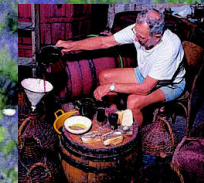
The background of the entire page is a photograph of a sunset. The sky is a deep, fiery red and orange, with wispy clouds catching the low light. In the foreground, the silhouettes of a coastal town are visible against the bright horizon. A prominent church steeple with a dome stands out on the right side. The water of the sea is dark, reflecting the colors of the sky.

LIVING ARCHIPELAGO

I N C R O A T I A

WHERE TO GO, WHAT TO SEE
WITH NAUTICAL CHARTS, **SOUTH PART**

l i v i n g a r c h i p e l a g o



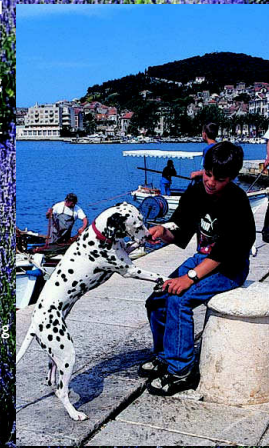
I am to be your guide through the incredibly beautiful and fascinating Croatian archipelago. During the last fifteen years I have sailed round the Mediterranean and depicted my experiences in the books "The new boatlife", "Sail in the Mediterranean" and "Sailing in ancient waters". At the end of the '80s, my wife and I sailed for a few years in the archipelago of Dalmatia and were captivated by its beauty, culture and history. I wrote several articles on this topic, and began collecting material for a book, but then the war intervened and I postponed my plans. We sailed east for Turkey, which is also a land rich in history and culture. Since peace and a belief in the future have returned to Croatia, we have returned to this land which more than anything else can bring to life what a living archipelago is.

No country in the Mediterranean, has as rich an archipelago with its 66 islands, 652 islets, 389 rocks and 78 reefs. It is one of the best sailing areas in the world. In a questionnaire in the American "Cruising World", a group of renowned long-distance sailors thought the Croatian archipelago equal to the Caribbean Islands, as the two most beautiful sailing areas in the world. In this land of the thousand islands, powerful experiences await you in a pure, untouched environment and of islands with tradition and history, which can be traced back to the ancient world.

Don't rush! Give yourself time to savour the unique islands, the hospitable population, the magnificent traditional clothing, the songs and the dancing! Enjoy the scent from the lavender fields, the old olive trees, knotted beech, the vineyards strict simplicity and the local wines!

Look beyond the technical information about hotels, museums and such given in the tourist brochures, and give the Archipelago a deeper dimension - get to know the genuine Living Archipelago.

Mr. Ebbe Gustafsson, Swedens former headmaster of People's College, journalist, editor of "Skeppsgädd", the magazine of the officials of the Swedish Cruising Club. Author of three books about sailing in the Mediterranean. Member of the board of the Swedish Cruising Club with 38.000 members. Former commodore of the Mediterranean Sailors of the Swedish Cruising Club.

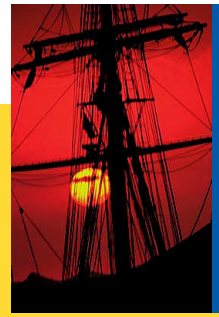




HVAR

Croatia

THE
LAND
FOR
ALL
SEASONS



This is Croatia. Nowhere else in Europe will you find such a relatively limited area that contains such a diversity of landscape, and such an easy climate as Croatia does. With 2600 sun hours per annum and a water temperature ranging from 25 to 27 degrees, this coast and archipelago rank amongst the sunniest areas in the Mediterranean.

Croatia has an actual archipelago with over a thousand islands. These are the remains of the Dinaric Alps that covered the area many million years ago, but which later sank into the ocean. Today, only the peaks rise as islands, forming one of the largest archipelagos in the Mediterranean.

In the north lies the peninsula of Istria, with a sharply indented coastline in which many protected coves can be found. Some of Croatia's most beautiful cities are situated here, in many cases with a history dating as far back as to the ancient and Byzantine time, and yet more from the Renaissance.

The islands in the Kvarner bay south of Istria have overwhelming nature experiences to offer, for instance on Cres, the second largest island in the Adriatic Sea, where the white headed vulture breeds. You can also enjoy the view of the Vrana lake, which receives its fresh water from underground springs, supporting both Cres and the neighbouring island Lošinj with drinking water. A fascinating experience awaits you in the old mythical town of Osor on the southern point of Cres, already populated in the Neolithic period. The island of Krk offers a variety of cultural and historical heritage, for instance the town of Krk with its old Venetian and art treasures, or the famous Baška Tablet, the first evidence of Croatian language in Glagolitic inscriptions. All over Croatia this enticing mixture of grand nature and over a thousand year old culture!

If you leave the coast and penetrate a few miles into Istria, it is as though you have gone a hundred years back in time. On the heights, charming old cities such as Buje and Grožnjan are situated, and in the Mima valley the tourist attraction Motovun, the White City, 300 metres above sea level. East of Rijeka the romantic Gorski Kotar highlands ascend with deep woods and excellent wandering passages.

The inland east of the Kvarner bay has magnificent nature areas to offer, e.g. the Velebit, with a rich fauna of wild and with daunting views down the Velika Paklenica 400 metres deep ravine. East of the Velebit mountains lies the National Park Plitvice as a wonder of nature. Hidden in the thick woods in the fiercely undulated landscape, it contains a chain of 16 lakes with several waterfalls, the most spectacular by the village Plitvica where the water rushes down from an altitude of 76 m into the river Korana.

To visit the 900 year old Zagreb, the political, cultural, economic and scientific centre of the country, is like coming to a central European city like Vienna and Budapest. In the picturesque surroundings of Zagreb with several famous health spas the Croatian and Hungarian nobility have erected their mansions, often splendid baroque castles encompassing vast estates.



YOU CAN GET A TASTE OF CROATIA



DALMATIAN SPECIALTIES

I have so many wonderful memories from Croatia: visual memories of the beauty of the Kornati islands, the magnificent waterfalls of Plitvice Lakes, the Krka waterfalls, estuary of the Neretva river...

I also remember rich, tasty scents of Croatian cuisine: grilled Istrian pork loin and home-made sausages, noodles with truffles, sea bass in salt, grilled shellfish, lasagne with lobster, frogfish in vine leaves, gnocchi with shrimps, roll with rabbits and wild asparagus, and mushroom dishes.

Croatian cuisine has really high quality. It is of world class.

To visit different parts of Croatia is to increase your store of gastronomic experiences. Most of the islands and many of the towns along the coast and in the inland are separate gastronomic worlds.

At Motovun, in the central part of Istria, you will be served delicious mushroom risotto;

at Grožnjan home-made sausages;

at Delnice in Gorski Kotar, smoked bear and deer meat;



R E C I P E

BLACK RISOTTO "KAPETANOVA KUĆA"

(4 servings)

Ingredients: 200 g of cuttlefish, 200 g of mussels, 200 g of squid, 100 g of onions, oil (part vegetable, part olive) 0,15 l, 1 tablespoon of tomato puree, 0,10 l of white wine, salt, pepper, seasoning mix, parsley, garlic (according to your taste), uncooked rice 300 g, squid ink (as needed)

Preparation: Lightly fry the onions in the oil mixture, add chopped cuttlefish, cleaned mussels and chopped squid. Stir-fry it with parsley, pepper, seasoning mix, tomato puree and garlic. Pour in the white wine, add rice and then pour over the boiled water and add some squid ink. Add some water occasionally, until the rice is boiled. Add whole shells, Saint-Jacques and whole prawns to the risotto. Serve with grated Parmesan cheese.



A VIEW OF DUBROVNIK

in Šibenik "Visovačka Begavica", a savory dish with lamb and sour ewe's milk;

on the Adriatic islands exquisitely prepared lobster, shrimp, high quality white fish, oysters and other mussels, as well as exquisite wines;

on the islands of Cres, Pag, Brač... a delicious roast lamb with unique taste derived from the salty, fragrant island herbs. Renowned dishes are also "Vitalac" from Brač prepared from lamb's entrails, eels and frogs from the Neretva estuary, while Istrian and Driš prosciutto ham is of a world renown.

And - I assure you - the cheese from the island of Pag will please your palate as much as the finest one from France!

Rich vineyards and a special talent of the locals to please themselves and guests result in fine wines, which are highly valued. Famous red wines along the coast are Teran, Merlot and Cabernet in Istria, while in Middle and South Dalmatia Plavac, Babić, Pharos, Bogdanuša, Dingač, and Postup.

The renowned white wines of the coast include Malvazija, Zlahtina, Vugava, Maraština, Pošip and Grk.



HYDROGRAPHIC INSTITUTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - HOW TO GET INFORMATION ABOUT SAILING IN THE ADRIATIC



HYDROGRAPHIC INSTITUTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

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Hydrographic Institute of Republic of Croatia is a special institution of the Republic of Croatia to carry out hydrographic activities, including the research of the sea for navigational safety.

Basic activities of the Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia:

- Safety of navigation
- Marine cartography
- Hydrographic survey
- Oceanographic research
- Cartographic reproduction
- Publishing of nautical publications



HISTORY OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC INSTITUTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Hydrographic activities on the eastern Adriatic coast date back to the beginnings of the 19th century, when the first survey was carried out from 1806 to 1809 by Charles Beaupré-Beaupré, "the father of the modern hydrography".

On the basis of his survey, an atlas containing fifteen charts and plans, and two panoramas was produced. Austro-Hungarian navy carried out the first systematic survey of the eastern Adriatic waters between 1822 and 1824, and published twentyfour charts and the pilot "Portolano del Mare Adriatico".

Hydrographic activities were made institutional on 27 April 1860, and since then have been carried out with continuity, except for the breaks during the world wars.

In the Croatian part of the Adriatic, Austro-Hungarian Navy among the first in Europe, established the hydrographic service (1869) which has been maintained to the present day, continually improving the research methods and technology of measurements.

In 140 years of work, this institution has developed its particular, recognizable style in production of charts and nautical publications. In recent years, efforts have been made to improve the classical offer of products by a new design, and make it suitable to the new users - non professional mariners.

SAFETY OF NAVIGATION

Nowadays when man has discovered as much as possible, having fled up in the space and walked on the Moon's surface, the only place where one can find solitude and adventure is the sea. You cannot put to sea without feeling awe of a huge mass which breathes and lives in its own rhythm, and cannot be brought under control.

For a safe navigation, besides a good knowledge of specific characteristics of the navigable area and weather conditions, it is necessary to be supplied with adequate handbooks and charts for navigation.

Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia publishes and keeps up to date about one hundred charts, of different purposes and scales, and publications important for the safety of mariners to whom the sea is profession, and those to whom it is a hobby. This publication endeavours to bring the traditional rigid patterns of maritime profession closer to the people to whom the sea is just a hobby, to the lovers of adventure.

This institution and its members live with navigation and for it, being available to the users of their products for any question, request or suggestion.

Many mariners use their charts, relying on those who have produced them, because even though it is not necessary to live, to navigate is necessary.

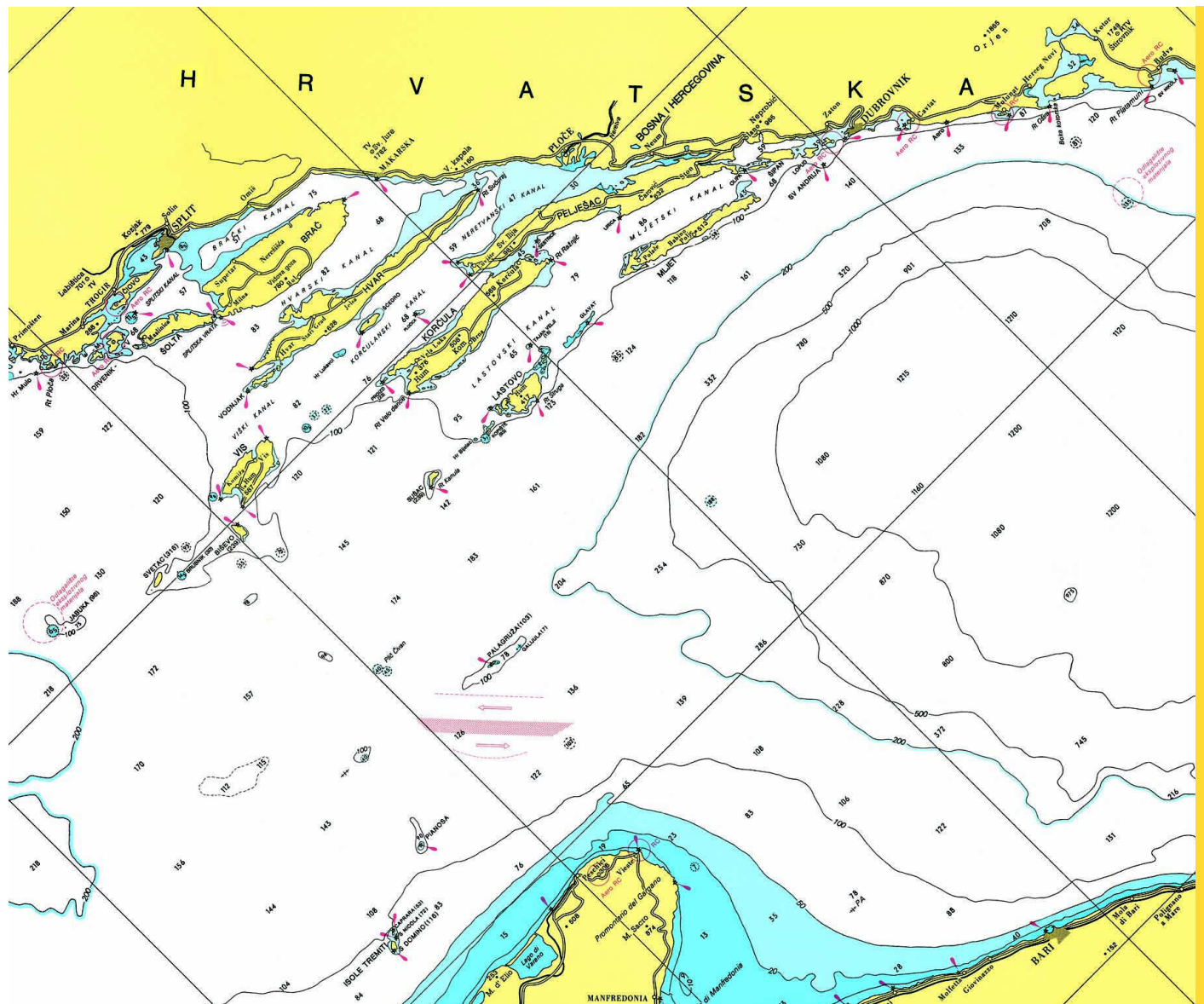
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CROATIAN COAST OF THE ADRIATIC



South part



A VIEW OF SPLIT

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE AREA

Total area: 22 216 km²

Mainland area: 6355 km²

Sea area: 15 861 km²

Population: 601 329

Towns: Drniš, Dubrovnik, Hvar, Imotski, Kaštela, Komiza, Korčula, Makarska, Metković, Omiš, Opuzen, Ploče, Sinj, Solin, Split, Stari Grad, Supetar, Trogir, Tučepi, Vis, Vrgorac, Vrljika

Tourist resorts: Bol, Cavtat, Dubrovnik, Hvar, Jelsa, Kaštela, Komoža, Korčula, Lopud, Makarska, Mljet, Orebić, Slano, Split, Stari Grad, Ston, Supetar, Trogir, Trpanj, Trsteno, Vela Luka, Vis Zaton

Marinas: Baška Voda, Brela, Drvenik Veli, Dubrovnik, Hvar, Korčula, Lumbarda, Marina, Milna (isl. Brač), Orebić, Pakleni Otoki (Sv. Klement), Split, Trogir, Tučepi, Vis, Vrboska

Inhabited islands: Brač, Drvenik Veli, Drvenik Mali, Hvar, Koločep, Korčula, Lastovo, Lopud, Mljet, Šipan, Šolta, Vis

Economy: tourism and catering industry, cargo transfer, railway and road transport, trade, ship-building, manufacturing industry, chemical industry, fishing, viniculture and wine production, olive growing, bee-farming, cattle breeding, vegetable growing.

Tourism: accommodation capacities about 182 000 guests, of which about 47 000 in hotels, and about 135 000 in pensions, apartments, camps and tourist settlements.

Berths in marinas: 2341 wet, and about 660 dry.

The described area includes middle and south parts of the east Adriatic coast, from the point Ploča to the cape Oštra, and two groups of islands extending in east-west direction - the Middle Dalmatian islands and the archipelago of Dubrovnik. The area covers two counties, the County of Split-Dalmatia and the County of Dubrovnik-Neretva.

Being situated at the crossroads between the east and the west, with mild Mediterranean climate, and distinguished by a variety of natural sights, this region has been inhabited since the Neolithic. Throughout the history, it was the scene of conquest and colonisation by numerous Illyrian tribes, Greek and Roman colonisers, which is evidenced by a number of archaeological finds and preserved monuments. The Croats arrived in these parts in the 7th century, and have survived in a constant effort to keep and preserve their freedom. In the Middle Ages, different conquerors followed one another: the Venetians, the Neretva rebels, the Ottomans, Austria, France, and Italy.

Besides a great number of archaeological sites (Salona, Pharos and Dimos on the island of Hvar, Narona, Ston and Mali Ston, Dubrovnik and Epidaurum), many towns have preserved the monuments of architecture: Split, Trogir, Korčula, Dubrovnik, Cavtat...

Diocletian's Palace in Split and the towns-museums Trogir and Dubrovnik have been included in the UNESCO World Heritage List, and the Neretva delta in the Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance.

In this area rich with natural attractions, some regions are protected as national parks (Mljet), or parks of nature (Biokovo). Fish reserves are located in the Jadro and Vrljika rivers, while ornithological reserves are found on the islets off Cavtat - Mrkan, Bobara and Sutivan. The parks-forests are: Marjan (Split), Gornje Čelo and Donje Čelo (on the island of Koločep), the islet of Ošjak (Vela Luka), the park-forest at Orebić, and Hober (Korčula). The protected landscapes are: Vidova Gora, the Pakleni islands, the islands of Šćedro, Zecovo, and Ravnik, the Cetina canyon, the Blaca valley, Kočje on the island of Korčula, Sapunara on the island of Mljet and the islet of Badija. The most important monument of garden architecture is Arboretum at Trsteno, which has been badly damaged by fire recently. The action for its reconstruction has been already initiated.

The coastal area and islands have Mediterranean climate with warm and dry summers and mild rainy winters, while in the hinterland the climate is continental with the Mediterranean influence. In winter, the sea temperature rarely falls below 10°C, while in summer it may reach 29°C. Hvar has 2715 sunny hours a year, Split 2697, Vela Luka 2671, and Dubrovnik 2584 ones.

”Trogir is shimmering like a fairy town with towers and pinnacles in front of us, with a majestic stronghold and a palm shaded promenade”, I wrote in my log-book on our first visit in 1988.

The coast towards south is indented with many excellent anchorages like **SIČENICA BAY**, 2 km long, leading to the village of **VINIŠĆE**, where yachts can find good shelter.

In the interior part of the Marina bay, 12 km west of Trogir, you will find the village of **MARINA** and the Marina Agana with 140 berths on floating docks. At the beginning of the 16th century, the bishop of Trogir built a quadrangular tower for the defence of his estate from the Turks, a tower that still remains and gives a special atmosphere to the place.

Since my first visit, I have returned to **TROGIR** many times and wandered in the narrow and picturesque alleys among the beautiful old palaces. I usually take a cup of coffee in the main square and admire the Cathedral of St. Lawrence, the five hundred years old Town Loggia and the Town Clock Tower (once the small Renaissance Church of St. Sebastian) that rises near the Loggia. On the western part of the square, there is the Čipiko Palace and opposite of it the Town Hall with an interesting Gothic yard, where you can admire a lot of old coats of arms.

Even if I have viewed it many times, I dwell on the Cathedral's wonderful Radovan's Portal, made by Master Radovan and his co-workers in 1240.



TROGIR

In the Cathedral, I usually go to the Chapel of the Blessed Ivan Ursini, the work of Nikola Firentinac from the 15th century, in my opinion the most beautiful Renaissance monument in Dalmatia.

The area between the Kozjak mountain and the Bay of Kaštela with its beauty and fertility has always attracted people. The Croats settled here in the 7th century; they created the centre of their state and built settlements along the mountain

slopes. Later these became the settlements of noblemen from Split and Trogir.

During the Turkish invasion in the 15th and 16th centuries, the owners built fortifications on the coast. Thus, five hundred years ago, there were 20 forts,



KAŠTEL NOVI



SALONA



MASLINICA, THE ISLAND OF ŠOLTA

of which only seven "Kaštela" have been preserved.

We rented a car in Trogir, drove along the coast and visited the seven Kaštela: **ŠTAFILIĆ, NOVI, STARI, LUKŠIĆ, KAMBELOVAC, GOMILICA, and SUČURAC**. We stayed at Kaštel Gomilica for a long time, fascinated by this old mysterious castle with its high tower, its moats filled with water and its courtyard.

In the town of **SOLIN**, 5 km north-east of Split, there are the ruins of the ancient Salona. During the reign of the Roman Emperor Augustus, it was the capital and the largest town of the Province of Dalmatia with almost 60 000 inhabitants. Around 614 it was occupied by the Slavs and the Avars who levelled the town to the ground.

The role was taken over by the neighbouring Split, where many of Salona's inhabitants took refuge in the Emperor **DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE**.

We visited the ancient Salona on a sunny, lovely day at the end of April. The ground was covered with flowers. Red poppies coloured the rest of the town walls. We walked about in the ruins of this big town and tried to picture to ourselves how people had lived here 2000 years ago. I have only seen one ruined town bigger than Salona, namely Ephesus in Turkey. However, it seems to me

that Salona represents one of the most significant ancient and early Christian sites in the world.

One day at the end of September we visited Nicola, a fisherman on the small island of **DRVENIK MALI**. We were sitting in his kitchen while he was telling us about the life on the island. When he was a boy, 400 people lived on Drvenik Mali. There were a lot of vineyards and more than 1000 sheep. Today there are 50 inhabitants and no sheep. *"But I don't complain. Since we got our new harbour, we'll manage. We've got a good life here."*

Nicola took us to **DRVENIK VELI** where we met Milan, the Harbour Master, who proudly declared that his harbour was the best sheltered one in Dalmatia. In summertime 20 yachts can lie at anchor in the harbour. A marina is under construction; a long pier is already built and higher up there is a restaurant with a beautiful view of the harbour.

ŠOLTA is a jewel among Croatia's islands, a green virgin island with bays, beaches, islets and cliffs. Through the centuries, vegetation was enriched by man who planted olive, fig and almond trees, laid out vineyards and initiated agriculture.

The natural beauty of Šolta has attracted and inspired many well-known people. In 295 AD, the Roman Emperor Diocletian built a fish-pond in the



SEVERAL MILES SOUTH OF PRIMOŠTEN, a deep bay of Luka Rogoznica with the homonymous village and a marina, offers a wide and safe shelter for yachts and boats. From the point Ploča, the route leads into the area of Split-Dalmatian County, and through Drvenik Channel, between the mainland and the islands of Drvenik Veli and Drvenik Mali, into Trogir Bay. Trogir, the town-monument, lies on an islet between the mainland coast and the island of Ciovo. The Bay of Kaštela attracts with its beauty, and the seven lovely villages of Kaštela line the shore at the foot of Kozjak.

The historical Split, a typical Mediterranean town, and the second largest town in Croatia, is cultural, economic and administrative centre of the Split-Dalmatian County. Built around the Diocletian's Palace, near the ancient Salona (today's Solin), it attracts numerous tourists giving them unforgettable memories.

NEČUJAM Bay. You can still see the remains of it in the clear water!

The father of Croatian literature, Marko Marulić (1450-1524), wrote parts of his epic poem "Judita" (in which he encourages his countrymen in their struggle against the Turks) while spending his leisure time at Nečujam. Near the harbour you will find a simple stone house, where the author used to reside.

Šolta is a paradise for yachtsmen with 24 beautiful bays and four picturesque harbours, **STOMORSKA, NEČUJAM, ROGAČ, and MASLINICA**. Bigger villages, **GROHOTE, GORNJE SELO, and DONJE SELO**, are situated in the island's interior, villages which are more than 1000 years old with ancient stone houses with slate roofs along the winding lanes. In one of the two churches in Donje Selo, the altar consists of a Roman sarcophagus - a dramatic meeting of heathendom and Christianity.



SPLIT

Split is an ancient Greek settlement formerly called Aspalathos. Like the nearby Salona, it was settled by the Greeks from the ancient Issa on the island of Vis.



SPLIT, A VIEW FROM MARJAN



SPLIT, PERISTYLE



ACI MARINA, SPLIT



MILNA, THE ISLAND OF BRAČ



ZLATNI RAT, THE ISLAND OF BRAČ



SUPETAR, THE ISLAND OF BRAČ



SUMARTIN, THE ISLAND OF BRAČ

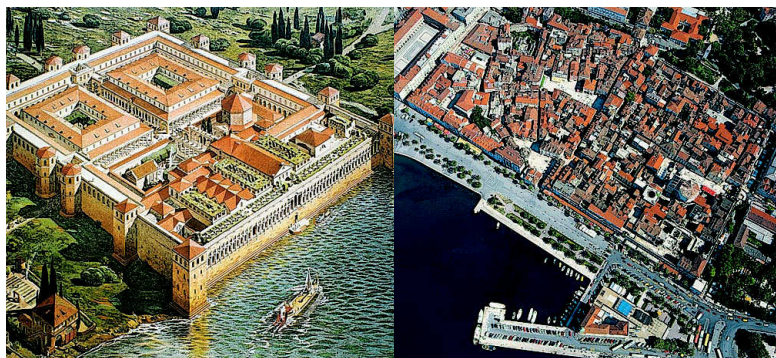
Around 300 AD, Emperor Diocletian constructed a luxurious palace, in which he resided until his death and where he was buried.

Our first impression of **SPLIT** was so positive. It was a lovely spring day. The open-air cafés were full of people, when we walked round the beautiful town harbour to the Diocletian's Palace.

We entered the Palace through the Bronze gate, passed the Palace cellars and came to the Peristyle, the main open place, surrounded by a colonnade of six columns on its eastern and western sides. To the right, there was a magnificent bell-tower and Diocletian's Mausoleum, later converted into the Cathedral of St. Domnius. A wonderful view we will always bear in mind.

Even if we have visited Split many times since then, we often go to the Cathedral to admire its monumental door from 1214 with 28 scenes of the life of Christ in carved walnut wood.

We like to walk in Diocletian's Street that runs from the Peristyle to the north and



SPLIT, THE PALACE OF DIOCLETIAN

SPLIT, THE PALACE OF DIOCLETIAN

pass by the beautiful Papalić Palace that accommodates the Museum of the City of Split.

Further ahead there is the magnificent Golden Gate, and outside the Palace on an elevation is the statue of the Bishop Gregory of Nin.

We enjoyed sitting in a café in the main square, admiring the buildings around us. The "Pjaca" is full of palaces and houses from different eras, giving a visible panorama of the history of Split.

About 30 km south of Split, there is the town of **OMIŠ**, beautifully situated at the river Cetina's outlet into the sea. We rented a car, followed the river and experienced the grandiose view of how the Cetina breaks through the mountains, forming a majestic canyon.

THE ISLAND OF BRAČ. The name of Brač is for the first time mentioned in the 10th century. It is believed that it originates from the word "deer" (Illyrian "brenton", Greek "elafos"), so it is often

mentioned as Bretanida or Elaphusa. Brač is particularly interesting for its numerous archeological finds: Illyrian tombs, old Croatian churches, old Christian basilicas, and a great number of monasteries.

One important activity is stone carving. The stone of Brač is famous all over the world and has been used on many renowned buildings, the White House in Washington for example.

When we were sailing round Brač, we fell in love with the idyllic and picturesque

villages and small towns along the coast, but also the interior of the island gave us many fascinating experiences. We rented a car and saw fascinating ancient dwellings, old churches, and medieval villages as

SELCA, GORNJI HUMAC, PRAŽNICE, NEREŽIŠĆA, and LOŽIŠĆA.

But for us sailors, the villages and towns by the sea were something special.

MILNA is the best sheltered and maybe the most beautiful harbour on Brač. Of all lovely pictures in my mind, I choose the view of the harbour from the ACI Marina with old fishermen's houses and the parish church of Our Lady of the Annunciation.

BOBOVIŠĆE is situated in a long inlet that continues in a deep valley. On the southern side, there is a fortified baroque summer residence from the 18th century, and on the other side there stands the house of the Nazor family. Vladimir Nazor, one of the greatest Croatian poets of the 20th century, spent his childhood and boyhood at Bobovišće: *"I wish to sit again in*

the old house, close to my brother and sisters reading a book that gets light from the candles on the table, while the autumn evening darkens the harbour", he writes in one of his books. In front of the Nazor house, there is a statue of the poet, sitting in deep thoughts.

SUTIVAN is a lovely little village with a palm-lined street and many holiday houses along the sea. In the harbour, there is a charming summer house of Kavanjin with a baroque park, laid out from 1690 to 1705.

Our best memories from Supetar are the magnificent Mausoleum of the Petrinović family with portraits and sculptures. In the graveyard beside the Mausoleum, there are several beautiful Pietà gravestones which are the work of Ivan Rendić of Supetar.

When you are in the village of **SPLITSKA**, you have to visit **ŠKRIP**, the oldest settlement on Brač, and admire the Cerinic's Castle from the 16th century, one of the most interesting and beautiful buildings on the island.



Brač is the **LARGEST MIDDLE DALMATIAN ISLAND**, with the highest island peak in the Adriatic - Vidova Gora (780 m). Most of the settlements lie on its north side - Sutivan, Supetar, Splitska, Postira, Pucisca, and Povlja. On its southern side, at the foot of Vidova Gora, lies Bol with its marvellous pebble beach Zlatni Rat. The only marina is situated at Milna, in the west part of the island. Interesting spots in the inland are medieval villages of Selca, Gornji Humac, Praznica, Nerežišća, Škrip, Donji Humac and Ložišća.

PUČIŠĆA is the centre of the stone mason's industry with three large stone quarries in the vicinity. As a defence against Turkish attacks the first castle was built in 1467, and then over a period of hundred years, another twelve castles. Seven of them are still standing and give a special atmosphere to the harbour.

Most interesting in **POVLJA** are an early Christian basilica from the 5th-6th century, partly preserved up to the roof, and an old defence tower next to the church.

SUMARTIN is well-known for its good seamen, fishermen, and ship-builders. The small shipyard of Lučica builds and repairs wooden ships and yachts.

BOL is a charming town that attracts the visitor through its grandiose nature, attractive beaches (the famous Zlatni Rat!), and interesting buildings like Lode Palace with a beautiful loggia, the First Dalmatian Wine Union (taste the exquisite red wine Bol Plavač!), the Gothic-Renaissance Church of Our Lady of Mercy, and the Dominican Monastery from the 15th century.