemiological Institute.

MIROGOJ. The town has one main cemetery in which each religion has its own section. Besides the monuments, the arcades in Renaissance style add to the beauty of the cemetery. The monument to Peter Preradovich is notable. Near the entrance, to the right of the arcades, is a separate section where the Illyrian leaders were buried. The bodies of the victims of July 1845 were also transferred to Mirogoj. Beyond the arcades of the Illyrians are the temporary graves of Stjepan Radich, Pavle Radich and Dr. Gjuro Basaritchek. At the main entrance there is a fine chapel, which also serves as a vault. A monumental house is being made in memory of the soldiers who fell in the World War. Up to 1935, 122,337 persons had been buried at Mirogoj.

ST. XAVIER. On the left-hand side of the road to Shestine stands the church of St. Francis Xavier. It was built in 1658 on Jesuit ground by Count Erdedi, son of the Victor of Sisak. The church became a place of pilgrimage, having in it the picture of St. Francis Xavier, which was said to work miracles. On the initiative of Baron Sinersperg, a new church was built as the old one had become too small. Stations of the Cross were made between the two churches. The church was restored at the millenary celebration by the Hrvatska Žena (Croatian Women's Society). The Franciscan monks, who were expelled from the island of Krk, read Mass there in the Croatian-Glagolitic language.

VLASHKA ULITZA AND THE NEW TOWN

THE OLDEST PART OF THE VLASHKA ULITZA that has kept the same appearance as 150 years ago, is the part below the walls surrounding the Archbishop's residence. Here two nice houses (No. 5) from the year 1794, with fine entrance doors, can be seen.

THE POST-OFFICE. Parallel with the Vlashka ulitza is the Jurishicheva ulitza, the continuation of which is called the Marticheva ulitza. This street is mainly composed of large buildings, among which are: — the Post-Office (No. 11) and the National Bank Building (No. 17).

OPSHTJE JUGOSLAVENSKO BANKARSKO DRUŠTVO A. D. (Yugoslav General Banking Corporation

Ltd.), Jurishicheva ulitza 22. Capital Dins. 60,000.000. Has wide-spread connections with foreign and national banks. Besides the above-mentioned building, the bank owns a separate house in the Drashkovicheva ulitza for the use of its employees.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE. On the corner of Marticheva and Ratchkoga ulitza stands the imposing new Exchange building (Ill. 17). It was built by Viktor Kovatchevich, the architect, who died at an early age. The outside of the building is severe, but the interior is luxuriously decorated, especially the round hall with galleries for the public. It was built in 1927, but the Stock Exchange was founded in 1918. A similar building on the opposite corner of Ratchkoga ulitza is privately owned and now occupied by the Association of Architects and Engineers.

THE TOWN SOCIAL, HEALTH & VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OFFICES are next to the Poljodjelska Banka (Patatchichkina ulitza 1). The Croatian Women's Society is also in the same building. Next door is the Statistic Office (Tomachicheva ulitza 12).

THE MEDICAL FACULTY (SHALATA) was planned for the time when the University of Zagreb was opened. Money was collected for many years for the purpose and as soon as the necessary capital was obtained, it was opened in 1917. It is not quite complete, however; some buildings being on the Shalata and others in various parts of the town.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AND SEMINARY of the Zagreb Archbishopric and Bishopric of Djakovo is built on the east side of the Shalata on the American College plan. There are 500 pupils and about 100 people employed.

THE ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL. This High School has the status of a University and has its own building in Zvonimirova ulitza (No. 8). It was founded in 1920 as a High School for Trade and Commerce, with six terms. In 1925 it was changed to the Economic-Commercial High School for the purpose of introducing students to the systematic study of social, economic and commercial sciences: also to equip them with the necessary qualifications for the Civil Service and free vocations and to prepare candidates for the Commercial Academy. There are three State examinations, with one preliminary examination in two foreign languages. It has the right to give a

Doctor's Degree after one dissertation and two severe examinations.

THE NEW ART PAVILION on the Trg Kralja Petra serves as an Exhibition Gallery. It was designed and founded by Ivan Meshtrovich.

THE MILITARY HOSPITAL (Vlashka ulitza 87) is opposite the new block of flats of the episcopal benefice, consisting of two buildings, one facing the street and the other in the court. The Municipality and Military Authorities have decided to exchange properties, so that the Military Hospital will be moved to Kunishtchak and Sveti Duh (surgical department). When the new hospital is completed, the old one will be used for other purposes.

THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER is the Parish Church for the east side of the town. In the middle ages the church of St. Anthony stood on approximately the same site. It was last mentioned at the beginning of the 15th. century. The present church was built in 1770 and enlarged in 1857, when it was given a Roman style of architecture. It was enlarged again lately.

THE STOCK-YARD AND MARKET in the Heinzelova ulitza was built to the plans of a former Mayor, Vj. Heinzl. There are about 20 acres of ground. It adjoins the new slaughterhouse.

THE TOWN GAS WORKS. South of the stock-yards, across the railway, are a number of large factories; among which are: — the Oil Factory, the Paper Factory and Gas Works. Gas was laid on in Zagreb as early as 1862. A German Manufacturer, by the name of Ruedinger, obtained a concession to build the gas works on the outskirts of Zagreb (now Kraljica Marije ulitza 29). The first gas was obtained from beech wood; 1,500 m³ being produced in a day. The price was 1.8 Kreutzer an hour. In the year 1873, the Zagreb Gas Association acquired the gas works, until 1900, when the Municipality of Zagreb took them over. They were continually being enlarged, but finally the demand became so great that the Mayor, Janko Holjac, was obliged to have a new gas works built in the Strojarska ulitza, at a cost of 13,000,000 Kronen. It was then the most modern gas works on the Continent and experts came from far and near to see it. In 1915 the production was 4,000,000 m³, but owing to shortage of coal the production rapidly decreased. This lasted until 1923, when the consumption



Ill. 18. Maksimir («Gloriette»)

of gas increased so that the works were enlarged again in 1923, 1928, 1932 and 1935. The plant consists of three vertical stoves with a capacity of 35,000 cubic metres of gas. About 1,700 car loads of the best gas coal is used to produce 7,000,000 cubic metres of gas, 1,300 carloads of coke, 120 carloads of tar, 10 carloads of benzol and about one carload of graphite. 247 people are employed. Zagreb has 14,483 consumers, besides the street lights.

MAKSIMIR. The most popular walks round Zagreb are Tzmkrok, Zelengaj, St. Xavier and Maksimir. The last named was called after Bishop Maksimilian Vrhovatz, its creator. Originally a forest of oak trees, it was turned into a park at the beginning of the last century, when these became fashionable. Bishops Alagovich and Haulik continued the work. Drives, footpaths, flowerbeds and fish ponds were made and pavilions erected. It was originally cared for by the Bishops of Zagreb, but when the means to keep it up were lacking, it was bought by the Ministry of Agriculture for the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The Municipality bought 59 acres of the park and put in order the park and lakes on which rowing boats are seen on Sundays and holidays. A playground for children and a Zoological Garden were made. There is a fine view looking from the main avenue to the «Gloriette» (Ill. 18). On

the left of the restaurant, behind the trees, is the memorial mound which the Croatian Sokol raised in memory of the millenary of the Croatian Kingdom in 1925.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN was opened in June 1925. It occupies the south-east corner of Maksimir and comprises about 15 acres. There are some 200 different kinds of animals and from 500 to 600 birds. The value of the animals is about 500,000 dins. and of the buildings 2,000,000. There are approximately 300,000 visitors a year.

TUSHKANATZ AND TZMROK. This is a beautiful walk. One can start from Jelatchichev trg, by Radicheva and Jurjevska ulitza, passing the old St. George's Cemetery, which is now turned into a park; only the chapel of St. George being left to remind one that a cemetery once existed. It was here that Bishop Strossmayer read his last Mass in Zagreb. On the left of the road is a continuous line of villas, while on the right there is a splendid view of the valley of St. Xavier, Mirogoj, the Rochfeller Institute, the Medical Faculty building on Shiroki breg and, in the background, the hills. From Tzmrok there is a magnificent view of the other side — Pantovtchak, the Sava Plain, the Zhumberak and Sljeme. Turning South, the road leads to Tushkanatz with its villas, play grounds and park. From Pejatchevichev trg one can get to Zelengaj, a favourite place for the public on hot summer days.

THE ENVIRONS OF ZAGREB

SHESTINE can be reached by the road from Prekrizhje, or by the St. Xavier valley. Lying at the foot of the hills, the village is famous as the burial place of Dr. Ante Startchevich, the Croatian National leader, whose wish it was to be buried beneath the mountain. Near him lie his two sons, Dr. David and Dr. Mile Startchevich.

MEDVEDGRAD CASTLE was built by Filip, Bishop of Zagreb, after the Tartar invasion in 1242, on one of the many hills in the district. The inhabitants of the castle earned the hatred of the citizens of Zagreb owing to their many violent attacks on Gradetz. Medvedgrad was deserted in 1590, after the castle was destroyed by an earthquake and today only the ruins remain.

SLJEME. There are two roads from Shestine to Sljeme. Walkers usually prefer to go along Medveshchak to the Kraljitchin Zdenatz (the Queen's Well), one hour's walk from Shestine. There is a pavilion and gamekeeper's lodge near the well. The motor road lies to the East, along the Bliznetz. It climbs in zigzags to the top of the mountain in constant shade. Just below Sljeme, in a fold of the hills, is the Sanatorium for tubercular treatment. One can find quarters in the »Tomislavov Dom«, belonging to the Croatia Mountaineering Society, or in the Town Employees' house, on the top of Sljeme.

SUSEDGRAD, SAMOBOR & PLJESHIVITZA are the summer and excursion resorts of Zagreb. Susedgrad, known from the peasant revolt, is today a ruin of which only one wall is left standing.

HRVATSKO ZAGORJE is interesting on account of its type of people, the remains of various noblemen's castles, small towns and mineral springs. It is worth while making an excursion by car to the mediaeval castle of Trakoshtchan, the estate of the old Croatian

noble family of Drashkovich. The baths of Stubitchke and Sutinske Toplitze are of local importance, while those of Krapinske and Varazhdinske Toplitze (known by the Romans as Aquae Jassae) are of international repute. Krapina, (the town of Tcheh, Leh and Meh), famous in the scientific world through the discovery of the remains of a prehistoric man. Varazhdin is the oldest Free Town in the country (1209), with a well preserved castle, arranged as a museum; many churches and baroque palaces built by former nobles and magnates, of whom only the names remain today. From there one can take the train to Koprivnitza and Krizhevat, thence to Karlovatz, at one time the site of the Croatian Krajina, and Sisak (the old Roman Siscia), with its old castle under whose walls the great Croat - Osman struggle took place and decided the destiny of the »Remnants of the Kingdom of Croatia« (1593).

PLITVITCHKA JEZERA may be visited by train or road. It is 62 miles from Zagreb and takes seven hours by train to Vrhovine, from where the motor-bus takes one to Plitvitchka Jezera. These lakes are unique in their beauty and consist of sixteen lakes of different sizes and levels, of which the two largest are over two miles long. The lakes fall from one into another in cascades and waterfalls. They are a lovely shade of green which does not change even when the weather is cloudy. The lakes are 2,600ft. above sea level. There is a hotel with 100 rooms and all necessary comforts. The temperature of the lakes in summer is 20° C.

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