

# IVANEČKI MLINOVI IVANEC'S WATERMILLS



**IVANEČKI MLINOVI**  
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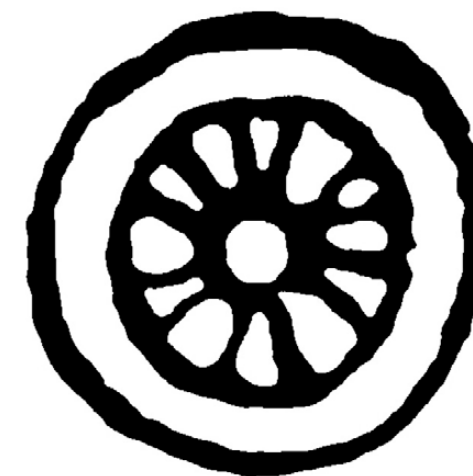
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Stara obrtnička oznaka za mlinarstvo - mlinove  
An old handicraft mark for milling - watermills



*Dio Ivanca, predio nekadašnjih mlinova (Foto: Darko Sajko)*

*A part of Ivanec, former watermills section (Photo: Darko Sajko)*

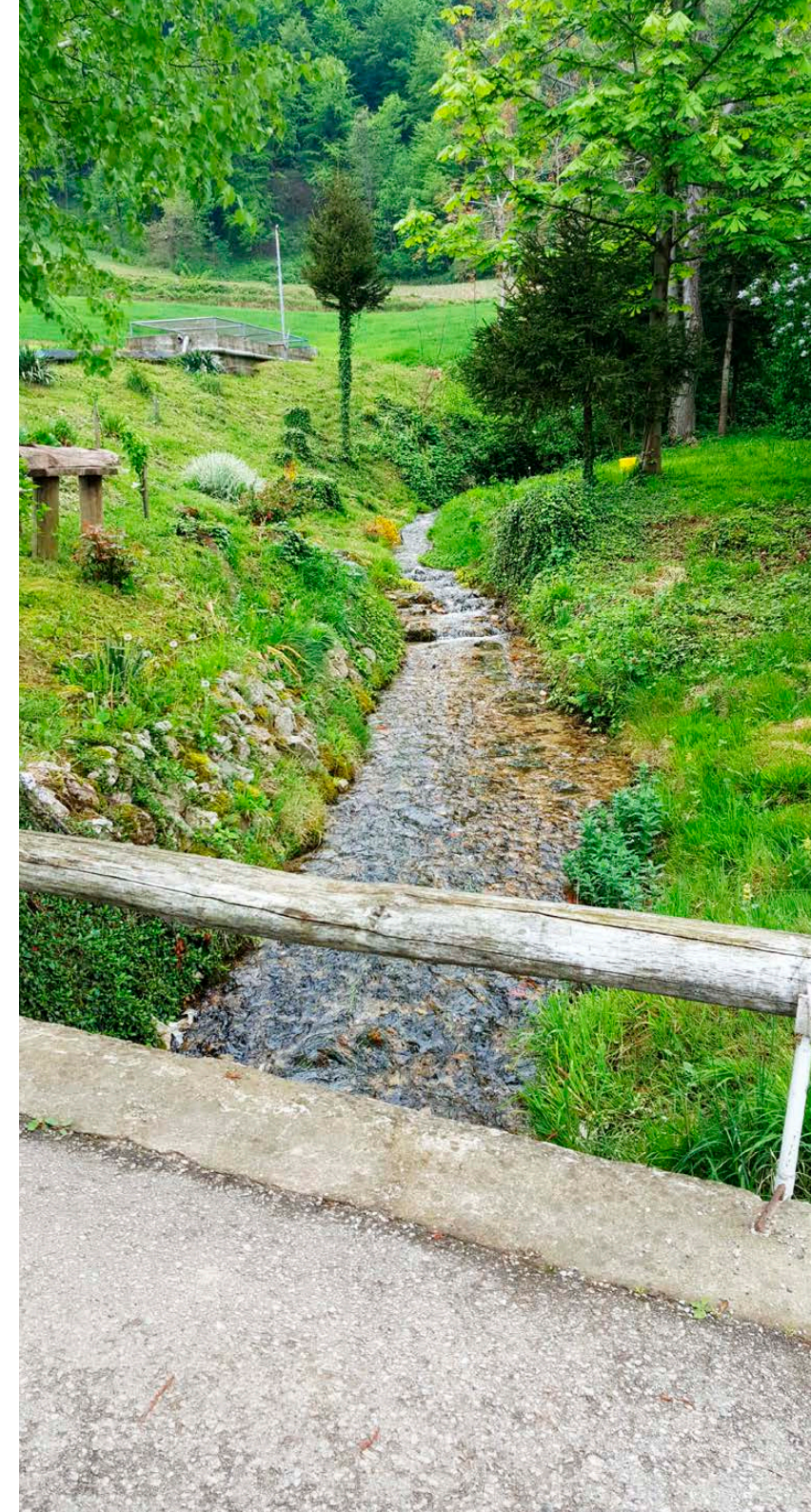


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## IVANEC

Grad Ivanec drugi je po veličini u Varaždinskoj županiji, od Varaždina je udaljen 21 km u smjeru jugozapada, a smješten je u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Hrvatske u pokrajini Hrvatsko zagorje u dolini rijeke Bednje *po leg jedne vel'ke gore* – Ivančice, najviše planine u ovom dijelu Hrvatske. Nalazi se između dva značajna cestovna prometna pravca: Zagreb – Varaždin – Budimpešta i Zagreb – Krapina – Maribor – Graz.

Grad Ivanec obuhvaća 29 naselja s 13 758 stanovnika dok sam grad danas broji 5 234 stanovnika prema popisu iz 2011. godine. Gustoća naseljenosti iznosi 145,28 st/km<sup>2</sup>, što je nešto iznad prosjeka u Varaždinskoj županiji. Od gospodarskih djelatnosti na području grada razvijene su obučarska, mesoprerađivačka, drvna, tekstilna i metalna industrija.

Ime grada prvi se put spominje u povelji koju je stanovnicima 22. lipnja 1396. godine izdao Ivan Paližna ml., prior ivanovaca i gospodar kastruma Bele.

Život na području Ivanca prisutan je u kontinuitetu više stoljeća. Nije slučajno što su se u jednom povijesnom trenutku u našem mjestu na svom dugom pohodu zaustavili i vitezovi ivanovci. Mnogobrojni su razlozi koji su utjecali na to, ali pretpostavlja se kako su najvažniji razlozi geostrateške prirode te prirodna bogatstva i neobična ljepota krajolika. Ivanec i njegova okolica obiluju šumama i livadama, plodnom zemljom, brojnim izvorima pitke vode iznimne kakvoće i izvorima ljekovitih voda. Te i ostale potencijale kasnije su prepoznali i drugi odnosno Austrijanci, Belgijanci, Francuzi i Mađari, koji su zbog različitih interesa, između ostaloga i zbog eksploatacije rudnih bogatstava, tijekom stoljeća dolazili u naš kraj te su ga smjenom politika i sustava potom i napuštali.

## IVANEC

Ivanec is the second largest town in the Varaždin County and is 21 kilometres away from Varaždin to the south-west. Ivanec lies in the north-west of Croatia and thus belongs to the region of Hrvatsko Zagorje in the valley of the Bednja River next to a big mountain – Ivančica – which is the highest mountain in this part of Croatia. It is situated between two important traffic routes: Zagreb – Varaždin – Budimpešta and Zagreb – Krapina – Maribor – Graz. The Town of Ivanec comprises of 29 villages with 13,758 inhabitants, whereas the town itself has a population of 5,234 people. The population density is 145.28 people per square kilometre which is a little above the average in the Varaždin County. The following branches of economy are developed in the town area: footwear industry, meat processing industry, wood industry, textile industry, and metal industry.

The name of the town was first mentioned in a charter issued to the inhabitants on 22 June 1396 by Ivan Paližna Jr, the Knights Hospitaller's prior and the lord of the Bela fortress.

People have lived continuously in the region of Ivanec over many centuries. It was not by chance that at a certain historical period even the Hospitallers stopped at our place during their long crusade. There were many reasons for that, but it is assumed that the most important were those of geostrategic nature, natural riches and unusual beauty of the landscape. Ivanec and its region are rich in woods and meadows, fertile land and numerous sources with fresh water of high quality. These and other potentials were recognised later by others, i.e. Austrians, Belgians, Frenchmen and Hungarians, who came to our region throughout centuries out of various reasons, including even the exploitation of mineral resources, and then left when politics and systems changed.

## UVOD



Postavljanje interpretacijskih tabli na mjesta nekadašnjih mlinova na Bistrici svakako je jedan od dosad najupečatljivijih projekata Turističke zajednice grada Ivanca usmjerenih razvijanju novih turističkih proizvoda, ali i čuvanju sjećanja na specifični povijesni identitet Ivanca.

Iako objekti mlinova, uz tek pojedine iznimke, nisu, nažalost, uspjeli preživjeti industrijalizaciju, tehnološki napredak i novo doba, projekt Ivanečki melini prilog je afirmaciji i ponovnom oživljavanju ovog markantnog dijela ivanečke povijesti.

Naime, važno je znati da je čak 20 mlinova nanizanih uz cijeli tok Bistrice od Prigorca do njena ušća u Bednju, u kojima se mljelo žito i kukuruz, stoljećima bilo jedna od ključnih egzistencijalnih osnova stanovnika nekadašnjeg Ivanca, a samim time i jedan od njegovih glavnih razvojnih faktora.

Tu tvrdnju možemo dokumentirati i vrlo starim povijesnim podacima koji sežu čak u 18. stoljeće (1783. godina!), a koji potvrđuju činjenicu da su mlinovi na Bistrici već tada bili iznimno značajan razvojni gospodarski čimbenik naselja Ivanec. Iz njih se iščitava da su, uz domicilno i okolno stanovništvo, kapacitet ivanečkih mlinova u velikoj mjeri koristili i stanovnici šire okolice Varaždina i cijele varaždinske regije, što znači da su ivanečki mlinovi već u ono doba svojom uslužnom djelatnošću zadovoljavali potrebe stanovnika razmjerno velikog područja.

U tom kontekstu, ti su podaci vrlo važni za sagledavanje uloge, značenja i pozitivnog utjecaja ivanečkih mlinova na ukupni ekonomski i socijalni život nekadašnjih stanovnika Ivanca. To više što se u kasnijim raz-

dobljima poslovanje pojedinih mlinova proširilo u tolikoj mjeri da ih moramo promatrati i kao sastavni dio tokova industrijalizacije Ivanca u 19. i 20. stoljeću.

Na mlinove u Ivancu danas gledamo i kao na raritetni kulturni fenomen, jer se malo koja sredina na sjeveru Hrvatske, pa i šire, može pohvaliti nizom od 20 mlinova na jednom vodotoku. Danas samo možemo žaliti što je nepovratno izgubljen taj, zadivljujući dio, povijesne ivanečke baštine.

Projektom Ivanečki melini ostvaruju se višestruki ciljevi. Među njima je i razvitak novih turističkih tokova i unapređenje turističkog proizvoda destinacije, čime i Ivanec daje svoj prilog projektu Hrvatske turističke zajednice kojim se novim atrakcijama i proizvodima nastoji u našoj zemlji potaknuti turistički razvitak i izvan ljetne sezone, odnosno, kroz sve dane u godini.

No, ono što je zacijelo najveća vrijednost ovog projekta jest poticanje svih nas, a posebno mladih, da na našu prošlost gledamo s poštovanjem i da nastojimo sačuvati sve ono što je od nje još ostalo. Pa makar bile to i sitnice (fotografije, pisma, razglednice, razni predmeti), a kojih smo se suviše često skloni nekritički odreći kao stvari koje nam više ne trebaju. Ukratko, da s više volje i srca zaštitimo našu kulturnu baštinu i sačuvamo je za budućnost.

U tom kontekstu upućujem zahvalu autoru ovoga projekta Borisu Jagetiću Darabošu te cijelom suradničkom timu koji se potrudio na ovakav način ovjekovječiti sjećanje na ivanečke meline.

**Milorad Batinić, gradonačelnik grada Ivanca**

## INTRODUCTION



The process of putting up the interpretation boards at the sites of once operating watermills on the Bistrica is definitely one of the most impressive projects of the Ivanec Tourist Board as it focuses on the development of tourist products and preservation of Ivanec's specific historical identity.

Although, unfortunately, the watermill buildings have not managed to survive the industrialisation, technological progresses, and the new age, the Ivanec Watermills project is a contribution to the affirmation and revival of this outstanding part of Ivanec's history.

Namely, it is important to know that in these 20 watermills, lined down Bistrica's flow from Prigorec to the mouth of the Bednja River, wheat and corn were ground, representing one of the crucial existential foundations for former residents of Ivanec throughout the centuries, and thus one of its main progress factors.

This statement can be documented due to very old historical information, dating back to the 18th century (the year of 1783!), which confirms the fact that the watermills on the Bistrica had already been an extremely important economic feature of Ivanec at that time. The data states that, aside indigenous and nearby population, people from Varaždin and the entire surrounding region also used the watermill services which means that Ivanec's watermills provided milling services to fulfil the needs of residents in a very broad area. Moreover, later on, activities of certain watermills expanded so extensively that they must be seen as a constituent part of Ivanec's industrialisation in 19th and 20th centuries.

Today, the watermills represent a rare cultural phenomenon because there are not many places in the north of Croatia which can claim to have a line of 20 watermills on a single stream. From today's point of view, we can only regret to have lost this astonishing part of Ivanec's historical heritage forever.

Ivanec's Watermills project accomplishes multiple goals. They include development and improvement of the destination's tourist product due to which Ivanec also contributes to the project of the Croatian Tourist Board striving to find new attractions and products in order to promote touristic activities even outside the main summer season, that is, throughout the year.

However, the greatest value of this project is definitely the fact that it encourages us, especially the youth, to look upon our history with respect and to try to preserve everything that is left from it. Even if these are mundane things (photographs, letters, postcards, various items) which we are too often ready to give away as things we simply do not need anymore, without even thinking about it. In short, it inspires us to put our hearts into protecting our cultural heritage in order to save it for the future.

In this context, I would like to thank the author of this project, Boris Jagetić Daraboš, and the entire team of co-workers for trying to eternalise the memory of Ivanec's watermills in such a unique way.

**Milorad Batinić, the mayor of the town of Ivanec**

## Ivanec's mlinovi / melini



## Ivanec's watermills



Drvena škrinja za žito  
A wooden chest for wheat



Mill Antuna Levanić 1943. godine  
Antun Levanić's watermill in 1943



Težaci na polju (Foto: O. Hrazdica, 1920. godine)  
Workers in a field (Photo: O. Hrazdica, 1920)



**LEGENDA/LEGEND:**

- 1 Min/melin Josipa i Roze Sever / Josip and Roza Sever's watermill
- 2 Min/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Min/melin Stjepana Friščića / Stjepan Friščić's watermill
- 4 Potuk-Friščićev min/melin / Potuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Min/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov min/melin / Pust's watermill "The Machine"
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov min/melin / Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill
- 8 Min/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Min/melin Mate Friščića / Mate Friščić's watermill
- 10 Min/melin Ivce Suteje / Ivica Sutej's watermill "Mucko's watermill"
- 11 Min/melin Antuna Gotala / Galoveška melin / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levanićev min/melin / Levanić's watermill
- 13 Pavlinjakov min/melin / Pavlinjak's watermill / Žaga Melinski's Watermill
- 14 Min/melin Daniela Posarića / Danica Posarić's watermill or "Dane's Watermill"
- 15 Min/melin Alojza i Minka Milić / Alojz and Minka Milić's watermill or "Žaga's Watermill"
- 16 Min/melin Dragutina Karadžinec / Dragutin Karadžinec's watermill
- 17 Min/melin Ivica Bukoveca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Min/melin Ivana Čakleca / Ivana Čaklec's watermill or "Papirnica" (Eng. Stationers)
- 19 Min/melin Ivana Stanku / Ivan Stanko's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
 Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

**Legend:**  
 Pojedinoj legendi, prigorskoj rudara Jandriča, koji se kosno vraćao kući, presrele su kod mina tri mlade žene odjevene u svilenkastu odjeću. Nakon što su ga cijele noći vukle po potoku Bistrica, dospio je do Cerinih mlaka gdje je više žena u crnim bukovim granama mela plesni podi ok najveće mlake. Ujutro su ga vratile na mjesto gdje su ga presrele, a on je od tada imao mnogo više sreće u životu.

Postav interpretacijskih tabli „Ivančkih melina“ realizirala je Turistička zajednica grada Ivanca uz pomoć grada Ivanca i Hrvatske turističke zajednice. Koristi izvori podataka autora tekstova dr. sc. Eduard Kušen, prof. Marjan Kraš, zivici nasljednici mlinova i istraživanja Borisa Jagetića Darabosa. Svima koji su sudjelovali u pripremi i realizaciji projekta najsrdačnije zahvaljujemo!

**Before electricity was introduced, Ivanec had used the hydropower from the Bistrica Stream for more than 150 years so that the stream was a real boon, which helped power and develop milling in our region.**  
 The Bistrica Stream springs at the foot of Ivančica above the village of Prigorec, flows past beautiful and picturesque areas through the centre of Ivanec, and finally runs into the Bednja River.  
 After its source, it flows steeply downhill forming cascades where accumulated sediments have been found, leading to the conclusion that once there existed systems of natural waterfalls, which can be compared to the Plitvice Lakes.  
 Throughout the history, this hydro-energetic system enabled the work of twenty facilities (watermills and a sawmill).  
 Long before steam engines, motors and electric motors were used, people had relied on and been helped by natural energy sources, in this case, by the hydro-energetic potential.  
 The credit also goes to the existing natural preconditions - large quantities of water and difference in the height of the water source and the mouth of the Bistrica, which is estimated to be about 200m. This created a large energy potential, which enabled and helped develop a sophisticated system of smaller watermill channels. The channels were used to stop the water from Bistrica's bed (pass) on its way to smaller water dams, directing it towards wooden spouts, which met their ends above watermill wheels where the extraction of the hydropower took place.  
 The flow of the water through the channels and spouts itself was exactly prescribed and strictly controlled, which is also confirmed by preserved historical documents belonging to particular watermills. During the periods of heavy rainfall and melting of snow in spring, all the excess water ended up in Bistrica's bed (pass).  
 Preserved documents dating from the 19th and 20th centuries are a vivid indicator of the water potential, as the state demanded its share by issuing regulations how to use the water resources. A bill of approval ("Dozvoljena isprava") or concession was issued to nobleman Božidar Kukuljević from 1902-1903, giving him the rights to use Bistrica.  
 The part of Ivanec, which is also called Bistrica, is especially interesting and impressive. Here, there were paths on the both sides of the stream. Horse carts were driven across the streambed from one side to the other and small special wooden bridges ("brvi") were built for pedestrians. In this area, livestock drank water, poultry (geese and ducks) lived, and women washed "flaki" - clothes made of cotton, flax and hemp - in wooden troughs using the clear water. Having entered into that part of Ivanec, you could hear the clattering of watermill wheels. The watermills on the Bistrica along with mining activities were not only a major

aktivnosti, te su ostavili neizbrisivi trag i svakako su svojevrsni zaštitni znak grada Ivanca.  
 No oni su uz primarnu svrhu proizvodnje brašna i crnog ulja (košičinog ulja) bili i pokretači intenzivnog društvenog života u Ivancu. Ivančani su s neprestanim čekali zimske večernje dane kada su se okupljali u posebnim prostorijama mlinova. Stanovnici su se osobito okupljali u mlinu Mate Friščića, Antuna Levanića i Danijela Posarića (Danečev mlin), gdje su se preradivale koštice bundeva (tikvi) i dobivalo crno ulje, a sam proces dobivanja crnog ulja (košičinog ulja) trajao je tri dana. Upravo zbog ovakve proizvodnje navedeni mlinovi nazivali su se, u široj regiji, tvornicama ulja. U glavu zimsku noć sve se pustilo od prazna koštice što se moglo nadaleko i posjetiti, a čule su se i pjesme koje su pjevali okupljeni mještani. Svaki mlinar imao je neku svoju priču, šalu, dogovodnost i legendu koju je prepričavao nazočnima. Posebno su bile zanimljive priče o dobrim i ruci copernicima koje su se oko ponoći okupljale kod mlinova. Dodatno su maštu potpirivale sjene svjetla petrolejki u samom mlinu, ali i dolazak mještana noseći u ruci petrolejku (lampaz). Svaki Ivanecki mlin ima svoju bogatu povijest te su time ostavili poseban trag na našu Ivančku baštinu.  
 Najveći i najupečatljiviji bio je svakako Pustov mlin. Pustov mlin obilježila je proizvodnja burmota (duhanskog šnafa) od 1831. do 1848. godine. Nakon uvođenja austrijskog apsolutizma ova privatna tvornica preuredila je u mlin u mlin na valjke. Pretpostavljamo se prema veličini valjaka da je bio prvi takve tehnologije u Hrvatskoj, a dobavljen je iz Beča od tvrtke L. Nemečka. Neki od mlinova imali su uz sebe i pilanu kao što je bilo u slučaju mlina Antuna Gotala.  
 Velike količine žita dopunjavali su kotlaskom zapregom, a manje u plitnim korinama i plitnastim vrecama (čakeli, culek).  
 Osim domaćeg stanovništva žito su donosili i stanovnici iz drugih krajeva Varaždinske i Međimurske županije, posebno u mjesecima kada je Drava bila zamrznuta te se nisu mogle obavljati mlinarske aktivnosti.  
 Posljednji vlasnici Ivančkih melinova u Prigorec bili su: Roza i Josip Sever, Andrija Mudri, Andrija Friščić (stan i novi mlin) u gornjem Ivancu; Ivan Čaklec (prije Pust i Lonča), Ivica Oblajević mlin, Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin, Josip Čaklec, Mate Friščić, Sutej Muckov mlin, Antun Gotal-Galoveški mlin, u Ivancu: Antun Levanić, Izidor Pavlinjak, Danijel Posarić, Alojz i Minka Milić, Dragutin Karadžinec, Ivica Bukovec, Martin Hrg-Ivan Čaklec i Ivan Stanko.  
 Nažalost kroz proteklo razdoblje uvođenjem elektrifikacije i redukcije vodenog

resursa Bistricu radi opskrbe žitelja Ivanca pitkom vodom, mnogi mlinovi su prestali s radom. Sam prestanak ispostovanja mlinskog kola uzrokovalo je propadanje samih objekata - mlinova. Danas ih nalazimo u tragovima, mnogi su srušeni, a ostali se nalaze u derutnom stanju.  
 Velikom dijelom uz potok Bistricu ili u neposrednoj blizini ostala je prisutna flora i fauna što također treba biti jedan od važnih čimbenika za posjet, a svima nama, posebno mladoj populaciji, svakako može i treba poslužiti kao izvor novih spoznaja.  
 Želja Turističke zajednice grada Ivanca je da postojeće lokalitete obilježimo interpretacijskim tablicama uz kratka pisani povijesni sadržaji i postojeću fotodokumentaciju. Tablice imaju pritom za cilj biti edukativni podsjetnik, pričeći o zaboravu, nekada važnog gospodarskoj aktivnosti grada. Ujedno samom realizacijom ovoga projekta doprinosi se sadržajnoj i kvalitetnoj interpretaciji svojevršne atrakcije u cilju turističke, kulturne i gospodarske valorizacije, a dolazi i do revitalizacije naše baštine.  
 Projekt „Ivančkih melina“ traje od 2011. godine, a postav i realizacija projekta doprinosi su obilježavanju 620. obljetnice prvog pisanog spomena grada Ivanca. Građani je Ivanca uz ujetna isječenje na ugodne mjestima koji su svojim kapitalom svojevremeno držali u rukama mlinarsku industriju jednog dijela Varaždinske županije.  
 Samim obilaskom takozvanog „Ivančkog mlinarskog puta“ nezoboblizano je susret s ljudima dobre čudi koji će vas rado ugostiti i počastiti vinskiom kapljicom te vam ispričati poneku priču, legendu...

initiator of economy, but they also left an indelible imprint on Ivanec by representing its trademark. Moreover, they did not only initiate the production of flour and pumpkin seed oil ("košičino ulje") but also Ivanec's intense social life. The people of Ivanec waited impatiently for winter evenings to come because then they would gather in watermills' special rooms. Residents especially liked to socialise in Mate Friščić, Antun Levanić and Danijel Posarić (Daneč's) watermill, where pumpkin seeds were processed to make the so-called black oil. The process of making pumpkin seed oil lasted up to three days, which is why the watermills were also known as oil factories in the wider area. At the dead of winter nights, singing and smoke of roasted seeds filled the air, which could be felt and heard from far away. Every miller had his own story, joke, adventure or legend, which was retold to gathered people. Especially interesting were stories about good and evil witches ("coprnice") who used to gather around watermills at midnight. The imagination was spurred on even more by shadows emerging from the light of watermills' paraffin lamps as well as by the arrival of the locals, who were carrying paraffin in their hands. Every watermill in Ivanec has its own history and has definitely left a special imprint on our Ivanec's heritage.  
 Pust's watermill was the largest and most impressive of them all. It was known for its smokeless tobacco (snuff) production from 1831-1848. After the Austrian Absolutism had been introduced, this private factory was transformed into a roller mill in 1849. The size of its roller lets us assume it was the first of this kind in Croatia. It was bought from L. Nemeček's company in Vienna. Some mills had also a sawmill, as was the case with the one belonging to Antun Gotal.  
 Larger amounts of wheat were transported by horse-drawn carts, while smaller quantities arrived in a basket or canvas bag ("čakelj" or "culek").  
 Besides local residents, people from other regions of the Varaždin and Međimurje County brought their wheat, especially during the months when the Drava froze over and milling activities could not be performed.  
 The last owners of Ivanec's watermills (Ivanec's melini) in Prigorec were: Roza and Josip Sever, Andrija Friščić (the old and the new watermill), in the upper part of Ivanec: Ivan Čaklec (before Ivan Pust and Lončar), Pust-Oblajević, Kukuljević-Rajter, Josip Čaklec, Mate Friščić, Sutej-Mucko, and Antun Gotal-Galoveški; in Ivanec: Antun Levanić, Izidor Pavlinjak, Danijel Posarić, Alojz and Minka Milić, Dragutin Karadžinec, Ivica Bukovec, Martin Hrg-Ivan Čaklec, and Ivan Stanko.  
 Unfortunately, due to the introduction of electricity and reduction of Bistrica's water resources for the purpose of supplying Ivanec's residents with drinking water, many watermills have stopped working. Since the watermill wheels stopped

chattering, the mill houses have started to decay. Today, we can only find their remains because many of them have been pulled down or fallen into a state of disrepair.  
 Along the Bistrica stream and in its immediate surroundings, flora and fauna has luckily remained intact, which is an additional reason to visit the area, while we all, especially the younger generations, can and should contribute to informational and educational activities.  
 The Ivanec Tourist Board's wish is to mark the existing sites, with interpretation boards displaying a short historical content and photo-documentation. The primary purpose of the boards is to be an educational reminder, defying the oblivion of a once important economic activity of the town. At the same time, the realisation of the project contributes to a high-quality, informative interpretation of the attractions for the purpose of tourist, cultural and economic valorisation of our heritage.  
 The „Ivanec watermills“ project has been carried out since 2011, while the realisation and display of the project is a contribution to the 620th anniversary since the first written mention of the town of Ivanec.  
 Today, the town finds solace in memories of its renowned residents who used their own capital to support the milling industry of one part of the Varaždin County. While visiting the so-called „Watermill Route of Ivanec“ you unavoidably meet friendly people who will love to have you as their guest, offer you a glass of wine and retell you a story or a legend...  
 A legend  
 According to one legend, a miner from Prigorec called Jandrič bumped into three young women, wearing silk clothes at a watermill. This happened while he was returning home late at night. Having been dragged up and down the Bistrica Stream all night long, he reached Černe Mlake (Black Puddles), where a couple of women wearing black veiled boue branches to sweep a dance floor next to the largest puddle. In the morning they took him back to the place where they had run into him, while he had more luck in life ever since.

## GLAVNA PLOČA – CENTAR IVANCA

Ivanec je iskoristavao vodenu snagu potoka Bistrice više od 150 godina kad još nije bilo električne struje, potok Bistrica bio je prava blagodat za pogon i razvoj mlinarstva u našem kraju. Potok Bistrica izvire u podnožju Ivančice iznad sela Prigorca, prolazi lijepim i slikovitim predjelima kroz centar Ivanca, a zatim se ulijeva u rijeku Bednju.

Nakon izvorišta strmo se spušta po kaskadama gdje su pronađene naslage sedre, što nas navodi na zaključak o nekadašnjem postojanju sustava prirodnih slapova te to možemo usporediti s Plitvičkim jezerima. Ovaj hidroenergetski sustav je kroz protekla vremena omogućavao rad dvadeset objekata (mlinova i pilane).

Prije primjene parnog stroja, motora i elektromotora ljudi su se isključivo oslanjali i pomagali upotrebom vlastite energije i između ostalog u ovom slučaju hidroenergetskim potencijalima. Za to su zaslužni zadovoljeni prirodni preduvjeti - velike količine vode i velika visinska razlika između izvora i ušća Bistrice koja iznosi oko 200 metara. Samim time stvorio se veliki energetski potencijal koji je omogućio ljudima razviti sofisticiran sustav mlinskih kanala. Ovim kanalima se voda iz korita Bistrice (klanjca) zaustavljala na manjim vodenim branama (sporovima) i usmjeravala na drvene žljebove koji su završavali iznad mlinskog kola gdje je prisutna ekstrakcija hidroenergije. Sam protok vode kanalima i žljebovima bio je točno propisan i strogo kontroliran, o tome svjedoče sačuvani dokumentirani povijesni spisi pojedinih mlinova. Za vrijeme velikih kiša i topljenja snijega u proljeće sav višak vode završavao je u koritu Bistrice (klanjcu).

Sačuvani dokumenti nastali krajem 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća vjerodostojan su pokazatelj vrijednosti hidroenskog potencijala, gdje je država tražila svoj dio temeljem propisa o korištenju vodnog dobra. Božidaru pl. Kukuljeviću je početkom 20. stoljeća dodijeljena „Dozvolbena isprava“ tj. koncesija za korištenje vodnog prava na vodotoku Bistrica.

Dio Ivanca, zvani također Bitrica posebno je zanimljiv i upečatljiv. Na ovom dijelu postojali su putevi s obje strane potoka. Koritom su vozile kolske zaprege prelazeći s jedne na drugu stranu obale, a za pješake su izgrađeni drveni mostići (*brvi*). U tom predjelu napajalo se blago, obitavalo je mnogo peradi (patke i guske), a žene su u bistroj vodi na drvenim koritima prale rublje od pamuka, lana i konoplje (*flake*). Samim ulaskom u taj dio Ivanca čulo se uvijek klopotanje kola mlinova.

Mlinovi na Bistrici uz rudarske aktivnosti bili su značajni pokretač gospodarskih aktivnosti, te su ostavili neizbrisiv trag i svakako su svojevrsni zaštitni znak grada Ivanca. No, oni su uz primarnu svrhu proizvodnje brašna i crnog ulja (*koščičnog ulja*), bili i pokretači intenzivnog društvenog života u Ivancu. Ivančani su s ne-strpljenjem čekali zimske večernje dane kada su se okupljali u posebnim prostorijama mlinova. Stanovnici su se osobito okupljali u mlinu Mate Friščića, Antuna Levanića i Danijela Posarića (*Danekov mlin*), gdje su se prerađivale koštice bundeva (*tikvi*) i dobivalo crno ulje, a sam proces dobivanja crnog ulja (*koščičnog ulja*) trajao je tri dana. Upravo zbog ovakve proizvodnje navedeni mlinovi nazivali su se, u široj regiji, tvornicama ulja. U gluhu zimsku noć sve se pušilo od prženja koštica što se moglo nadaleko i osjetiti, a čule su se i pjesme koje su pjevali okupljeni mještani. Svaki mlinar imao je neku svoju priču, šalu, dogodovštinu i legendu koju je prepričavao nazočnima. Posebno su bile zanimljive priče o dobrim i zlim *copernicama* koje su se oko ponoći okupljale kod mlinova. Dodatno su maštu potpirivale sjene svjetla petrolejki u samom mlinu, ali i dolazak mještana noseći u ruci petrolejku (*lampas*). Svaki ivanečki mlin ima svoju bogatu povijest te su time ostavili poseban trag na našu ivanečku baštinu.

Najveći i najupečatljiviji bio je svakako Pustov mlin. Pustov mlin obilježila je proizvodnja burmuta (duhanskog šnofanca) od 1831. do 1848. godine. Nakon uvođenja austrijskog apsolutizma ova privatna tvornica preuređuje se 1849. godine u mlin na valjke. Pretpostavlja se prema veličini valjaka da je bio prvi takve tehnologije u Hrvatskoj, a dobavljen je iz Beča od tvrtke L. Nemelka. Neki od mlinova imali su uz sebe i pilanu kao što je to bilo u slučaju mlina Antuna Gotala. Veće količine žita dopremane su kolskom zapregom, a manje u pletenim korpama i platnenim vrećama (*žakelj, culek*).

Osim domicilnog stanovništva žito su donosili i stanovnici iz drugih krajeva Varaždinske i Međimurske županije, posebno u mjesecima kada je Drava bila zamrznuta te se nisu mogle obavljati mlinarske aktivnosti.

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Nažalost kroz proteklo razdoblje uvođenjem elektrifikacije i redukcije vodenog resursa Bistrice radi opskrbe žitelja Ivanca pitkom vodom, mnogi mlinovi su prestali s radom. Sam prestanak klopotanja mlinskog kola uzrokovalo je propadanje samih objekata - mlinova. Danas ih nailazimo u tragovima, mnogi su srušeni, a ostali se nalaze u derutnom stanju.

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Projekt „Ivanečkih melina“ traje od 2011. godine, a postav i realizacija projekta doprinos su obilježavanju 620. obljetnice prvog pisanog spomena grada Ivanca. Gradu je danas ostala utjeha i sjećanje na ugledne mještane koji su svojim kapitalom svojevremeno držali u rukama mlinarsku industriju jednog dijela Varaždinske županije.

Samim obilaskom takozvanog „Ivanečkog mlinarskog puta“ nezaobilazan je susret s ljudima dobre čudi koji će vas rado ugostiti i počastiti vinskom kapljicom te vam ispričati poneku priču i legendu.

Postav interpretacijskih tabli „Ivanečkih melina“ realizirala je Turistička zajednica grada Ivanca uz pomoć grada Ivanca i Hrvatske turističke zajednice.

## MAIN BOARD – CENTRE OF IVANEC

Before electricity was introduced, Ivanec had used the hydropower from the Bistrica Stream for more than 150 years so that the stream was a real boon, which helped power and develop milling in our region.

The Bistrica Stream springs at the foot of Ivančica above the village of Prigorec, flows past beautiful and picturesque areas through the centre of Ivanec, and finally runs into the Bednja River.

After its source, it flows steeply downhill forming cascades where accumulated sediments have been found, leading to the conclusion that once there existed systems of natural waterfalls, which can be compared to the Plitvice Lakes.

Throughout history, this hydro-energetic system enabled the work of twenty facilities (watermills and a sawmill).

Long before steam engines, motors, and electric motors were used, people had relied on and been helped by natural energy sources, in that case, by the hydro-energetic potential.

The credit also goes to the existing natural preconditions - large quantities of water and difference in the height level between the source and the mouth of the Bistrica, which is estimated to be about 200m. This created a large energy potential, which enabled and helped develop a sophisticated system of smaller watermill channels. The channels were used to stop the water from Bistrica's bed (*pass*) on its way to smaller water dams, directing it towards wooden spouts, which met their ends above watermill wheels where the extraction of the hydropower took place.

The flow of the water through the channels and spouts itself was exactly prescribed and strictly controlled, which is also confirmed by preserved historical documents belonging to particular watermills. During the periods of heavy rainfall and melting of snow in spring, all the excess water ended up in Bistrica's bed (*pass*).

Preserved documents dating from the 19th and 20th centuries are a vivid indicator of the water potential, as the state demanded its share by issuing regulations how to use the water resources. A Bill of Approval ("*Dozvolidbena isprava*") or concession was being issued to nobleman Božidar Kukuljević from 1902-1903, giving him the rights to use Bistrica's water.

The part of Ivanec, which is also called Bistrica, is especially interesting and impressive. Here, there were paths on the both sides of the stream. Horse carts were driven across the streambed from one side to the other and small special wooden bridges ("*brvi*") were built for pedestrians. In this area, livestock drank wa-

ter, poultry (geese and duck) lived, and women washed "*flaki*" - clothes made of cotton, flax and hemp - in wooden troughs using the clear water. Having entered into that part of Ivanec, you could hear the clattering of watermill wheels.

The watermills on the Bistrica along with mining activities were not only a major initiator of economy, but they also left an indelible imprint on Ivanec as they represented its trademark.

However, the watermills did not only initiate the production of flour and pumpkin seed oil ("*koščično ulje*") but also intensified Ivanec's social life. The people of Ivanec waited impatiently for winter evenings to come because then they would gather in watermills' special rooms. Residents especially liked to socialise in Mate Friščić, Antun Levanić, and Danijel Posarić's (Danek's) watermill, where pumpkin seeds were processed to make the so-called black oil. The process of making pumpkin seed oil lasted up to three days, which is why the watermills were also known as oil factories in the wider area. At the dead of winter nights, singing and smoke of roasted seeds filled the air, which could be felt and heard far away. Every miller had his own story, joke, adventure, or legend which was retold to gathered people. Especially interesting were stories about good and evil witches ("*copernice*") who used to gather around watermills at midnight. The imagination was spurred on even more by shadows emerging from the light of watermills' paraffin lamps as well as by the arrival of the locals, who were carrying paraffin lanterns ("*lampaši*") in their hands. Every watermill in Ivanec has its own history and has definitely left a special imprint on our Ivanec's heritage.

Pust's watermill was the largest and most impressive of them all. It was known for its smokeless tobacco (snuff) production from 1831-1848. After the Austrian Absolutism had been introduced, this private factory was transformed into a roller mill in 1849. The size of its roller lets us assume it was the first of this kind in Croatia. It was bought from L. Nemelek's company in Vienna. Some mills had also a sawmill, as the one belonging to Antun Gotal.

Larger amounts of wheat were transported by horse-drawn carts, while smaller quantities arrived in a basket or canvas bag ("*žakelj*" or "*culek*").

Besides local residents, people from other regions of the Varaždin and Međimurje County brought their wheat, especially during the months when the Drava froze over and milling activities could not be performed.

*The last owners of Ivanec's watermills ("Ivanečki melini") in Prigorec were: Roza and Josip Sever, Andrija Mudri, and Pofuk-Andrija Friščić (the old and the new watermill); in the upper part of Ivanec: Ivan Čaklec (before him*

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Unfortunately, due to the introduction of electricity and reduction of Bistrice's water resources for the purpose of supplying Ivanec's residents with drinking water, many watermills have stopped working. Since the watermill wheels stopped chattering, the mill houses have started to decay. Today, we can only find their remains because many of them have been pulled down or fallen into a state of disrepair.

Along the Bistrice Stream and in its immediate surroundings, flora and fauna has luckily remained intact, which is an additional reason to visit the area, while we all, especially the younger generations, can and should contribute to informational and educational activities.

Ivanec Tourist Board's wish is to mark the existing sites with interpretation boards displaying a short historical content and photo-documentation. The primary purpose of the boards is to be an educational reminder, defying the oblivion of a once important economic activity of the town. At the same time, the realisation of the project contributes to a high-quality informative interpretation of the attractions for the purpose of touristic, cultural and economic valorisation of our heritage.

The "Ivanec Watermills" project has been carried out since 2011, while the realisation and display of the project is a contribution to the 620th anniversary since the first written mention of the town of Ivanec.

Today, the town finds solace in memories of its renowned residents who used their own capital to support the milling industry of one part of the Varaždin County.

While visiting the so-called "Watermill Route of Ivanec" you unavoidably meet friendly people who will love to have you as their guest, offer you a glass of wine and retell you a story or a legend.

The interpretational boards have been displayed by the Ivanec Tourist Board with the help of the Town of Ivanec and the Croatian Tourist Board.



*Predio zvan Bistrice s potokom oko 1960. (Foto: C. Šoštarić)  
A part called Bistrice with the stream around 1960 (Photo C. Šoštarić)*

*Ivanečki mlinovi/melini*  *Ivanec's watermills* **Mlin/melin Josipa i Roze Sever**  
*Josip and Roza Sever's watermill*



Nalazio se u Prigorcu, bio je prvi u blizini izvora te je čitav bio izgrađen od drva. Mlin je prestao s radom 1980. godine. Danas još postoje arhitektonski tragovi, dijelovi temelja. Unatoč velikoj brzini vode koja se ovdje slijeva po ušću, mogu se sa strane uočiti drveni ostaci žlijeba po kojem se voda usmjeravala na mlinско kolo.

Od pokretnih materijalnih dokaza postojanosti ovoga mlina ostale su samo dvije metalne posude (mjerice), od pola i jednog litra na kojima je apliciran žig, koji je dokaz ispravnosti količine. Svi mlinari su za svoj posao, tj. uslugu uzimali naknadu u naturi zvanu ušur (ujam) te su za to koristili metalne posude (mjerice).

Nekada su svi pokretni mehanizmi bili napravljeni od biranog drva. Drveni zupčanici su se najčešće izrađivali od jako tvrdog drva drijenak - drenek.

Drijenak je dugovječna biljka, može doživjeti i preko 200 godina starosti, a njegovo drvo je izuzetne tvrdoće zbog čega se koristilo za izradu različitih držaka i dijelova namještaja.

U narodnoj predaji drenek ima višestruko simboličko značenje, a kao drvu zdravlja pridavana su mu nadnaravna svojstva, u narodu je i dan danas metafora za zdravlje. Smatralo se kako štiti od udara groma, uroka i vještica, a umivanje vodom u kojoj se močila drenkova šiba pridonosi zdravlju i ljepšem tenu.

All the movable mechanisms used to be made of selected woods. Wooden cogwheels were mostly made of very hard cornel-wood - "drenek".

Cornel-wood is a perennial plant, which can live for more than 200 years. Its wood is exceptionally hard, which is why it was used to make various handles and furniture pieces.

According to folk tradition, cornel-tree has multiple symbolic meanings and it has been highly praised because of its healing powers. This is the reason why it is still used as a metaphor for health. It was believed to protect people from lightning strikes, spells or against witches. By rinsing their faces with the water in which cornel-tree canes had been soaked, people believed to contribute to health and nicer complexion.



Posude - mjerice s apiliciranim sigurnim žigovima  
Measuring cups - bearing precision markings

Zupčanik izrađen od tvrdog drva  
A well portable wooden cogwheel



Trakošćan Lepoglava

Varaždin

IVANEC

Ivanečka jezera  
Ivanec lakes

LEGENDA/LEGEND:

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Roze Sever / Josip and Roza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Friščića / Stjepan Friščić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Pust's watermill "The Machine"
- 7 Kukušević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukušević-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Friščića / Mate Friščić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Šuteja „Mučkov mlin“ / Ivica Šutej's watermill "Mučko's watermill"
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanič's watermill
- 13 Pivarički mlin/melin „Žiga Melinčević“ / Pivarički's watermill / Žiga Melinčević's Watermill
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Pasarića „Danekov mlin“ / Danijel Pasarić's watermill or "Danek's Watermill"
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojza i Minka Milk „Žagžag mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milk's watermill or "Žagžag's watermill"
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karašinića / Dragutin Karašinić's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivica Bukavca / Ivica Bukavec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papirica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or "Papirica" (Ena Stobaneri's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stankića / Ivan Stankić's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

→ Potok Bistriča i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries

→ Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

→ Zgana vino

Miržak

Stela School

470

Sv. Duh

© grafiko: istodobno im

## 1. MLIN/MELIN JOSIPA I ROZE SEVER

Nalazio se u Prigorcu, prvi je u blizini izvora te je čitav bio izgrađen od drva. Mlin je prestao s radom 1980. godine. Danas još postoje arhitektonski tragovi, dijelovi temelja. Unatoč velikoj brzini vode koja se ovdje slijeva po ušću, mogu se sa strane uočiti drveni ostaci žlijeba po kojem se voda usmjeravala na mlinско kolo.

Od pokretnih materijalnih dokaza postojanosti ovoga mlina ostale su samo dvije metalne posude (mjerice), od pola i jednog litra na kojima je apliciran žig, koji je dokaz ispravnosti količine. Svi mlinari su za svoj posao, tj. uslugu uzimali naknadu u naturi zvanu ušur (ujam) te su za to koristili metalne posude (mjerice).

Nekada su svi pokretni mehanizmi bili napravljeni od biranog drva. Drveni zupčanici su se najčešće izrađivali od jako tvrdog drva drijenak - drenek.

Drijenak je dugovječna biljka, može doživjeti i preko 200 godina starosti, a njegovo drvo je izuzetne tvrdoće zbog čega se koristilo za izradu različitih držaka i dijelova namještaja.

U narodnoj predaji drenek ima višestruko simboličko značenje, a kao drvu zdravlja pridavana su mu nadnaravna svojstva, u narodu je i dan danas metafora za zdravlje. Smatralo se kako štiti od udara groma, uroka i vještica, a umivanje vodom u kojoj se močila drenkova šiba pridonosi zdravlju i ljepšem tenu.

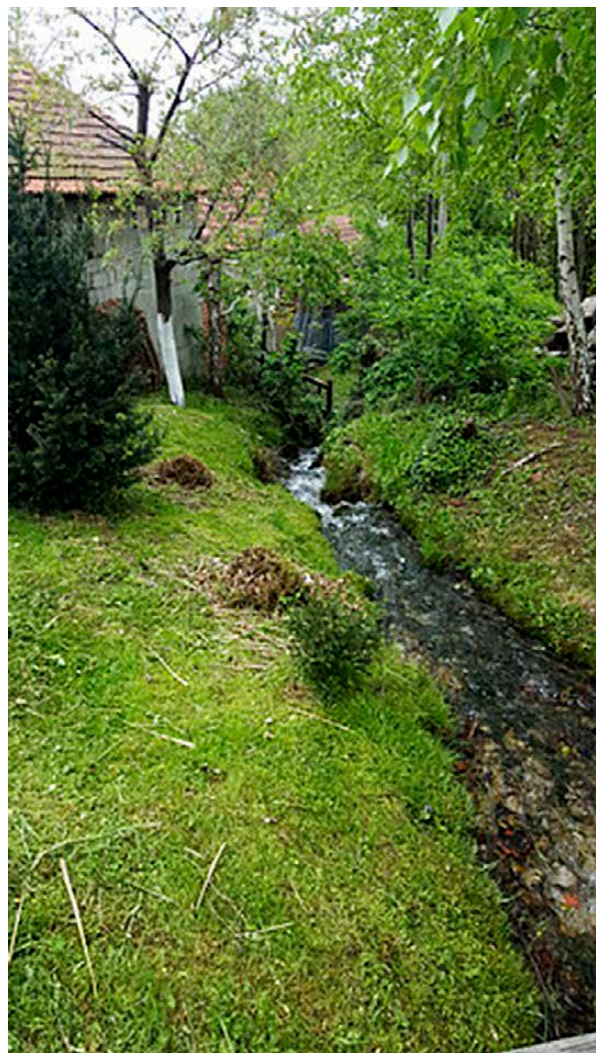
## 1. JOSIP AND ROZA SEVER'S WATERMILL

The construction of this watermill, located right next to the spring in Prigorec, was entirely made out of wood. It stopped working in 1980. Today, we can still find architectonic traces and parts of its foundations. Despite the high speed of the water coming from the confluence, you can still notice wooden remains of the spout, which was used to direct water onto the water wheel.

All that is left of the movable material evidence of the watermill's existence are two metal measuring cups - "mjerice", one holding half a litre and the other one litre, which also have a hallmark as proof of the quantity precision. All the millers were paid in kind for their work and services and this type of payment was called "ušur" (multure), which is what the cups ("mjerice") were used for.



*Mlin Roze i Josipa Severa 1973. godine  
Josip and Roza Sever's watermill in 1973*



*Lokacija mlina danas  
(Foto: Boris Jagetić Daraboš, 2016. godine)  
The location of the watermill today  
(Photo: Boris Jagetić Daraboš, 2016)*



*Aplicirani žigovi ispravnosti na mjericama  
Precision hallmarks applied on measuring cups*



*Posude - mjerice s apliciranim žigovima ispravnosti  
Measuring cups – bearing precision hallmarks*

All the movable mechanisms used to be made of selected woods. Wooden cogwheels were mostly made of very hard cornel-wood – “drenek”.

*Cornel-wood is a perennial plant, which can live for more than 200 years. Its wood is exceptionally hard, which is why it was used to make various handles and furniture pieces.*

*According to folk tradition, cornel-tree has multiple symbolic meanings and it has been highly praised because of its healing powers. This is the reason why it is still used as a metaphor for health. It was believed to protect people from lightning strikes, spells or against witches. By rinsing their faces with the water in which cornel-tree canes had been soaked, people believed to contribute to health and nicer complexion.*



*Zupčanik prijenosni mali, drveni  
A small portable wooden cogwheel*

*Ivanečki mlinovi / melini*



*Ivanec's watermills*

*Mlin / melin Andrije Mudroga*  
*Andrija Mudri's watermill*



Mlin Andrije Mudroga 1973. godine  
Andrija Mudri's watermill in 1973

Vlasnik je bio Andrija Mudri rođen 11.11.1919. godine. Mlin započinje svojim radom na početku 19. stoljeća, u vrijeme kada je bilo relativno malo žitelja u Prigorcu. Bio je izgrađen od kamena vapnenca i drva, koje je bilo nabavljeno iz neposredne okoline. Prema povijesnim dokumentima iz 1936. godine, temeljem Odluke uprave općine Ivanec, srez Ivanec, mlinu je dodijeljena povlastica (*koncesija*) za izgradnju brane i iskorištavanje vode na rok od trideset godina. Dokument je jasno propisivao način korištenja vode Bistrice kao i potrebite tehničke radnje i karakteristike funkcioniranja mlina. Mlin je kratko vrijeme, 1959. godine bio nacionaliziran.

Mlin je imao dugogodišnju tradiciju mljevenja žita te je svojevremeno bio značajan mlin u Prigorcu iz kojeg su vozili brašno kolskom zapregom do okolnih mjesta. Pred kraj svojega rada mlin je bio u suvlasništvu braće, Andrije i Franje Mudroga, a s radom je prestao 1974. godine.

**Posebnost** koja je vezana uz mlin odnosi se na pronalazak manje količine zlatnika sakrivenih u izdubljenom otvoru na nosivoj gredi krova mlina. Zlatnike je pronašao, igrajući se kao dječak, Andrija Mudri oko 1930. godine. Na taj način zlatna zrnca brašna ostavila su materijalni trag u zlatnim dukatima. Mještani su obitelj po lokalnom dijalektu nazivali *Meljinski*.

*Informacije dobivene od Josipa i Nikole Mudroga*



**LEGENDA/LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Raže Sever / Josip and Raža Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Frišića / Stjepan Frišić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Frišićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Frišić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Pust's watermill „The Machine“
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Frišića / Mate Frišić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Šuteja „Mučkov mlin“ / Ivica Šutej's watermill „Mučko's watermill“
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levancev mlin/melin / Levanc's watermill
- 13 Pivljančkov mlin/melin „Žaga Meljnog“ / Poviljanč's watermill / „Žaga Meljnog's Watermill“
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Pasana „Daneškovo mlin“ / Danijel Pasanec's watermill or „Daneškovo Watermill“
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojzja i Minke Mišk „Zagoljev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Mišk's watermill or „Zagoljev's watermill“
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karašina / Dragutin Karašinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivica Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papirica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or „Papirica“ (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stankića / Ivan Stankić's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

grafiku izradio: I.M. 18.11.

Its owner was Andrija Mudri, born on 11 November 1919. The watermill started operating at the beginning of the 19th century when there were not so many people living in Prigorec. It was made of the calcareous rock and wood found in its immediate surroundings. According to historical documents from 1936 and based on the Decision by Municipality Council of Ivanec in Ivanec District, the watermill owners were granted the privilege (concession) to build a dam and use the water for the next thirty years. The document stated clearly how Bistrica's water was to be used along with other necessary technical activities and features of the watermill's operation. In 1959, the watermill was nationalised for a short period of time.

It had a long tradition of grinding wheat and used to be of great importance for Prigorec. From there, flour was transported by a horse-drawn cart to the nearby places. Brothers Andrija and Franjo Mudri co-owned the watermill during the last days of its operation until it closed in 1974.

An **interesting fact** associated with the watermill refers to the finding of a couple of gold coins, hidden in the opening on the load-bearing beam on the watermill's roof. Andrija Mudri, a boy playing around the mill, found the gold coins around 1930. In that way, golden flour grains left a material trace in the form of the gold coins. Residents named the family *Meljinski* in the local dialect.

*Information provided by Josip and Nikola Mudri.*

## 2. MLIN/MELIN ANDRIJE MUDROGA

Vlasnik je bio Andrija Mudri rođen 11.11.1919. godine. Mlin započinje svojim radom na početku 19. stoljeća u vrijeme kada je bilo relativno malo žitelja u Prigorcu. Bio je izgrađen od kamena vapnenca i drva, koje je bilo nabavljeno iz neposredne okoline. Prema povijesnim dokumentima iz 1936. godine, temeljem Odluke uprave općine Ivanec, srez Ivanec, mlinu je dodijeljena povlastica (*koncesija*) za izgradnju brane i iskorištavanje vode na rok od trideset godina. Dokument je jasno propisivao način korištenja vode Bistrice kao i potrebite tehničke radnje i karakteristike funkcioniranja mlina. Mlin je kratko vrijeme, 1959. godine bio nacionaliziran. Mlin je imao dugogodišnju tradiciju mljevenja žita te je svojevremeno bio značajan mlin u Prigorcu iz kojeg su vozili brašno kolskom zapregom do okolnih mjesta. Pred kraj svojega rada mlin je bio u suvlasništvu braće, Andrije i Franje Mudroga, a s radom je prestao 1974. godine.

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*Informacije dobivene od Josipa i Nikole Mudroga*

## 2. ANDRIJA MUDRI'S WATERMILL

Its owner was Andrija Mudri born on 11 November 1919. The watermill started operating at the beginning of the 19th century when there were not so many people living in Prigorec. It was made of the calcareous



*Mlin Andrije Mudroga 1973. godine  
Andrija Mudri's watermill in 1973*



*Austrougarske kovanice  
Austro-Hungarian coins*

watermill's roof. Andrija Mudri, a boy playing around the mill, found the gold coins around 1930. In that way, golden flour grains left a material trace in the form of the gold coins. Residents named the family Meljinski in the local dialect.

*Information provided by Josip and Nikola Mudri.*

rock and wood found in its immediate surroundings. According to historical documents from 1936 and based on the Decision by Municipality Council of Ivanec in Ivanec District, the watermill owners were granted the privilege (concession) to build a dam and use the water for the next thirty years. The document stated clearly how Bistrica's water was to be used along with other necessary technical activities and features concerning watermill's operation. In 1959, the watermill was nationalised for a short period of time.

It had a long tradition of grinding wheat and used to be of great importance for Prigorec. From there, flour was transported by a horse-drawn cart to the nearby places. Brothers Andrija and Franjo Mudri co-owned the watermill during the last days of its operation until it closed in 1947.

An **interesting fact** associated with the watermill refers to the finding of a couple of gold coins hidden in the opening on the load-bearing beam on the



*Drvena posuda - struganjka  
A wooden bowl - struganjka*



*Grot - za sipanje žita, početak procesa mljevenja  
Grot - a hopper for pouring grain, beginning of grinding process*

*Ivanečki mlinovi/melini*

*Ivanec's watermills*

# Mlin/melin Stjepana Friščića

*Stjepan Friščić's watermill*





**LEGENDA/LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Raze Sever / Josip and Raza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Friščića / Stjepan Friščić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Masina“ / Past's watermill „The Machine“
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Friščića / Mate Friščić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Suteja „Muckov mlin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill „Mucko's watermill“
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanić's watermill
- 13 Pavičajičev mlin/melin „Žiga Melinski“ / Pavičajič's watermill / „Žiga Melinski's Watermill“
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Poparica „Danijelov mlin“ / Danijel Poparic's watermill or „Dane's Watermill“
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojza i Minka Milk „Zagačev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milk's watermill or „Zagač's Watermill“
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karadžina / Dragutin Karadžinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivica Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papirnica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or „Papirnica“ (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanka / Ivan Stanka's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

— Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
 — Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

**Information provided by Stjepan Friščić**

Mlin je sagrađen 1956. godine i u njemu se mljelo žito za potrebe žitelja Prigorca. Nekada je bio u posjedu Andrije Friščića, a danas o njemu brigu vodi njegov sin Stjepan Friščić. Mlin je obnovljen uz pomoć TZ grada Ivanca 2004. godine. Danas je u funkciji i obavlja uslugu mljevenja žita na tradicionalan način pokretanjem vodenog mlinskog kola, a ujedno je i turistička zanimljivost za brojne izletnike i planinare na putu za Ivančicu. Kod Friščićevog mlina svi dobronamjernici i putnici mogu se okrijepiti iz izvora pitke vode. Osim glasnog klopotanja mlinskog vodenog kola posjetioци mogu uživati u lijepoj prirodi i kaskadama - malim slapovima vode Bistrice koji se strmo slijevaju prema Ivanču.

Ovaj mlin povezan je s drvenim mlinom koji se nalazio 50 metara niže u smjeru Ivanca. Prvobitni vlasnik tog mlina bila je obitelj Pofuk iz Prigorca. Andrija Friščić uzima ga 1939. godine u najam, a poslije Drugog

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Ovaj mlin povezan je s drvenim mlinom koji se nalazio 50 metara niže u smjeru Ivanca. Prvobitni vlasnik tog mlina bila je obitelj Pofuk iz Prigorca. Andrija Friščić uzima ga 1939. godine u najam, a poslije Drugog svjetskog rata kupuje ga od obitelji Pofuk. Stari drveni mlin koristio se do 1956. godine, a nakon toga, zbog dotrajalosti dolazi do promjene lokacije, te je izgrađen sadašnji mlin na postojećem lokalitetu.

**Information provided by Stjepan Friščić**

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**Information provided by Stjepan Friščić**

The watermill was built in 1956 and it was used to grind wheat for the needs of Prigorec's residents. Andrija Friščić once owned it, whereas his son Stjepan Friščić is taking care of it today. In 2004, the watermill was renewed, thanks to the help provided by the Tourist Board of the town of Ivanec. Today, it is not only used for the purposes of tourism but also to provide the services of grinding wheat in a traditional way by turning the water wheel. The watermill is also a tourist attraction for numerous tourists and mountain climbers on their way to Ivančica. At Friščić's watermill, all well-intentioned people and travellers can find refreshment from freshwater springs. Besides the loud clattering of the watermill wheel, visitors can enjoy the beautiful nature and cascades - small waterfalls of the Bistrica, flowing steeply towards Ivanec. This watermill is connected to a wooden watermill, which was located 50 metres further down the road to Ivanec. The Pofuk family from Prigorec were the first owners of the watermill. In 1939, Andrija Friščić took out a lease on the watermill and then bought it from the Pofuk family after the World War II. The old wooden watermill was used until 1956. Having fallen into disrepair, its location was moved and a new watermill was built at the present site.

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### 3.- 4. POFUK-FRIŠČIĆEV MLIN/MELIN

Mlin je sagrađen 1956. godine i u njemu se mljelo žito za potrebe žitelja Prigorca. Nekada je bio u posjedu Andrije Friščića, a danas o njemu brigu vodi njegov sin Stjepan Friščić. Mlin je obnovljen uz pomoć TZ grada Ivanca 2004. godine. Danas je u funkciji i obavlja uslugu mljevenja žita na tradicionalan način pokretanjem vodenog mlinskog kola, a ujedno je i turistička zanimljivost za brojne izletnike i planinare na putu za Ivančicu. Kod Friščićevog mlina svi dobronamjernici i putnici mogu se okrijepiti iz izvora pitke vode. Osim glasnog klopotanja mlinskog vodenog kola posjetioци mogu uživati u lijepoj prirodi i kaskadama - malim slapovima vode Bistrice koji se strmo slijevaju prema Ivanču.

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Mlin obitelji Pofuk - kasnije Friščićev mlin 1973. godine (Foto: E. Kušen)  
 Pofuk family's watermill - later Friščić's watermill in 1973 (Photo: E. Kušen)



Friščićev mlin prije obnove i sanacije  
 Friščić's watermill before renovation and restoration



*Frišćićev mlin nakon završenih radova revitalizacije 2004. godine  
Frišćić's watermill after completing revitalisation works in 2004*



*Pletena korpica za žito i brašno  
A small wicker bowl for wheat and flour*



*Mlinarska drvena mjerica Vagan - 50 litara  
Vagan - a miller's 50-litre wooden measuring tool*

svjetskog rata kupuje ga od obitelji Pofuk. Stari drveni mlin koristio se do 1956. godine, a nakon toga, zbog dotrajalosti dolazi do promjene lokacije, te je izgrađen sadašnji mlin na postojećem lokalitetu.

*Informacije dobivene od Stjepana Frišćića*

### 3.- 4. POFUK-FRIŠĆIĆ'S WATERMILL

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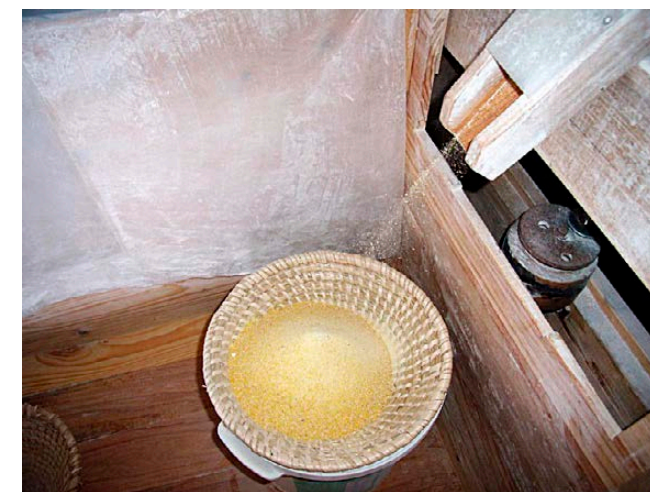
This watermill is connected to a wooden watermill, which was located 50 metres further down the road to Ivanec. The Pofuk family from Prigorec were the first owners of the watermill. In 1939, Andrija Frišćić took out a lease on the watermill and then



*Frišćić Stjepan sipa žito u Grot  
Frišćić Stjepan pouring wheat into a hopper*

bought it from the Pofuk family after the World War II. The old wooden watermill was used until 1956. Having fallen into disrepair, its location was moved and a new watermill was built at the present site.

*Information provided by Stjepan Frišćić.*



*Zlatna zrnca brašna iz Grota padaju u pletenu korpicu  
Golden grains falling from a hopper into a wicker bowl*

## Ivanečki mlinovi / melini Ivanec's watermills



Min - vlasnik kroz razdoblje: Pusta, Ivan Čaklec i Franjo Lončar (Foto: 1973. godina)  
Watermill - owners throughout history: Pusta, Ivan Čaklec and Franjo Lončar (Photo: 1973)

Ovaj mlin u proteklom razdoblju imao je nekoliko vlasnika. Prvo je bio u vlasništvu Pusta, zatim u vlasništvu Ivana Čakleca koji je zaslužan za njegovu obnovu 1949. godine, a zadnji vlasnik bio je Franjo Lončar.

U ovome mlinu obavljala se usluga mljevenja žita. Objekt je ujedno uz obavljanje mlinarske djelatnosti služio i za stanovanje obitelji. S dvorišne strane objekta još i danas postoje arhitektonski tragovi koji ukazuju na postojanost mlina. Naime, u odnosu na današnje postojeće ušće Bistrice, voda se na ovaj mlin slijevala po drvenom kanalu na mlinsko vodeno kolo sa zadnje strane objekta. Danas uočavamo kako je nakon prestanka rada svih ivanečkih mlinova nastupilo razdoblje građevinskih radova koji su u potpunosti izmijenili nekadašnju sliku i utjecali na današnju vizualnu percepciju nekadašnjeg izgleda. Ivanečki mlinovi predstavljaju gotovo enigmnu u konstrukciji mlinova i pitanju vlasništva zato što su često bili podložni

Due to scarce knowledge about production processes, the watermills went unnoticed by economic historians. However, they have become the subject of study for ethnographers, photographers as well as enthusiasts, who are in love with our interesting and turbulent history. Any kind of material evidence, projecting the image of the watermill's previous appearance and objects used there, is of utmost importance. It is significant to point out special features of Ivanec's watermills, referring to a skilful way of adjusting large milling stones. By performing that activity precisely and carefully, you get finely ground flour. Measuring – establishing the weight of wheat has always been very important. Kantar scales were used in the beginning until the introduction of more modern wooden scales, which you can still see in some places today.

## Mlin/melin Franje Lončara Franjo Lončar's watermill



Min - vlasnik kroz razdoblje: Pusta, Ivan Čaklec i Franjo Lončar (Foto: E. Nudny)  
Watermill - owners throughout history: Pusta, Ivan Čaklec and Franjo Lončar (Photo: E. Nudny)

Promjenama, posebno u samim počecima. Zbog nedovoljnih saznanja o načinu proizvodnje mlinovi su izmakli pažnji gospodarskih povjesničara i postali su predmet proučavanja etnografa, fotografa i entuzijasta, zaljubljenika u našu zanimljivu i turbulentnu prošlost.

Posebno su hvalevrijedni bilo kakvi materijalni dokazi koji nam projiciraju sliku nekadašnjeg izgleda samog mlina kao i upotrebljanih predmeta.

Potrebno je istaknuti ono što je karakteristično za sve ivanečke mlinove, nekada je posebno majstorstvo predstavljalo podešavanje velikih mlinskih kamena kao i sama kvalitetna izvršena radnja kojom se dobivalo fino mljeveno brašno.

Mjerenje - utvrđivanje težine žita oduvijek je bilo jako važno, u počecima su za mjerenje služile kantar vage, a kasnije se pojavljuju modernije, klasične drvene vage, koje se ponegdje mogu vidjeti još i danas.



Legenda: mlinsko vodeno kolo za brašno  
A smaller wooden scoop for flour

Legenda: metalna svjetiljka na baterije  
"Pirer" - iz metalne keramičke izostre

Legenda: glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici  
Main traffic route towards Ivančica

Trakošćan Lepoglava

Varazdin

IVANEC

Ivanečka jezera  
Ivanec lakes

Trakoplo

Stara škola

Mirajak

Zgana vino

HRVATSKA  
Puna života

HRVATSKA

TURISTIČKA ZAJEDNICA GRADA IVANCA

IVANEC

**LEGENDA/LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Raže Sever / Josip and Raža Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Frišića / Stjepan Frišić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Frišićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Frišić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Pust's watermill "The Machine"
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Frišića / Mate Frišić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Šuteja „Muckov mlin“ / Ivica Šutej's watermill "Mucko's watermill"
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levancev mlin/melin / Levanc's watermill
- 13 Pivnjakov mlin/melin „Žiga Melinkog“ / Pivnjak's watermill / Žiga Melinko's Watermill
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Pasana / Danijel Pasanac's watermill or "Danelek Watermill"
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojza i Minke Milk „Zagolov mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milk's watermill or "Zagol's Watermill"
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karasina / Dragutin Karasinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivica Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papirica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or "Papirica" (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stankića / Ivan Stankić's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

— Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries

— Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

## 5. MLIN/MELIN FRANJE LONČARA

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Kantar vaga je hrvatski naziv za rimsku vagu. Sastoji se od poluge s pomičnim utegom, nejednakih krakova sa zdjelicom ili kukom za teret. Vaga je služila za brzo mjerenje težine. Takve stare vage uvijek su obilježene



Rariteta kantar vaga s ivanečkog područja dužine 46 cm, starosti nekoliko stotina godina  
A rare steelyard balance from the region of Ivanec, 46 cm in length, approximately several hundred years old

žigovima majstora koji su ih izrađivali, a te oznake ujedno su i obilježja ispravnosti o čemu se je nekad pažljivo vodila kontrolna evidencija.

*Kantar* balance is the Croatian term for a steelyard or Roman balance. It consists of a beam with a movable counterweight and arms of unequal length with a bowl or a hook for weights. It was used in order to weigh something fast. Such old scales always have markings of handicraft masters who made them, and at the same time these markings are a proof of precision, which used to be controlled and documented carefully.

## 5. FRANJO LONČAR'S WATERMILL

This watermill had several owners throughout history. First it was owned by Pust, followed by Čaklec Ivan, who had it renewed in 1949. Franjo Lončar was its last owner.

The watermill was used to perform services of grinding wheat. The place was not only used for milling activities but also as a family house.

In the back yard there are still architectural traces which indicate the watermill's steadfastness. Namely, in regard to the present existing mouth of the Bistrica, the water was directed to the wheel through a wooden channel located behind the house. Nowadays, when all the Ivanec watermills have stopped working, we find ourselves in a period of construction works, which



*Mlin - vlasnici kroz razdoblja; Pust, Ivan Čaklec i*

*Franjo Lončar (Foto: 1973. godine)*

*Watermill – owners throughout history: Pust, Ivan Čaklec and Franjo Lončar (Photo: 1973)*



*Fenjer – metalna svjetiljka na petrolej*

*Fenjer – a metal kerosene lantern*

have completely changed the previous picture and influenced the present visual perception of the past appearance. Ivanec's watermills represent an enigma because of their construction and ownership, which changed frequently, especially in the beginning. Due to scarce knowledge about production processes, the watermills went unnoticed by economic historians. However, they have become the subject of study for ethnographers, photographers as well as enthusiasts, who are in love with our interesting and turbulent history.

Any kind of material evidence, projecting images of the watermills' previous appearance and objects used there, is of outmost importance.

It is significant to point out some special features of Ivanec's watermills, referring to a skilful way of adjusting large milling stones. By performing that activity precisely and carefully, you got finely ground flour.

Measuring – establishing the weight of wheat has always been very important. *Kantar* scales were used in the beginning until the introduction of more modern wooden scales, which you can still see in some places today.



*Lopatica - manja, drvena za brašno*

*A smaller wooden scoop for flour*

*Ivančki  
mlinovi / melini*



*Ivanec's  
watermills*



Burmutech - posudica za supšano duhana  
"Burmutech" - a snuffbox

*Pustov  
mlin / melin „Mašina“*

*Pust's watermill "Mašina" (The Machine)*



Mlin Franje Pusta - Mašina, 1973. godine  
Franjo Pust's watermill - The Machine in 1973



Diveni kanal prema Pustovom mlinu  
na porpornom stupovima (foto: E. Kušer)  
Wooden channel on pillars  
leading to Pust's watermill (photo: E. Kušer)



Mlin Franje Pusta - Mašina (foto: C. Soltarić)  
Franjo Pust's watermill - The Machine (photo: C. Soltarić)



Sokovnik obitelji Franje Pusta  
Pust's snuff belonging to  
Franjo Pust's family



HRVATSKA  
Puna života



IVANEC



Varaždin  
Trakošćan  
Lepoglava  
IVANEC  
Ivančka jezera  
Ivanec lake

Zgano vino

Škola / School  
Mrežjaki

LEGENDA / LEGEND:

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Roze Sever / Josip and Roza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mustroga / Andrija Mustr's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stepana Frišića / Stepan Frišić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Pust's watermill "The Machine"
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josp Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Frišića / Mate Frišić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Suteja „Muckov mlin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill "Mucko's watermill"
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanič's watermill
- 13 Pavlinjilov mlin/melin „Zago Melinski“ / Pavlinji's watermill / Zago Melinski's Watermill
- 14 Mlin/melin Daniela Popanca „Danešev mlin“ / Daniel Popanc's watermill or "Daneš's Watermill"
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojza i Minka Milč „Zagošev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milč's watermill or "Zagoš's Watermill"
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karadžina / Dragutin Karadžinec's watermill
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- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca-Papinca / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or "Papinca" (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanka / Ivan Stanka's watermill
- 20 Glavni interpretacijski plot / Main interpretation board

Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries

Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica



Zgano svetiljka na petroleu  
A kerosene wick lamp

U ovom mlinu proizvodilo se vrlo kvalitetno bijelo pšenično brašno tzv. „nuler“ i „cvajer“.

Pučki naziv za ovaj objekt bio je „Mašina“ zbog upotrebe velikih strojeva u proizvodnji.

Mlin je prestao s radom 1970. godine kao radna jedinica poduzeća „Bednja-mlin“ iz Ludbrega čije je rukovodstvo naredilo demontažu svih strojeva i odvoz u Ludbreg. Nažalost, objekt je bio prepušten propadanju, a kasnije je srušen do temelja.

Od svih mlinova, najveći i najupečatljiviji bio je svakako mlin Franje Pusta. Početkom 19. stoljeća, prije same mlinarske proizvodnje, tu se nalazila tvornica za proizvodnju burmuta (duhanskog šnofanca) koju je vodio Mirko Markić. Od 1831. godine tvornicu preuzimaju Franjo Pust i drugovi koji su ostvarili uspješnu proizvodnju do 1848. godine. Nakon uvođenja austrijskog apsolutizma i državnog monopola na duhan, ova se privatna tvornica 1849. godine preuređuje u mlin na valjke. Pretpostavlja se prema veličini valjaka da je bio prvi takve tehnologije u Hrvatskoj, a dobavljen je iz Beča od tvrtke L. Nemelka. Mlin je pokretalo 8 metara visoko naljevno mlinsko kolo na koje se iznad seoskih kućica dovodila voda putem velikog drvenog kanala (žljeba), dužine više od 200 metara. Prema podacima iz starih poslovnih knjiga, mlin je mjesečno samljeo do 25 vagona pšenice. Elektrificiran je 1923. godine ugradnjom strujnog generatora izmjenične struje koja se dobivala iz turbine u pilani 450 metara uzvodno. Tom strujom se je opskrbljivao cijeli dio gornjeg Ivanca.

Poslije 1932. godine mlin je uzeo u zakup Emil Obsiger, sin bivšeg vlasnika svratišta hotela „Janje“ u Varaždinu. Kroz proteklo razdoblje često se barata i nazivom Pust - Obsigerov mlin.

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Of all the watermills, the biggest and most outstanding was definitely the one belonging to Franjo Pust. At the beginning of the 19th century, even before the watermill started operating, there used to be a factory for the production of smokeless tobacco (snuff), run by Mirko Markić. In 1831, Franjo Pust and comrades took over the factory, which functioned successfully until 1848. After the introduction of the Austrian Absolutism and state monopoly over the tobacco trade, this private factory was transformed into a roller mill in 1849. The size of the roller indicates that it was the first one belonging to this type of technology in Croatia. The roller was bought in Vienna from L. Nemelk's company. The watermill was powered by an 8-metre-high water wheel onto which water was drawn above small village houses by the means of a large water channel (spout), which was more than 200m long. According to the information from old business books, the watermill ground more than 25 wagons of wheat per month.

It was wired for electricity in 1923 when an alternating-current generator was installed, powered by a turbine from a sawmill, located 450 meters upstream. The entire upper part of Ivanec was powered by this electricity.

After 1932, the watermill was taken into lease by Emil Obsiger, the son of the owner of the previous "Janje" Inn (The Lamb) in Varaždin. It also used to be called Pust-Obsiger's watermill throughout the history.

In this watermill high-quality white wheat flour, the so-called "nuler" and "cvajer", was produced.

The folk-name for this place was "The Machine" because it used large machines in the production process. The watermill stopped working in 1970 as a work unit of the "Bednja-mlin" company from Ludbreg whose management ordered dismantling of all machines and their transportation to Ludbreg. Unfortunately, the watermill house was left to decay and then it was pulled down some years later.

## 6. PUSTOV MLIN/MELIN „MAŠINA“

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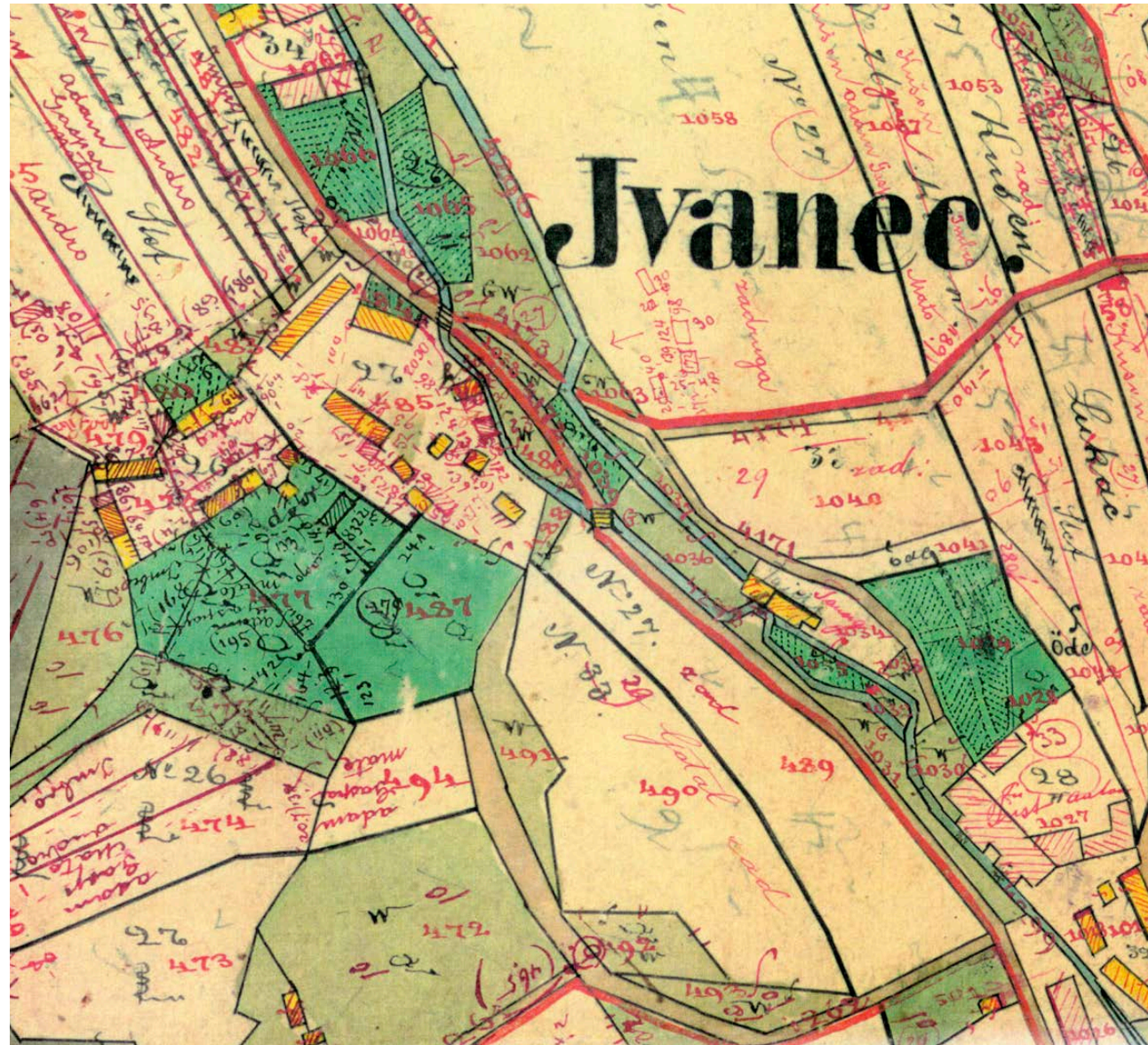
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## 6. PUST'S WATERMILL – "THE MACHINE"

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Dio ručno rađene karte iz 1860. godine, mjerilo 1:2880, jasno vidljiva Bistrica i dio sustava kanala za mlinove (plava boja) uz prisutnost mlinarskih objekta (Pustov i Kukuljevićev mlin)

A piece of a hand-made map from 1860, scale 1:2880, Bistrica and a part of the watermill system (blue colour), including watermill buildings (Pust's and Kukuljević's mill), are clearly visible



Sokovnik obitelji Franje Pusta  
A juicer belonging to Franjo Pust's family



Mlin Franje Pusta – Mašina (Foto: C. Šoštarić)  
Franjo Pust's watermill - The Machine (Photo by C. Šoštarić)



Zidna svjetiljka na petrolej  
A kerosene wall lamp

water wheel onto which water was drawn above small village houses by the means of a large water channel (spout), which was more than 200m long. According to the information from old business books, the watermill ground more than 25 wagons of wheat per month.

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Drveni kanal prema Pustovom mlinu na potpornim stupovima  
(Foto: E. Kušen)

A wooden channel on pillars leading to Pust's watermill  
(Photo: E. Kušen)



Betonski temelji potpornih stupova još i danas nijemi svjedoci  
minulog vremena (Foto: Boris Jagetić Daraboš, 2016. godine)

Concrete foundations of pillars are mute witnesses to past times  
(Photo: Boris Jagetić Daraboš, 2016)

Odg. 18/10-919 Ivanec dne 4/11 1919  
Molim Gospodaru  
Ja potpisani Ludovig Tusek kao  
iz učeni pismenim dokumenti Mlinar  
vjesti u svakoj meljavi flah i na  
belo brašno kako tko hoće se  
vama Gospodar od mlina ja  
priporučim daću ja doći kvama  
za nad mlinara ako je vaša  
dobra volja onda vas molim da  
pišete na brzo, ja mogu odmah  
posel primiti molim i točno  
pišite mesечно plaću jaću već  
odpisati na vaše pismo kat ga dobiti

Novanjem ostaneu  
Ludovig Tusek mlinar  
Kod Pustovog mlina K.B. 150.  
Ivanec  
Kod Warandina

Originalna zamolba iz 1919. godine  
An original letter of application from 1919



Prije samog rušenja na fotografiji se može uočiti impozantno  
naljevno mlinsko kolo promjera 8 metara.  
In the photo before the demolition you can notice the  
spectacular water wheel with a diameter of 8 metres.

Mlin Franje Pusta – Mašina (Foto: C. Šoštarić)

Franjo Pust's watermill - The Machine  
(Photo by C. Šoštarić)



Burmutica - posudica za šnjofanje duhana  
Burmutica – a snuffbox

*Ivanečki mlinovi / melini*



*Ivanec's watermills*



# Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin

*Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill*



Kukuljević - Rajterov mlin 1973. godine  
Kukuljević - Reiter's watermill in 1973



Panorama s Kukuljević - Rajterovim mlinom (Foto: E. Kušen)  
Panorama of Kukuljević - Reiter's watermill (Photo: E. Kušen)



Kukuljević dvorac  
Kukuljević's castle



Džepna škrinja za žito  
A wooden chest for wheat



Božidar Kukuljević - Sakcinski



**LEGENDA / LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Roze Sever / Josip and Roza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stepana Frišćica / Stepan Friščić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Past's watermill „The Machine“
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josp Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Frišćica / Mate Friščić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivice Suteja „Muckov mlin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill „Mucka's watermill“
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanić's watermill
- 13 Pavlinjilov mlin/melin „Zaga Melinski“ / Pavlinjić's watermill / „Zaga Melinski's Watermill“
- 14 Mlin/melin Daniela Posaica „Danešev mlin“ / Daneš Posaic's watermill or „Daneš's Watermill“
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojzija i Minka Milč „Zagašev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milč's watermill or „Zagaš's Watermill“
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karabina / Dragutin Karabinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivice Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papinica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or „Papinica“ (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanka / Ivan Stanka's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

**Božidar Kukuljević Sakcinski**  
 Božidar Kukuljević Sakcinski rođen je 31.03.1861. godine u Zagrebu, a umro je 19.01.1927. godine u Ivancu. On je bio sin slavnog Ivana Kukuljevića Sakcinskog, a od strica Ladislava

naslijedio je 1896. godine Ivanečki posjed s dvorcem te je tako bio i poznati ivanečki veleposjednik. Božidar Kukuljević dao je Starom gradu konačan izgled kakav poznamo s razglednica, a stariji Ivanci pamte njegovu veličinu i ljepotu. Uredio je engleski perivoj (današnji park), a stambene prostorije opremio je stilskim namještajem i slikama iz ostavštine slavnog oca Ivana: originalnim slikama Vjekoslava Karasa, portretima povijesnih ličnosti Hrvatske, te drugim umjetninama. Po naravi i sklonostima bio je poklonik glazbe i književnosti te se i sam bavio pisanjem pjesama. Svestrano je pratio književne pojave u Hrvatskoj i objavljivao prikaze i kritike u literaturi krajem 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća.

Božidar Kukuljević Sakcinski bio je među utemeljiteljima „Braće hrvatskog zmaja“ i predsjednik pjevačkog društva „Kolo“ u Zagrebu, „Vila“ u Varaždinu. Utemeljio je podružnicu Hrvatskog planinarskog društva u Ivancu 1898. godine.

property with a castle in Ivanec from his uncle Ladislav, which made him a famous landowner in that area. Božidar Kukuljević Sakcinski designed the final appearance of the Old Town castle, which we know from the postcards. Older residents of Ivanec remember the castle's size and beauty. He also designed the English pleasure garden (today's park) and decorated the rooms in the castle with stylistic furniture and pictures belonging to the heritage of his famous father Ivan: original Vjekoslav Karas paintings, portraits of prominent people in Croatia's history, and many other works of art. He personally was a great lover of music and literature, writing poems himself. He followed all the literary phenomena in Croatia with great interest and also wrote literary outlines and reviews at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries. Božidar Kukuljević Sakcinski was one of the founders of the "Society of the Brothers of the Croatian Dragon" and the president of the Singing Association "Kolo" in Zagreb and "Vila" in Varaždin. He also founded the chapter of the Croatian Mountaineering Society in Ivanec in 1898.

## 7. KUKULJEVIĆ-RAJTEROV MLIN/MELIN

Mlin koji i danas svojom građevinskom veličinom plijeni pozornost. Bio je drugi po veličini, odmah iza Pustovog mlina te se izdvajao od ostalih mlinova. Mlin je smješten tik uz potok Bistricu, a još se i danas uz objekt nalaze građevinsko-konstruktivski tragovi od brane u koritu potoka. Prvobitni vlasnik bio je od 1906. godine, vlastelin Božidar Kukuljević, a kasnije vlasnik postaje Franjo Reiter. Mlin je obavljao uslugu mljevenja žita, u početku svih vrsta, a kasnije je preuređen za sortnu meljavu. U narodu je poznat kao „Rajterov mlin“, vjerojatno zbog promjene vlasnika. Kukuljevićev mlin prestao je s radom 1940. godine. Kasnije je u prostorijama mlina bila smještena „Kartonaža“ i stolarska proizvodnja.



*Kukuljević – Rajterov mlin 1973. godine  
Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill in 1973*



Božidar Kukuljević Sakcinski

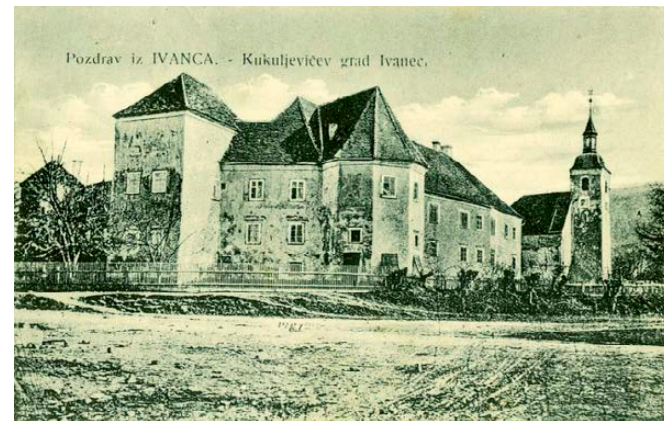
### Božidar Kukuljević Sakcinski

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## 7. KUKULJEVIĆ-REITER'S WATERMILL

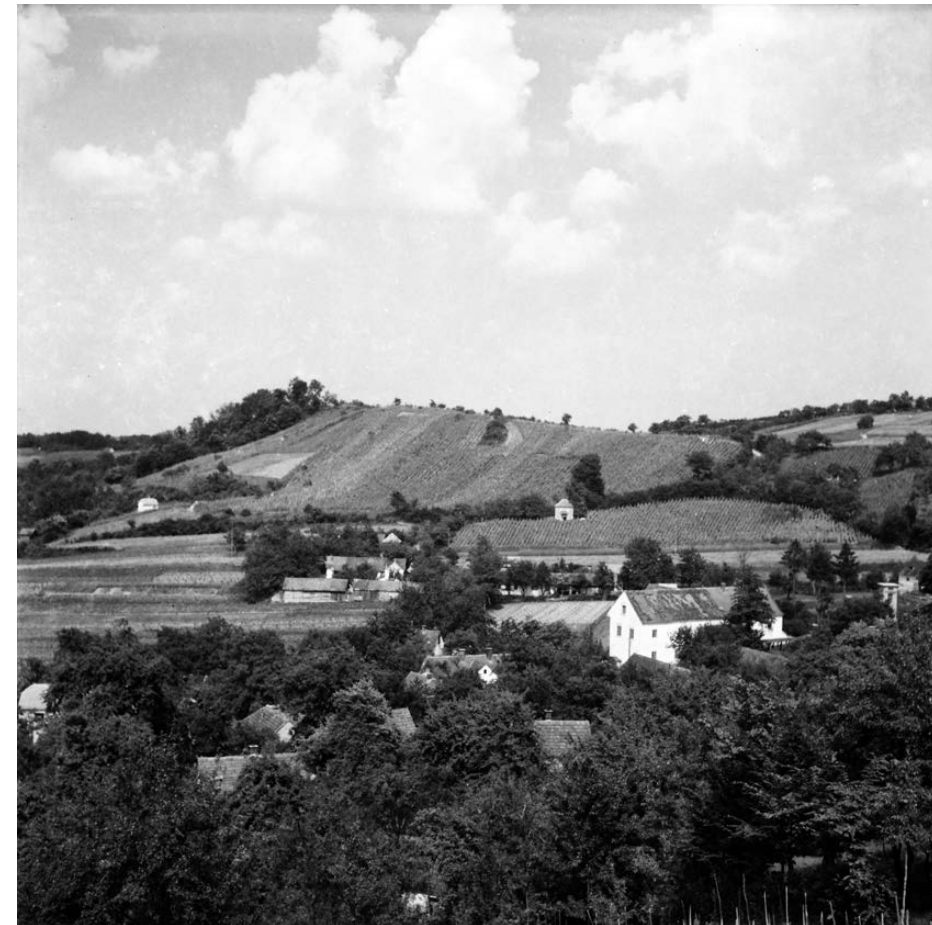
This is a watermill that even today attracts attention due to the size of its construction. It was the second largest mill after Pust's watermill, so it stood out from the others. The location of this watermill was right next to the Bistrice Stream and even today there are architectonic and constructional remains of a dam in the streambed near the watermill. In 1906, landowner Božidar Kukuljević became its first owner, while Franjo Reiter owned the place later. First, the watermill performed services of grinding all sorts of wheat, but later it was redesigned to grind only specific grain types. People here name it *Rajterov melin* (Reiter's watermill), probably due to the change in the ownership. Kukuljević's watermill stopped working in 1940. Later, a cardboard department and a carpenter's workshop were housed in there.



Kukuljevićev dvorac  
Kukuljević's castle

### Božidar Kukuljević Sakcinski

Božidar Kukuljević Sakcinski was born on 31 March 1861 in Zagreb and died on 19 January 1927 in Ivanec. He was the son of the famous Ivan Kukuljević-Sakcinski. In 1896, he inherited a property with a castle in Ivanec from his uncle Ladislav, which made him a famous landowner in that area. Božidar Kukuljević Sakcinski designed the final appearance of the Old Town castle, which we know from the postcards. Older residents of Ivanec remember the castle's size and beauty. He also designed the English pleasure garden (today's park) and decorated the rooms in the castle with stylistic furniture and pictures belonging to the heritage of his famous father Ivan: original Vjekoslav Karas paintings, portrays of prominent people in Croatia's



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Panorama s Kukuljević – Rajterovim mlinom (Foto: E. Kušen)

Panorama of Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill (Photo: E. Kušen)



Ručni mlinac od mjedi, korišten kod vlastelina  
A hand grinder made of brass, used in landowner's households

## Ivanečki mlinovi / melini

## Ivanec's watermills

# Mlin / melin Josipa Čakleca

Josip Čaklec's watermill

Mlin Josipa Čakleca zimi (Foto: E. Kušen, 1952. godine)  
Josip Čaklec's watermill in winter (Photo: E. Kušen, 1952)

Mlin Josipa Čakleca (Foto: oko 1954. godine)  
Josip Čaklec's watermill (Photo: around 1954)

Paplava na Bistrici (Foto: E. Kušen)  
Flooding on the Bistrica (Photo: E. Kušen)

Trakošćan Lepoglava      Varaždin      Ivanec      Trakošćan Lepoglava

**LEGENDA / LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Roze Sever / Josip and Roza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Frišćica / Stjepan Frišćić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Past's watermill „The Machine“
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Frišćica / Mate Frišćić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivice Suteja „Muckov mlin“ / Ilica Sutej's watermill „Mucko's watermill“
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levanićev mlin/melin / Levanić's watermill
- 13 Pavijanjolov mlin/melin „Zaga Melinski“ / Pavijanjol's watermill / „Zaga Melinski's Watermill“
- 14 Mlin/melin Daniela Posaica „Danekov mlin“ / Daniela Posar's watermill or „Danek's Watermill“
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojz i Minka Milk „Zagočev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milk's watermill or „Zagoč's Watermill“
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karažinca / Dragutin Karažinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivice Bukovca / Ilica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papirnica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or „Papirnica“ (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanka / Ivan Stanka's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica  
Zgano vino

Ivanec je izgrađen 1888. godine, a prestao je s radom 1953. godine. Prvobitno je bio u vlasništvu Stjepana Čakleca, a kasnije je brigu oko mlina i mlinarskih aktivnosti nastavio sin Josip Čaklec. Mlin je bio zidan od masivnog građevnog materijala, a za potrebe mlinarske proizvodnje pokretalo ga je jedno vodeno mlinsko kolo. Imao je svoju vlastitu konjsku zapregu kojom je često upravljala kao kočijaš, žena iz susjedstva, Roza Mesec. Brašno se transportiralo do obližnjih mjesta (Jureketinec, Greda, Cerje ...).

Zanimljivost proizvodnog procesa u mlinu vezana je uz postojanost zvona kod „Grot“ (gdje se sipalo žito za meljavu), nakon što se je „Grot“ ispraznio zvono je signaliziralo da je prazan i da treba nasipati žito. Ovaj priručni izum svjedoči o izuzetnoj domišljatosti vlasnika.

Potok Bistrica imao je u prošlosti golemi hidroenergetski potencijal u normalnim okolnostima, a posebno prilikom velikih kiša kada je postojala velika opasnost za život i imovinu. Tome zorno svjedoči članak objavljen u „Hrvatskim pravcima“ 1911. godine kada je našu županiju pogodilo veliko nevrijeme. Između ostalog zapisano je: „... Silno nevrijeme, koje je toga dana iznebuha zavludalo, prouzročilo je oko pola tri sata poslije padne užasan prolom oblaka. Bujica vode što se bila sllla južnim rebram Ivančice uzduž potoka Bistricе, nosila je sobom sve što je putem našla, adaptirajući šume, vinograde, polja, kućerke i kuće, ostavljajući iza sebe tek golu gorsku krs. Nesreća je tim užasnija, što mnogi sirmah seljak ostaje i bez onog komadića jadne zemlje, što mu ga pruža obično ovakav goraviti kraj. Silna voda doprla je čak i u Ivanec, poplavila neki dio kuća istoga, razvala odvodne potačne cjevi (cijebave) - oštetila u velikoj Tauszigovu pitavni i dva Pustova mlina. Prisutna je bila vještita borba mještana i mlinarske industrije s prirodnim nepogodama koje su uz razne namete otežavale životni prostor i gospodarstvo. „Hrvatsko jedinstvo“ 1945. godine piše o događaju iz kronike grada Varaždina: „... 1776. bih su mlinari oprezavajući novom doćom, tzv. „obalnim-cenzusom“. Za svaki kotač na mlin morah su plaćati 4 for. na godinu.“ Prema navedenim činjenicama jasno se može uočiti težina mlinarskog zanata. Na uspihkos svemu mlinari i njihove obitelji nisu nikada oskudijevali prehrambenim namirnicama što je u ono vrijeme bila velika prednost nad ostalim mještanima.

cloudburst. A torrent of water, which rushed down the southern slopes of Ivančica along the Bistrica Stream, swept away everything in its way — woods, vineyards, fields, huts and houses, leaving only the bare karst behind. What makes this terrible disaster even more horrific is the fact that many poor peasants were left even without that one small piece of land they had found in this typically mountain-studded area. The excess water reached even Ivanec, flooding some houses, wrecking drainage pipes (spouts) in the stream, and destroying also Tauszig's large sawmill and two watermills belonging to Past... Local people and watermill industry always fought against natural disasters, which, together with various taxes, caused problems in people's lives and economy. In 1945, „Hrvatsko jedinstvo“ (Eng. Croatian Unity) wrote about an event from the chronicles of the town of Varaždin: „... in 1776 millers had to pay new taxes, the so-called „shore census“. For every water wheel they owned, they had to pay 4 forints per year.“ These facts lead us to the conclusion that it was very difficult to work as a miller. However, millers and their children always had enough food, which was at that time a huge advantage when compared to other residents.

## 8. MLIN/MELIN JOSIPA ČAKLECA

Mlin je izgrađen 1888. godine, a prestao je s radom 1953. godine. Prvobitno je bio u vlasništvu Stjepana Čakleca, a kasnije je brigu oko mlina i mlinarskih aktivnosti nastavio sin Josip Čaklec. Mlin je bio zidan od masivnog građevnog materijala, a za potrebe mlinarske proizvodnje pokretalo ga je jedno vodeno mlinsko kolo. Imao je svoju vlastitu konjsku zapregu kojom je često upravljala kao kočijaš, žena iz susjedstva, Roza Mesec. Brašno se transportiralo do obližnjih mjesta (Jureketinec, Greda, Cerje ...).

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Mlin Josipa Čakleca zimi (Foto: E. Kušen, 1952. godine)  
Josip Čaklec's watermill in winter (Photo: E. Kušen, 1952)

Potok Bistrica imao je u prošlosti golemi hidroenergetski potencijal u normalnim okolnostima, a posebno prilikom velikih kiša kada je postojala velika opasnost za život i imovinu. Tome zorno svjedoči članak objavljen u „**Hrvatskim pravicama**“ 1911. godine kada je našu županiju pogodilo veliko nevrijeme. Između ostalog zapisano je: ...*Silno nevrijeme, koje je toga dana iznebuha zavladao, prouzročilo je oko pol tri sata poslije podne užasan prolom oblaka. Bujica vode što se bila slila južnim rebrom Ivančice uzduž potoka Bistrice, nosila je sobom sve što je putem našla, odplav-ljajući šume, vinograde, polja, kućerke i kuće, ostavljajući iza sebe tek голу gorsku krš. Nesreća je tim užasnija, što mnogmnogi siromah seljak ostaje i bez onog komadića jadne zemlje, što mu ga pruža obično ovakav gorovit kraj. Silna voda doprla je čak i u Ivanec, poplavila neki dio kuća istoga, razorila odvodne potočne cjevi (žljebove) — ošte-tila u velike Tauszigovu pilanu i dva Pustova mlina...*

Prisutna je bila vječita borba mještana i mlinarske industrije s prirodnim nepogodama koje su uz razne namete otežavale životni prostor i gospodarstvo. „**Hrvatsko jedinstvo**“ 1945. godine piše o događaju iz kronike grada Varaždina: ... *1776. bih su mlinari oporezovani novom daćom, t.zv. "obalnim cenzusom". Za svaki kotač na mlin morah su plaćati 4 for. na godinu.*

Prema navedenim činjenicama jasno se može uočiti težina mlinarskog zanata. No usprkos svemu mlinari i njihove obitelji nisu nikada oskudijevali prehrambenim namirnicama što je u ono vrijeme bila velika prednost nad ostalim mještanima.

## 8. JOSIP ČAKLEC'S WATERMILL

The watermill was built in 1888 and it stopped working in 1953. Stjepan Čaklec was its first owner, and later, his son Josip Čaklec, looked after the watermill and continued performing milling activities. The watermill was built using massive construction materials and only one water wheel was used to power it for the needs of the milling activities. It had its own horse-drawn vehicle that was often operated by a female driver, a woman from the neighbourhood, Rosa Mesec, who transported flour to nearby places (Jurketinec, Greda, Cerje, etc.).

A peculiarity concerning the production process is connected with the existence of a bell near the *Grot* (Eng. a hopper, into which grains were poured). When the *Grot* got empty, the bell gave a signal to pour some more wheat into it again. This was a useful innovation, which indicated the ingenuity of the owner.



*Mlin Josipa Čakleca (Foto: oko 1954. godine)  
Josip Čaklec's watermill (Photo: around 1954)*

*which rushed down the southern slopes of Ivančica along the Bistrica Stream, swept away everything in its way – woods, vineyards, fields, huts and houses, leaving only the bare karst behind. What makes this terrible disaster even more horrific is the fact that many poor peasants were left even without that one small piece of land they had found in this typically mountain-studded area. The excess water reached even Ivanec, flooding some houses, wrecking drainage pipes (spouts) in the stream, and destroying also Tauszig's large sawmill and two watermills belonging to Pust...*

Local people and watermill industry always fought against natural disasters, which, together with various taxes, caused problems in people's lives and economy. In 1945, „**Hrvatsko jedinstvo**“ (Eng. Croatian Unity) wrote about an event from the chronicles of the town of Varaždin: „... in 1776 millers had to pay new tolls, the so-called “shore census”. For every water wheel they owned, they had to pay 4 forints per year.” These facts lead us to the conclusion that it was very difficult to work as a miller. However, millers and their children always had enough food, which was at that time a huge advantage when compared to other residents.

In the past, the Bistrica Stream presented great potential of waterpower and hydro-energy, especially in the periods of great rainfall, during which people's lives and properties were endangered. A true witness of that fact is an article published in the „**Hrvatske pravice**“ (Eng. Croatian Equities) in 1911 when extremely bad weather struck our county. Among other things, it wrote, „... *Immensely bad weather, which suddenly occurred that day at 3 p.m., caused a terrible cloudburst. A torrent of water,*

## Ivanec's mlinovi / melini watermills

## Mlin/melin Mate Friščića Mate Friščić's watermill

Mlin Mate Friščića 1973. godine  
Mate Friščić's watermill in 1973

Mlin Mate Friščića, u objektu stacionirana kuglana, trgovina i ugostiteljski objekt  
(fotografski snimkom 20. stoljeća)  
Mate Friščić's watermill, housing of bowling alley, store, and inn  
(taken at the beginning of 20th century)

Mlin Mate Friščića – proces dobivanja koščičnog ulja  
Mate Friščić's watermill - pumping seed oil production process

Stara obratna oznaka za mlinarstvo - mlinove  
Old craftswoman mark  
stationary for milling - watermills

LEGENDA/LEGEND:

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Roze Sever / Josip and Roza Sever's watermill
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- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Past's watermill „The Machine“
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josp Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Friščića / Mate Friščić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivice Suteja „Muckov mlin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill „Mucka's watermill“
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanič's watermill
- 13 Pavlinjakov mlin/melin „Zaga Melinski“ / Pavlinjak's watermill / „Zaga Melinski's Watermill“
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Poparca „Danešev mlin“ / Danijel Poparc's watermill or „Daneš's Watermill“
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojaja Minka Milk „Zagajev mlin“ / Alojaj and Minka Milk's watermill or „Zagajev's Watermill“
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karabince / Dragutin Karabince's watermill
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Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
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Zgano vino  
Merzljak  
Sv. Duh  
Škola/School

Materijali i informacije dobiveni od Krešimira Friščića

Materijali i informacije dobiveni od Krešimira Friščića

Mate Friščić, who was born in 1897, owned the watermill. He passed the milling master's exam in Zagreb in 1934. Mate became its owner after he had bought the property and watermill from his brother Roka Friščić in 1928. After Mate Friščić had died, the watermill was run by his son Stjepan and daughter-in-law Ana, who were helped out by the grandchildren. Today a grandson, Krešimir Friščić, runs the watermill. Around 1947, the watermill was reconstructed. Instead of the water wheel, a large pool was built and onto its bed a Francis turbine power plant was installed. The parts for the turbine power plant were bought in 1930 from the British Engineer's Workshop in Ludbreg. After this power supply system had been reconstructed in Ivanec, the water level in the Bistrica stream dropped significantly, so that an electromotor, which enables the functioning of the watermill even today, needed to be installed to power the watermill. The current transfer ratio enabled the same speed of the mill stone rotation as it used to be before when the watermill was powered by water, which was important in order to maintain the same flour quality. Technical minutes and findings of the District Head from 1929, which were approved in Ivanec on 18th March 1930, specify in detail how the watermill, its water resources as well as hydro construction devices were to be used and they also contain an attached sketch. The watermill provided the services of grinding wheat, but during the winter months it was used to process walnuts, oak nuts or pumpkin seeds for the production of pumpkin seed oil. The owner had his own horse-drawn cart, which was used by his son Stjepan to collect wheat around villages and inhabited places (Stožnjevec, Greda, Jurketinec, Vidovec, Cerje, etc.). In the watermill there was a room („Melinska soba“) which was 8x6m large and

obitavale takozvane „Partije“ ljudi koji su dovozili robu za preradu. Oni su vrijeme kratili pjesmom, kartanjem i raznim igrama, između ostaloga igrali su igru „Rihter“. Nezaobilazna je bila i eno-gastro ponuda autohtonih proizvoda (kobasice, špek, sunka, vino...). U večernjim satima okupljali se i domicilno stari stanovnici posebno mladići djevojke. Ovak mlin svakako zaslužuje posebnu pozornost iz razloga što je uz mlin bila stacionirana prva ležeca kuglana u Ivanču, ugostiteljski objekt pod nazivom „Gostiana „Planinaru“, kuglana“ i trgovina mješovitom robom. Kuglana je funkcionirala tako što se na kraju staze nalazila drvena kućica u kojoj je bila osoba koja je imala zadatak slaganja čunjeva (keglja) i vraćanja kugle na početak staze po ukosnom betonskom kanalu. Ostaci kuglane vidljivi su još i danas. Izraziti pokazatelj jednog minuloga vremena je fotodokumentacija s početka 20. stoljeća. Prema spoznajama i izvornim, ne ovom lokalitetu odvijao se bogat društveni život gornjeg dijela Ivanča. Mlin je bio kvalitetna spona u sinergiji gospodarskih i sveopćih društvenih aktivnosti našega mjesta. Mlinarski objekt postoji i danas s arhitektonskim mehaničkim tragovima - ostacima mlinarskih aktivnosti na potoku Bistrici. Tendencija i želja današnjih nasljednika je mlin revitalizirati i valorizirati u smislu kvalitetne kulture, gospodarske turističke ponude grada Ivanča.

## 9. MLIN/MELIN MATE FRIŠČIĆA

Mlin je bio u vlasništvu Mate Friščića, rođenog 1897. godine, s položenim majstorskim ispitom mlinarske struke 1934. godine u Zagrebu. Pravo vlasništva stekao je kupnjom posjeda i mlina od brata Roka Friščića 1928. godine. Nakon Matine smrti, mlin su vodili sin Stjepan i snaha Ana uz pomoć unuka. Danas mlinom upravlja unuk Krešimir Friščić. Kasnije, oko 1947. godine, mlin je preuređen pa je umjesto mlinskog kotača izgrađen veliki bazen na čije dno je ugrađena „Francisova“ vodena turbina. Dijelovi za turbinski pogon kupovani su u Ludbregu u Strojno-mehaničkoj radioni Petar Križaj.

Nakon rekonstrukcije vodovodne mreže Ivanca, znatno je smanjena količina vode u potoku Bistrici, pa je za pogon mlina ugrađen elektromotor, koji još i danas omogućuje rad mlina. Prijenosnim omjerom ostvarena je ista brzina vrtnje mlinskog kamena kakva je bila i za vrijeme kada je mlin pogonila voda kako bi i dalje ostala ista kvaliteta brašna.

Tehnički nalaz - zapisnik iz 1929. godine **Sreskog načelstva**, koji je odobren u Ivanču 18.03.1930. godine, točno utvrđuje način korištenja mlina, vodnih resursa, kao i vodograđevinskih naprava uz što je priložena skica. Mlin je obavljao uslugu mljevenja žita, a u zimskim mjesecima preradu oraha, hrastova žira i koštica bundeva za izradu crnog ulja (koščičnog ulja). Vlasnik je imao svoju konjsku zapregu kojom je upravljao sin Stjepan i obavljao prikupljanje žita po mjestima i naseljima (Stožnjevec, Greda, Jurketinec, Vidovec, Cerje...).

U sklopu mlina postojala je „Melinska soba“ dimenzije 8 x 6 metara gdje su obita-



Mlin Mate Friščića, u objektu stacionirana kuglana, trgovina i ugostiteljski objekt (Snimano početkom 20. stoljeća)

Mate Friščić's watermill housing a bowling alley, a store, and an inn (taken at beginning of 20th century)



Majstorska svjedodžba za mlinara iz 1934. godine, Mate Friščić  
Master's certificate for millers from 1934, Mate Friščić

vale takozvane „Partije“ ljudi koji su dovozili robu za preradu. Oni su vrijeme kratili pjesmom, kartanjem i raznim igrama, između ostaloga igrali su igru „Rihter“. Nezaobilazna je bila i enogastroponuda autohtonih proizvoda (kobasice, špek, šunka, vino...). U večernjim satima okupljalo se i domicilno stanovništvo, posebno mladići i djevojke.

Ovaj mlin svakako zaslužuje posebnu pozornost iz razloga što je uz mlin bila stacionirana prva ležeća kuglana u Ivancu, ugostiteljski objekt pod nazivom „Gostiona „Planinaru“, kuglana“ i trgovina mješovitom robom. Kuglana je funkcionirala tako što se na kraju staze nalazila drvena kućica u kojoj je bila osoba koja je imala zadatak slaganja čunjeva (*kegla*) i vraćanja kugle na početak staze po ukošenom betonskom kanalu. Ostaci kuglane vidljivi su još i danas. Egzaktni pokazatelj jednog minolog vremena je fotodokumentacija s početka 20. stoljeća. Prema spoznajama i izvorima, na ovom lokalitetu odvijao se bogat društveni život gornjeg dijela Ivanca. Mlin je bio kvalitetna spona u sinergiji gospodarskih i sveopćih društvenih aktivnosti našega mjesta.

Mlinarski objekt postoji i danas s arhitektonskim mehaničkim tragovima - ostacima mlinarskih aktivnosti na potoku Bistrici. Tendencija i želja današnjih nasljednika je mlin revitalizirati i valorizirati u smislu kvalitetne kulturne, gospodarske i turističke ponude grada Ivanca.

Materijali i informacije dobiveni od Krešimira Friščića

## 9. MATE FRIŠČIĆ'S WATERMILL

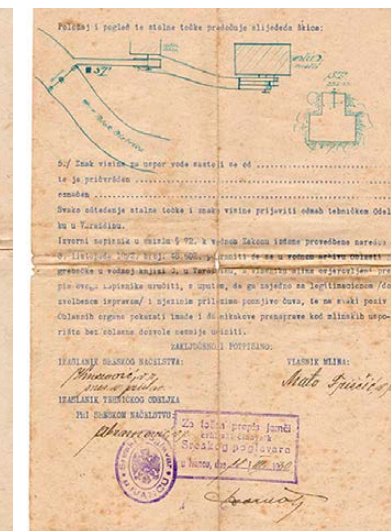
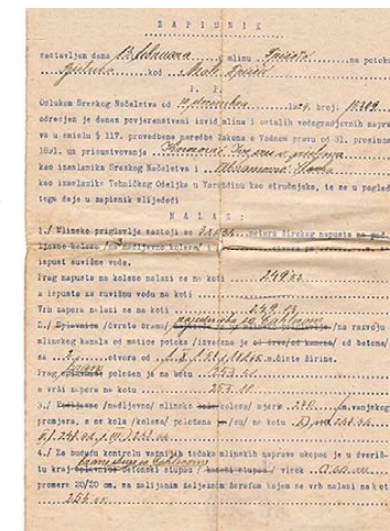
Mate Friščić, who was born in 1897, owned the watermill. He passed the milling master's exam in Zagreb in 1934. Mate became its owner after he bought the property and watermill from his brother Roko Friščić in 1928. After Mate Friščić had died, the watermill was run by his son Stjepan and daughter-in-law Ana, who were helped out by the grandchildren. Today a grandson, Krešimir Friščić, runs the watermill. Around 1947 the watermill was reconstructed - instead of the water wheel, a large pool was built and onto its bed a "Francis" water turbine was installed. The parts for the turbine power plant were bought in the Petar Križaj Mechanical Engineering Workshop in Ludbreg.

After the water supply system had been reconstructed in Ivanec, the water level in the Bistrica Stream dropped significantly, so that an electromotor, which enables the functioning of the watermill even today, needed to be installed to power the watermill. The current transfer ratio enabled the same speed of the mill stone rotation as it used to be before when the watermill was powered by water, which was important in order to maintain the same flour quality.

Technical minutes and findings of the District Head from 1929, which were approved in Ivanec on 18 March 1930, specify in detail how the watermill, its water resources, as well as hydro construction devices were to be used and they also contain an attached sketch. The watermill provided the services of grinding wheat, but during the winter months it was used to process walnuts, oak nuts, or pumpkin seeds for the production of pumpkin seed oil. The owner had his own horse-drawn cart, which was used by his son Stjepan to collect wheat around villages and inhabited places (Stažnjevec, Greda, Jurketinec, Vidovec, Cerje, etc.).

In the watermill there was a room (*Melinska soba*) which was 8x6 m large and where the so-called *Partije* (gatherings) of people, who brought goods to be processed, used to take place. To make time pass faster while waiting, they sang, played cards or a game called *Rihter*. Autochthonous wine and food products (sausages, bacon, ham, vine, etc.) were always offered to guests. In the evenings, local residents, especially young men and women, would gather there.

This watermill definitely deserves special attention because the first bowling alley in Ivanec was located there as well as a catering establishment called "*Gostiona „Planinaru“ kuglana*" (Mountain Climber's Inn and Bowling Alley), which also housed a grocery store. The bowling alley had a small house at the end of the lane for a person whose task was to prepare pins and return bowling balls to the beginning of the lane along an angled concrete channel. We can see the remains of the bowling alley even today. The exact



Stari dokument iz 1930. godine, Zapisnik sa skicom, utvrđivanje – nalaz postojećeg stanja  
An old document from 1930, Minutes with a sketch, confirmation – findings of the current state

image of the past times can be seen in a photo-documentation from the beginning of the 20th century. According to findings and sources, rich social life of the upper part of Ivanec took place at that location. The watermill represented a quality connection in the synergy of economic and general social activities of our region.

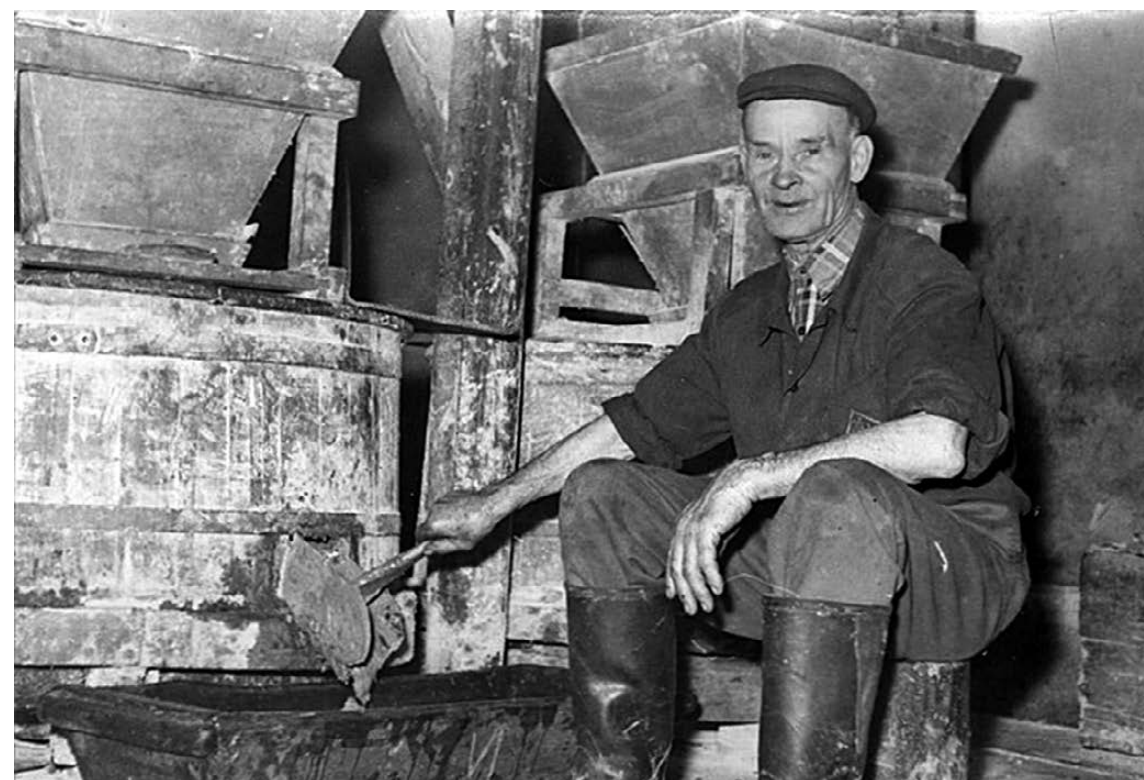
The watermill house exists even today along with its architectural and mechanical traces – the remains of milling activities on the Bistrice Stream. Today's owners aspire and wish to revitalise and valorise the watermill in order to provide a high-quality cultural, economic, and touristic offer of the town of Ivanec.

*Materials and information provided by Krešimir Friščić.*



*Mlin Mate Friščića – proces dobivanja koščičnog ulja  
Mate Friščić's watermill – production process of pumpkin seed oil*

*Mlin Mate Friščića – proces  
dobivanja koščičnog ulja  
Mate Friščić's watermill -  
production process of  
pumpkin seed oil*



*Vlasnik Mate Friščić u mlinu  
– proces dobivanja ulja  
Owner Mate Friščić in his  
watermill – oil production  
process*

*Mlin/melin*  
*Ivice Šuteja „Muckov melin“*  
*Ivica Šutej's watermill "Mucko's watermill"*

*Ivanečki mlinovi/melini*  *Ivanec's watermills*



Mlin Ivica Šuteja (Muckov melin) 1973. godine  
Ivica Šutej's watermill (Mucko's watermill) in 1973



Fenjer - metalna svjetiljka na petrolu / Fenjer - a metal kerosene lantern



Trakošćan Lepoglava

IVANEC

Ivanečka jezera / Ivanec lakes

Varaždin

LEGENDA/LEGEND:

- Mlin/melin Josipa i Raze Sever / Josip and Raza Sever's watermill
- Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- Mlin/melin Stjepana Friščića / Stjepan Friščić's watermill
- Popuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Popuk-Friščić's watermill
- Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Pust's watermill „The Machine“
- Kukujević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukujević-Rajter's watermill
- Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- Mlin/melin Mate Friščića / Mate Friščić's watermill
- Mlin/melin Ivica Šuteja / Ivica Šutej's watermill „Mucko's watermill“
- Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala / Antun Gotal's watermill
- Levančević mlin/melin / Levančević's watermill
- Pavlinškovi mlin/melin „Žige Matinkog“ / Pavlinškovi's watermill / „Žige Matinko's Watermill“
- Mlin/melin Danijela Pasařca / Danijel Pasařec's watermill or „Danje's Watermill“
- Mlin/melin Alojza i Minko Milk „Zagačev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milk's watermill or „Zagač's Watermill“
- Mlin/melin Dragutina Karadžina / Dragutin Karadžinec's watermill
- Mlin/melin Ivica Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papirnica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or „Papirnica“ (Eng. Stationer's)
- Mlin/melin Ivana Stankića / Ivan Stankić's watermill
- Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board
- Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries
- Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

Vrha „Mlinovčanka“ / A scale called „Mlinovčanka“ (Eng. linear scale)

(Isječak iz opere „Ero s onoga svijeta“)  
„...Brlje voda, žrvnji rokću,  
kašike ko klopci klopću,  
pod kamenom zrnje škripi,  
sitno brašno sitno sipi.  
Nek se žuri ko mljet ima  
Sve će samljet - mlinar Simal!  
Poput živog ljudskog srca  
mlin se žuri, dršće, kuca.  
Kad se smiri mlin na vodi  
niko k njemu ne dohodi.  
Kad se srce zaustavi  
život gine - smrt se javi...“

Mnogo je razloga i ne začuđuju nas mnoge brojne ivanečke legende koje povezuju vodu, mlin i mistična narodna vjerovanja. Među vlasnicima ivanečkih mlinova bilo je vlastelina, glazbenika, industrijalaca, intelektualaca i školovanih mlina. Na neki način možemo pričati o društvenoj nadogradnji mikroekonomije jedne sredine kroz određeno vremensko razdoblje.

„... The water is babbling, the millstone is grunting,  
the spoons are rattling like clappers,  
under the stone grains are creaking,  
fine flour is drizzling finely.  
Better hurry if you must have your grains ground as  
everything will be ground by Simal the miller!  
Like a live human heart  
the watermill is rushing, shivering, thumping.  
When a mill on the water comes to a standstill,  
nobody enters it.  
When a heart stops beating,  
life extinguishes - death appears...“

There are many reasons why we are not surprised by the numerous Ivaneč legends referring to water, mills and mystical folk beliefs. Among the owners of the Ivanec watermills, we find landowners, musicians, industrialists, intellectuals, and professional millers. In a way, we can talk about a social upgrade of one region's microeconomics during a certain period of time.

Its first owner was Ivica Šutej, known for his musical and instrumental talent. The watermill stopped working in 1952.

Later, the house and land came into possession of the Mucko family, which is why people call it „Muckov melin“ (Mucko's watermill) even today. According to local stories, the family never performed milling activities. Oral traditions discover interesting facts about the private life and the previous owner's inclination towards musical art, which can be associated with Jakov Gotovca's comic opera „Ero the Joker“.

Rudolf Bičanić writes about the close connection between the devil and millers in people's imagination, which can be noticed in the famous Croatian folk opera „Ero the Joker“ by Jakov Gotovca, who gave the millers some special charm comparable to the cheerful personality of the owner of this watermill.

HRVATSKA  
Puna života

IVANEC

## 10. MLIN/MELIN IVICE ŠUTEJA „MUCKOV MELIN“

Prvobitni vlasnik je bio Ivica Šutej, poznat po glazbenoj instrumentalnoj nadarenosti. Mlin je prestao sa svojim radom 1952. godine. Kasnije je objekt sa zemljištem u posjedu obitelji Mucko, pa se još u narodu naziva *Muckov melin*, iako po kazivanju, obitelj nije obavljala mlinarske aktivnosti.

Prema usmenim predajama, prisutna je zanimljiva sklonost bivšeg vlasnika glazbenoj umjetnosti kao i ostalim privatnim zanimljivim događajima što možemo povezati s komičnom operom Jakova Gotovca „Ero s onoga svijeta“.

Rudolf Bičanić piše da su u narodnoj mašti đavao i vodeničar u bliskom srodstvu, a to se vidjelo i kod glasovite, najsnažnije hrvatske narodne opere „Ero s onoga svijeta“ Jakova Gotovca koji je mlinarevoj pjesmi dao posebnu draž što možemo usporediti s veselom osobnosti vlasnika ovog mlina.

(Isječak iz opere „Ero s onoga svijeta“)

„...Brlje voda, žrvnji rokću,  
kašike ko klopci klopću,  
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Kad se smiri mlin na vodi  
niko k njemu ne dohodi.  
Kad se srce zaustavi  
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*Mlin Ivica Šuteja (Muckov melin) 1973. godine*  
*Ivica Šutej's watermill - (Mucko's watermill) in 1973*

Mnogo je razloga i ne začuđuju nas mnogobrojne ivanečke legende koje povezuju vodu, mlin i mistična narodna vjerovanja. Među vlasnicima ivanečkih mlinova bilo je vlastelina, glazbenika, industrijalaca, intelektualaca i školovanih mlinara. Na neki način možemo pričati o društvenoj nadogradnji mikroekonomije jedne sredine kroz određeno vremensko razdoblje.

## 10. IVICA ŠUTEJ'S WATERMILL – "MUCKO'S WATERMILL"

Its first owner was Ivica Šutej, known for his musical and instrumental talent. The watermill stopped working in 1952.

Later, the house and land came into possession of the Mucko family, which is why people call it *Muckov melin* (Eng. Mucko's watermill) even today. According to local stories, the family never performed milling activities.

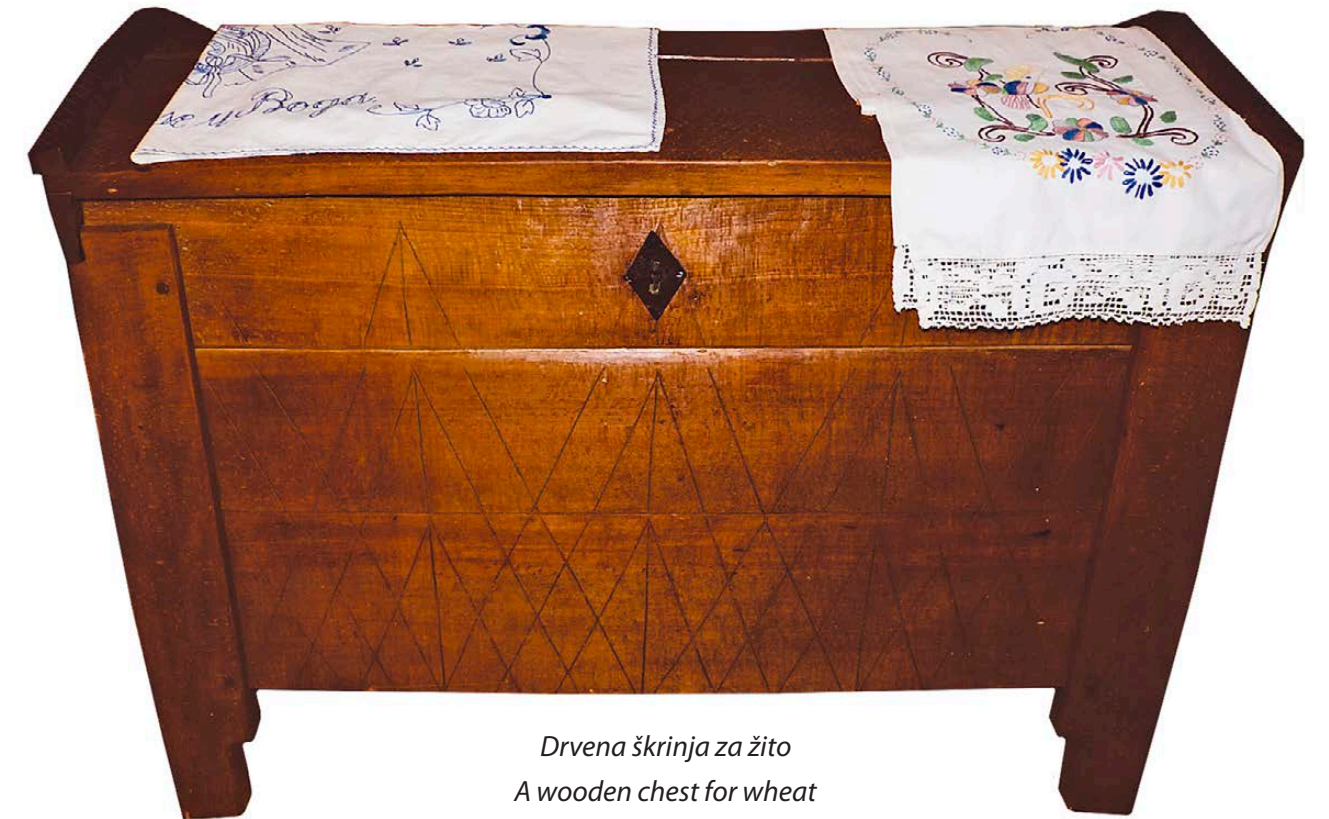
Oral traditions discover interesting facts about the private life and the previous owner's inclination towards musical art, which can be associated with Jakov Gotovac's comic opera "*Ero the Joker*".

Rudolf Bičanić writes about close connection between the devil and millers in people's imagination, which can be noticed in the famous Croatian folk opera "*Ero the Joker*" by Jakov Gotovac, who gave the miller's song a special charm comparable to the cheerful personality of the owner of this watermill.

"...The water is babbling, the millstone is grunting,  
the spoons are rattling like clappers,  
under the stone grains are creaking,  
fine flour is drizzling finely:

Better hurry if you must have your grains ground as  
everything will be ground by Sima the miller!

Like live human heart  
the watermill is rushing, shivering, thumping.



*Drvena škrinja za žito*  
A wooden chest for wheat

When a mill on the water comes to a standstill,  
nobody enters it.

When a heart stops beating,  
life extinguishes – death appears..."

There are many reasons why we are not surprised by the numerous Ivanec legends referring to water, mills, and mystic folk beliefs.

Among the owners of the Ivanec watermills, we find landowners, musicians, industrialists, intellectuals, and professional millers. In a way, we can talk about a social upgrade of one region's microeconomics during a certain period of time.

*Ivanečki mlinovi / melini*  *Ivanec's watermills*

*Mlin / melin*  
*Antuna Gotala „Goloverski melin“*  
*Antun Gotala's watermill*



*Mlin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski melin“ (Foto: Ivanečki kalendar 1977. godine)*  
*Antun Gotala's watermill, also called „Goloverski melin“ (Photo: Ivanec Calendar, 1977)*



*Divna stropa za brušenje bra*  
*A wooden vise for flourstone bars*



*Fenjer - drvena svjetiljka za svjetlo*  
*„Fenjer“ - a wooden candle lantern*



Trakošćan Lepoglava

Varaždin

IVANEC

Ivanečka jezera  
Ivanec lakes

**LEGENDA / LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Raze Sever / Josip and Raza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Friščića / Stjepan Friščić's watermill
- 4 Pufuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pufuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Pust's watermill „The Machine“
- 7 Kukujevič-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukujevič-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Friščića / Mate Friščić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Šuteja „Mučkov mlin“ / Ivica Šutej's watermill „Mucko's watermill“
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski melin“ / Antun Gotala's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanič's watermill
- 13 Povinski mlin/melin „Žige Meirikog“ / Povinski's watermill / „Žige Meirikog's Watermill“
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Pasarića „Danjevo mlin“ / Danjel Pasarić's watermill or „Danjevo Watermill“
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojza i Minka Milić „Zagačev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milić's watermill or „Zagač's Watermill“
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karačince / Dragutin Karačinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivica Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papirnica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or „Papirnica“ (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanjka / Ivan Stanjka's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

— Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries

— Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivanjici / Main traffic route towards Ivanjica

*Povijesni detalj*  
*Nije poznato tko je osmislio sustav kanala kojima se usmjeravala voda iz Bistrice i ponovno vraćala u korito, bez tog ranog tehnološkog izuma funkcioniranje ivanečkih mlinova bilo bi nezamislivo.*  
*Poduzetnik Guido Pongratz radio je na regulaciji Save od Zagreba do Zaprešića od 1853. do 1856. godine, a sudjelovao je i u gradnji kaznionice u Lepoglavi 1855. godine i izvodio regulaciju rijeke Drave kod Varaždina. (Možda je bio prisutan i na ivanečkom području?)*

*you can still notice the flow of a stream thanks to the presence of willows, alders and other flora. Some of these natural features enable us to notice or detect the existence of a watermill from distance. It has always been important to make sure the watermills are accessible to users, which is why the roads leading to the watermills have been maintained regularly.*

*A historical detail*  
*It is not known who designed the channel system that was used to direct the water from the Bistrica and take it back to the waterbed. Without this early technological invention, the Ivanec watermills would not be able to work.*  
*Businessman Guido Pongratz was working on the regulation of the Sava from Zagreb to Zaprešić from 1853 to 1856 participating also in the construction of the Lepoglava penitentiary in 1855. He performed regulation of the River Drava in Varaždin as well. (Could it be that he was also working in the region of Ivanec?)*

 Mlin je bio u vlasništvu Antuna Gotala. Tu je bila i pilana pokretana naljevnim vodenim kolum. Vlasnik je imao svoj vlastiti prijevoz za mlinje. Pučki naziv *Goloverski melin* povezan je s vlasnicima koji su prvobitno obitavali na predjelu zvan *Goli vrh*, zaselak u blizini naselja Vitešinca. Na mlin je voda kanalizirana koritom koje se protezalo od Šutejeva mlina. Još i danas su u koritu Bistrice prisutni i vidljivi arhitektonski ostaci mlina. Mlin je prestao s radom 1952. godine, a sama pilana nešto ranije. Posebnost mlina bila je i kompleksnost proizvodnog procesa s obzirom na prisutnost mlina i pilane. Samo za potrebe mlinarske proizvodnje trebalo je beskiditi kolo sa žrvnjem, tako da je kod ovakvih mlinova - pilana bio potreban dodatni napor i znanje, naravno uz poznavanje i zadovoljavanje svih tehničkih uvjeta. Prisutnost kanala kojima se dovodila voda kao i odvodnja u potpunosti je nestala iz današnje vizure. Ponekad se na pojedinim lokacijama i danas može izdaleka uočiti tok nekog potoka uz prisutnost vrbe, johe i ostale flore. Na temelju prirodnih obilježja iz daljine se mogla pretpostaviti ili detektirati postojanost mlina. Uvijek se težilo da mlin bude dostupan korisnicima, pa su se do mlinova redovito održavali putovi.

 Antun Gotal was the owner of the watermill. Once there was also a sawmill with an overshoot water wheel. The owner had his own transport for milled flour. Its folk name *Goloverski melin* refers to the owners who first lived in a small village next to Vitešnica called *Goli vrh*. Water was channelled towards the watermill by using the waterbed that stretched from Šutej's watermill. Even today, there are visible architectural remains of the watermill in Bistrica's waterbed. The sawmill closed first, and soon after that the watermill stopped working in 1952. The complexity of the production process incorporating a watermill and a sawmill belonged to its special features. It was necessary to synchronise the wheel with the grindstone for the milling needs, so that additional effort and knowledge were needed to operate such a watermill and sawmill, as it was also important to know how to fulfil all the technical requirements. The channels, which were used to direct water to and from the watermills, disappeared completely from the present picture. Sometimes, at some sites, even from far away

## 11. MLIN/MELIN ANTUNA GOTALA „GOLOVERSKI MELIN“

Mlin je bio u vlasništvu Antuna Gotala. Tu je bila i pilana pokretana naljevnim kolum. Vlasnik je imao svoj vlastiti prijevoz za mlinje. Pučki naziv *Goloverski melin* povezan je s vlasnicima koji su prvobitno obitavali na predjelu zvan *Goli vrh*, zaselak u blizini naselja Vitešinca. Na mlin je voda kanalizirana koritom koje se protezalo od Šutejeva mlina. Još i danas su u koritu Bistrice prisutni i vidljivi arhitektonski ostaci mlina. Mlin je prestao s radom 1952. godine, a sama pilana nešto ranije. Posebnost mlina bila je i kompleksnost proizvodnog procesa s obzirom na prisutnost mlina i pilane. Samo za potrebe mlinarske proizvodnje trebalo je uskladiti kolo sa žrvnjem, tako da je kod ovakvih mlinova - pilana bio potreban dodatni napor i znanje, naravno uz poznavanje i zadovoljavanje svih tehničkih uvjeta.



*Mlin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski melin“*  
*(Foto: Ivanečki kalendar 1977. godine)*

*Antun Gotala's watermill, also called „Goloverski melin“*  
*(Photo: Ivanec Calendar, 1977)*

Prisutnost kanala kojima se dovodila voda kao i odvodila u potpunosti je nestala iz današnje vizure. Ponekad se na pojedinim lokacijama i danas može izdaleka uočiti tok nekog potoka uz prisutnost vrbe, johe i ostale flore. Na temelju prirodnih obilježja iz daljine se mogla pretpostaviti ili detektirati postojanost mlina. Uvijek se težilo da mlin bude dostupan korisnicima, pa su se do mlinova redovito održavali putovi.

### *Povijesni detalj*

*Nije poznato tko je osmislio sustav kanala kojima se usmjeravala voda iz Bistrice i ponovno vraćala u korito, bez tog ranog tehnološkog izuma funkcioniranje ivanečkih mlinova bilo bi nezamislivo.*

*Poduzetnik Guido Pongratz radio je na regulaciji Save od Zagreba do Zaprešića od 1853. do 1856. godine, a sudjelovao je i u gradnji kaznionice u Lepoglavi 1855. godine i izvodio regulaciju rijeke Drave kod Varaždina. (Možda je bio prisutan i na ivanečkom području?)*

## 11. ANTUN GOTAL'S WATERMILL

The watermill was owned by Antun Gotal. There was also a sawmill with an overshot wheel. The owner had his own transport for milled flour. Its folk-name *Goloverski melin* is associated with the owners who first lived in a place near the village of Vitešnica called *Goli vrh*. Water was channelled towards the watermill using the waterbed stretching from Šutej's watermill. Even today, there are visible architectonic remains of the mill in Bistrica's waterbed. The watermill stopped working in 1952, a little bit later than the sawmill. The complexity of the production process incorporating a watermill and a sawmill belongs to the watermill's special features. It was necessary to synchronise the wheel with the grindstone for the needs of milling production so that additional effort and knowledge were needed to operate such a watermill and sawmill as it was additionally important to know how to fulfil all the technical requirements.

The channels, which were used to direct water to and from the watermills, disappeared completely from the present picture. Sometimes, at some sites, from far away you can still notice the flow of a stream along with willows, alders, and other flora. Some of these natural features enable us to assume or detect the existence of a watermill from distance. It has always been important to make sure watermills are approachable for users, which is why the roads leading to the watermills have regularly been maintained.



*Drvena stega za brušenje pila*  
A wooden vice for sharpening saws

### *A historical detail*

*It is not known who designed the channel system used to direct the water from the Bistrica and return it back to the waterbed. Without this early technological invention, the functioning of the Ivanec watermills would not be possible.*

*Businessman Guido Pongratz was working on the regulation of the Sava from Zagreb to Zaprešić from 1853 to 1856, and he also participated in the construction of the Lepoglava penitentiary in 1855. He performed regulation of the River Drava in Varaždin as well. (Is it possible he was also present in the region of Ivanec?)*



*Lokacija mlina danas, vidljivi tragovi postojanosti mlina*  
(Foto: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)

*Today's location of the watermill, visible traces of watermill's steadfastness*  
(Photo: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)



*Lopatica - velika za brašno s dugom drškom*  
A large flour scoop with a long handle

## Ivančki mlinovi / melini



## Ivanec's watermills

## Levanićev mlin / melin

### Levanić's watermill



Mlin Antuna Levanića 1972. godine  
Antun Levanić's watermill in 1972



Sip za fino praženje brašna  
A sifter used to sieve flour



Mlin Antuna Levanića - prešnja teletica za ulje 1943. godine  
Antun Levanić's watermill - processing of pumpkin seeds for oil in 1943



Mlin Antuna Levanića 1974. godine  
Antun Levanić's watermill in 1974



Drevena lopatica za brašno  
A wooden flour scoop



IVANEC  
Ivančica jezera  
Ivanec lakes

**LEGENDA / LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Raze Sever / Josip and Raza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Frišića / Stjepan Frišić's watermill
- 4 Pufuk-Frišićev mlin/melin / Pufuk-Frišić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Pust's watermill „The Machine“
- 7 Kukujevič-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukujevič-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Frišića / Mate Frišić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Suteja „Mučkov mlin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill „Mučka's watermill“
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levanićev mlin/melin / Levanić's watermill
- 13 Prvišinski mlin/melin „Žige Meiriškog“ / Pavlinškog's watermill / „Žige Meiriškog's Watermill“
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Pasarića „Danijelov mlin“ / Danijel Pasarić's watermill or „Danijel's Watermill“
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojzija i Minka Mikić „Žagačev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Mikić's watermill or „Žagač's Watermill“
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karančica / Dragutin Karančinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivica Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papirica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or „Papirica“ (Eng. Stabonec's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stankića / Ivan Stankić's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivanici / Main traffic route towards Ivanica

**Information given by Vesna Struklec, Antun Levanić's daughter.**

Mlin se spominje i ucrtan je u prvom carskom mjeranju 1892. godine, a sagradio ga je Pust, veleposjednik koji je imao više mlinova. Godine, 1909. mlin je kupio mlinar Kušen i dao ga je u miraz svojoj kćeri Mariji i zetu Čirilju Levaniću. Nakon smrti Čirila 1951. godine, mlin je preuzeo sin Antun koji je nastavio obavljati mlinarski obrt sa svojom djecom. Antun je u svojoj mladosti položio mlinarski ispit i bio je kvalificirani mlinar. Obitelj je imala i svoju kolsku zapregu za koju je bio zadužen kočijaš koji bi svako jutro odlazio po žito. Svi mlinari imali su svoja područja na kojima su sakupljali žito, a sljedećeg dana vraćali su samljeveno zito u domaćinstva. Svako domaćinstvo imalo je obilježenu platnenu vreću (žakelj).

Levanićev mlin sakupljao je žito u: Selniku, Biljevcu, Čalincu, Gredi... Osim mljevenja žita, u zimskim mjesecima, u mlinu se proizvodilo i bučino ulje. Mlinar je za plaću uzimao: ušur ili mjericu tako da u mlinarskoj obitelji nije nikada nedostajalo žita za brojnu djecu. Vlasnici Čiril i Marija imali su ukupno osmero djece. Nakon 1984. godine mlin prestaje raditi zbog nedostatka količine vode koja je sljedom urbanizacije preusmjerena na gradski vodovod za domaćinstva.

Kazivala i informacije prosljedila Vesna Struklec, kći Antuna Levanića.

It was mentioned and delineated in the first royal measurement 1892. The watermill was built by landlord Pust, who had a couple of watermills. In 1909, the watermill was bought by Kušen, a miller, who gave it as dowry to his daughter Marija and son-in-law Čiril Levanić. After Čiril's death in 1951, his son Antun took over the watermill and continued to perform milling activities with his children. He passed the milling master's exam while he was a student, which made him a qualified miller. The family had a horse-drawn cart, operated by a coachman who would go to collect wheat every morning. All the millers had their own area where they collected wheat, which they would then grind and deliver to the households the next day. Every household had its own marked canvas bag (žakelj). The owners of Levanić's watermill gathered wheat in Selnik, Biljevec, Čalinc, Greda, etc. The watermill also produced pumpkin seed oil during the winter months. Millers took a cup measure or multure as their payment, so that a miller's family always had enough flour to feed numerous children. The owners, Čiril and Maria, had eight kids altogether. After 1984, the watermill stopped working due to the lack of water because it had been directed towards the municipal household water supply system as a result of the urbanisation.

Information given by Vesna Struklec, Antun Levanić's daughter.

## 12. LEVANIĆEV MLIN/MELIN

Mlin se spominje i ucrtan je u prvom carskom mjeranju 1892. godine, a sagradio ga je Pust, veleposjednik koji je imao više mlinova. Godine, 1909. mlin je kupio mlinar Kušen i dao ga je u miraz svojoj kćeri Mariji i zetu Čirilju Levaniću. Nakon smrti Čirila 1951. godine, mlin je preuzeo sin Antun koji je nastavio obavljati mlinarski obrt sa svojom djecom. Antun je u svojoj mladosti položio mlinarski ispit i bio je kvalificirani mlinar. Obitelj je imala i svoju kolsku zapregu za koju je bio zadužen kočijaš koji bi svako jutro odlazio po žito. Svi mlinari imali su svoja područja na kojima su sakupljali žito, a sljedećeg dana vraćali su samljeveno zito u domaćinstva. Svako domaćinstvo imalo je obilježenu platnenu vreću (žakelj). Levanićev mlin sakupljao



Mlin Antuna Levanića 1974. godine  
Antun Levanić's watermill in 1974

je žito u Selniku, Biljevcu, Čalincu, Gredi i ostalim mjestima. Osim mljevenja žita, u zimskim mjesecima, u mlinu se proizvodilo i bučino ulje. Mlinar je za plaću uzimao ušur ili mjericu tako da u mlinarskoj obitelji nije nikada nedostajalo žita za brojnu djecu. Vlasnici Čiril i Marija imali su ukupno osmero djece. Nakon 1984. godine mlin prestaje raditi zbog nedostatka količine vode koja je slijedom urbanizacije preusmjerena na gradski vodovod za domaćinstva.

*Kazivala i informacije prosljedila Vesna Štruklec, kći Antuna Levanića.*



*Mlin Antuna Levanića – prerada koštica za ulje 1943. godine  
Antun Levanić's watermill – processing of pumpkin seeds for oil in 1943*

## 12. LEVANIĆ'S WATERMILL

It was mentioned and delineated in the first royal measuring in 1892. The watermill was built by landlord Pust, who had a couple of watermills. In 1909, the watermill was bought by Kušen, a miller, who gave it as dowry to his daughter Marija and son-in law Čiril Levanić. After Čiril's death in 1951, his son Antun took over the watermill and continued to perform milling activities with his children. He passed the milling master's exam while he was a student, which made him a qualified miller. The family had a horse-drawn cart, operated by a coachman who would go to collect wheat every morning. All the millers had their own area where they collected wheat, which they would then grind and deliver to the households the next day. Every

household had its own marked canvas bag (žakelj). The owners of Levanić's watermill gathered wheat in Selnik, Biljevac, Čalinec, Greda, etc. The watermill also produced pumpkin seed oil during the winter months. Millers took a cup measure or multure as their payment, so that a miller's family always had enough flour to feed numerous children. The owners, Čiril and Marija, had eight kids altogether. After 1984, the watermill stopped working due to the lack of water because it had been directed towards the municipal household water supply system as a result of the urbanisation.

*Information given by Vesna Štruklec, Antun Levanić's daughter.*



*Drvena lopatica za brašno  
A wooden flour scoop*



*Mlin Antuna Levanića 1943. godine  
Antun Levanić's watermill in 1943*



*Sito za fino prosijavanje brašna  
A sifter for sieving fine flour*

*Ivanečki mlinovi / melini*  *Ivanec's watermills*

*Pavlinjakov mlin / melin „Žige Melinskog“*  
*Pavlinjak's watermill*  
*„Žiga Melinski's Watermill“*



Mlin Izidora Pavlinjaka „Mlin Žige Melinskog“ (Foto: 1973. godine)  
 Izidor Pavlinjak's watermill „Mlin Žige Melinskog“ (Eng. Žiga Melinski's Watermill, 1973)



Perje - drvena sujetlika za svjetlo  
 „Perje“ is wooden candle lantern



Varaždin  
 Trakošćan  
 Lepoglava  
 IVANEC  
 Ivančica jezera  
 Ivanec lakes

Logotika - velika za brašna s dugom drškom  
 A large flour assagi with a long handle

**LEGENDA/LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Raze Sever / Josip and Raza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Friščića / Stjepan Friščić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Pust's watermill „The Machine“
- 7 Kukujević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukujević-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Friščića / Mate Friščić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivce Suteja „Mučkov mlin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill „Mucko's watermill“
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanič's watermill
- 13 Pavlinjakov mlin/melin „Žige Melinskog“ / Pavlinjak's watermill „Žiga Melinski's Watermill“
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Pasara „Danijelov mlin“ / Danjel Pasar's watermill or „Danjel's Watermill“
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojza i Minka Mikić „Žagačev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Mikić's watermill or „Žagač's Watermill“
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karašinca / Dragutin Karašinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivce Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papunica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or „Papunica“ (Eng. Staboner's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanka / Ivan Stanka's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

— Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
 — Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

Mlin je poznat i kao mlin Žige Melinskog, a posljednji vlasnik bio je Izidor Friščić Pavlinjak. Vlasnici su obavljali uslugu mljevenja žita i prijevoz konjskom kolskom zapregom do Jurketinca i okolnih mjesta. Mlin je radio od 1883. do 1985. godine. Bio je u najmu - posjedu Vinka Friščića Pavlinjaka koji ga je otkupio između 1919. i 1920. godine te je nad njim stekao pravo vlasništva. U razdoblju od 1913. do 1919.

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People used to call this watermill Žiga Melinski's watermill. However, its last owner was Izidor Friščić Pavlinjak. The owners provided services of grinding wheat and transported flour by a horse-drawn cart to Jurketinec and nearby places. The watermill operated from 1883 to 1985. It was leased to Vinko Friščić Pavlinjak, who bought it off between 1919 and 1920 and thus became the owner of the place. In the period from 1913-1919 his wife ran the watermill because he went to America. Throughout the years, the watermill was redesigned so that, even today, you can see the remains of the first watermill, which had been built with rocks from the west side, whereas the other sides were built using bricks in 1952. The watermill has kept these architectural features up to the present. Unfortunately, there is nothing left of the watermill's written documents or photo-documentation. Nowadays Josip Friščić Pavlinjak takes care of the place.  
 Information given by Josip Friščić Pavlinjak

### 13. PAVLINJAKOV MLIN/MELIN „ŽIGE MELINSKOG“

Mlin je poznat i kao mlin Žige Melinskog, a posljednji vlasnik bio je Izidor Friščić Pavlinjak.

Vlasnici su obavljali uslugu mljevenja žita i prijevoz konjskom kolskom zapregom do Jurketinca i okolnih mjesta. Mlin je radio od 1883. do 1985. godine. Bio je u najmu - posjedu Vinka Friščića Pavlinjaka koji ga je otkupio između 1919. i 1920. godine te je nad njim stekao pravo vlasništva. U razdoblju od 1913. do 1919.



Mlin Izidora Pavlinjaka 1973. godine  
 Izidor Pavlinjak's watermill in 1973

godine mlinom je upravljala njegova žena zbog odlaska vlasnika u Ameriku. Mlin je tijekom razdoblja preuređivan, i danas se vide tragovi prvobitnoga zdanja izgrađenog od kamena, a ostali dio od cigle dograđen je kasnije, 1952. godine. Mlin je do danas zadržao takve arhitektonske vizure.

Nažalost o mlinu nije ostalo ništa od pisanih podataka i fotodokumentacije.

Danas se o ovome zdanju brine Josip Friščić Pavlinjak.

*Kazivao Josip Friščić Pavlinjak*



*Mlinski kameni*  
*Millstones*

### 13. PAVLINJAK'S WATERMILL – "ŽIGA MELINSKI'S WATERMILL"

People used to call this watermill Žiga Melinski's watermill. However, its last owner was Izidor Friščić Pavlinjak. The owners provided services of grinding wheat and transported flour by a horse-drawn cart to Jurketinec and nearby places. The watermill operated from 1883 to 1985. It was leased to Vinko Friščić Pavlinjak, who bought it off between 1919 and 1920 and thus became the owner of the place. In the period from 1913-1919 his wife ran



*Objekt mlina danas (Foto: Boris Jagetić Daraboš, 2011. godine)*  
*The watermill building today (Photo: Boris Jagetić Daraboš, 2011)*



*Fenjer - drvena svjetiljka za svijeću*  
*Fenjer – a wooden candle lantern*

the watermill because he went to America. Throughout the years, the watermill was redesigned so that, even today, you can see the remains of the first watermill, which had been built with rocks from the west side, whereas the other sides were built using bricks in 1952. The watermill has kept these architectonic features up to the present.

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Nowadays Josip Friščić Pavlinjak takes care of the place.

*Information given by Josip Friščić Pavlinjak*

*Ivanec's mlinovi/melini*  *Ivanec's watermills*

*Mlin/melin Danijela Posarića "Danekov melin"*  
Danijel Posarić's watermill or Danek's watermill

*Drvna presa za preradu ulja u mlinu*  
A wooden press used for processing oil in a watermill

*Zubčani prijenosni mali, drveni*  
A small portable wooden cogwheel

*Veliki mlinički kamen za prerađivanje ulja*  
A large press millstone used for oil processing

*Maličica - klepač za obradu mliničkog kamena*  
A tool - "klepač" used for grindingstone dressing

Vlasnik i mlinar bio je Danijel Posarić. Mlin je imao svoju vlastitu konjsku kolnu zapregu, a u mlinu se obavljala usluga mljevenja žita i prerada bundevinih koštica u crno ulje (košično ulje). Uslugu prerade bundevinih koštica koristili su ljudi iz svih krajeva Varaždinske županije, a u narodu su ih nazivali *poljarima*. Proces dobivanja crnog ulja trajao je do tri dana. Za to vrijeme svi koji su tekali na red okupili su se u posebnoj prostoriji gdje su se družili. Okupljeni *poljari* često su zapjevali uz živa muziku, kartali se, te su pričali i preplitali razne dogodovštine iz svojih života. Još i danas u potkrovlju mlina postoji mala prostorija sa zidanim dimnjakom i prozorom okrenutim prema jugu gdje je obitavao vlasnik mlina. S obzirom na prisutan kompleksan proizvodni proces, ništa se nije prepustalo slučaju, vlasnik je uvijek bio spreman uskočiti i riješiti trenutnu situaciju.

Dokaz predanosti poslu bio je i taj da je vlasnik sam obradivao (*klepao*) velike žrvne kamene posebno izrađenom alatkom (*klepač*). Čelične alatke dao je izradivati kod kovača u neposrednoj blizini, u ulici R. Rajtera. (Nažalost ovo staro zdanje kovačnice je srušeno 2016.)

Proces obrade mliničkog kamena u narodu nazivao se klep. Bilo je poznato da prvo brašno nakon obrade, nije bilo dobre kvalitete i obično se upotrebljavalo za stočnu hranu.

Svjedočanstvo jednog minulog vremena je današnja postojanost velike drvene preše za namjenu prerade ulja kao i ostale vizure interijera mlina. Mlin je prestao raditi 1985. godine.

The proof of his commitment to work is the fact that he himself hammered, or dressed, the grindstone with a special tool called "klepač" (Eng. scythe hammer). He had his steel tools made by a blacksmith in the nearby R. Rajter Street. (Unfortunately, the old blacksmith's workshop was pulled down in 2016.)

The people called the process of dressing the grindstone "klep" (Eng. scythe). It was a well-known fact that the flour produced after the grindstone hammering was not of good quality and therefore it was used as stock-cattle feed.

The testimony of the previous period is the existence of large wooden presses for oil processing purposes including other objects in the interior of the watermill. The watermill stopped working in 1985.

**LEGENDA/LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Raze Sever / Josip and Raza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Frišića / Stjepan Frišić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Frišićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Frišić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Pust's watermill "The Machine"
- 7 Kukujevi-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukujevi-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Frišića / Mate Frišić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Suteja „Mučkov melin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill "Mučko's watermill"
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski melin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanić's watermill
- 13 Paviški mlin/melin „Žige Meiriškog“ / Paviški's watermill / "Žigo Melnik's Watermill"
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Posarića „Danekov melin“ / Danijel Posarić's watermill or "Danek's Watermill"
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojza i Minka Mikić „Žagačev melin“ / Alojz and Minka Mikić's watermill or "Žago's Watermill"
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karatinca / Dragutin Karatinac's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivica Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papinica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or "Papinica" (Eng. Stobaeus)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanika / Ivan Stanika's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

 Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
 Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivanici / Main traffic route towards Ivanica

Trakošćan Lepoglava → IVANEC → Varaždin

IVANEC  
Ivančica jezera  
Ivanec lakes

470 Sv. Duh  
470 Sv. Duh school

Žgana vrbica  
Mrežak

grafika: Suzana Kušen

## 14. MLIN/MELIN DANIJELA POSARIĆA „DANEKOV MELIN“

Vlasnik i mlinar bio je Danijel Posarić. Mlin je imao svoju vlastitu konjsku kolnu zapregu, a u mlinu se obavljala usluga mljevenja žita i prerada bundevinih koštica u crno ulje (*košično ulje*). Uslugu prerade bundevinih koštica koristili su ljudi iz svih krajeva Varaždinske županije, a u narodu su ih nazivali *poljarima*. Proces



Danekov melin na slici S. Stolnika, objavljeno u Ivaneckom kalendaru 1975. godine (E. Kušen, M. Kraš)

Danek's watermill in a painting by S. Stolnik, published in the Ivanec Calender in 1975 (E. Kušen, M. Kraš)



Zupčanik prijenosni mali, drveni  
A small portable wooden cogwheel

dobivanja crnog ulja trajao je i do tri dana. Za to vrijeme svi koji su čekali na red okupili su se u posebnoj prostoriji gdje su se družili. Okupljeni *poljari* često su zapjevali uz živu muziku, kartali se, te su pričali i prepričavali razne dogodovštine iz svojih života. Još i danas u potkrovlju mlina postoji mala prostorija sa zidanim dimnjakom i prozorom okrenutim prema jugu gdje je obitavao vlasnik mlina. S obzirom na prisutan kompleksan proizvodni proces, ništa se nije prepuštalo slučaju, vlasnik je uvijek bio spreman uskočiti i riješiti trenutnu situaciju.

Dokaz predanosti poslu bio je i taj da je vlasnik sam obrađivao (klepao) velike žrvne kamene posebno izrađenom alatkom (klepač). Čelične alatke dao je izrađivati kod kovača u neposrednoj blizini, u ulici R. Rajtera. (Nažalost ovo staro zdanje kovačnice je srušeno 2016. godine.)

Proces obrade mlinskog kamena u narodu nazivao se *klep*. Bilo je poznato da prvo brašno nakon obrade, nije bilo dobre kvalitete i obično se upotrebljavalo za stočnu hranu.

Svjedočanstvo jednog minulog vremena je današnja postojanost velike drvene preše za namjenu prerade ulja kao i ostale vizure interijera mlina. Mlin je prestao raditi 1985. godine.

#### 14. DANIJEL POSARIĆ'S WATERMILL – "DANEK'S WATERMILL"

The owner and miller was Danijel Posarić. The watermill had its own horse-drawn cart and performed services of grinding wheat and processing pumpkin seeds into oil (Cro. *košičično ulje*). These services were used by the Varaždin County people whose folk-name was *poljari*. The process of making pumpkin seed oil lasted up to three days. During that time, all the people, waiting their turn, gathered in a special room where they socialised. On those occasions *poljari* often sang accompanied by live music, played cards, and retold various adventures of their lives. Today, there is still a little room in the watermill's attic with a brick chimney facing the south, where the watermill's owner used to live. Due to the complex production procedure, nothing was left to chance and the owner was always ready to intervene and deal with various issues.



Veliki mlinski kamen za prešu kod prerade ulja  
A large milling stone for a press while processing oil

The proof of his work commitment is the fact that he himself hammered – dressed the grindstone with a specially made tool called *klepač* (Eng. scythe hammer). He had his steel tools made by a blacksmith in the nearby Reiter Street. (Unfortunately, the old blacksmith's workshop was pulled down in 2016). The people called the process of dressing the grindstone "*klep*" (Eng. scythe). It was a well-known fact that the flour produced after the grindstone hammering was not of good quality and therefore it was used as stock-cattle feed. The testimony of the previous period is the existence of large wooden presses for oil processing purposes, including other objects belonging the interior of the watermill. The watermill stopped working in 1985.



Drvena preša za preradu ulja u mlinu  
A wooden press for processing oil in a watermill



Alatka - klepač za obradu mlinskog kamena  
A tool – klepač for dressing a grindstone

*Ivanečki mlinovi/melini* *Ivanec's watermills*

Mlin Aloja i Minke Milić „Žagačev mlin“ (Foto: 1973. godine)  
Alojz and Minka Milić's watermill or "Žagač's Watermill" (1973)

Potok Bistrica oko 1960. godine (Foto: C. Šoljanec)  
The Bistrica Stream around 1960, photo by C. Šoljanec

*Mlin/melin Alojza i Minke Milić „Žagačev mlin“*  
*Alojz and Minka Milić's watermill or "Žagač's Watermill"*

Držac za mlinovski vrecu  
A milling bag holder

Mlin koji se u narodu nazivao još i Žagačev ili Putarov mlin po obližnjem susjedstvu, prestao je s radom 1963. godine. Nalazio se na samom početku predjela Ivanca zvanom Bistrica. Bio je jedan od starijih mlina koji je osim za obavljanje osnovne djelatnosti služio i za stanovanje obitelji. Mlin je bio zidan od masivne građe i po svojim gabaritima tj. mjerama može se svrstati u veće ivanečke mlinove. Danas na lokalitetu nema nikakvih arhitektonskih i materijalnih tragova postojanja ovog mlina, jedini dokaz postojanosti su rijetke fotografije koje nam evociraju sjećanje i utjecaj na vizualnu percepciju nekadašnjeg izgleda. Sama obitelj bila je aktivna u društvenom i gospodarskom životu Ivanca. Već 1908. godine u časopisu „*Naše pravice*“ broj 6 piše o održavanju glavne Skupštine obrtne zadruge u svratištu „Ivančica“ gdje se spominje jedan od zamjenika glavnog odbora Andro Milić.

Potok Bistrica se u prošlosti često spominje kod izletnika i planinara u raznim tiskanim časopisima i novinama. „*Naše pravice*“ iz 1912., broj 25 osvrtno opisuje jedan izlet iz Varaždina na Ivančicu: „...Sa sjeverne strane dolazite željeznicom do Ivanca, koje je mjesto već 227 metara nad morem i onda kroz selo mimo mlinova i slapova, vjek držeć se potoka Bistrice do njena izvora u polovici gore Ivančice...Milovdanije pogled iz Varaždina na goru Ivančicu. Našemu gradu na južno zapad ona se veličanstvena diže u vis. Vrh Ivančice jest 1060 metara nad morem. Koliko puta sam se uspeo na taj vrh! I u kiši, i za najčistijeg neba i po snijegu, u cik zore i na noć, iz Zagorja s juga i iz Ivanca, sa sjevera, nije teško popeti se gore. Strmine nisu prevlake. Iz Ivanca dodje se na vrh polagano i nepri-siljeulim hadom za tri sata. Divan vidik otvara ti se na tome visu. Cijela mila zagorje sa briježuljci ka valovi na moru. U Slavoniju i na Stajer vidi se do Maribora, Podravina nasa i Posavina ravna; Ivanč grad i Ivanč Kloštar, križevački kraj do Bjelovara. Vijuganje Drave možeš daleko pratiti, a za čista zraka vidi se Biatno jezero u Ugarskoj i Karpati. Samo Zagreb sakriva nam Sljeme, koje je niže od Ivančice...“

Prema navedenim nekadašnjim zapisima prisutna je neraskidiva spona potoka Bistrice i same Ivančice, što se je naravno održalo i do današnjih dana.

Local people living in nearby villages, called it Žagač's or Putar's watermill. The mill stopped working in 1963. It was situated in the first part of the Ivanec region, which is called Bistrica. This watermill belongs to one of the oldest watermills, and was used not only for milling but also as a family home too: It was built from massive building material, that, according to its size, it belonged to larger watermills in the Ivaneč region. Today, there are no architectural or material remains of this watermill at the site; the only proof of its existence are some rare photos, which renew our memories and have influence on the visual perception of the past appearance. All the family members were engaged in social and economic activities in the town of Ivanec. In 1908 the weekly journal "Naše pravice" (Eng. Our Equities), Issue No. 6, reported on the Assembly of Handicraft Cooperative in the Ivančica Inn, mentioning one of the vice-presidents of the main board, Andro Milić.

In the past, travellers and mountaineers often mentioned the Bistrica Stream in various magazines and newspapers. "Naše pravice", Issue No. 25 dating from 1912, described a trip from Varaždin to Ivančica: "...Departing from the north, you take the railway to reach Ivanec, which is a place 227m above sea level. Then you go through the village past watermills and waterfalls, always following the Bistrica Stream, until you reach its source somewhere in the midst of Ivančica Mountain...". "The view of Ivančica Mountain from Varaždin is breathtaking. It magnificently rises into the sky on the south-west side of our town. The peak of Ivančica rises to 1060m above sea level. I have climbed to that top so many times! In the rain, under the clearest skies, through the purest snow, at dawn and at night, from Zagorje in the south, or from Ivanec in the north, it is very easy to climb the mountain. The slopes are not too steep. Walking slowly from Ivanec, you can reach the top in just three hours. There is a beautiful view from the top of the mountain. You can see the entire region of lovely Zagorje and its hills that look like waves on the sea. The view stretches far to Slavonia, Styria, or even Maribor, our Podravina and flat Posavina; Ivanč Grad and Ivanč Kloštar, the region of Križevci and Bjelovar. One can follow the winding of the Drava River as far as the eye can see, and if the sky is clear, you can even see Lake Balaton in Hungary and the Carpathian Mountains. Only Zagreb hides Sljeme as it is lower than Ivančica..."

The above-mentioned citations confirm the unbreakable bond between the Bistrica Stream and Ivančica, which has of course remained the same up to the present.

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- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Friščića / Stjepan Friščić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Past's watermill "The Machine"
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josp Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Friščića / Mate Friščić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivce Suteja „Muckov mlin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill "Mucka's watermill"
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanič's watermill
- 13 Pavlinjakov mlin/melin „Žaga Melinski“ / Pavlinjak's watermill / Žaga Melinski's Watermill
- 14 Mlin/melin Daniela Posarca „Danekov mlin“ / Daniel Posarc's watermill or "Danek's Watermill"
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojza i Minke Milić „Žagačev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milić's watermill or "Žagač's Watermill"
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karabince / Dragutin Karadžinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivce Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papinica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or "Papinica" (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanka / Ivan Stanka's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

— Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
— Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

## 15. MLIN/MELIN ALOJZA I MINKE MILIĆ „ŽAGAČEV MELIN“

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Mlin Alojza i Minke Milić „Žagačev mlin“ (Foto: 1973. godine)  
Alojz and Minka Milić's watermill – "Žagač's watermill" (Photo: 1973)

nema nikakvih arhitektonskih i materijalnih tragova postojanja ovog mlina, jedini dokaz postojanosti su rijetke fotografije koje nam evociraju sjećanje i utječu na vizualnu percepciju nekadašnjeg izgleda. Sama obitelj bila je aktivna u društvenom i gospodarskom životu Ivanca. Već 1908. godine u časopisu „**Naše pravice**“ broj 6 piše o održavanju glavne Skupštine obrtne zadruga u svratištu „Ivančica“ gdje se spominje jedan od zamjenika glavnog odbora Andro Milić.

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## 15. ALOJZ AND MINKA MILIĆ'S WATERMILL - "ŽAGAČ'S WATERMILL"

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In the past, travellers and mountaineers often mentioned the Bistrica Stream in various magazines and newspapers. "**Naše pravice**", Issue No. 25 dating from 1912, described a trip from Varaždin to Ivančica: *"... Departing from the north, you take the railway to reach Ivanec, which is a place 227m above sea level. Then you go through the village past watermills and waterfalls, always following the Bistrica Stream, until you reach its source somewhere in the midst of Ivančica Mountain..."*

*"The view of Ivančica Mountain from Varaždin is breath-taking. It magnificently rises into the sky on the south-west side of our town. The peak of Ivančica rises to 1060m above sea level. I have climbed to that top so many times! In the rain, under the clearest skies, through the purest snow, at dawn and at night, from Zagorje in the south, or from Ivanec in the north, it is very easy to climb the mountain. The slopes are not too steep. Walking slowly from Ivanec, you can reach the top in just three hours. There is a beautiful view from the top of the mountain. You can see the entire region of lovely Zagorje and its hills that look like waves on the sea. The view stretches far to Slavonia, Styria, or even Maribor; our Podravina and flat Posavina; Ivanić Grad and Ivanić Kloštar, the region of Križevci and Bjelovar. One can follow the winding of the Drava River as far as the eye can see, and if the sky is clear, you can even see Lake Balaton in Hungary and the Carpathian Mountains. Only Zagreb hides Sljeme as it is lower than Ivančica..."*

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# Ivanečki mlinovi / melini

# Ivanec's watermills

# Mlin / melin Dragutina Karažinca

## Dragutin Karažinec's watermill

**Zanimljiva činjenica:** Znameniti mlin koji je bio u centru samoga mjesta nasuprot Župne crkve Sv. Marije Magdalene, bio je izgrađen od masivne zidane građe. Ujedno je služio za stanovanje obitelji s prostorijom za mlaz. Mlin je bio dio mlinarske obitelji Dragutina Karažinca, a nakon toga njegova „obermlinara“ Viktora Karažinca. Prvobitno je bio u vlasništvu Franje Pusta, a nakon toga njegova „obermlinara“ Viktora Karažinca. Prestao je s radom 1969. godine. Zadnji mlinar je bio Dragutin Karažinec, a mlin je naslijedio od svog oca Viktora Karažinca. Dragutin Karažinec završio je gimnaziju u Varaždinu i počeo studirati agronomiju. Četiri semestra je završio, ali zbog prilika kod kuće, nije mogao nastaviti studij. Završio je financijski tečaj i zaposlio se u upravi, a kasnije se počeo baviti minarskim zanatom. Bio je aktivan planinar od 1948. godine, te je obnašao sve važne dužnosti u Vanečkom planinarskom društvu, ali zbog bolesti nije mogao nastaviti studij. U Vanečkom planinarskom društvu je bio članom od 1948. godine, a kasnije se počeo baviti minarskim zanatom. Bio je aktivan planinar od 1948. godine, te je obnašao sve važne dužnosti u Vanečkom planinarskom društvu, ali zbog bolesti nije mogao nastaviti studij. U Vanečkom planinarskom društvu je bio članom od 1948. godine, a kasnije se počeo baviti minarskim zanatom.

**LEGENDA / LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Roze Sever / Josip and Roza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Frišića / Stepan Frišić's watermill
- 4 Počuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Počuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Past's watermill "The Machine"
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josip Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Frišića / Mate Frišić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Suteja / Ivica Sutej's watermill "Mucko's watermill"
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levanićev mlin/melin / Levanić's watermill
- 13 Paviljkićev mlin/melin / Paviljkić's watermill
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Pezara / Danijel Pezara's watermill or "Daneke's Watermill"
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojzja i Minka Milk / Alojz and Minka Milk's watermill or "Zagoc's Watermill"
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karažinca / Dragutin Karažinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivica Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or "Papirna" (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanka / Ivan Stanika's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

**Zanimljiva činjenica:** Znameniti mlin koji je bio u centru samoga mjesta nasuprot Župne crkve Sv. Marije Magdalene, bio je izgrađen od masivne zidane građe. Ujedno je služio za stanovanje obitelji s prostorijom za mlaz. Mlin je bio dio mlinarske obitelji Dragutina Karažinca, a nakon toga njegova „obermlinara“ Viktora Karažinca. Prvobitno je bio u vlasništvu Franje Pusta, a nakon toga njegova „obermlinara“ Viktora Karažinca. Prestao je s radom 1969. godine. Zadnji mlinar je bio Dragutin Karažinec, a mlin je naslijedio od svog oca Viktora Karažinca. Dragutin Karažinec završio je gimnaziju u Varaždinu i počeo studirati agronomiju. Četiri semestra je završio, ali zbog prilika kod kuće, nije mogao nastaviti studij. Završio je financijski tečaj i zaposlio se u upravi, a kasnije se počeo baviti minarskim zanatom. Bio je aktivan planinar od 1948. godine, te je obnašao sve važne dužnosti u Vanečkom planinarskom društvu, ali zbog bolesti nije mogao nastaviti studij. U Vanečkom planinarskom društvu je bio članom od 1948. godine, a kasnije se počeo baviti minarskim zanatom.

## 16. MLIN / MELIN DRAGUTINA KARAŽINCA

Znameniti mlin koji je bio u centru samoga mjesta nasuprot Župne crkve Sv. Marije Magdalene, bio je izgrađen od masivne zidane građe. Ujedno je služio za stanovanje obitelji s prostorijom za težake. Mlin su pokretala dva velika mlin-ska kola. Značajan je i po smjeni vlasnika u proteklom razdoblju. Prvobitno je bio u vlasništvu Franje Pusta, a nakon toga njegova „obermlinara“ Viktora Karažinca. Prestao je s radom 1969. godine. Zadnji mlinar je bio Dragutin Karažinec, a mlin je naslijedio od svog oca Viktora Karažinca. Dragutin Karažinec završio je gimnaziju u Varaždinu i počeo studirati agronomiju. Četiri semestra je završio, ali zbog prilika kod kuće, nije mogao nastaviti studij. Završio je financijski tečaj i zaposlio se u upravi, a kasnije se počeo baviti minarskim zanatom.

Bio je aktivan planinar od 1948. godine, te je obnašao sve važne dužnosti u ivanečkom planinarskom društvu, ali i na razini hrvatskog planinarstva. Za svoje zasluge na planinarskom polju odlikovan je 1958. godine srebrnom značkom Planinarskog saveza Jugoslavije, a dobio je i niz priznanja lokalnih, županijskih i općinskih tijela.



Mlin Dragutina Karažinca (Foto: 1973.godine)  
 Dragutin Karažinec's watermill (Photo: 1973)



Rušenje mlina (Foto: E. Kušen)

Demolition of the watermill (Photo: E. Kušen)

Prema dobivenim informacijama među vlasnicima mlinova bilo je prisutno suparništvo, posebno u ljetnim mjesecima kada je vodni resurs Bistrice bio smanjen. U tom slučaju najbolje su prolazili mlinovi u gornjem dijelu Ivanca. Nerijetko je ovaj Karažinčev mlin s dva vodena mlinška kola ostao s nedovoljnom količinom vode – vodnim resursom što je uzrokovalo probleme u obavljanju mlinarskih aktivnosti.

U cjelokupnom sažimanju neizostavno je ispreplitanje Bistrice, mlinova i Ivančice. S obzirom da je Dragutin Karažinec bio izuzetno aktivni planinar ukazuje se potreba malog osvrta na našu Ivančicu. Nekad davno sve važne događaje i zanimljivosti zabilježile su ondašnje tiskovine.

#### ZANIMLJIVOST

**Ivanečki župnik Milan Kučenjak** napisao je u časopisu „**Naše pravice**“ 1912., broj 25 interesantnu zanimljivost, između ostalog : ...*On tamo, a mi na Ivančici, Govorilo se pomoću jakih zrcala. Njegovo vidismo sa Ivančice kao žarku svjetlu točku u pol biela dana.*

*Tako on i naše. Govorilo se tako, da se je rukom zastiralo zrcalo te tim načinom kao na brzojavu odavala slova. Točno u podne javilo se iz Ivanića ovamo,, da je 12 sati po meri-dianu, i mi si naravnasmo naše satove. Naš nadporučnik javio onamo, da ga je posjetilo društvo gos-*

*pode i gospodja; on nam odgovori, da nije tako sretan, da je sam. Poslasmo mu pozdrav, on nam se zahvali. I na zagrebačkom Sljemenu bio je jedan takovi geograf; ali je baš dan prije svršio bio svoj posao i otišao.*

*Tom sgodom promatrali smo u 4 sata popodne i sunčane pjege. jer je tu bilo svake vrste najboljih durbina i instrumenata. Bio je to za sve nas dan pravoga uživanja u prirodi, neza-boravni dan...*

Uz navedeno, u tekstu je napisao i o važnosti Ivančice u prošlosti: ...*Francuza više nema tu; a Hrvati kao da ne mare za svoje prirodne krasote. Odoše i ivanečki nekadanji oduševljeni turist Dr. med. Josip Hruby, danas kr. kot. liječnik u Kostajnici poznao je našu goru kao nitko. Imao je lijepu zbirku kamenja sa Ivančice, po kojem je naslućivao, da je Ivančica u davnoj davnini bila i **vatrometna gora**. Revan turista bio je i Nikola Jordanić kao*

*ivanečki kot. sudac, danas banski vijećnik u Zagrebu, inženir Ante Vavrović i mjernik Pajek, kojima je bila šala uspeti se u koje-god doba na Ivančicu. Bilo je mislim godine 1886. kad je jedno desetak dana činio geografička studija i mjerenje na Ivančici član bečkog geografičkoga društva g. Rehm, za onda nadporučnik. Pohodih ga sa ovećim društvom na vrhu Ivančice. Čitavi prekrasni srpanjski dan proživismo gore... **Hajd na gore, na mile naše hrvatske gore, gdje slobodi staroj i sad vile dvore!***

Kada spominjemo hidroenergetski potencijal potoka Bistrice, neizostavni je spomen na Ivančicu u čijem podnožju je izvorište. Tu počinje nekadašnja stvarnost, a danas samo sjećanja na *meline*. Vodeni tok nekada i danas vijuga usjecima između novoizgrađenih kuća, a u prošlosti malih bijelih *hižica*. Jedno zanimljivo minulo razdoblje koje se isprepliće s raznim društvenim djelatnostima (gospodarstvo, kultura, turizam, baština). Sve važne značajke našega Ivanca već davno prepoznali su stranci (Francuzi, Belgijanci, Autrijanci) koji su ovdje u jednom vremenskom razdoblju obitavali, a davno prije njih, naravno i vitezovi ivanovci. Sveukupno možemo istaknuti geostratešku, vojnu i gospodarsku važnost našega kraja.

## 16. DRAGUTIN KARAŽINEC'S WATERMILL

This important watermill was located in the centre of the town, opposite St Mary Magdalene's Parish Church, and was built using massive masonry structures. It also served as a family house that had a room for labourers too. The watermill was powered by two large waterwheels. What makes it special is the fact that its owners changed frequently in the past. The watermill was first owned by Franjo Pust, followed by



Vizura Ivanca, snimano iz lokacije Karažinčeva mlina (Foto: E. Kušen)

Vista of Ivanec, taken from Karažinec's watermill (Photo: E. Kušen)

his "obermlinar" (Eng. chief miller) Viktor Karažinec. It stopped working in 1969. The mill's last miller was Dragutin Karažinec, who inherited it from his father Viktor Karažinec. Dragutin Karažinec graduated from grammar school in Varaždin and started studying agronomy. After the fourth semester, the situation at home prevented him from continuing his studies. He completed an accountancy course and found a job in administration services. However, some time later, he started working in the watermill.

He had been an active mountaineer since 1948 and performed important duties not only in the Ivanec Mountaineering Club but also in various mountaineering associations throughout Croatia. He was awarded a silver medal by the Mountaineering Association of Yugoslavia for his mountaineering merits in 1958 and received numerous acknowledgements of local, county, and municipal authorities.

According to gathered information, there was a constant rivalry among the owners of the watermills, especially during the summer months when water resources of the Bistrica were reduced. During that period, the watermills in the upper part of Ivanec were in a better position. Karažinec's watermill with two waterwheels frequently did not have sufficient quantity of water, i.e. water resources, which caused problems when performing milling activities.

All things considered, there is an unbreakable bond of the Bistrica, watermills and Ivančica. As Dragutin Karažinec was an exceptionally active mountaineer, it is necessary to take some note of our Ivančica. A long time ago, all important events and interesting facts were recorded in the then newspapers.

#### AN INTERESTING DETAIL

**Ivanec's parish priest Milan Kučenjak** described in the "**Naše pravice**" (Eng. Our Equities) magazine in 1912, Issue 25, an interesting event, "... He was over there, and we were on Ivančica. We communicated using powerful mirrors. At midday, we spotted his mirror as a fiery bright dot.

*He also spotted ours. We communicated by covering the mirror with one hand in the same way they use telegram letters. At noon sharp, we were informed from Ivanić that it was 12 o'clock p.m., so we set our watches. Our lieutenant let him know that a few ladies and gentlemen came for a visit; he replied that he was not as lucky because he was on his own. We sent greetings to him and he thanked us. In Zagreb on Sljeme there was also one such geographer, however, he had finished his work a day earlier and left.*

*On that occasion, we were observing sunspots at 4 p.m. as here we had all kinds of telescopes and instruments. For all of us this was the first day of enjoying the nature, an unforgettable day..."*

In the text he also wrote about the importance of Ivančica in the past, "... *The French are no longer here; and Croats do not seem to care about their natural wonders. Ivanec's former enthusiastic tourist Josip Hruby, MD., the current royal district doctor in Kostajnica, is also gone, and he was the one who knew our mountain best. He owned a beautiful collection of stones from Ivančica, which made him*

*believe that long time ago Ivančica was a **fire-throwing** mountain. Other devoted tourists were Nikola Jordanić, Ivanec's district judge and current member of the Ban's Council in Zagreb, engineer Ante Vavrović and surveyor Pajek, who climbed onto Ivančica without difficulty at any time. I think it was the year of 1886 when a ten-day-long geographical study, including surveying of Ivančica, was carried out for the then lieutenant by a member of the Vienna Geographical Society, Mr Rehm. I visited him on Ivančica's peak with a larger group of people. We spent the entire, beautiful July day on the mountain. **Let's go to the mountains, our dear Croatian mountains, where fairies attend the ancient freedom even today!***

When talking about the hydro-energetic potential of the Bistrica Stream, we must also mention Ivančica because the stream's source is located at the foot of that mountain. Here, the reality of the past times begins, even though all we have left today are the memories of the watermills. The stream, winding past newly-built houses today, flowed past small white houses many years ago. That interesting period of our past was interwoven with various social activities (economy, culture, tourism, heritage, etc.). Long time ago, all major features of our Ivanec were admired by foreigners (Frenchmen, Belgians, Austrians), who lived here at one point in time. Long before them, *ivanovci* (Eng. Knights Hospitaller) used to live here. All things considered, we must emphasize the geostrategic, economic, and military importance of our region.



*Potok Bistrica oko 1960. godine (Foto: C. Šoštarić)  
The Bistrica Stream around 1960 (Photo by C. Šoštarić)*

## Ivanečki mlinovi/melini

## Ivanec's watermills

# Mlin/melin Ivice Bukovca

Ivica Bukovec's  
watermill

Mlin Ivica Bukovca „Bukovčev mlin“ (Foto: 1970. godine)  
Ivica Bukovec's watermill or "Bukovčev mlin" (Photo: 1970)

Mlin Ivica Bukovca „Bukovčev mlin“ (Foto: 1973. godine)  
Ivica Bukovec's watermill or "Bukovčev mlin" (Photo: 1973)

Objekt Đure Bukovca s vlasnikom  
i meštanicima (Foto: oko 1910. godine)  
Đuro Bukovec's building with the owner  
and residents (Photo: around 1910)

**LEGENDA/LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Roze Sever / Josip and Roza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stepana Friščića / Stepan Friščić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Past's watermill "The Machine"
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Rajter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josp Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Friščića / Mate Friščić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Suteja „Muckov mlin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill "Mucka's watermill"
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanič's watermill
- 13 Pavlinjčakov mlin/melin „Zaga Melinšlog“ / Pavlinjki's watermill / "Zaga Melinš's Watermill"
- 14 Mlin/melin Daniela Posarca „Daničev mlin“ / Daniel Posarc's watermill or "Daničev's Watermill"
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojz i Minka Milk „Zagačev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milk's watermill or "Zagačev's Watermill"
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karabince / Dragutin Karabince's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivica Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papirnica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or "Papirnica" (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanka / Ivan Stanka's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

— Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
— Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

Mlin je bio u vlasništvu obitelji Bukovec, u narodu zvan „Bukovčev mlin“. Zadnji vlasnik je bio Ivan Bukovec, a mlin je prestao s radom 1968. godine. Danas od mlina postoje još samo arhitektonski tragovi – nosači mlinskog vodenog kola. Spletom okolnosti i dobro usmjerenim gospodarskim promišljanjima samljeveno žito između ostalog produciralo se na police obližnjeg obiteljskog dućana. Srećom u neposrednoj blizini ostao je znameniti veličanstveni objekt vlasnika Đure Bukovca te je sačuvan do danas.

U zgradi je nekada bila jedna od prvih vechi trgovina u Ivanču, vlasnika Đure Bukovca. Obitelj Herg je također u tom objektu imala svoju trgovinu 1922. godine. Kasnije su se u objektu mjenjale djelatnosti, bilježila se postojanje banke, prodavaonice „Bata“ i prodavaonice „Metal“ Ivančekog magazina. Ivančani ovo zdanje od nekada nazivaju „Bukovčeva zgrada“.

Stara fotografija Bukovčeve trgovine iz 1910. godine svjedoči o lijepoj i impozantnoj građevini koja otkriva jednu potpunu neokrnjenu arhitektonsku cjelinu, a nezaobilazni su i naši mještani

depicting our citizens and the storeowner posing proudly in front of a camera. This building can definitely tell many interesting, true and educational stories. From historical point of view, the facility also has architectural importance, especially due to its original façade, which in the past had decorative relief ornaments. Bukovec's building is truly unique because it was built in the style of historicism and secession, the purpose of which was to decorate dull façades of buildings and to make industrial production appear more beautiful by combining art and handicraft. The ornaments on Bukovec's building present special features of the local, autochthonous, continental flora (corncobs, sunflowers, plums, grapes, daisies, tulips, etc.), representing an architectural hit of its own kind. Ornaments on certain products, especially those depicting corncobs and sunflowers, awaken our associations of watermills, milled flour and the production of pumpkin seed oil.

## 17. MLIN/MELIN IVICE BUKOVCA

Mlin je bio u vlasništvu obitelji Bukovec, u narodu zvan „Bukovčev mlin“. Zadnji vlasnik je bio Ivan Bukovec, a mlin je prestao s radom 1968. godine. Danas od mlina postoje još samo arhitektonski tragovi – nosači mlinskog vodenog kola. Spletom okolnosti i dobro usmjerenim gospodarskim promišljanjima samljeveno žito između ostalog produciralo se na police obližnjeg obiteljskog dućana. Srećom u neposrednoj blizini ostao je znameniti veličanstveni objekt vlasnika Đure Bukovca te je sačuvan do danas.



Mlin Ivica Bukovca „Bukovčev mlin“ (Foto:1970. godine)  
Ivica Bukovec's watermill – "Bukovčev mlin" (Photo: 1970)

U zgradi je nekada bila jedna od prvih većih trgovina u Ivancu, vlasnika Đure Bukovca. Obitelj Herg je također u tom objektu imala svoju trgovinu 1922. godine. Kasnije su se u objektu mijenjale djelatnosti, bilježi se postojanje banke, prodavaonice „Bata“ i prodavaonice „Metal“ Ivanečkog magazina. Ivančani ovo zdanje od nekada nazivaju „Bukovčeva zgrada“.

Stara fotografija Bukovčeve trgovine iz 1910. godine svjedoči o lijepoj i impozantnoj građevini koja otkriva jednu potpunu neokrnjenu arhitektonsku cjelinu, a nezaobilazni su i naši mještani s vlasnikom koji ponosno poziraju fotografu.

Zasigurno ovaj objekt može ispričati mnoge zanimljive i poučne istinite događaje i priče.

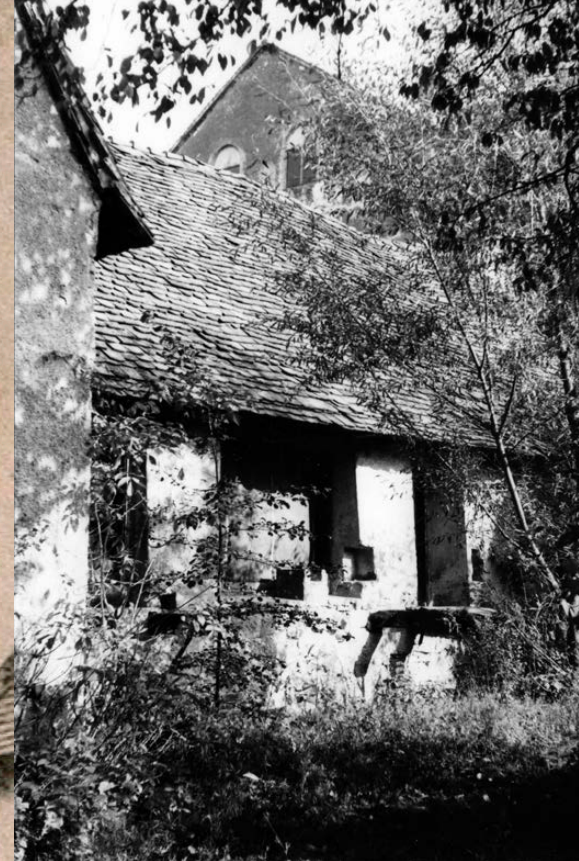
Povijesno objekt ima arhitektonsku važnost, posebno u izvornosti fasade na kojoj su svojevremeno bili prisutni dekorativni reljefni ornamenti. „Bukovčeva“ zgrada je jedinstvena jer je izgrađena u stilskom razdoblju historicizma i secesije, a to su stilska razdoblja koja su utjecala ili imala cilj uljepšavati industrijsku proizvodnju spajajući umjetnost i obrt, te ukrasiti bezlične fasade zgrada.

Ornamentika na „Bukovčevom objektu“ predstavljala je posebnost lokalne, autohtone kontinentalne flore što je u 19. st. bio svojevrsni građevinski hit (klas kukuruza, suncokret, šljive, grožđe, cvijet ivančice, tulipan...). Apliciranim ornamentima pojedinih proizvoda, posebno klasom kukuruza i suncokreta, opet se je budila asocijacija na mlin i proizvodnju brašna te proizvodnju crnog ulja (*košičnog ulja*).



Objekt Đure Bukovca s vlasnikom i mještanima  
(Foto: oko 1910. godine)

Đuro Bukovec's building with the owner and locals  
(Photo: around 1910)



Mlin Ivica Bukovca „Bukovčev  
mlin“ (Foto: 1973. godine)

Ivica Bukovec's watermill or „Bukovčev  
mlin“ (Photo: 1973)

## 17. IVICA BUKOVEC'S WATERMILL

The Bukovec family owned the watermill which local people also called *Bukovčev mlin*. Its last owner was Ivan Bukovec. The watermill stopped working in 1968. Today, architectural remains, i.e. supporters of the mill's water wheel, are all that is left of the watermill. By chance and thanks to the family's advanced economic thinking, milled flour was offered on the shelves of a nearby store belonging to them. Luckily, the great and magnificent facility owned by Đuro Bukovec has been preserved until today.

There used to be one of the largest stores in Ivanec that was owned by Đuro Bukovec. The Herg family also had a store in that building in 1922. Later, various activities were performed in the facility, for instance, there used to be a bank, a „Bata“ shop, and a „Metal“ shop of Ivanec's department store. Since the old days, residents of Ivanec have called this facility *„Bukovčeva zgrada“* (Eng. Bukovec's building).

An old photo of Bukovec's store from 1910 displays the impressive building, which reveals an intact architectural whole depicting our citizens and the storeowner posing proudly in front of a camera.

This building can definitely tell many interesting, true, and educational stories. From historical point of view, the facility also has architectural importance, especially due to its original façade, which in the past had decorative relief ornaments. Bukovec's building is truly

unique because it was built in the style of historicism and secession, the purpose of which was to decorate dull façades of buildings and to make industrial production appear more beautiful by combining art and handicraft.

The ornaments on Bukovec's building present special features of the local, autochthonous, continental flora (corncoobs, sunflowers, plums, grapes, daisies, tulips, etc.), representing an architectural hit of its own kind. Ornaments on certain products, especially those depicting corncoobs and sunflowers, awaken our associations of watermills, milled flour, and the production of pumpkin seed oil.

*Ivanečki mlinovi / melini*



*Ivanec's watermills*

# Mlin/melin "Ivana Čakleca" „Papirnica“

*Ivan Čaklec's watermill or "Papirnica" (Eng. Stationer's)*



Mlin Ivana Čakleca „Papirnica“, Čaklec - Hergov mlin  
Ivan Čaklec's watermill, also called "Papirnica" (Eng. Stationer's), or "Čaklec-Herg's watermill"



Mlin Ivana Čakleca „Papirnica“, Čaklec - Hergov mlin (Foto: 1973. godine)  
Ivan Čaklec's watermill, also called "Papirnica" (Eng. Stationer's), or "Čaklec-Herg's watermill", 1973



**LEGENDA/LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Raze Sever / Josip and Raza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stepana Friščića / Stepan Friščić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Pust's watermill "The Machine"
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josp. Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Friščića / Mate Friščić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivica Suteja „Muckov mlin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill "Mucka's watermill"
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanič's watermill
- 13 Paviljajlov mlin/melin „Zaga Melinski“ / Paviljajk's watermill / Zaga Melinski's Watermill
- 14 Mlin/melin Daniela Posaica „Danekov mlin“ / Danjel Posar's watermill or "Danek's Watermill"
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojzija i Minka Milč „Zagošev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milč's watermill or "Zagoš's Watermill"
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karabince / Dragutin Karadžinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivica Bukovica / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papirnica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or "Papirnica" (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanka / Ivan Stanka's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica  
Zgano vino  
Mrežnjak  
Sv. Duh  
Škola/School  
Ivanečka jezera / Ivanec lakes

**Grat** – za svake tri, početak procesa mljevenja  
"Grat" – a hopper used for pouring grain; beginning of grinding process

Mlin se nekada nazivao i „Papirnica“ prema cjelokupnom obližnjem zemljišnom lokalitetu, prvobitno je bio u vlasništvu ivanečke župe. Nakon toga dolazi do promjene još dvaju vlasnika. Bio je u posjedu Vjekoslava Cigule, zatim u obitelji Herg do 1965. godine kada je brigu oko mlina vodila Danica Herg. Poslije šezdesetih godina je u vlasništvu poznate ivanečke mlinarske obitelji Ivana Čakleca. Brigu o mlinu vodila je i njegova žena Anđela Čaklec koja je imala položen ispit i mlinarsku svjedodžbu, te je i na nju glasilo sam mlin. U sklopu mlina nalazila se, prostorija gdje su ljudi donosili žito i čekali na red te je postojala i staja za kolsku zapregu. Mlin je zidan od čvrstog materijala, a objekt postoji još i danas. Mlin su pokretala dva mlinska vodena kola. Postoji zanimljiv zapis u „*Varaždinskom vjesniku*“ iz 1890. u broju 27: „Mlin župnički u Ivancu na 2 kolesa iznajmljuje se od 1. listopada o. g. Poblizi uvjeti mogu se doznati na župnom dvoru Ivanečkom.“

Prije Drugog svjetskog rata u mlin je ugrađena turbina, a od 1969. godine radi na električni pogon. Mlin je još 2007. godine radio redovito zahvaljujući marljivom 89-godišnjem vlasniku. Postoje vrlo interesantni podaci o Ivanu Čaklecu koji je oko 1952. godine obavljao rekonstrukciju velikog 8-metarskog mlinskog kola u Pustovu mlinu, zatim je izradio dva drvena mlin-ska kola za Friščićev mlin, od kojih je zadnji ugrađen 2004. godine. Uz navedeno izrađivao je vodena mlinska kola i za druge značajne ivanečke mlinove.

Zanimljivost vezanu za ivanečke mlinove važnu i na globalnoj razini objavilo je „*Hrvatsko jedinstvo*“ 1945. iz kronike grada Varaždina, a

zanimljivost vezanu za ivanečke mlinove važnu i na globalnoj razini objavilo je „*Hrvatsko jedinstvo*“ 1945. iz kronike grada Varaždina, a glasi: „1783. bila je u mjesecu prosincu tako oštra zima, a tako i u siječnju 1784., da je led na Dravi upravo razgrgao mlinove. Ova nesreća teško je pogodila varašane, vojnike i okolna pučanstvo, jer se žitance nisu mogle samljjeti. A kao je, ponestalo brašna, ponestalo je i kruha i drugog peciva. U toj nevolji obratila se varaška obćina županji s molbom, da oglaš mlinarima u Ivancu, da ce im varaždinski mlinari donositi žito na meljavi.“

In 1945, an interesting fact about Ivanec's watermills from the chronicles of the town of Varaždin was published in the „*Hrvatsko jedinstvo*“ (Eng. Croatian Unity), stating, „In December of 1783 the winter was so harsh that the ice on the Drava tore watermills apart. This unfortunate event stroke the townspeople, soldiers and villagers really hard because grains could not be ground. Without flour, there was also no bread or buns. In the time of trouble, the town district asked the county to inform millers in Ivanec that millers from Varaždin were going to grind wheat at their watermills.“

The writing confirms the importance of the long-lasting economic activity of Ivanec's watermills, which operated thanks to the waterpower of the Bistrica mountain stream.

The newspaper citation helps us understand the importance of Ivanec's watermills at that time, especially if we consider the fact that, aside from the smaller ones, there were also two large watermills (Pust's watermill and Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill).

## 18. MLIN/MELIN IVANA ČAKLECA „PAPIRNICA“

Mlin se nekada nazivao i „Papirnica“ prema cjelokupnom obližnjem zemljišnom lokalitetu, prvobitno je bio u vlasništvu Ivanečke župe. Nakon toga dolazi do promjene još dvaju vlasnika. Bio je u posjedu Vjekoslava Cigule, zatim u obitelji Herg do 1965. godine kada je brigu oko mlina vodila Danica Herg. Poslije šezdesetih godina je u vlasništvu poznate ivanečke mlinarske obitelji Ivana Čakleca. Brigu o mlinu vodila je i njegova žena Anđela Čaklec koja je imala položen ispit i mlinarsku svjedodžbu, te je i na nju glasilo sam mlin. U sklopu mlina nalazila se prostorija gdje su ljudi donosili žito i čekali na red, te je postojala i staja za kolsku zapregu. Mlin je zidan od čvrstog materijala, a objekt postoji još i danas. Mlin su pokretala dva mlinska vodena kola. Postoji zanimljiv zapis u „*Varaždinskom vjesniku*“ iz 1890. u broju 27: „Mlin župnički u Ivancu na 2 kolesa iznajmljuje se od 1. listopada o. g. Poblizi uvjeti mogu se doznati na župnom dvoru Ivanečkom.“

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Mlin Ivana Čakleca „Papirnica“, „Čaklec-Hergov mlin“  
Ivan Čaklec's watermill – “Papirnica” (Eng. Stationer's), or “Čaklec-Herg's watermill”

glasi: 1783. bila je u mjesecu prosincu tako oštra zima, a tako i u siečnju 1784., da je led na Dravi upravo raztrgao mlinove. Ova nesreća teško je pogodila varošane, vojnike i okolišno pučanstvo, jer se žitarice nisu mogle samljeti. A kad je ponestalo brašna, ponestalo je i kruha i drugog peciva. U toj nevolji obratila se varoška občina županiji s molbom, da oglasi mlinarima u Ivancu, da će im varaždinski mlinari donositi žito na meljavu.



Mlin Ivana Čakleca „Papirnica“, „Čaklec-Hergov mlin“ (Foto: 1973. godine)

Ivan Čaklec's watermill – “Papirnica” (Eng. Stationer's)  
or “Čaklec-Herg's watermill” (Photo:1973)

Iz napisanog je vidljiva dugogodišnja i značajna gospodarska tradicija ivanečkih mlinova pokretanih snagom vode gorskog potoka Bistrice. Prema navedenim zapisima možemo uočiti koliku su važnost u ondašnje vrijeme imali ivanečki mlinovi, osobito kada uzmemo u obzir da su u Ivancu između ostalih postojala dva velika mlina (Pustov mlin i Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin).

## 18. IVAN ČAKLEC'S WATERMILL – “PAPIRNICA”

The watermill used to be called “Papirnica” (Eng. Stationer's) after the entire nearby property site that was first owned by the Ivanec Parish. Vjekoslav Cingula was its next owner, followed by the Herg family, who owned the place until 1965. Danica Herg was the one who took care of the watermill. After the 60's it was owned by Ivan Čaklec's famous family of millers. His wife Anđela Čaklec took care of the watermill. She passed exams to get the miller's certificate and was the true owner of the place. The watermill also had a room where people used to bring their wheat and wait their turn. There was also a barn for horse-drawn vehicles. The watermill was built from solid materials so that it exists even today. Two large waterwheels drove



Objekt mlina danas (Foto: Boris Jagetić Daraboš, 2011. godine)

Watermill building today (Photo: Boris Jagetić Daraboš, 2011)

terwheels for Friščić's watermill, the last of which was installed in 2004. Besides that, he built waterwheels for other important watermills in Ivanec too.

In 1945, an interesting fact about Ivanec's watermills from the chronicles of the town of Varaždin was published in the “*Hrvatsko jedinstvo*” (Eng. Croatian Unity), stating, “In December of 1783 the winter was so harsh that the ice on the Drava tore watermills apart. This unfortunate event stroke the townspeople, soldiers and villagers really hard because grains could not be ground. Without flour, there was also no bread or buns. In the time of trouble, the town district asked the county to inform millers in Ivanec that millers from Varaždin were going to grind wheat at their watermills.”

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the mill. There is an interesting writing in the “*Varaždinski vjesnik*” (Eng. Varaždin Herald) from 1890, Issue 27: “The Ivanec parish watermill with two waterwheels is for rent from 1 October this year. Additional terms and conditions can be obtained at the Ivanec parish house.”

Before the Second World War a turbine was installed in the watermill, which was powered by electricity since 1969. The watermill was operating regularly even in 2007 thanks to the hard-working 89-year-old owner. There are some very interesting facts about Ivan Čaklec, who even performed the reconstruction of an 8-metre-high waterwheel at Pust's watermill. Moreover, he also made two wooden wa-

*Ivanečki mlinovi / melini* *Ivanec's watermills*

*Mlin / melin Ivana Stanka*  
*Ivan Stanko's watermill*







**LEGENDA / LEGEND:**

- 1 Mlin/melin Josipa i Roze Sever / Josip and Roza Sever's watermill
- 2 Mlin/melin Andrije Mudroga / Andrija Mudri's watermill
- 3 Mlin/melin Stjepana Frišćica / Stjepan Frišćić's watermill
- 4 Pofuk-Friščićev mlin/melin / Pofuk-Friščić's watermill
- 5 Mlin/melin Franje Lončara / Franjo Lončar's watermill
- 6 Pustov mlin/melin „Mašina“ / Past's watermill „The Machine“
- 7 Kukuljević-Rajterov mlin/melin / Kukuljević-Reiter's watermill
- 8 Mlin/melin Josipa Čakleca / Josp Čaklec's watermill
- 9 Mlin/melin Mate Frišćica / Mate Frišćić's watermill
- 10 Mlin/melin Ivice Suteja „Muckov mlin“ / Ivica Sutej's watermill „Mucko's watermill“
- 11 Mlin/melin Antuna Gotala „Goloverski mlin“ / Antun Gotal's watermill
- 12 Levaničev mlin/melin / Levanić's watermill
- 13 Pavićki mlin/melin „Zaga Melinolog“ / Pavićki's watermill / „Zaga Melin's Watermill“
- 14 Mlin/melin Danijela Posarica „Danekov mlin“ / Danjel Posaric's watermill or „Danek's Watermill“
- 15 Mlin/melin Alojza i Minka Milč „Zagocjev mlin“ / Alojz and Minka Milč's watermill or „Zagoc's Watermill“
- 16 Mlin/melin Dragutina Karabina / Dragutin Karabinec's watermill
- 17 Mlin/melin Ivice Bukovca / Ivica Bukovec's watermill
- 18 Mlin/melin Ivana Čakleca „Papinica“ / Ivan Čaklec's watermill or „Papinica“ (Eng. Stationer's)
- 19 Mlin/melin Ivana Stanka / Ivan Stanka's watermill
- 20 Glavna interpretacijska ploča / Main interpretation board

Potok Bistrica i pritoci / Bistrica stream and tributaries  
 Glavni prometni pravac prema Ivančici / Main traffic route towards Ivančica

Mlin se nalazio duboko u dolini Bednje i bio je zadnji na potoku Bistrici. Vlasnici su bili Ivan i Bara Stanko. Prestao je s radom 1960. godine nakon regulacije rijeke Bednje. Čitav je bio izgrađen od drvene građe. Jedno vrijeme obitelj je živjela u sklopu mlina.

Svojevremeno je ovaj mlin bio u ljetnim mjesecima omiljeno kupalište brojnih Ivančana. Za razliku od mnogobrojnih ivanečkih mlinova na koje se voda dovodila nadljevnom žljebovima ovaj mlin je pokretan vodenim kolom na principu podljevka. Nekada su se mlinovi razvrstavali na: podljevnik, nadljevnik, žličar (Löffelmühlen), samac, družnjak itd.

U časopisu „Napredak“ iz 1869. postoji skraćeni opis mlina: „Mlin (malin, melin) ima 2 kotaca na jednom „vretenu“. U ovo su izdubljene 4 školje (luknje), u koje su učvršćena 4 križa. Ta je vanjsko kolo, koje čerano vodom obraca i nutarnja. Na nutarnjem su „palci“, koji obracaju „vretenu“. Ova se sastoji iz „spingelah“, „stange“ i dviju „ninka“. Vretenka obraca „žrvanj“, oko ovog se nalazi „akaluš“, poput drvena obruća, u kojem se žrvanj vrti. Nad žrvnjem je „grot“, a izpod ovog žirelac, na njem visi „klepac“. U žirelac pada žito, a iz ovog u kamen. Kad se žrvanj obraca, onda se klepac tresne, usljed česa pada zrnje u žrvanj. Ono u što brašno curi, zove se „skrinjica“, a ono spadobno drvo ili željezo, čime se ravna, kakova da bude brašno, finije ili debije samijeta, zove se „sloga“. Čime se voda zatvara i otvara, tomu kažu „zapor“.

The watermill was located in the Bednja valley and was the last one on the Bistrica Stream. Its owners were Ivan and Bara Stanko. The watermill stopped working in 1960 after the regulation of the flow of the Bednja River. Its construction was entirely made of wood. The family even lived in the mill for a while.

During the summer months, many residents of Ivanec loved to go swimming near the watermill. This mill was different from other numerous Ivanec watermills, which functioned as overshot waterwheel mills, because it was powered by an undershot waterwheel. Long time ago, watermills were divided into undershot, overshot waterwheel mills, watermills with scoop-shaped paddles (Ger. Löffelmühlen), single or joined waterwheel mills, etc.

In 1869, a shortened version of a watermill description was published in the magazine called „Napredak“ (Eng. Progress): „A watermill (Cro. malin, melin) has two wheels on one spindle. There are four hollowed-out holes, in which we find four fastened crosses. This is the outdoor waterwheel which, being driven by water, powers other indoor wheels too. The indoor wheel has pins which turn the spindle. The spindle consists of a shaft, blades and two rings. It rotates the grindstone surrounded by a wooden hoop, in which the grindstone spins. Above the grindstone, there is a hopper which has a „slipper“ placed below it and a hanging feeder plank. Grains fall into the slipper and from there they are fed into the grindstone. A chest is used to collect the flour, and there is also a lever used to regulate the type of flour, which can be ground finely or coarsely. A sluice is used to regulate the flow of water.“

## 19. MLIN/MELIN IVANA STANKA

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Mlin Ivana Stanka (Foto: E. Kušen)  
Ivan Stanko's watermill (Photo: E. Kušen)

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## 19. IVAN STANKO'S WATERMILL

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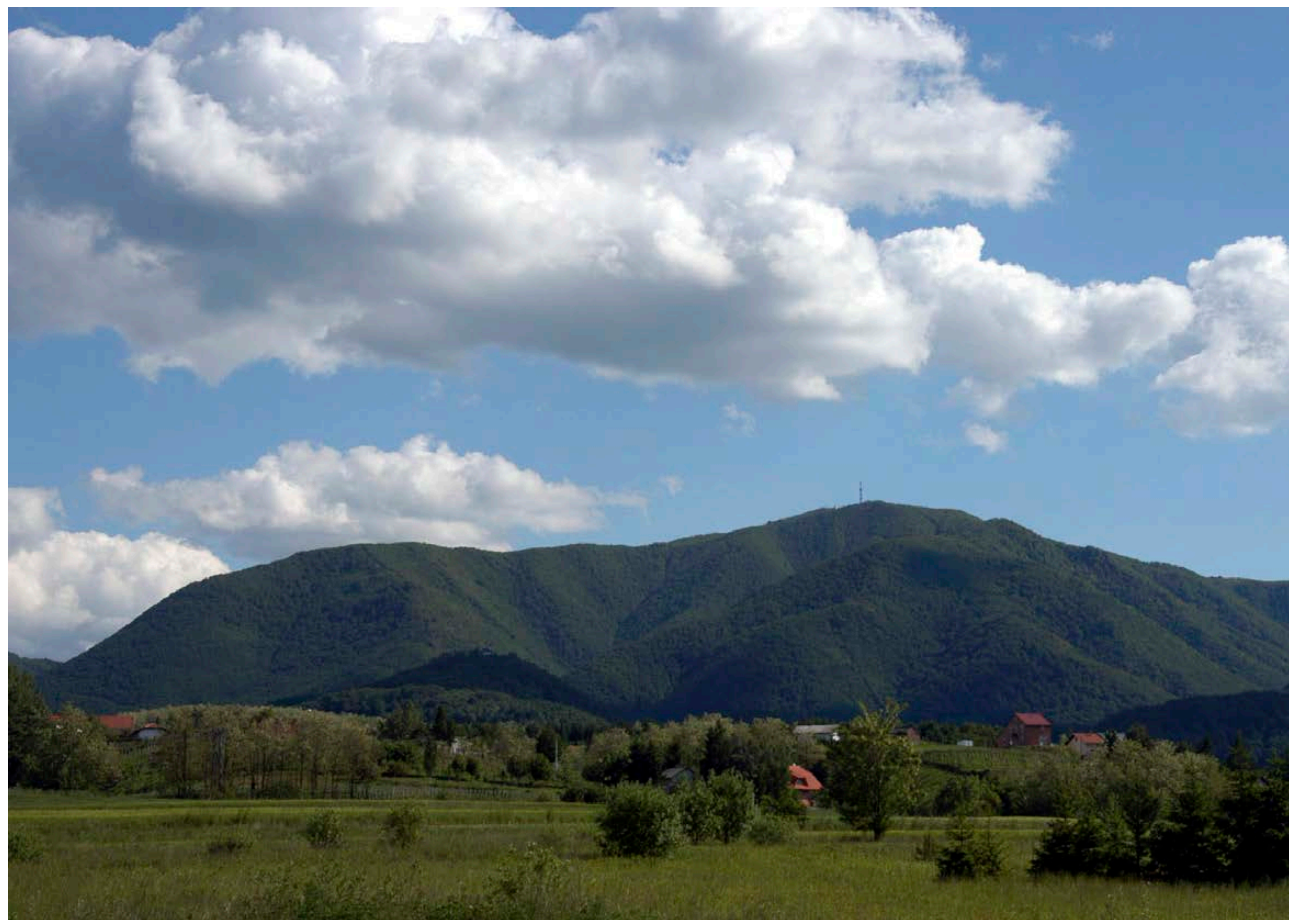


*Mlin Ivana Stanka  
(Foto: 1973. godine)  
Ivan Stanko's watermill  
(Photo: 1973)*

## SINERGIJA IVANČICE I BISTRICE

Uz spomen potoka Bistrice bilo bi nepravедno ne osvrnuti se na našu planinu Ivančicu u čijem podnožju izvire gorski potok Bistrica. Planina je omiljeno odredište mnogobrojnih posjetioca, izletnika i planinara tijekom čitave godine. Ivančica je najviša planina Hrvatskoga zagorja, najviši joj je vrh na 1060 metara nadmorske visine.

Tijekom cijele godine na vrhu gore održavaju se razne kulturne, sportsko-rekreacijske i ekološko-edukativne manifestacije. Na „krovu“ planine nalazi se više objekata - metalna piramida izgrađena 1929. godine, Planinarski dom „Pasarićeva kuća“ i vidikovac „Stričevo“. S vrha Ivančice pruža se prekrasan pogled prema Varaždinu, Međimurju, Mađarskoj i Sloveniji.



Panorama, Ivančica (Foto: Darko Gorenak) | Panorama, Ivančica (Photo: Darko Gorenak)

Više je putova do vrha, među njima jedan je posebno zanimljiv jer prolazi pokraj Černih mlaka, mjesto koje je prema narodnim predajama poznato kao okupljalište vještica ili „**Zletišće coprnice**“. Važno je naglasiti da je označen i Romarski put od Ivanca do Marije Bistrice koji preko Prekrižja na Ivančici vodi do Nacionalnog svetišta Majke Božje. Dužina tog puta je 28 kilometara, a traje oko 8 sati laganoga hoda.

Tijekom obilaska može se vidjeti bioraznolikost te se može uživati u zaštićenim vrstama na nacionalnoj razini. Sjeverni dio Ivančice obiluje izvorištima pitke vode iznimne kvalitete kojom se opskrbljuje cjelokupno stanovništvo područja Ivanca, ali i okolnih mjesta.

Sve ljepote, raskoš i značaj planine davno su prepoznale mnogobrojne skupine i pojedinci izvan naših granica, što se i spominje na nekim postavljenim Interpretacijskim pločama.



Gorski dio Ivančice (Foto: Boris Jagetić Daraboš) | Mountain region of Ivančica (Photo: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)



Gorski potok – prtok Bistrici (Foto: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)  
Mountain stream – Tributary of the Bistrica  
(Photo: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)

Svakako tome u prilog ide i dio teksta objavljen u tiskovini **Naše pravice 1912. , br. 25:**

*...Prolazeć pokraj divotno uredjenoga umjetnoga mlina, koje-mu je vlasnik gosp. Franjo Pust, grad. zastupnik u Varaždinu, Hrvat od glave do pete, koji daje mnogo zaslužiti tamošnjemu narodu; iduć zatim pod kapelom sv. Duha, što leži 471 m. nad morem, već si u šumi i počimaš se lagano uspinjati. Kad se je gradila željeznička pruga Varaždin - Golubovec, neki mladi tu zaposleni inžiniri Francuzi, odmah su uvidili, kako je Ivančica krasno izletišta za turiste....Općina ivanečka morala bi se pobrinuti, da privuče turiste na na Ivančicu. Ima u Ivancu samom kao i u Prigorcima čisto pod Ivančicom seljačkih kuća, čistih, zračnih i prijaznih, da bi kao prenočište zadovoljile i najosjetljivijega gradskoga izletnika: U Prigorcima, selu prislonjenu na Ivančicu, kao i u samome Ivancu ima gostiona, krčma i svratišta, a u tima piva i dobre kapljice...*

Evidentno je kako su još davnih godina Ivančica i ivanečki kraj bili prepoznati po svojoj čistoj prirodnoj ljepoti. Naša nastojanja, želje i ciljevi su da tako ostane u današnjem vremenu i u budućnosti posebno za buduće generacije!

## SYNERGY BETWEEN IVANČICA AND THE BISTRICA

Having mentioned the Bistrica Stream, it would be unjust not to refer to our Mountain Ivančica, where the Bistrica mountain stream has its source. Throughout the year, it is a favourite destination for numerous visitors, tourists, and mountaineers. Ivančica is the highest mountain in Hrvats-

ko Zagorje, and its highest peak rises to 1060 m above sea level.

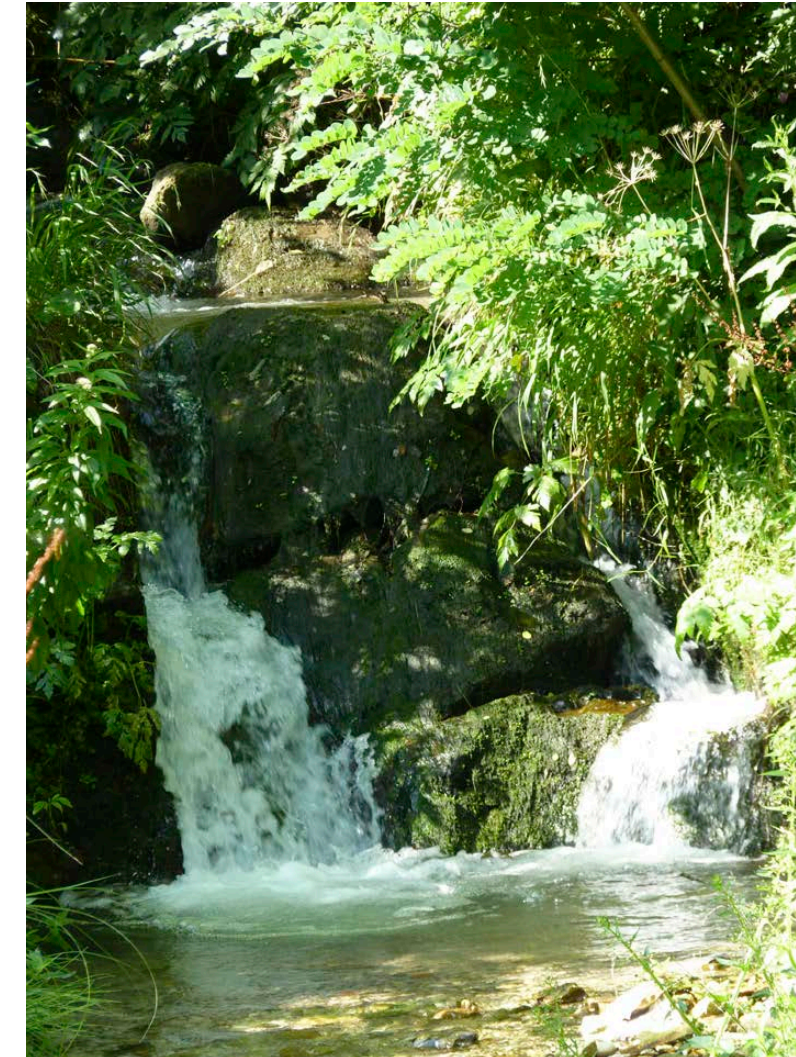
There are various cultural, recreational, ecological and educational activities on the top of the mountain during the entire year. On the “roof” of the mountain there are several buildings – a metal pyramid built in 1929, Mountaineering House, “Pasarić’s House”, and “Stričevo” Lookout. From the top of the mountain there is a beautiful view towards Varaždin, Međimurje, Hungary, and Slovenia.

There are a couple of routes to the top, however, the one leading past Černe mlake, the place, which is known from the folk tales as witches’ meeting point or “Zletišče coprnice”, is especially interesting. It is worth pointing out that the Pilgrimage Route, leading from Ivanec to Marija Bistrica, is also marked, and it takes you along Prekrižje on Ivančica to the National Sanctuary of Mother of God. The route is 28 kilometres long and, if you walk slowly, it takes 8 hours to reach the destination.

During the tour you can notice the biodiversity as well as enjoy yourself while observing protected species on the national level. The northern part of Ivančica is rich in sources of high-quality drinking water, supplying thus the entire population of Ivanec region as well as its nearby places.

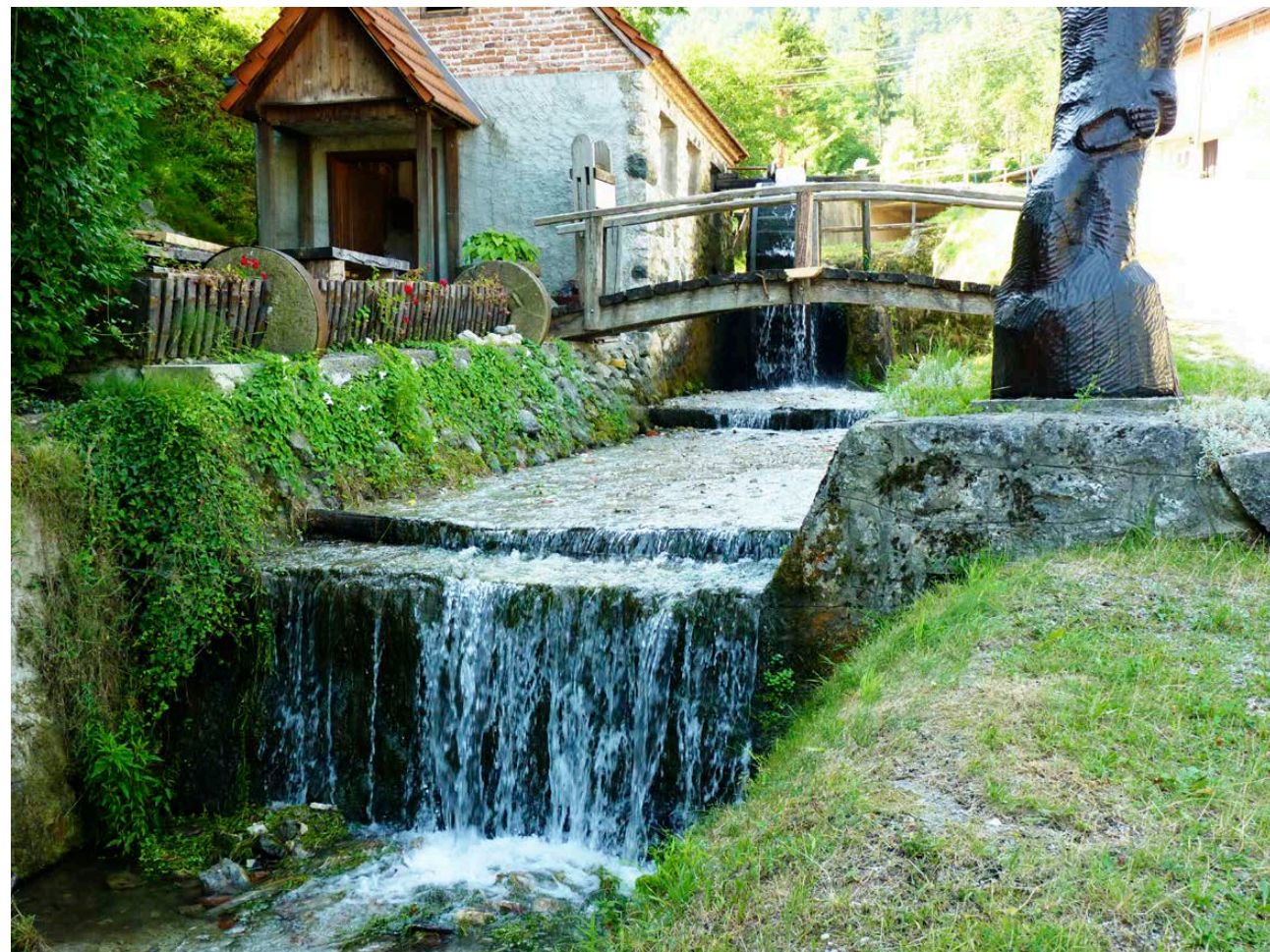
All the beauty, magnificence, and importance of the mountain did not go unnoticed by numerous groups and individuals from abroad, which is also mentioned on some Interpretation Boards.

This fact is also confirmed by a text published in the paper **Naše pravice** (Eng. Our Equities) from **1912, Issue 25:**



Potok Bistrica (Foto: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)  
The Bistrica Stream (Photo: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)

... Passing by a beautifully designed artificial watermill, owned by Mr Franjo Pust, a town counsellor in Varaždin and a true Croat who lets the local people earn a lot of money; proceeding then past the chapel of the Holy Ghost which lies 471 m above the sea level, you reach the forest fast and start to ascend slowly. When the Varaždin-Golubovec railway line was being built, some young French engineers working there immediately noticed how beautiful tourist destination Ivančica was..., Ivanec Municipality should try to attract tourists to visit Ivančica. In Ivanec as well as in Prigorec, directly under Ivančica, there are village houses which are clean, airy and



*Bistrica i mlin (Foto: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)*  
*The Bistrica and a watermill (Photo: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)*

comfortable so that even the most sensitive town resident would be satisfied to spend night there: In Prigorec, a village next to Ivančica, as well as in Ivanec, there are taverns and inns with beer and great drinks...

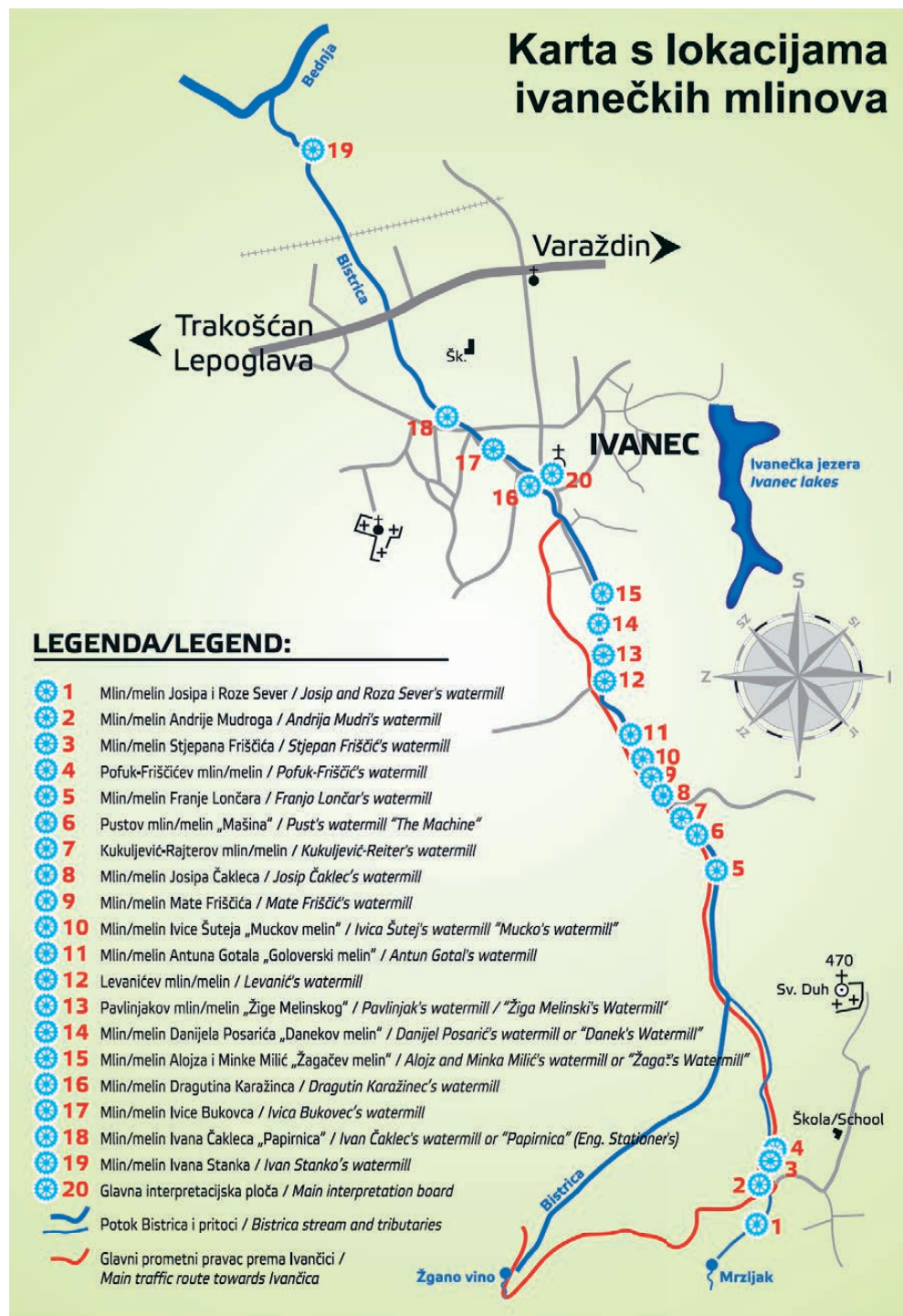
It is evident that Ivančica and its surrounding areas have been known for their clean natural beauty since the distant past. Our ambitions, wishes and objectives are to preserve all of that in the present and in the future, especially for future generations!



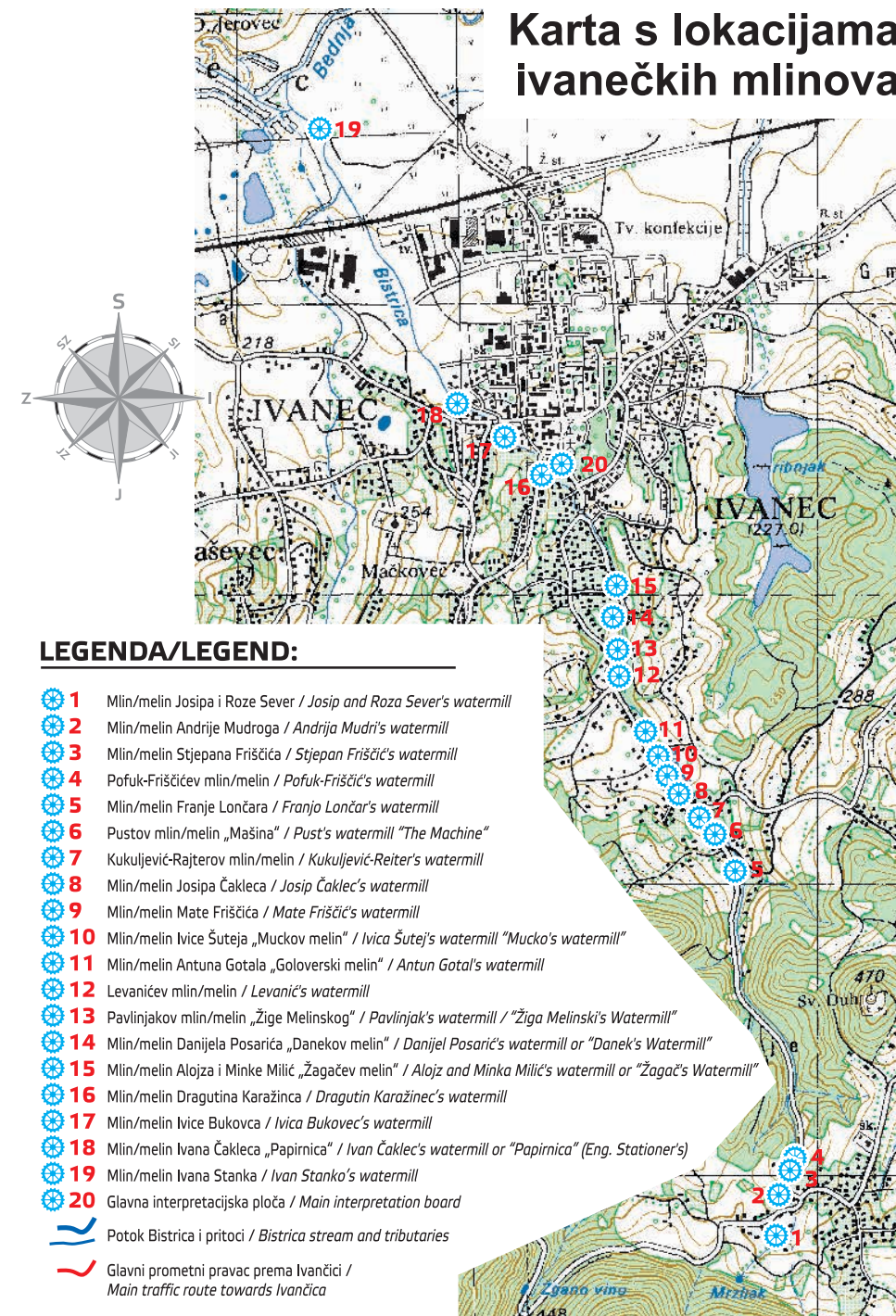
*Izvorište - „Šumi“ (Foto: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)*  
*Water source -“Šumi“ (Photo: Boris Jagetić Daraboš)*

## KARTA LOKALITETA MLINOVA

Sastavni dio projekta prilikom izrade elaborata i ostale tehničke dokumentacije, prije samog postava Interpretacijskih ploča.

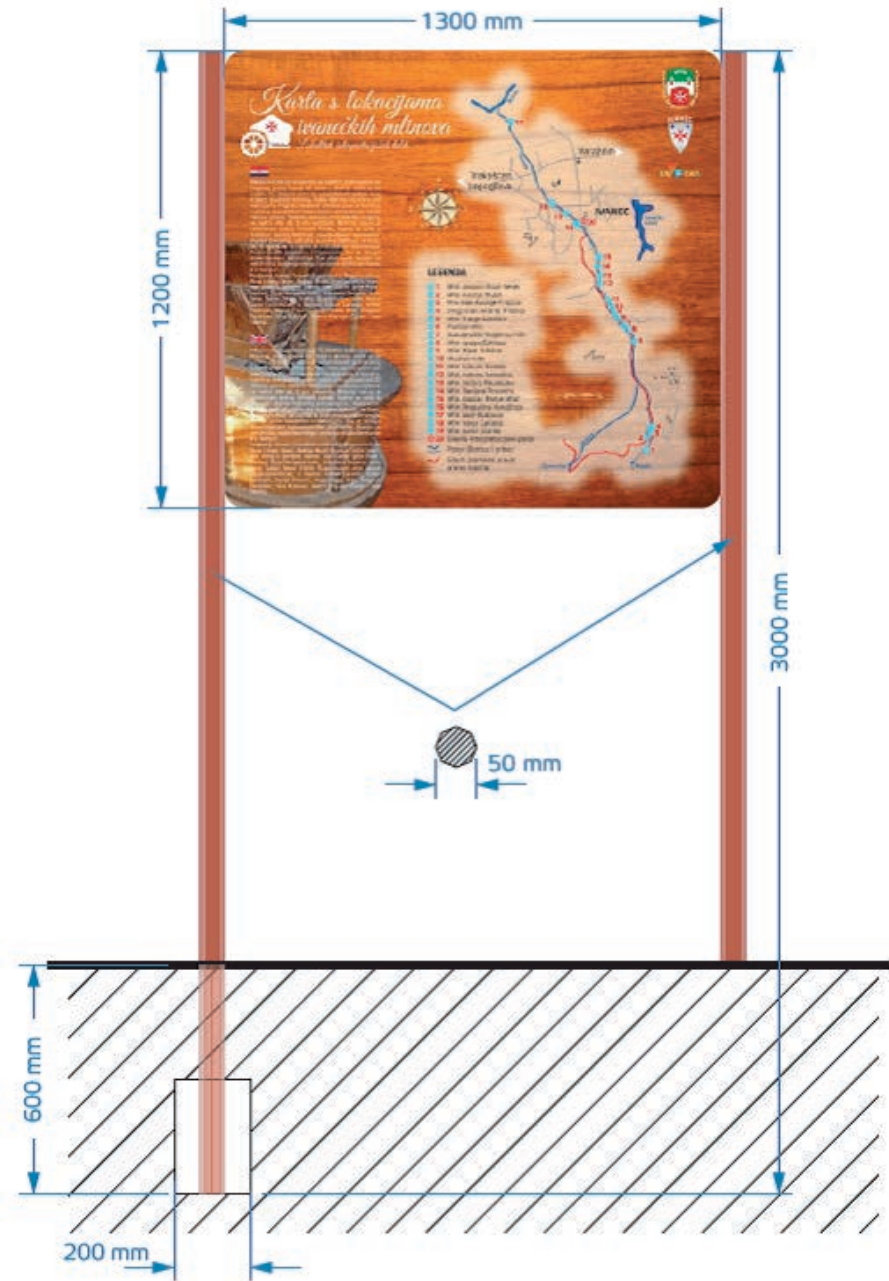


## Karta s lokacijama ivanečkih mlinova



## MAP WITH LOCATIONS OF WATERMILLS

A constituent part of the project while conducting the survey and gathering other technical documentation, before the process of putting up the Interpretation Boards.



Prikaz ugradnje tabli

A scheme of putting up the boards

## ZAKLJUČAK

Sagledavši sve okolnosti kroz proteklo razdoblje, no-vootkrivene činjenice koje su zabilježene u davnim vremenima, a povezuju se u ovom slučaju uz ivanečku mlinarsku industriju dovele su do potrebe da se ovi, nekad važni proizvodni objekti označe tj. interpretiraju putem posebnih ploča.

Samoj realizaciji postava Interpretacijskih ploča prethodilo je niz radnji u što je uključeno višegodišnje istraživanje, izrada projekta, potrebite tehničke i ostale dokumentacije kao i ishodovanje svih dozvola i suglasnosti nadležnih tijela kao i privatnih osoba.

Projekt se razvijao u nekoliko faza realizacije s primarnim konačnim ciljem uređenja poučne i edukativne šetnice *Ivanečki mlinarski put*. Također, jedan od prioritarnih ciljeva je utjecati na sve slojeve društva posebno na vlasnike preostalih mlinarskih objekta u promišljanju obnove tj. revitalizacije što u konačnici čini valorizaciju i stvaranje novih vrijednosti.

Ivanec samim time u globalu dobiva kvalitetne atrakcijske sadržaje i gotove turističke proizvode dostupne za posjet tijekom čitave godine.



Potok Bistrica nekad, blizu centra Ivanca (Foto: E. Kušen)

*The Bistrica Stream in the past, near the centre of Ivanec (Photo: E. Kušen)*

Turistička zajednica grada Ivanca vodila se načelom stvaranja podloge i preduvjeta za sve skupine, a pretpostavka je kako će u budućnosti uloženi trud uroditi plodom. Već sada i u ovoj fazi projekt može poslužiti u edukativne svrhe, a samim time je oplemenjen sadržaj svim izletnicima, planinarima i posjetiocima kojima je krajnji cilj naša prelijepa Ivančica.

Ideja, vizija projekta jest upoznavanje ovih zanimljivih lokaliteta na jedan specifičan način, tj. zamišljeno je kako su Interpretacijske ploče neka vrsta *knjiga* na otvorenom prostoru.

## SUMMARY

Having taken all the circumstances throughout history into consideration including newly-discovered facts noted in the remote past and connected with Ivanec's milling industry, there arose a need to mark, i.e. interpret these once important production buildings via special boards.

Many activities preceded the process of putting up the Interpretation Boards including a research, which lasted for a couple years, project development activities, necessary technical and other documentation, as well as obtaining all the permits and authorisations from institutions and private persons.

The project had several realisation phases whose final objective was to design an educational pathway called the Ivanec Watermill Route. Also, one of the priority objectives was to influence all layers of society, especially the owners of watermills, to start thinking about renewal, i.e. revitalisation and finally valorisation and creation of new values.

Generally speaking, Ivanec will be enriched with high-quality attractions and finished tourist products available for visitors throughout the year.

The Ivanec Tourist Board has been guided by the principle of creating fundamentals and preconditions for all tourist groups, while the main presumption is that all the hard work will pay off in the future. Already now the project can be used for educational purposes which means that tourist contents have been enriched for all visitors, mountaineers, and tourists who come to visit our beautiful Ivančica.

The idea and vision of the project is to get to know these interesting locations in a very unique way, i.e. the Interpretation Boards represent a special kind of *book* out in the open.

## POGOVOR

U početku bijaše Bistrica. Iz njedara planine Ivančice, ponad današnjeg Ivanca iz dva razmaknuta izvora obilato je šikljala ledena i bistra izvorska voda, otud i ime Bistrica. Zapadni krak Bistrice, koji je započinjao izvorom „Žgano Vino“, spajao se kod današnje „pilane“ s istočnim krakom iz izvora „Sevri“, čije su vode prije ovog susreta morale poskakivati preko brojnih slapova i potom zajedno hitati put bednjanske doline. Čista i netaknuta priroda.

Za ljude je takva Bistrica s pripadajućim okruženjem, predstavljala obećani komadić svijeta koji im je nudio svježu vodu, zdravu klimu, bujno raslinje i ljepotu. Bistricu se moglo piti, u njoj se moglo prati rublje, na njoj se mogla pojiti stoka. Tu se preko 600 godina razvijalo naselje Ivanec. Mlinovi na Bistrici bili su najsajjnija epizoda njena korištenja.

Početak 20. stoljeća na Bistrici su se vrtjela mlinska kola dvadesetak ivanečkih mlinova različite konstrukcije i veličine, od drvene vodenice u Prigorcu do industrijskog Pustovog mlina „na valjke“ u gornjem dijelu Ivanca koji je radio u tri smjene i zapošljavao veći broj radnika. U njima se mljelo žito za domaće stanovništvo brojnih nizinskih sela iz kojih se svakodnevno dopremalo „mlinje“ posebnim zaprežnim kolima, a u Pustovom mlinu i za znatan dio sjeverne Hrvatske. Tijekom zimskih mjeseci, od Vidovca do Donje Voće, u Ivanec su stizali „oljari“ s vrećama oljuštenih bučinih koštica. Kampanja danonoćne proizvodnje bučinog (koščičnog) ulja u tri specijalizirana ivanečka mlina, svake je zime trajala nekoliko tjedana i u ovaj dio Ivanca donosila je neobičnu živost. Pjesme i smijeh mladih „oljara“ orili su se dan i noć iz ovih mlinova.

Bistrica i način njena korištenja oblikovali su sliku Ivanca i svijest Ivančana. Pleter što su ga od sjevera prema jugu, od ivanečkog trga do Prigorca, plele Bistrica i glavna cesta prepoznatljiva je okosnica oko koje se razvijao tradicionalni Ivanec. Njena je posebnost, slikovitost i privlačnost u alternativni kretanja pješaka, koja se javlja u njenom donjem dijelu. Pješačka se staza kod Stare škole odvajala od ceste „Vulice“, i gotovo jedan kilometar slijedila Bistricu do česme Leškovec na istoj cesti. Djeca su na putu za školu uvijek birala ovu romantičnu šetnicu, potok Bistricu obostrano obrubljen pješačkim stazama, premrežen mostićima i uskim drvenim brvnima s rukohvatima, potok pun pataka i gusaka, koji krivuda između brojnih vrba i svojevrsnog grmlja uz žubor vode s malih kaskada i kamenova na njegovu dnu.

Tijekom 60-ih godina prošlog stoljeća gotovo svi mlinovi prestali su raditi. Oni su nestali iz percepcije Ivančana u sljedećih 10 godina. Uz uslugu suvremene trgovine i automobile, ivanečki mlinovi i pješački raj uz Bistricu postali su civilizacijski anakronizam. Tek su čuvari baštine na tu temu upozorili u svojim napisima u

Ivanečkom kalendaru 1977. i 1994., u knjizi Hrvatskog društva folklorista 1995. i u Ivanečkoj škrinjici 2006. godine.

S određenim vremenskim odmakom baštinske teme o ivanečkim mlinovima na potoku Bistrici, prerasle su u turističku temu o kojoj se najrječitije referira ova publikacija pod jednostavnim naslovom „Ivanečki mlinovi“, koja je dio šireg projekta Turističke zajednice grada Ivanca koji traje od 2011. godine. Riječ je o kreiranju, izradi i postavljanju interpretacijskih tabli na lokalitetima svih mlinova na potoku Bistrici u Ivancu i Prigorcu. Realizacija projekta završava krajem 2016. godine povodom obilježavanja 620. obljetnice prvog pisanog spomena grada Ivanca. Zapravo, time Ivanec dobiva „Ivanečki mlinarski put“, vrijednu turističku atrakciju koja je u cijelosti turistički dostupna, ona u ovoj publikaciji ima, što je osobito važno i svoju tiskanu komponentu, koja je istovremeno prospekt, katalog i turistički vodič. Ivanečki mlinarski put je cjelovit turistički proizvod.

Autor ove publikacije i cijelog projekta Boris Jagetić Daraboš, na putu do određenja ovog turističkog proizvoda kao tematskog puta, poučne staze i turističkog itinerara, sigurno je nailazio na mnoge izazove i dvojbe. U konačnici je po svima sastavnicama, glede aktualne turističke potražnje i ocjene ivanečkih turističkih potencijala, učinio optimalan izbor.

Koliko god su ova publikacija i cijeli Ivanečki mlinarski put namijenjeni turistima, isto toliko će pozitivno pridonositi turističkoj edukaciji lokalnog stanovništva. Prema iskustvima razvijenih turističkih destinacija, svi novi veliki turistički pomoci grada Ivanca naglašeno ovise o povećanju turističke educiranosti njegovih stanovnika. Turistički educirano stanovništvo mora u toj funkciji dati svoj obol za što im treba pružiti priliku. Ne zaboravimo, dobro su došli svi koji slave ivanečki kraj, Bistricu i ivanečke mlinove.

*Zagreb, 14. studenoga 2016.*

**dr.sc. Eduard Kušen**

## EPILOGUE

In the beginning there was the Bistrica. From the bosom of Ivančica, rising above today's Ivanec, ice-cold and clear water spouted out from two separate springs, and this is how it got its name Bistrica (Cro. clear). The west branch of the Bistrica, which began with a source called "Žgano Vino", joined at today's "sawmill" the east branch of a source named "Sevri", and from there their waters went over numerous waterfalls rushing together in the direction of the Bednja valley. Pure and unspoiled nature.

Such Bistrica with its surrounding area represented to local people the promised piece of the world which provided fresh water, healthy climate, diversity of plants, and beauty. Local people drank water directly from the Bistrica, they could also wash their laundry in it or let cattle quench their thirst there. For more than 600 years the settlement of Ivanec has been developing on the stream, however, the time when the watermills on the Bistrica were functioning counts as the greatest period of its history.

At the beginning of the 20th century, Ivanec's twenty watermills, different in construction and size, were turning their waterwheels all the way from Prigorec to the upper part of Ivanec, where Pust's industrial mill with rollers worked in three shifts and employed many workers. In the mills wheat was ground for the local people living in numerous villages from which grain was delivered by a horse-drawn cart every day. Moreover, Pust's watermill also ground wheat for a large part of northern Croatia. During the winter months, producers of pumpkin seed oil from Vidovec to Donja Voća came to Ivanec with bags full of shelled pumpkin seeds. The campaign of non-stop production of pumpkin seed oil in three specialised watermills in Ivanec lasted for a couple of weeks every winter, bringing about extraordinary liveliness in this part of Ivanec. A mixture of singing and loud laughter of oil producers was coming out of the watermills at all hours of the day.

The Bistrica and the way in which it was used helped shape today's image of Ivanec and its residents' self-awareness. Inter-crossing each other from the north to the south, from Ivanec's square to Prigorec, the Bistrica and the main road are a recognisable core around which the traditional town of Ivanec has developed. In its lower section it offers special, picturesque, and attractive alternative routes for pedestrians. The pedestrian path separates itself from the road at the Old School following the Bistrica for almost one kilometre until it reaches the Leškovec drinking fountain. On their way to school, children would always choose the romantic route along the Bistrica Stream, which on its both sides had pathways with small bridges and narrow wooden crossings with handrails. The stream used to be packed with ducks, geese, nu-

merous willows and all kinds of bushes while its water was gurgling as it was going over small cascades or rocks scattered over the bottom.

During the 1960s almost all watermills stopped working. They vanished from the perception of the people from Ivanec for the next ten years. Due to modern trade and automobiles, Ivanec's watermills and pedestrians' heaven along the Bistrica became a civilizational anachronism. Only guardians of our heritage warned about this issue in Ivanec's Calendar for the years of 1977 and 1944, then in the book by the Association of Croatian Folklorists in 1995 and in Ivanec's Wooden Chest in 2006.

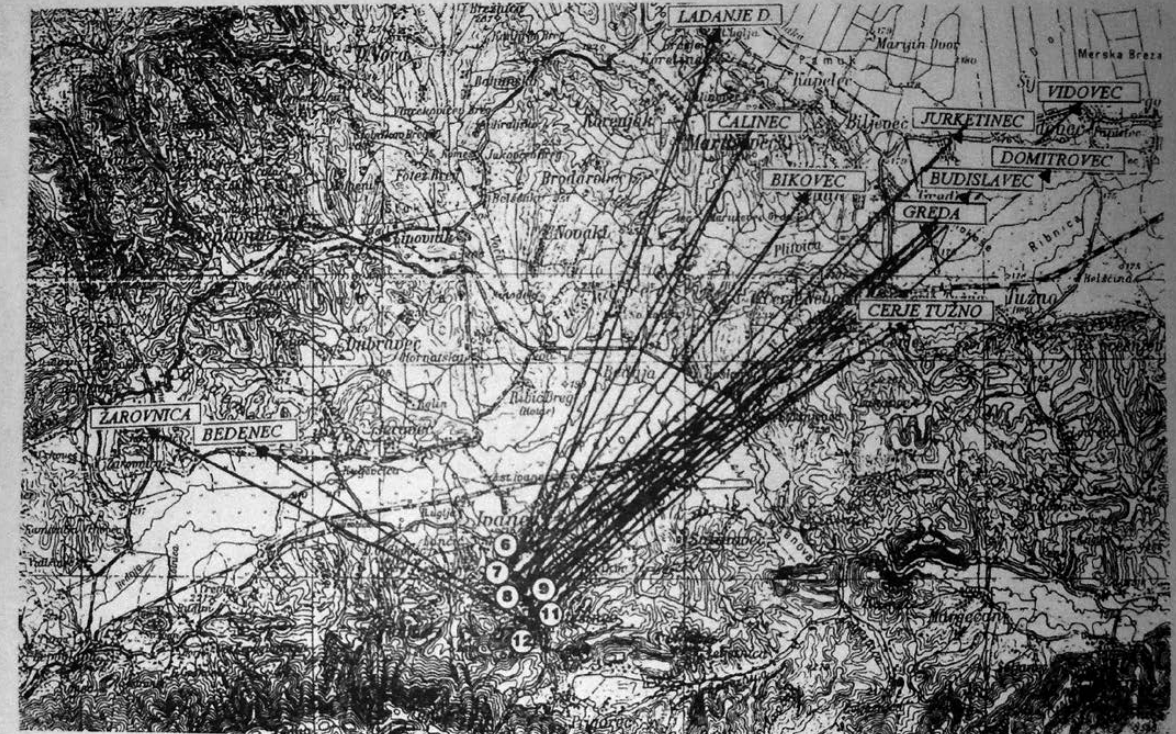
As time goes by, topics such as the heritage of Ivanec watermills on the Bistrica Stream became a tourist topic, and this publication with a simple title – "Ivanec's Watermills" – profoundly deals with the matter and has been part of a broader project of the Ivanec Tourist Board since 2011. It comprises designing, creation, and putting up of the interpretation boards at the locations of all the watermills on the Bistrica Stream in Ivanec and Prigorec. The realisation of the project will have finished at the end of 2016 in order to mark the 620th anniversary of the first written mention of the town of Ivanec. In this way Ivanec gets its "Ivanec Watermill Route", a valuable tourist attraction, which is available for tourists as a whole in the printed form of this publication representing at the same time a brochure, a catalogue, and a tourist guide. The Ivanec Watermill Route is a complete tourist product.

The author of this publication and the entire project is Boris Jagetić Daraboš, who, on his way to create this tourist product, has definitely encountered some challenges and doubts. Having considered all the constituent parts concerning the actual tourist demand and evaluation of the tourist potential of the Ivanec region, he has created an optimal selection.

Even though this publication and the entire Ivanec Watermill Route are intended for tourists, they will also contribute to the tourism education of local people. According to the experience of developed tourist destinations, the entire significant progress in tourism of the town of Ivanec largely depends upon the increase in tourism education of its residents. This means that the local people, after taking part in tourism education, must be given a chance to make their contribution. We should not forget that everyone who celebrates the Ivanec region, Bistrica, and Ivanec's watermills is welcome.

Zagreb, 14 November 2016

**dr.sc. Eduard Kušen**



Prikaz zaprežnih veza, kojima se prevozilo "mlinje", između 6 ivanečkih mlinova i 12 udaljenih ravničarskih sela.

Autor: Eduard Kušen (1997.)

Napomena: Kočijaši su u intervju spominjali i zasebno selo Kortovec, koje u danapnoj statistici naselja više ne postoji. Može se zaključiti da se radi o dijelu jednog od sadašnjih naselja, između Bikovca i Ladanja Donjeg.

*Kartografski prikaz prijevoza „mlinja“ zaprežnim kolima. E. Kušen, Radovi HDF-a, 1997. godine.*

*A cartographic representation of the transport of milled goods by horse-drawn cart.*

*E. Kušen, HDF Scientific Papers, 1997.*

Poslije Drugog svjetskog rata organizirani prijevoz imalo je šest ivanečkih mlinova: Posarićev (Danekov) melin, Pavlinjakov melin, Levanićev melin, Melin Antuna Gotala (Goloverski), Friščićev melin i Čaklecov melin.

After the Second World War six watermills in Ivanec had their own organised transport: Posarić's (Danek's watermill), Pavlinjak's watermill, Levanić's watermill, Antun Gotal's (Goloverski) watermill, Friščić's watermill and Čaklec's watermill.

Potok Bistrica zimi  
(Foto: E. Kušen)



Bistrica Stream in winter  
(Photo: E. Kušen)



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