



A stroll in the city

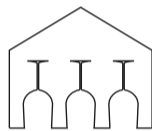
1 Holy Trinity Square and the Plague column

The Holy Trinity Square assumes the central position in the town's historical center and it is the best place to start our stroll through Požega. It is shaped as an irregular triangle with Romanesque features and it gained its current appearance in the age of baroque. Its baroque arches, „bolte“, placed at the base of most buildings in the western part of the square are what makes the square unique. In 1749 the baroque votive monument to the Holy Trinity – The Plague column (Kužni pil) – was erected in memory of 798 lives lost in the plague epidemics which ravaged the city in 1739. It was built by the Italian sculptor Gabriel Rancigje for the price of 2000 eggs and 300 forints. Its tip holds the statue of the Holy Trinity decorated with sculptures of St. Roch, St. Sebastian, St. Francis Xavier and St Charles Borromeo. The square base of the monument bears an inscription of letters representing Roman numerals which add up to the year of the construction of the monument. The eastern part of the base is decorated with the city coat of arms, which was carved seventeen years prior to it being formally approved in 1765.



2 The visitors' centre "Požeška kuća"

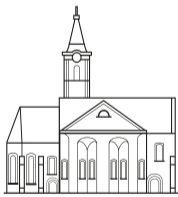
The visitors' center is the starting point of the sightseeing tour where you can find all the important information and learn about the town's history and culture; also it provides guidelines on which cultural institution to visit next. The main components of the Požeška kuća are the ground floor and the cellar which tell the story of the town's rich tradition and history. Besides the interpretation element of the visitors' center, the Požeška kuća has a unique gift shop, too.



The ground floor of the center consists of several units whose focal point is the multimedia installation which is started by inserting the entrance ticket. The visitors can have a ride on the drunk bicycle to experience the beautiful scenery of the Požega region in an interesting way, they can find out all the details about friar Luka Ibrišimović, his maneuvers in the defense of Požega against the Ottomans, as well as test their knowledge in a quiz about Požega. Moreover, there is the unit about Baron von Trenk, his unusual lifestyle and ventures that made him famous; you can also try your luck in a duel with the baron. The center's cellar presents the distinctive elements of the Požega identity – wine and chocolate. Apart from wine and chocolate, the cellar reveals the traditional Požega meals and how to prepare them today – with ready-made recipes.

3 Franciscan Monastery and the Church of the Holy Ghost

The oldest historical record of the Franciscans in Požega dates back to 1260, whereas the church is believed to have been built during the reign of King Ladislaus IV around the year 1285. During the Ottoman reign the church was converted into a mosque and its appearance has been redesigned throughout centuries with multiple extensions, in particular after the fire in 19th century. Its original shape can be seen in the sanctuary with its arched gothic ceiling. In 1995 archaeological excavations unveiled a richly decorated Romanesque portal in the northern part of the church, which is assumed to have been an older church dating from the 13th century. The monastery was built in 18th century and preserves a library including 15th century incunabula.



4 City Hall

The town magistrate palace was built in 1785 in the southwestern part of the square, in historicistic style as a one-story building with another three terraced houses. On the first floor there was a spacious City Hall, the Mayor's office and the office of the Great City Notary were next to it, followed by other offices upstairs and on the ground floor. Under the building and a one-story building by the Vučjak stream there was a sizable town cellar. On the facade, in the gable with a niche in the middle of the roof stood a bust of King Francis Joseph I, and in 1954 a stone relief of Požega's coat of arms replaced it. The building was damaged and reconstructed again several times throughout history.



5 City Museum

The building of the city museum is situated on the western part of the Holy Trinity Square and being one of the town's oldest secular buildings it is considered a jewel of baroque architecture. It was constructed at the beginning of the 18th century as a business and residential building with its gable facing the square. Its facade is decorated with pilasters, and beneath it, on the ground floor on the northern and eastern wall of the building there are „bolte“ which continue to the Klezinger house towards the City Hall. Being a cultural constant of Požega and its region, after more than 100 years of existence, The City Museum of Požega is on the threshold of opening a large, comprehensive permanent exhibition on about 600 m2, which connects the complex of three representative buildings in the heart of town in a circular flow with an interesting museological concept.



6 Požeško-slavonska County Palace

The Požeško-slavonska county Palace is located in Županijska Street, which stretches northbound starting from the northwestern corner of Požega's main square. On the western side of the street, ever since the first half of the 18th century there was a baroque one-story building built for the use of the Chamber region. After reinstalling the County in 1745 this building was reconstructed to meet their needs. The County Palace is a one-story building with a rectangular layout, with three risalits on the main facade and an annex towards the backyard. The building was constructed in the historicistic fashion, which is recognizable in its elaborately decorated facade, the use of pilasters, capitals, cornices and three domed towers. Special attention was paid to interior design, the construction of numerous and detailed stucco ornaments, and decorations above the doors.



7 City Theatre

The two buildings complex on the Holy Trinity Square, the city hotel „The Golden Lamb“ and the representative hall of the City Theatre, was set up after the reconstruction of an older 19th century building. The buildings got their final appearance in 1895. Their main facade is decorated in the late 19th century Neo-renaissance fashion. On each side there is a wing with picturesque courtyard semi-c/ircular portico windows; however, one part of the theatre side has completely changed its appearance. This prestigious building has been a social hub of the town since the very beginning, and the City Theatre of Požega with its prolific repertoire and guest performances has greatly contributed to the cultural life of Požega.



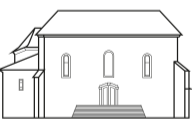
8 Požega Diocese

On the central Holy Trinity Square, our eyes set on the former Jesuit “College” which is now the seat of Požega Diocese, the Bishops' residence and residence of his colleagues, used also as the Diocese administration offices. It was built by the Jesuits from 1709 to 1711 on the grounds next to the medieval St. Lawrence Church. It was the residence of the Jesuits who established the first educational facility in 1699, Gimnazija (High School), which housed the “Academia Posegana” in the mid 18th century. Following the abolishment of the Jesuit order in 1773 it was repossessed by the state and in 1835 it was bought by the archbishop of Zagreb, Aleksandar Alagović, who repurposed it as an orphanage, later a boarding school for underprivileged students. It assumed its current appearance in 1904 when the third floor and the new Neo-Baroque facade were added. The building was previously extended and connected to St. Lawrence Church. In 1946 the communist rule took over the building from the Zagreb archdiocese and made it into a dormitory for high school students. Later on the building was used for various purposes. It was finally returned to the archdiocese in 1994 and with the foundation of the Požega Diocese in 1997, the building became its seat. It was redecorated to meet the needs of the diocese in the period between 1998 to 2001.



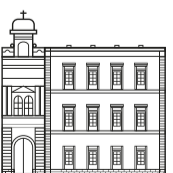
9 The medieval St. Lawrence Church

Immediately next to the former Jesuit College, today the seat of the Požega Diocese, stands the medieval St. Lawrence Church, one of the oldest preserved monuments of Gothic heritage in this part of Croatia and the bearer of great historical and cultural significance. It survived the Ottoman rule most probably because it was turned into a mosque and later into a warehouse. The interior is decorated with gothic frescoes dating back to the period from the 13th to the 15th century, which despite numerous devastations are still mostly preserved, restored or conserved. In the year 1998 Pope John Paul II appointed St. Lawrence as the patron saint of the Požega Diocese and ever since the patron saint's ancient temple in Požega has been the second most important church in the Diocese. On top of that, on the occasion of the church's consecration in 1998 the relics of the Blessed Alojzije Stepinac, the second patron of the Church and the Diocese, were embedded in the main altar.



10 Convent of the Sisters of Mercy of St. Vincent de Paul

Immediately next to the Church of St. Lawrence, sits the convent of the Sisters of Mercy of St. Vincent de Paul who have been active in Požega since 1878. The building was built as a one-storey building in 1726 for the needs of the Požega Lyceum. Academia Posegana, which operated from 1761 to 1776, was once situated in this building. With faculties of philosophy and theology, it mostly aimed at educating priests ordained in the Slavonian part of the Zagreb archdiocese which used to be under the Ottoman rule. After the new building for the Požega Lyceum was built, the Sisters moved into the building of “the old Jesuit Lyceum”. Thanks to the gift of the archbishop of Zagreb, the Sisters founded a civic girls' school in the jesuit building between St. Lawrence Church and the convent, in the former St. Lawrence Church musicians' building. During the late 19th century urbanization efforts, a second floor and outbuildings were added to the building. To complement the education they provided, the Sisters built a two-storey building next to the convent to be used as a girls' homemaker school. This building, together with the convent and St. Joseph Chapel form a unit which can be seen today.



11 Museum Barber Shop

Barber shop, whose inventory was custom ordered by Antun Mišta, a barber, pedicurist, wigmaker, and theater makeup artist from Požega, before the start of the First World War in Vienna, is surely one of the best-preserved barber shop ensembles from the early 20th century in Croatia. All it takes is a momentary pause as you stroll along the southern side of the main square in Požega, and if you peer through the opening in the door of the barber shop, day or night, you will be greeted by the unique setting of the Museum Barber Shop, an external collection of the Požega City Museum. A glimpse of the illuminated interior will transport you back to a time when numerous barber shops in Požega were dedicated places for men's conversations, socializing while waiting for their turn, and the unique pleasure of daily male grooming rituals, from regular shaving and haircuts to special treatments.



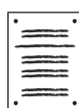
12 A memorial plaque in honour to the painter Miroslav Kraljević

Opposite the convent there is a building which used to be the residence of one of the greatest Croatian painters, Miroslav Kraljević. The memorial plaque was put up by the Councils of the Matrix Croatica (Matica hrvatska) of Požega and Gospić branches in 1971.



13 The birth house of Dobriša Cesarić

Pope John Paul II Street takes us from the Holy Trinity Square to St. Theresa Square. At the very beginning of the street, in the first building on the right, one of Croatia's greatest poets, Dobriša Cesarić, was born. In 1990 the town of Požega placed a memorial plaque with the inscription of the anthological verses from the poem “Waterfall” (“Slap”), one of Cesarić's most beautiful and famous poems.



14 St. Theresa of Avila Cathedral

St. Theresa Cathedral was built in the mid-18th century and is based on the Latin cross with pronounced vertical lines, and its exterior, with its tall slim bell tower, and interior radiate elegance and harmony of late baroque architecture. Special credit for its construction should be given to Franjo Thauzy, the Bishop of Zagreb, while Empress Maria Theresa granted authorization for construction and provided the construction project. The construction began in 1756, and it was finally decorated and consecrated in 1763. The church was built in Viennese baroque fashion, cross-shaped, and its architect is still unknown. The interior was designed in late baroque fashion, i.e. rococo. Its interior walls were painted by artists Celestin Medović and Oton Iveković. With Pope John Paul II founding the Požega Diocese on 5th July 1997 the church was promoted to the title of cathedral, thus becoming the mother church of western and central Slavonia. The church was thoroughly renovated and adapted for cathedral celebrations in 2007. Among other things, a new stone altar was set up, new bells and a new organ were purchased, and a crypt was decorated and consecrated by the bishop of Požega, Antun Škvorčević. In 2013 in the crypt of the Požega Cathedral, the Chapel of St. Pope John Paul II was consecrated and opened, where the statue of Pope John Paul II, the founder of the Požega Diocese, can also be seen. In the chapel there is a bronze statue of the Pope, a



bronze relief of Resurrection of Jesus, a stone relief of Our Lady, the mosaic “Night in space”, all of the above being works of Marija Ujević Galetović. Apart from that, there are works of other Croatian artists in the crypt. In the oratory above the right cathedral sacristy there is the Treasury of the Požega Cathedral which stores liturgical items of great cultural and historical value (15th - 21st century). The interior is decorated in the fashion of late Baroque or Rococo style. The main altar made of stucco-marble and the side wooden alters, as well as the pulpit and the confessionals, together with the sacristy furniture originate from the church's construction time (18th century). Famous Croatian artists, Celestin Mate Medović and Oton Iveković painted the church in frescoes in 1899. Scientifically proven information about the Cathedral of Požega can be found in the book “The Cathedral of Požega” printed in 2022 or, more briefly, in the book “The Cathedral of St. Theresa in Požega” by Antun Škvorčević, printed in 2023 in English and Croatian.

15 The Diocesan Museum

The Diocesan Museum was founded by bishop Antun Škvorčević in 1999. It consists of a sacred collection, a collection of modern and contemporary art, ethnographic collection, graphic collection and a plaque and medal collection. The museum has a permanent display of the sacred collection and the collection of modern and contemporary art, edited in 2016, and exhibited partly in the Bishop's Residence as an integral part of the museum collection. More than 200 items of sacred heritage dating from 15th to 20th century and works of contemporary and modern art are currently displayed. Besides the Gallery of Modern and Contemporary Art in the Diocesan Museum, there is also the personal Bishop Antun Škvorčević's Collection of Art, consisting mostly of gifts received by the bishop from individual artists and other people on the occasion of the foundation of the Požega Diocese and his episcopal ordination in 1997 and later - up until today. The complete information about the Museum can be found in the book entitled “Diocesan Museum in Požega and the Treasury of the Cathedral of Požega”.



16 The monument of friar Luka Ibrišimović

In front of St. Theresa Cathedral there is a monument of friar Luka Ibrišimović, Požega's savior and liberator from the Turks. The monument of the Požega “Hawk” („Sokol”) was made by Đuro Kiš, and in 1893 it was placed directly in front of the church portal. To its current position it was placed after World War II and until this day it reminds the citizens of Požega of their hero, who led his people in the crucial battle against the Turks in 1688. On St. Gregory Day, 12th March, every year, the citizens of Požega remember this famous friar and his great battle, celebrating that day as their town's special day.



17 Old town promenade

Immediately next to St. Theresa Square there is the Old town, a hill located in the very center of town where there used to be the old Požega fortress, dating back to 1227. Nowadays it is a park and promenade, decorated according to Vilim Just's design from 1877. The promenade bore the name Strossmayer but today it is usually known as Stari grad.



18 Požega Grammar School

On St. Theresa Square stands the building of Catholic Grammar School and Catholic Primary School (until 2010 it was the building of Požega Grammar School). Grammar school in Požega boasts a century-long tradition as one of the oldest educational institutions in Croatia. It was founded by the Jesuits in 1699. Throughout the period from 1761 to 1776 it acted under the name „Academia Posegana” and included two colleges, philosophy and theology. Thanks to Oton Kučera's efforts, the building acquired an astronomical observatory which was used for teaching purposes, and at noon a “cannon” was regularly sounded. The second floor was built in 1939 when the building took on its present appearance.



19 The 123rd brigade Square

Walking past the Diocesan Museum, we reach the intersection of Vjekoslav Babukić Street and Kamenita vrata Street, which got its name after the building and the northern gate of the city which once stood there. From that intersection we have a view of the Post Office, Music school and Julijan Kempf Primary School, as well as the monument built in 2002 in memory of Croatian veterans who lost their lives in the Homeland War.



20 The promenade area

Upon continuing our stroll towards St. Trinity Square, we enter the Požega promenade area combined out of four streets – St. Florian Street, Cehovska Street, Mesnička Street and Dragutina Lermana Street. In St. Florian Street, opposite of Lerman's birth house there is the Courthouse, built in 1896 according to the designs by Deutsch and Höningsberg, then used as the Financial Directorate. On the oval corner of the building there is a niche housing the statue of St. Florian, the protector against fires, which was returned to its place in 2006. Opposite the courthouse there is a one-story building built on the site of Dragutin Lerman's birth house, hence the name of the street. As a token of gratitude to this renowned Croatian explorer and travel writer, the City of Požega installed a commemorative plaque, later a commemorative relief portrait, the work of Tatjana Kostanjević, academic sculptor. Cehovska Street was named after Požega's guilds, associations of craftsmen and merchants in the late 17th century. Today it is known for Požega's brands – wine, chocolate and kulen sausage. Namely, here you can find a shop selling kulen and other charcuterie produce, a Zvečvo shop offering chocolates and fruit brandy, as well as a shop selling premium wines of the Faculty of Tourism and Rural Development in Požega.

21 Antun Kanižilić Street

The street named after this remarkable Jesuit and poet, the author of “Saint Rožalija” (“Sveta Rožalija”), is the extension of St. Trinity Square heading eastward and there are certain sights we should by all means mentioned here. The first building on the right is the Antun Kanižilić Primary School which was named after the great man whose street it occupies. There are other relevant buildings here, such as the building of Požega's First Savings Bank, founded in 1873, which today houses the City Library. The building was built in 1907 in secession style. It was designed by well-known Zagreb architects Leo Höningsberg and Julio Deutsch. The building had been elaborately reconstructed and renovated since 2006, waiting to be finally restored to its splendour in 2019, in a unique combination of tradition and contemporary style, with cosy areas and departments, a gallery, places for rest and socializing, public performances and workshops. Across the street from the library there is a residential building once used as a synagogue, which was burnt down in 1941 and completely demolished in 1947. If we go further down the street, we will see “Tomislav Pirc” Sports Hall (Grabrik Hall)

which was built in its current appearance in 1980. Its name derives from the hornbeam trees (grab) planted by Ferdinand Kempf and Dragutin Lobe in the 19th century. Opposite the sports hall is the birth house of Franjo Ciraki, poet and long-serving mayor of Požega.

22 City Library

The building was constructed in 1907 in the spirit of Art Nouveau. It was designed by renowned architects from Zagreb, Leo Höningsberg and Julio Deutsch. The building underwent reconstruction and expansion in a project that lasted from 2006 to 2020, and it emerged in a new light with its reopening on March 15, 2021, offering citizens a unique blend of tradition and modernity, with pleasant spaces and departments, a gallery, cozy corners for relaxation and socializing, public events, and educational activities."



23 Matko Peić Square

Matko Peić Square stretches in front of Ciraki's house, which used to be a silk factory. To honor this Croatian art historian, painter and author born in Požega, the city raised a plaque, a work of Tatjana Kostanjević, academic painter. Across the street from it, there is the monument to Miroslav Kraljević, placed in 1988 to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of his birth. The monument to this great painter was made by sculptor Krno Bošnjak showing Kraljević in his most natural environment, holding a paintbrush. Only a dozen meters away is the Kraljević house. Even though it is classified as quite a modest variant of residential architecture, it represents a memorial house of the Kraljević noble family, particularly its member Miroslav Kraljević, the writer.



24 Vučjak, Jagodnjak, Sokolovac

On the other side of the St. Trinity Square, next to the City Marketplace, in Vučjak and Jagodnjak Streets there are other valuable historical sites. In this ravine between hills of Požega where the Vučjak stream flows, stands St. Philip and Jacob Chapel. Right beside it is the first building of the city hospital built in 1835, which is a residential house today. At the end of this street is the birth house of Janko Jurković, writer and the first scholar of Požega. On the building there is a memorial plaque placed in 1911 and at the same time memorial plaques with figures of Vjekoslav Babukić and Josip Eugen Tomić, the work of Miroslav Kraljević, the painter, were placed there. This part of town claims several well-known outing spots – Fratrovica, Jagodnjak, The Fort of Vrhovci (Vrhovački grad) and the most famous one, Sokolovac. This famous hill was named after friar Luka Ibrišimović The Hawk who used its slopes to banish Turks from Požega. If we take the well-maintained “Hawk Trail” (Staza Sokola) from Kalvarija further west to the Sokolovac hill, our first stop will be at the votive chapel of St. Ann. The Sokolovac hill's abundance of historical and sacred structures is further testified by the Homeland Cross raised in 1993 on the site of the old wooden cross which was erected by the Franciscans in the mid-19th century. From Sokolovac there is a breathtaking view of the entire Požega valley.

25 Tekija spring

Opposite Sokolovac there is the old Požega promenade Tekija with a famous well of cold drinking hill water. The legend says that the one who drinks water from Tekija never leaves Požega and surely never forgets it.

POŽEGA
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Tourist Board of the City of Požega
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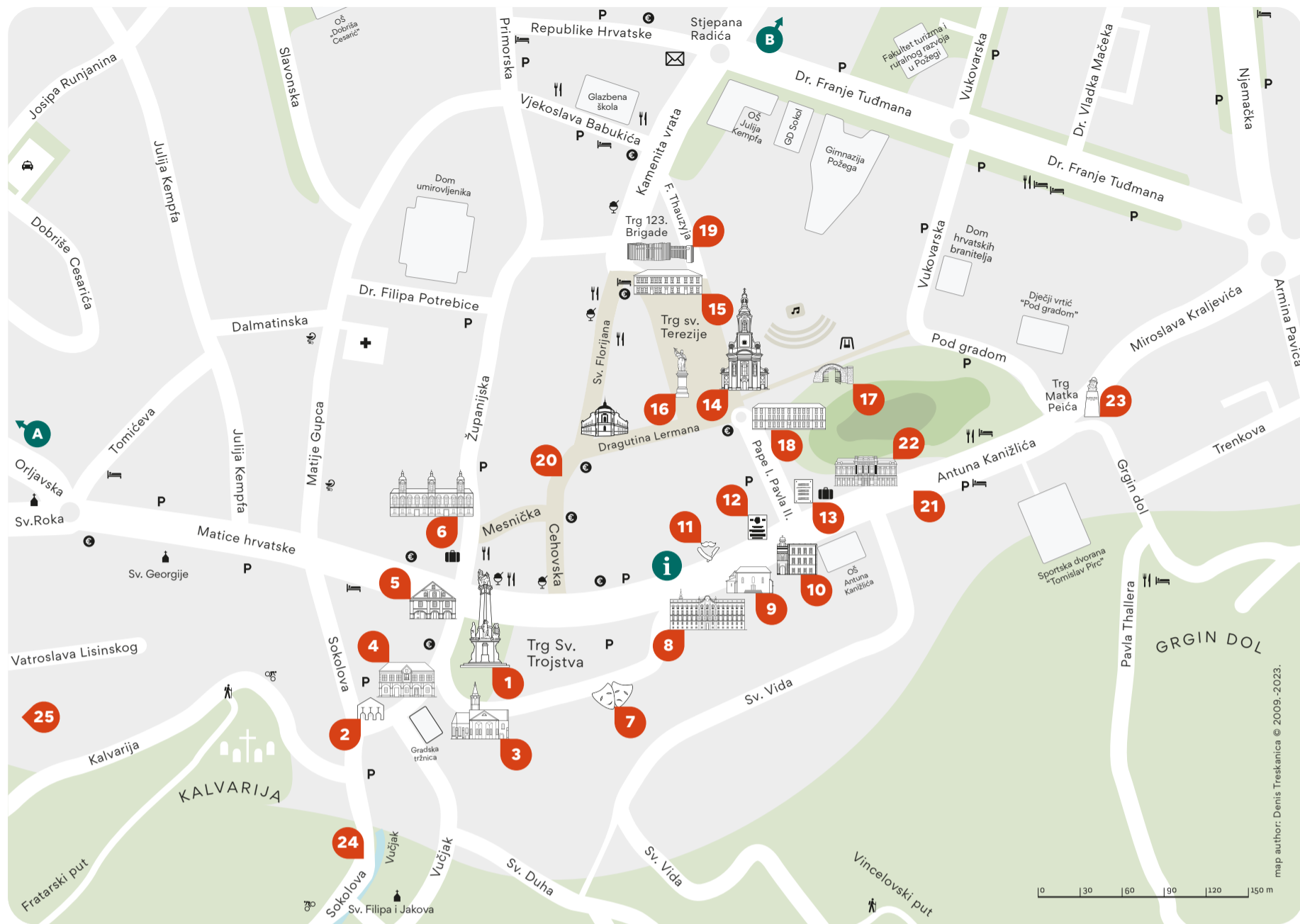
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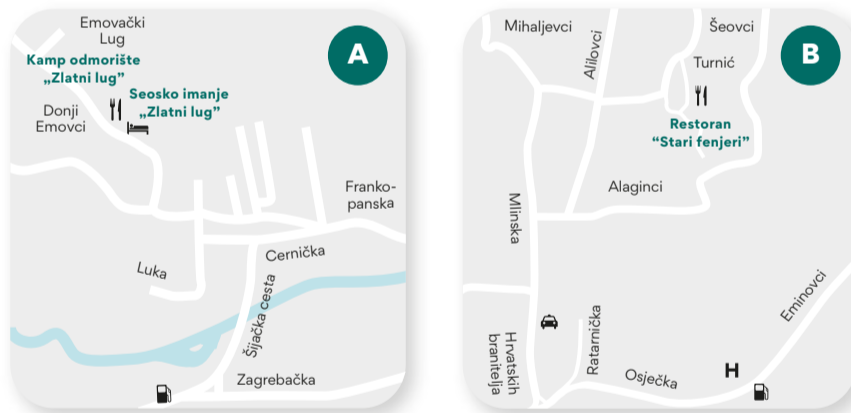
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- 1 Trg Svetog Trojstva i Kužni pil
- 2 Centar za posjetitelje „Požeška kuća“
- 3 Franjevački samostan i crkva Duha Svetoga
- 4 Gradska kuća
- 5 Gradski muzej
- 6 Palača Požeško–slavonske županije
- 7 Gradsko kazalište Požega
- 8 Biskupski dom – Požeška kolegija
- 9 Srednjovjekovna crkva svetog Lovre
- 10 Samostan redovnica svetog Vinka
- 11 Muzejska brijačnica
- 12 Spomen-ploča slikaru Miroslavu Kraljeviću
- 13 Rodna kuća Dobriše Cesarića
- 14 Katedrala svete Terezije Avilske
- 15 Dijecezanski muzej Požeške biskupije
- 16 Spomenik fra Luki Ibršimoviću
- 17 Šetalište Stari grad
- 18 Gimnazija Požega
- 19 Trg 123. brigade
- 20 Šetališna zona
- 21 Ulica Antuna Kanižlića
- 22 Gradska knjižnica Požega
- 23 Trg Matka Peića
- 24 Vučjak, Jagodnjak, Sokolovac
- 25 Izvor Tekija



LEGEND

Tourist Information	Police Station	Children's Playground
Accommodation	Post Office	Pharmacy
Dining	Emergency Medical Services	Hiking Trail
Parking	Cycling Routes	Tourist Agencies
Bank/ATM	Church	Ice Cream Parlors

USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS

City of Požega 034/311 300	Taxi Megs 095/835 8315
Požega-Slavonia County 034/290 290	Taxi Stipa Požega 099/248 8840
General County Hospital 034/254 555	Taxi Eva 091/641 0064
Health Center 034/311 900	Police Department 034/254 111
Bus Station 060 808 808	Public Fire Brigade 091/272 2126
Train Station 034/273 411	Veterinary Clinic 034/213 612
HEP (Electricity Company) - Emergency Service 034/230 200	HAK (Croatian Automobile Club) 034/319 033

EAT & DRINK

Grgin dol
Grgin dol 20, tel. 034/273 222
www.hotel-grgin-dol.hr

Rural Estate „Zlatni lug“
Donji Emovci 32
mob: 098/472 483
www.zlatnilug.hr

Restaurant „Stari Fenjeri“
Turnić 2/a, tel. 098/811 554
www.stari-fenjeri.com

Funky Food - street food bar
Dr. Franje Tuđmana 10,
mob. 098/9274 925
www.funky-food.hr

Pizzeria Mama Mia
Ulica svetog Florijana 17,
tel. 034/275 900

Pizza Bolte Lounge Bar
Trg Sv. Trojstva 6,
tel. 034/222 200

Snack bar „Dami“
Hrvatskih branitelja 1a,
tel. 034/311 011
www.dami.hr

Grill Lav
Stjepana Radića 5, tel. 034/272 169
www.grill-lav.hr

Aroma Pastry Shop
Stjepana Radića 39, tel. 034/271 806
Trg. Sv. Trojstva 5, tel. 034/550 017

Dolce Vita Pastry Shop
Ulica sv. Florijana 15, mob. 099/275 9000

Restaurant „Lovački rog“
Industrijska 21,
tel. 034/272 886

Kebab House „Lav“
Stjepana Radića 14,
mob. 099/532 3657
www.lavkebab.hr

Grill King
Ulica Vjekoslava Babukića 25,
tel. 034/623 922
www.thegrillkingpz.com.hr

Calimero Požega
Ulica Pavla Radića 2
tel. 091/527 4292

Restaurant and catering Marta
Antuna Kanižlića 46a,
tel. 034/201 501

Fast Food „Infinity“
Županijska ulica 2,
mob: 095/775 5865

Cool Restaurant and Caffè bar
Industrijska 42,
mob: 034/638 7888

Fast Food „Kamenita Vrata“
Vjekoslava Babukića 29,
tel. 034/273 559

Hospitality Bilburger
Ulica Bana J. Jelačića 98, tel. 034/281 078

Ivančica Pastry Shop
Kamenita vrata 1, tel. 034/273 824

Vanilla Pastry Shop
Cehovska ulica 1, tel. 034/273 137

EVENTS IN THE CITY

JANUARY St. Vincent's feast day (Vincelovo)	JULY Požega Urban Fest Požega Cultural Summer
FEBRUARY Požega City Masquerade	AUGUST Požega Cultural Summer
MARCH City Day of Požega and Grgurevo Gastro project "Green - Blue" Plesokaz	SEPTEMBER Fish Stew Festival (Fišijada) Golden Strings of Slavonia festival (Zlatne žice Slavonije)
MAY Požega Cauldron Festival (Požeški kotlić)	NOVEMBER St. Martin's Festival and Flavors of Autumn (Martinje & Okusi jeseni)
JUNE Kulenijada & Midsummer Bonfire Croatian One-Minute Film Festival HOPA festival	DECEMBER Advent in Požega New Year's Eve Celebration

NATURE & RECREATION

Sports and Recreation Center Milke Trnine bb	Paragliding and motor flying - Flying club „Bumbar“ Vinogradska ulica 7, mob. 098 564 456 www.lkbumbar.hr
Tennis Club Ulica Pavla Radića 2a tenispozega@gmail.com	Rural Estate „Zlatni lug“ Emovački lug bb, mob: 098/472 483
Rent-a-bike and tourist cycling packages „Luks Bike Adventure“ Županijska ulica 1, tel. 034/312 588 www.luks-pz.net	City Pool Osječka ulica 7

TRAVEL & EXPLORE

Arriva Travel Industrijska 14, tel. 034/274 345 www.arrivatrans.com	Zoa Tours Pape Ivana Pavla II br. 2, tel. 034/272 505 www.zoatours.hr
Luks Bike Adventure Županijska 1, tel. 034/312 588 www.luks-pz.net	

LODGING & ACCOMMODATION

Guesthouse „Grgin dol“
Grgin dol 20, tel. 034/273 222
www.hotel-grgin-dol.hr

Rural Estate „Zlatni lug“
Donje Emovci 32, mob: 098/472 483
www.zlatnilug.hr

Rooms & Bistro „Stanišić“
Dr. Franje Tuđmana 10, tel: 034/312 168
www.vila-stanasic.hr

Lodging „Sax-Win“
Antuna Kanižlića 5, mob. 099/211 5115
www.saxwin.hr

Lodging „Bagi“
Osječka 24, tel. 098/256 605

Boarding House „Villa Maria“
Dr. Franje Tuđmana 14, tel. 034/271 271
www.villa-maria.hr

Vila Dora
Stjepana Radića 20,
tel. 034/276 094
www.vila-dora.hr

Gloria Rooms
Vodovodna ulica 3, mob: 098/362 020
www.gloria-pozega.com

Rural Holiday Home and Apartments GoodLife
Njemačka ulica 30, mob: 095/522 1544

Rustica Nocte Boutique Apartments
Svetog Florijana 10
tel. 034/422 220
www.rustica-nocte.hr

Stone House
Milke Trnine 1, mob. 098/900 1122

NunaNina Apartments
Ulica sv. Roka 12, mob. 099/274 3640
www.nunanina.com

CULTURE & HISTORY

City Museum Matice hrvatske 1, tel. 034/272 130 www.gmp.hr	Music School Ulica Vjekoslava Babukića 27, 034/273 630 www.glazbena-skola-pozega.hr
Diocesan Museum Trg svete Terezije 6, tel. 034/290 345 dijecezanskimuzej.pb@gmail.com	Ministry of Culture - Conservation Department Trg Matka Peića 3 tel. 034/273 362
Požega House Trg Sv. Trojstva 1, mob. 099/314 7417 www.pozeskakuca.hr	Historical Archives Županijska ulica 13 tel. 034/272 695
City Library Antuna Kanižlića 1, mob. 099/482 0691 www.gkppz.hr	HAZU Institute in Požega Županijska ulica 9 tel. 034/272 102
City Theatre Trg Sv. Trojstva 20, tel. 034/273 161 www.gkppz.hr	

LOCAL & DELICIOUS

Šimić Distillery Trg Sv. Trojstva 20, tel. 098/960 9398 www.distilerijasimic.com	Zrinčak Vineyard and Winery Ulica Borisa Hanžekovića 171 mob. 099/510 5022
Family Agricultural Estate Ribičić Kneza Mislava 26, tel. 034/318 044 www.og-ribicic.hr	Academic Wines of Golden Valley - FTRR Požega Store Cehovska ulica 2, mob. 091/588 2366
Bartolović Winery Dubrovačka ulica 83, tel. 095/312 5811 www.vinarija-bartolovic.com	Chocolate and Liqueur Store "Zvečevo" Cehovska ulica 2, tel. 034/276 360 www.zvecevo.hr
Vojak Vineyard and Winery J.J. Strossmayera 95, mob. 091/943 4814	Grbić Ltd. Tasting Room Mlinska ulica 90, tel. 034/274 644 www.grbic.hr
Romić Wines Ulica Ivana Matkovića 1, tel. 097/616 6495	Beekeeping Association "Golden Valley" mob. 091 3480 768 www.zlatna-dolina.hr

SOUVENIRS & SHOPPING

Požega House Trg Sv. Trojstva 1, mob. 099/314 7417 www.pozeskakuca.hr	M - ART Županijska 1, mob. 098/724 607
Souvenir Shop of the City Museum Matice hrvatske 1, tel. 034/272 130 www.gmp.hr	Gift Gallery "Present" Stjepana Radića 1, tel. 034/271 758
Gift Shop Luks Županijska ulica 1, tel. 034/312 588	Zlata Slavko Ulica sv. Florijana 11, tel. 098/711 000
Gallery "Anita" Matice hrvatske 2, mob. 099/541 7705	Verbum bookstore Kamenita vrata 1, tel. 034/271 493
Slavonia Paper - Internet bookstore, stationery and gift gallery Hrvatskih branitelja 42, tel. 034/274 730 www.slavonijapapir.hr	Školska knjiga bookstore Ulica sv. Florijana 10, tel. 034/638 950
Shopping center "Supernova" Zagrebačka ulica 52 www.supernova-pozega.hr	Trim bookstore Dubrovačka ulica 5, tel. 034/274 265



About Požega

Požega, according to its tourists and visitors, is a lovely town on the banks of the river Orlava surrounded by beautiful nature, in which you can see and experience a lot, much more than its size would have you believe. Due to its position amidst „hills and valleys“, as well as its haphazard street layout atypical of the proverbial „plains of Slavonia“, as it is called by most Croats, along with boasting rich baroque architecture of the ancient town centre, Požega is said to resemble a similar historical city in Czechia or Austria.

Enjoying a glass of world-famous wine or a pint of home brew, as well as many other delicacies of Slavonian cuisine, it is a great place to meet a new friend, who might be one of the 22 000 proud, hard-working citizens of Požega.

Požega is the jewel of the „Golden Valley“, located at the heart of the basin surrounded by Pšunj, Papuk, Krndija, Dilj and The Požeška Hill which creates an area of extraordinary scenery and aesthetic features and provides the urban city structure natural surroundings. The very name of Požega, recorded as the Castrum de Posega, dates back to 1227 when the fortification in Požega became a royal estate. During the Middle Ages Požega was a wealthy, important town of trade and crafts. In addition, it was granted various rights, while its citizens and craftsmen enjoyed the benefits of a free royal city. Moreover, in the Croatian-Hungarian Kingdom Požega was the queen's official residence. In the summer of 1536 Požega was conquered by the soldiers of the powerful Ottoman (Turkish) Empire who remained there for the following 150 years. However, on the day of St. Gregory, the 12th March 1688, there was a dramatic twist. On that foggy morning the courageous Christian soldiers led by the Franciscan monk friar Luka Ibršimović The Hawk (Sokol) ambushed and won against nearly 3000 Turks. Consequently, the free city of Požega was returned under the rule of the Croatian Kingdom, which had already become part of the Habsburg Monarchy (later the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy), only to ensure a new important chapter of the city's history.

Thanks to the beloved Empress and Queen Maria Theresa of Austria, in 1759 the construction of the parish church of St. Teresa of Avila, the patron saint of the city, was completed.



Only two centuries later it was appointed the Cathedral of the Požega Diocese. In 1699 the Jesuits of Požega founded the first lyceum in Slavonia, the fifth one in Croatia. Furthermore, the establishment of the „Academia Possegana“ made Požega, alongside Zagreb, known as the hub of higher education in Croatia from 1763 until 1774.

Throughout centuries, even at harsh times of the Turkish rule, Požega acted as the center of the prosperous agrarian region. Additionally, the development of trade and crafts was of particular importance, especially in the period of the baroque 18th and post baroque 19th century when crafts and trading guilds predominated the city life. The surrounding natural wealth's, such as agriculture, viticulture, forestry, or mining, enabled Požega to build larger manufacturing workshops, as well as industry in the 19th century.

The nineteenth century, particularly the period following the abolition of Bach's absolutism, is the very period when Požega is affectionately known as „Athens of Slavonia“. In 1847, as the first ones in Croatia, the citizens of Požega introduced the Croatian language in the public sphere, all the while the influence of numerous prominent figures in cultural and political areas acted as a logical sequence of the persistent and thorough efforts of the lyceum. The discontinuation of the county in 1923 and the change of its name in Slavenska Požega in 1929 marked decades of stagnation in the town. It reclaimed the title of county center at the beginning of 1993. In 1997, following the foundation of the Diocese, a new and sudden upswing can be noticed in Požega's development cycle.

This city was either birthplace or residence of numerous famous artisans and public personas: Antun Kanižlić, baroque poet; Vjekoslav Babukić, linguist; Miroslav von Kraljević, author of the first Croatian original novel „The Pupil of Požega“; writers Josip Eugen Tomić and Janko Jurković; Franjo Ciraki, poet; Dragutin Lerman, explorer of Africa; Julije Kempf, historian and travel writer; Dobriša Cesarić, writer. The city was the residence of Miroslav Kraljević Jr., one of the most renowned Croatian painters.

The things you need to discover during your stay in Požega will be described in this tourist city map in the hope of making it as interesting as possible to inspire you to visit Požega as soon as possible and see for yourself that our small city is perfect for your great holiday, as well as a place where you can attain the often unfathomable „hills and valleys“!