

# VISIT SPLIT

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**D**ear visitors, dear guests,  
Welcome to Split.

Whether you are here for the first time or already know our city well, every visit is a fresh opportunity to discover something new from the inexhaustible treasure of heritage, beauty and customs of a special city with a unique climate.

In addition to its exceptional natural beauty and cultural and historic heritage, under the protection of UNESCO, Split is an inexhaustible source of creativity and energy, which is reflected in all segments, from culture and art, through sports and science, to business ideas and initiatives.

On the pages before you, you will discover why Split is truly the most sporting city in the world. You'll get to know the history of Split's trophy-winning sports clubs, and also meet the new faces of sport who are creating an equally successful future for the city at the foot of Marjan hill. We will introduce you to the chronicler of the Dalmatian soul, Miljenko Smoje, a journalist, humorist and screenwriter, who's centenary Split is celebrating in its own unique way.

You will also learn that Split is not only a breeding ground for excellent athletes, but also for scientists with brilliant international careers. From ancient times until today, Split's academic excellence is the driver of local and national development at all social levels, as well as the Split brand recognized around the world.

Excellent connoisseurs and lovers of their city will take you through the history of Split tourism. And you will discover the new restaurants and hotels that keep Split firmly in its position as one of the most attractive tourist destinations on the Adriatic coast.

Let this guide motivate you and encourage you to discover Split and everything that makes it special, not only for us who are lucky enough to live there, but also for all of you who the city greets with a warm and open welcome. Split is ready to give you an unforgettable experience, which will make you want to return again.

Enjoy reading and discovering Split.

**P**oštovani posjetitelji, dragi gosti!  
Dobro došli u Split!

Bilo da ste ovdje prvi put ili već dobro poznajete naš grad, svaki dolazak nova je prilika da otkrijete nešto novo iz nepresušne riznice baštine, ljepota i običaja jednog posebnog grada i njegova jedinstvenog podneblja.

Uz iznimne prirodne ljepote i kulturno-povijesnu baštinu, pod zaštitom UNESCO-a, Split je nepresušni izvor kreativnosti, duha i temperamenta koji se reflektira u svim segmentima njegova života, od kulture i umjetnosti, preko sporta i znanosti do poslovnih ideja i inicijativa.

Na stranicama našega magazina otkrit ćete zašto je Split uistinu najsportskiji grad na svijetu s trofejnim sportskim klubovima, ali i nova lica koja stvaraju jednako uspješnu sportsku budućnost grada pod Marjanom. Predstavljamo vam kroničara dalmatinske duše Miljenka Smoju, novinara, humorista i scenarista čiju stotu obljetnicu rođenja Split obilježava na sebi, ali i njemu svojstven način.

Saznat ćete također da Split nije samo rasadnik vrhunskih sportaša već i znanstvenika s blistavim međunarodnim karijerama. Od davnih dana sve do danas, splitska akademska izvrsnost pokretač je lokalnih i nacionalnih razvojnih promjena na svim društvenim razinama, ali i splitski brend prepoznat diljem svijeta.

Vrsni znalci i zaljubljenici u svoj grad provest će vas kroz povijest splitskoga turizma, otkriti gastronomske i hotelijerske novosti kojima Split i dalje čvrsto drži poziciju jedne od najatraktivnijih turističkih destinacija na Jadranu.

Neka vas ovaj vodič potakne na otkrivanje Splita i svega što ga čini posebnim, ne samo nama koji imamo sreću u njemu živjeti, već i svima vama koje dočekuje otvoren i srdačan, spreman priuštiti vam nezaboravno iskustvo zbog kojega ćete poželjeti ponovno mu se vratiti.

Uživajte u čitanju i otkrivanju Splita!



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GASTRONOMIC CORNERS OF SPLIT

# A Small Street for Great Pleasures

Written by: **Jasen Boko** Photos: **Feda Klarić** and **Archive CortoMaltese**

*In just a few years, the street next to Split's fish market, a former moat at the edge of the walls, has become a cult location with a lively gastronomic and entertainment scene. The people of Split and their guests enjoy visiting it, and because of its colourful offer, it is called Little Amsterdam*

GASTRONOMSKI KANTUNI SPLITA

# Mala ulica za velike gušte

Piše: **Jasen Boko** fotografije: **Feda Klarić** i **arhiva CortoMaltes**

*Obrov uz splitsku Peškariju, nekadašnji opkop na rubu zidina, od marginalne male ulice u nekoliko se godina profilirao kao kulturno mjesto žive gastronomske i zabavne scene na koje rado dolaze Splitskani i njihovi gosti, pa je, zbog raznolike ponude, prozvan „Mali Amsterdam“*



**O**brov Street, leading past Split's legendary fish market, was completely off the radar until ten years ago, regardless of its central location. The former moat at the edge of the walls, which originally served as a drainage channel, gave this street its name.

Then things started to change. Ten years ago, the Kruščić bakery opened here, offering something a little different, and the Corto Maltese restaurant, serving free-style food, opened opposite. Next arrived the DeListeš restaurant, serving traditional Dalmatian cuisine. The vegan Pandora Greenbox followed, and then Split's first medical marijuana store, Garica, appeared too. It was followed by Pinku fish&wine, a conceptual fish restaurant, and to complete the gastronomic story (for now), the Professor Thrill University of Flavours bar, which offers small bites, along with select wines.

Danijell Nikolla, the owner of Corto Maltese, Pandora and Professor Thrill, is the good soul of this street. He brought friends, with whom he has worked in catering for a long time, to the neighbourhood. Therefore, in a few years Obrov turned into a cult location, where the people of Split and their guests flock, not only for good food, but also for socializing. All the restaurants in this street, in addition to an excellent and varied gastronomic offer, are characterized by interesting interior design and original menus. At Corto Maltese, which is known for its home-style cooking, based on rustic ingredients imbued with modern culinary trends, every dish has its own story and an unusual name. There's Silence of the Lambs, which is lamb as you've probably never tasted it; Smoke on the Water, a smoked seafood risotto; and Ballad of the Salty Sea, combining



Professor Thrill wine and deli bar interior  
Interijer Professor Thrill wine and deli bar

**U**lica Obrov, naslonjena na legendarnu splitsku Peškariju, još do prije desetak godina bila je na potpunoj margini, unatoč tome što se nalazi u samom središtu grada. Ime je dobila po nekadašnjem opkopu na rubu zidina koji je služio kao odvod vode, *obrov*.

A onda su se stvari počele mijenjati. Najprije je otvorena pekarnica *Kruščić* s posebnom, delikatesnom ponudom, pa odmah preko puta restoran *CortoMaltese* s *free-style* hranom, pa zalogajnica *DeListeš* s tradicionalnom dalmatinskom *spizom*. Slijedila je veganska ponuda *Pandore Greenbox*, onda je startao i prvi splitski dućan s medicinskom marihuanom *Garica*, potom *Pinkufish&wine*, konceptualni riblji restoran. Gastronomsku priču (zasad) zaokružuje *Profesor Thrill*, bar koji nudi tzv. manje zalogaje, uz probrana vina, a opisuju ga kao - sveučilište okusa!

Danijell Nikolla, vlasnik *CortoMaltese*, *Pandore* i *Profesora Thrilla* dobar je duh ove ulice, a u susjedstvo je doveo prijatelje s kojima se dugo bavi ugostiteljskim poslom. Tako se Obrov u nekoliko godina profilirao kao kulturni splitski *kantun* u kojemu se okupljaju Splićani i gosti, i radi dobre hrane, i radi druženja. Osim odlične i raznolike gastro ponude, sve restorane u ovoj ulici odlikuje i zanimljiv unutar-nji dizajn i originalni jelovnici. U *CortoMalteseu*, kojega karakterizira domaća *spiza*, «na rustikalnom temelju prožetom modernim kulinar-skim trendovima» svako jelo ima svoju priču i neobičan naziv. *Kad jaganjci utihnu*, janjetina je kakvu sigurno nikad niste probali, *Pič... dim* (prosta riječ koja u ovom značenju to nije), dimljeni su plodovi mora s rižotom, a *Balada o slanom moru* zapravo su domaće *tagliatelle* sa svježim kozicama, vongolama, cherry rajčicama i butargom od cipla. Inovativno i tradicionalno ovdje se prožimaju na originalan način.

Vrlo osoban pristup temeljen na tradiciji karakterizira i ostale restorane u susjedstvu. *DeListeš* je pokrenuo Zdravko Listeš, nekad pomorac i kuhar na brodu, koji svojim gostima u *tećici* priprema tradicionalna jela - kozletinu s bižima, ječam s kozicama, lignjune s bobom... Veganska *Pandora Greenbox* ima i ugodno dvorište s maslinama, smokvama i lozom, a sva jela nose imena žena. Pandora je, uostalom, djevojka Corta Maltesea. U ponudi su šarene salate, maštovite kreacije s povrćem, rižoti i veganburgeri, domaći čajevi... *Pinkufish&wine* nudi novi koncept fine-dininga; primjerice dimljena lignja s kremom od češnjaka i breskvom ili carpaccio od kokota uz



Christmas Eve - Advent at Obrov  
Badnjak - Advent na Obrovu

Unlike most of Split's gastronomic scene, which focuses on summer tourism, this alley is alive all year through. Music is played and songs sung not only during Advent. There are evenings celebrating well-known Split poets and tastings of select wines; the mayor has also been a guest chef



home-made tagliatelle with fresh prawns, clams, cherry tomatoes and mullet roe. Innovation and tradition intertwine here in an original way.

A similar traditional and personal approach characterizes the other restaurants in the neighbourhood: DeListeš was founded by Zdravko Listeš, a former sailor and ship's cook, who prepares traditional dishes for his guests - goat meat with peas, barley with prawns, calamari with broad beans. The vegan Pandora Greenbox has a pleasant courtyard with potted plants and vines, and all the dishes are named after women. Pandora is, after all, Corto Maltese's girlfriend. The menu includes colourful salads, imaginative creations with vegetables, risottos and vegan burgers, and homemade teas. Pinku fish&wine offers a new fine-dining concept: smoked squid with garlic cream and peach, or piper gurnard carpaccio with pea puree, leek, buttermilk and kombu powder, are just the start of the menu.

However, this small street has not become famous only because of its restaurants. Something else makes it affectionately called Little Amsterdam. Only 50 meters from the corner of the fish market, to the northern end of the street, in addition to the gastronomic offer and medical marijuana shop, there is also a store stocking exclusive jeans, a sex shop, a lawyer's office, and rooms for rent, and just around the corner is a popular night club. On the site where the former Benedictine Convent of St. Maria de Taurello was built in the 11th century, only to be abolished by Napoleon after his conquest of Dalmatia, today stands the uncompleted Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Sava, where Orthodox believers gather. As people who love this street and its offer say, here, just like in Amsterdam, you can satisfy all your needs without leaving Obrov. If you sin, there is a church and a lawyer, and on the other side of the fish market, for health problems, a long-standing sulphurous spa and health centre.

In a city where residents often complain about noisy neighbouring restaurants, relations with neighbours in Obrov is very good - says Nikolla - we communicate well, and the restaurants have menus at special prices for their neighbours.

Unlike most restaurants in Split, which focus on tourism and close their doors in winter, this alley is alive all year through. Corto Maltese organizes a series of winter events with music and singing, not only during Advent. An evening celebrating Tin Ujević, Croatia's greatest

pire od graška, s porlukom, mlaćenicom i kombu prahom, tek su početak bogatoga jelovnika...

Ali, nije ova mala ulica postala poznata samo po svojim restoranima, ima još ponešto zbog čega je od milja zovu „Mali Amsterdam“. U svega pedesetak metara od ugla Peškarije do sjevernoga kraja ulice, osim gastronomske ponude i dućana s medicinskom marihuanom tu je i prodavaonica ekskluzivnih traperica, sexy-shop, odvjetnik i sobe za iznajmljivanje, a odmah iza ugla je i popularni noćni klub. Na mjestu gdje je u 11. stoljeću izgrađen ženski benediktinski samostan svete Marije de Taurello, koji je zatvoren kad je Napoleon osvojio Dalmaciju, danas je nedovršeni srpski pravoslavni hram sv. Save u kojem se okupljaju pravoslavni vjernici. Ljudi koji vole sve što ova ulica pruža, običavaju reći da ovdje - baš kao u Amsterdamu - možeš zadovoljiti sve svoje potrebe, a da se ne pomakneš s Obrova. Ako zgriješiš, tu su crkva i odvjetnik, a s druge strane Peškarije su dugovječne sumporne toplice i zdravstveni centar za moguće zdravstvene tegobe.

U gradu u kojem se stanari često žale na bučne restoranske susjede, odnos sa susjedima na Obrovu je, svjedoči Nikolla, zaista jako dobar: „Odlično komuniciramo, a restorani imaju i ponude po specijalnim cijenama za svoje susjede!“

Za razliku od većine splitskih restorana koji zimi zatvaraju vrata, ova je uličica živa i zimi, *Corto Maltese* organizira niz zimskih događanja, ne samo u vrijeme Adventa. Zasniva se i *zapiva*, održana je

Pandora Greenbox restaurant  
Restoran Pandora Greenbox





*Za razliku od većega dijela splitske gastronomske scene usredotočene na ljetnu turističku ponudu, ova je uličica živa cijele godine. Zaspira se i zapiva ne samo u Adventu, održavaju se večeri poznatih splitskih pjesnika, degustiraju se odabrana vina, a gost kuhar bio je i gradonačelnik*

Večer Tina (Ujevića, najvećeg hrvatskog pjesnika) uz koju su poslužena odabrana biokovska vina. I večer posvećena još jednoj legendi splitske poetske i novinarske scene, Momčilu Popadiću Popi, koji je stihovima oplemenio dalmatinsku šansonu. Svakoga Martinja organizira se na ulici kušanje mladih vina. Pokrenuto je i *mazanje*, kad poznati Splitsani kuhaju za goste i odabiru glazbu po svome ukusu; među gostima je bio i splitski gradonačelnik Ivica Puljak, inače fizičar, pa je događaj nazvan *Teorija velikoga pjata*...

I tako je marginalna ulica postala jedno od splitskih kulturnih mjesta u koje rado zalaze i Splitsani i gosti koji na Obrovu mogu osjetiti dašak kvalitetne gastronomske ponude i žive splitske scene. ■



poet, was held here, accompanied by select Biokovo wines, as well as that of another legendary Split poet, Momčilo Popadić. And every year on St. Martin's Day, you can taste the year's new young wines in the street. Another custom has also begun, when well-known people from Split cook for guests and play their music. Thus, Split mayor Ivica Puljak, a physicist, was also the chef for an event called the Big Plate Theory.

And so Obrov street has become one of Split's iconic locations, which both the people of Split and their guests enjoy visiting, to experience Split's lively and worthy gastronomic scene. ■



CULTURAL MONUMENTS  
– MUSEUM OF CROATIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

# The Museum Beauty of Split

Written by: *Nikolina Uroda* Photos: *Zoran Alajbeg*

*In the Meje neighbourhood, the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments, founded 130 years ago, displays a rich collection of exhibits. The Višeslav baptistery, the epitaph of Queen Jelena, the inscriptions of Prince Branimir, and a rich collection of jewellery, notably earrings from early medieval graves, are particularly significant.*

KULTURNI SPOMENICI  
– MUZEJ HRVATSKIH ARHEOLOŠKIH SPOMENIKA

# Splitska muzejska ljepotica

Piše: *Nikolina Uroda* fotografije: *Zoran Alajbeg*

*U atraktivnom prostoru MHAS-a na Mejama, osnovanog prije 130 godina, nalaze se bogate spomeničke zbirke u kojima su osobito značajni Višeslavova krstionica, nadgrobni natpis kraljice Jelene, natpisi kneza Branimira te bogata zbirka nakita, osobito naušnica iz ranosrednjovjekovnih grobova*







Besides being an exhibition space, the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments also conducts extensive archaeological research of early medieval sites in the Cetina and Zrmanja river basins in south Croatia. The museum also has a collection at the site of Bribirska glavica in the Šibenik hinterland, a place where people lived continuously from the 1st millennium BC to the 17th century.

The history of the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments dates back to 1893, when it was opened in Knin under the name of the First Museum of Croatian Monuments. It specialised in collecting and exhibiting early medieval finds, which until then attracted less interest than ancient finds. The monuments were kept in the monastery of St. Anthony in Knin.

The journal *Starohrvatska prosvjeta*, specialising in early medieval sites and monuments, was first published in 1895 and, with minor interruptions, has been published until today. The founder of the new museum and the initiator of the magazine was Lujo Marun, a Franciscan monk and an archaeology enthusiast, under whose leadership the most important sites of the former medieval Croatian state were explored.

Due to new discoveries, the museum later moved to the nearby Fontana House. Then in 1931, there were thoughts about moving the collection to Knin Fortress. The renowned sculptor Ivan Meštrović created the sculpture *History of the Croats* for the lobby of the future museum, but as the project was never implemented, the sculpture ended up in the Royal Court in Belgrade. Due to political changes, the museum changed its name to the Museum of Antiquities of the Sava and Littoral Provinces in Knin.

In 1933, Stjepan Gunjača, then a graduate student in history, was appointed director of the museum, which he managed, with a few brief interruptions, until 1976. During this time the collection was moved to adapted premises inside Knin Fortress. Due to events of the Second World War, Knin and Knin Fortress fell under Italian administration, so in 1942 Gunjača moved the collection and archives

Coat of arms of Dalmatia from the 14th century found in > Ostrovica - the oldest heraldic symbol of the Croatian territories in stone

Grb Dalmacije iz 14. stoljeća pronađen na Ostrovici, najstariji heraldički simbol hrvatskih zemalja u kamenu



Povijest Muzeja hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika (MHAS) seže u davnu 1893. godinu kada je otvoren u Kninu pod imenom Prvi muzej hrvatskih spomenika. Bio je specijaliziran za prikupljanje i izlaganje predmeta ranosrednjovjekovne materijalne kulture koji su do tada bili manje zanimljivi od onih antičkih. Spomenici su se čuvali u samostanu sv. Ante u Kninu.

Časopis *Starohrvatska prosvjeta* specijaliziran za spomenike i lokalitete ranosrednjovjekovnog razdoblja počinje izlaziti 1895. godine, i uz manje prekide, izlazi sve do danas. Osnivač novog muzeja i pokretač časopisa bio je Lujo Marun, franjevac i arheološki entuzijast pod čijim su vodstvom istraženi najvažniji lokaliteti nekadašnje srednjovjekovne hrvatske države.

Zbog novih otkrića, muzej poslije seli u obližnju kuću Fontana, a od 1931. godine razmišlja se o preseljenju zbirke na kninsku tvrđavu. Slavni kipar Ivan Meštrović za predvorje budućeg muzeja izradio je skulpturu *Povijest Hrvata*, no kako do izvedbe projekta nikada nije došlo, skulptura je našla mjesto na kraljevskom dvoru u Beogradu. Uslijed političkih promjena, muzej mijenja naziv u Muzej starina Savske i Primorske banovine u Kninu.

Godine 1933. za ravnatelja muzeja postavljen je tadašnji apsolvent povijesti Stjepan Gunjača koji ga je, uz kraće prekide, vodio sve do 1976. godine. Zbirka se seli u adaptirane prostore na kninskoj tvrđavi, no zbog ratnih zbivanja Knin i kninska tvrđava potpadaju pod talijansku upravu, pa Gunjača 1942. godine sklanja zbirku srednjovjekovnih spomenika i arhiv u obiteljsku kuću u Sinju gdje je u zazidanoj prostoriji ostala skrivena do kraja Drugog svjetskog rata.

Nakon rata muzej još jednom mijenja ime u Državni muzej hrvat-

MHAS main exhibition hall  
Glavna izložbena dvorana MHAS-a



## Muzeji i galerije



**ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM**  
**ARHEOLOŠKI MUZEJ**  
Split, Zrinsko Frankopanska 25  
Tel: 021/329-340  
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**SOLIN ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE**  
(of the Roman capital of Dalmatia, Salona)  
**TUSCULUM**  
Salona, Don Frane Bulića 91  
Tel: 021/212 900, info@armus.hr  
www.armus.hr



**ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM**  
**ETNOGRAFSKI MUZEJ**  
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Tel: 021/344-164  
021/433-164  
info@etnografski-muzej-split.hr  
www.etnografski-muzej-split.hr



**CROATIAN MARITIME MUSEUM OF SPLIT**  
**HRVATSKI POMORSKI MUZEJ SPLIT**  
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**THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER**  
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*Censer from the 9th century, Civljane near Vrljika  
Kadionica iz 9. stoljeća, Civljane pokraj Vrljike*

to his family house in Sinj, where it remained hidden in a walled room until the end of the war.

After the war, the museum changed its name once again to the State Museum of Croatian Antiquities. In 1946, the buildings within Klis Fortress were adapted for it, but that location was soon abandoned, so the monuments were moved to Meštrović's Kaštelet in Split. In 1949, the museum came under the jurisdiction of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, i.e. the Academy's Institute for National History, and the current name of the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments was acquired in 1955.

The museum functioned in the inadequate barracks of the former cement factory on Split's west coast until 1976. Already in 1968, the decision was made to build the new museum at its current location in the Meje neighbourhood in Split. The building was designed by the architect Mladen Kauzlarić. It was officially opened on 5 December 1976, and the permanent exhibition was put in place two years later. Due to its architectural features and the value of the collections, the new museum building was included on the list of cultural assets of the Republic of Croatia.

The museum contains a rich and valuable collection of early medieval stone monuments, a collection of weapons and tools, jewellery, money and other exhibits, totalling over 20,000 items. Particularly important are the epigraphic monuments from the 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries, on which the names of Croatian national rulers, church dignitaries, and donors of early medieval churches and monasteries are engraved.



*Museum exhibition at Bribirska glavica  
Muzejski postav na Bribirskoj glavici*

skih starina, 1946. za njega se adaptiraju zgrade na kliškoj tvrđavi, no ubrzo se odustaje i od te lokacije, pa su spomenici preseljeni u trijem Meštrovićeva kašteleta u Splitu. Muzej 1949. godine prelazi u nadležnost Hrvatske Akademije znanosti i umjetnosti, odnosno Akademijina Instituta za nacionalnu povijest, a današnji naziv Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika dobiva 1955. godine.

U neadekvatnim barakama bivše tvornice cementa na splitskoj zapadnoj obali muzej funkcionira do 1976. godine, a već 1968. godine donesena je odluka o podizanju muzejske zgrade na današnjoj lokaciji u splitskoj četvrti Meje. Zgradu je projektirao arhitekt Mladen Kauzlarić, službeno je otvorena 5. prosinca 1976., a stalni postav poslije dvije godine. Nova je zgrada muzeja zbog svojih arhitektonskih odlika i vrijednosti zbirke uvrštena u popis kulturnih dobara RH.



*Osim muzeološke djelatnosti, MHAS provodi i opsežna arheološka istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta na južnohrvatskom prostoru, u cetinsko-zrmanjskom međurječju. Muzej ima i zbirku na lokalitetu Bribirska glavica u šibenske zaleđu, mjestu na kojem se kontinuirano živjelo od 1. tisućljeća prije Krista do 17. stoljeća.*

*Earrings from the 14th century, the cemetery around the church of St. Salvation  
Naušnice iz 14. stoljeća, groblje oko crkve sv. Spasa*



Among the items on display in the museum are the epitaph of Queen Jelena, parts of altar rails with inscriptions of the princes Branimir and Muncimir, and a rich collection of jewellery, notably earrings, typically found within early medieval graves in areas inhabited by Slavic tribes. The objects were exhibited in a permanent display until the year 2000. Then due to the exhibition 'Croats and Carolingians', as part of a large European project, most of the monuments



The gable of the altar fence with the name of Prince Muncimir from the end of the 9th century from Uzdoľje near Knin

Zabat oltarne ograde s imenom kneza Muncimira s kraja 9. st. iz Uzdoľja kraj Knina



Višeslav's baptistery, 9th century.  
Višeslavova krstionica, 9. st.

U muzejskom fondu je bogata i vrijedna zbirka ranosrednjovjekovnih kamenih spomenika, zbirke oružja i oruđa, nakita, novca i drugih izložaka s više od 20 tisuća predmeta. Osobito su važni epigrafski spomenici iz razdoblja od 9. do 11. st. na kojima su uklesana imena hrvatskih narodnih vladara, crkvenih dostojanstvenika i donatora ranosrednjovjekovnih crkava i samostana.



Set for fastening spurs from Biskupija near Knin, 9th century.  
Garmitura za zakopčavanje ostruga iz Biskupije pored Knina, 9. st.

## Museums & Galleries

### SVEUČILIŠNA GALERIJA

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091 602 7490  
sveucilisna.galerija@unist.hr  
www.unist.hr



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www.mgs.hr



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mim@mestrovic.hr  
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### MEŠTROVIĆ KAŠTELET-Crikvine KAŠTELET MEŠTROVIĆ-Crikvine

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### MUSEUM OF CROATIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS MUZEJ HRVATSKIH ARHEOLOŠKIH SPOMENIKA

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muzej@mhas-split.hr  
www.mhas-split.hr



### CELLARS OF THE DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE PODRUMI DIOKLECIJANOVE PALAČE

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narodnog preporoda bb  
Tel: 021/360-171, 360-155  
muzej.grada.splita@mgst.net  
www.mgs.hr



### NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM & ZOO PRIRODOSLOVNI MUZEJ & ZOO

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šetalište 2 (ZOO)  
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### ST. ANTHONY'S MONASTERY FRANJEVAČKI SAMOSTAN SV. ANTE

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from the period of the reign of Charlemagne were exhibited in York, Barcelona, Brescia, Paderborn and Split.

Besides being an exhibition space, the Museum of Croatian Archeological Monuments also conducts extensive archaeological research, notably in its home area, in the Cetina and Zrmanja river basins. The museum also has a separate collection at the site of Bribirska glavica in the Šibenik hinterland, a place where people lived continuously from the 1st millennium BC to the 17th century. Since 2010, the museum has staged the biannual International Archaeological Film Festival, showing films about archaeology, history and history of art. The museum also hosts the International Congress of Medieval Archaeology.

Currently, in anticipation of a new permanent display, only the most important monuments are exhibited. A large exhibition of early medieval warriors is also under preparation. ■



Award winners at the 7th International Archaeological Film Festival in 2022  
Dobitnici nagrada na 7. Međunarodnom festivalu arheološkog filma 2022. godine

Među spomenicima koji su izloženi u muzeju ističu se nadgrobnni natpis kraljice Jelene, dijelovi oltarnih ograda s natpisima knezova Branimira i Muncimira, te bogata zbirka nakita, osobito naušnica i sljepoočničarki, toga karakterističnog inventara ranosrednjovjekovnih grobova na područjima koja su nastanjivala slavenska plemena. Predmeti su do 2000. godine bili izloženi u stalnom postavu, no tada se zbog izložbe *Hrvati i Karolinzi*, u sklopu velikog europskog projekta, veći dio spomenika iz razdoblja vladavine Karla Velikog izlaže u Yorku, Barceloni, Bresciji, Paderbornu i Splitu.

Osim muzeološke djelatnosti, MHAS danas provodi i sustavna arheološka istraživanja ranosrednjovjekovnih lokaliteta, osobito na svojem matičnom prostoru, u cetinsko-zrmanjskome medurječju. Muzej ima i odvojenu zbirku na lokalitetu Bribirska glavica u šibenskom zaleđu, mjestu na kojem se kontinuirano živjelo od 1. tisućljeća prije Krista do 17. stoljeća. Od 2010. godine u prostorima muzeja odvija se i bijenalni Međunarodni festival arheološkog filma na kojemu se prikazuju filmovi arheološke, povijesne i povijesno umjetničke tematike, a MHAS je i domaćin Međunarodnog kongresa srednjovjekovne arheologije.

Trenutno su, u iščekivanju stalnog postava, izloženi tek najvažniji spomenici, a priprema se velika izložba o ranosrednjovjekovnim ratnicima. ■

*Plutei of the pulpit with the names of King Držislav and his don Svetoslav from Kapitul near Knin, end of the 10th century*

*Pluteji propovjedaonice s imenima kralja Držislava i njegova sina Svetoslava, Kapitul pokraj Knina, kraj 10. st.*

*Bribirska glavica, view of the ancient and medieval complex at Dol*

*Bribirska glavica, pogled na antički i srednjovjekovni kompleks na Dolu*



GRAD POD MARJANOM NIJE SAMO GRAD UMJETNIKA I SPORTAŠA

# Split kao rasadnik svjetskih znanstvenika

Piše: Šime Dujmić fotografije: Zoran Alajbeg

*Splitskih znanstvenika s blistavim međunarodnim karijerama, još od Markantuna de Dominisa prije gotovo pet stoljeća, zaista je mnogo. Danas nova generacija uspješno sudjeluje u međunarodnim projektima najuglednijih svjetskih znanstvenih centara, postavljajući čvrsto svoj grad na mapu svjetske znanosti*

THE CITY UNDER MARJAN IS NOT ONLY A CITY  
OF ARTISTS AND ATHLETES

## Split as a Nursery of World Scientists

Written by: Šime Dujmić Photos: Zoran Alajbeg

*Since Markantun de Dominis, almost five centuries ago, Split has produced many scientists with brilliant international careers. Today, the new generation is successfully participating in international projects at the world's most respected scientific centres, placing their city firmly on the map of world science.*



*The Faculty of Medicine in Split, where many successful scientists come from  
Medicinski fakultet u Splitu s kojeg dolaze brojni uspješni znanstvenici*



Markantun de Dominis

Split, as a city aged almost two millennia, has contributed to all fields of humanity, not only to the often mentioned fields of art and sport. Some of the most important Croatian artists, writers, architects, and historians have worked here since the Renaissance. With the development of science, Split is increasingly present on the world scientific scene.

The discipline that brought success to Split's scientists is definitely physics. The roots are deep. **Archbishop Markantun de Dominis** (1560 – 1624), a humanist and theologian who gained worldwide reputation for his works on the dispersion of light, and the phenomena of rainbows and tides, lived and studied in Split. Even Isaac Newton gives him credit in his work *Optics* (1704).

Astronomer and mathematician **Ivan Ureman** (1583-1621), a Jesuit who taught in Portugal and Spain, was also from Split. On his way to a missionary in China, he observed lunar eclipses, studied the magnetic declinations of time, and determined the geographical coordinates of certain places, which is why he is considered the father of Croatian cartography.

In the second half of the 20th century, Split recorded a number of top scientists. **Ivo Derado** (1929 - 2021) dealt with the physics of high-energy elementary particles, especially electromagnetic interactions. He was employed at the universities of Munich, Indiana and Stanford, and from 1969 to 1994, he was the head of the experimental group at the 'Max-Planck' Institute for Physics and Astrophysics.

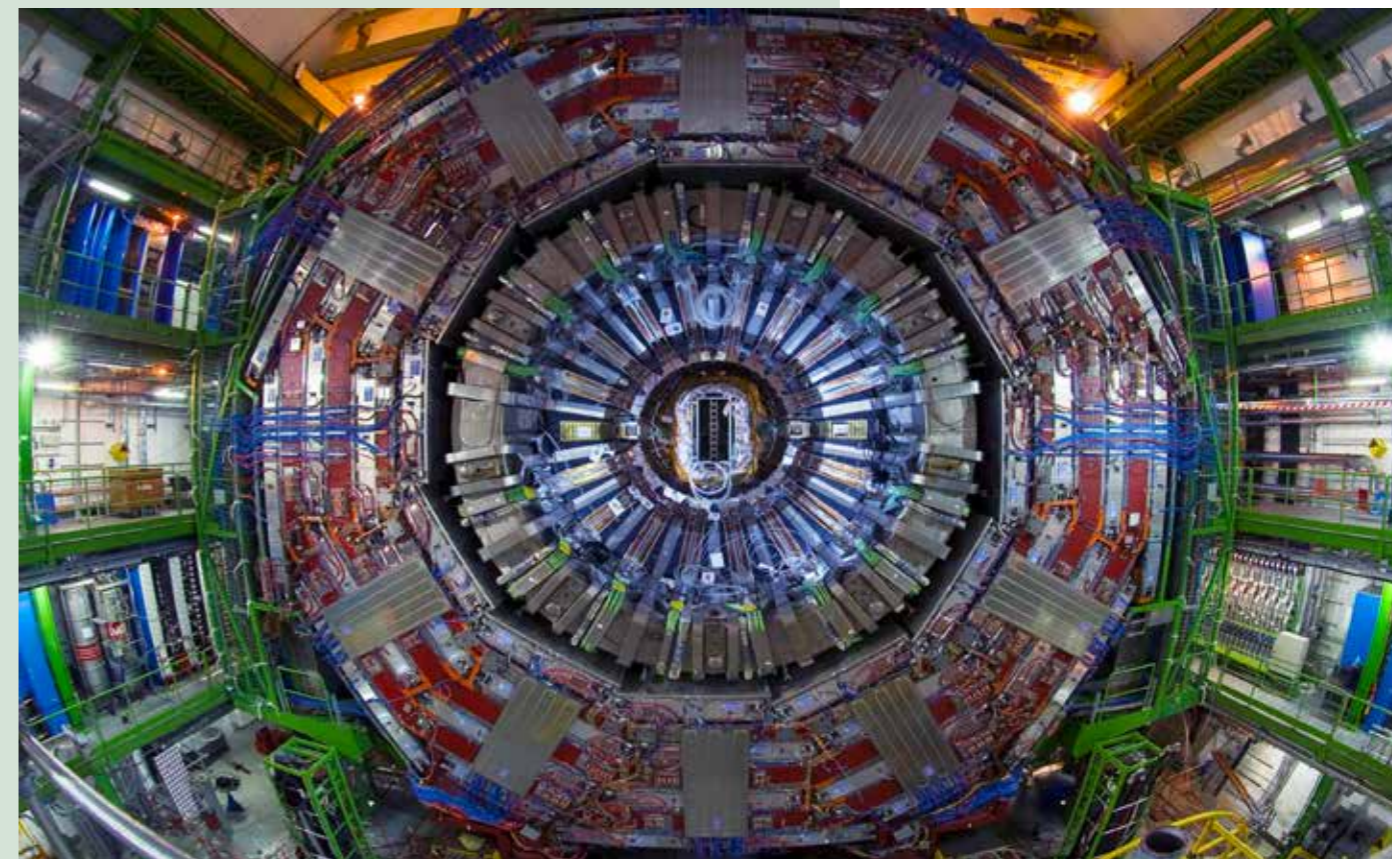
**Nikola Cindro** (1931-2001) dealt with the nuclear physics of heavy ions, and his most important discoveries are in the field of nuclear molecular resonances. **Goran Senjanović** (1950) has spent a rich professional career in leading international institutions working on important problems of modern theoretical physics. One of his greatest scientific contributions is the seesaw mechanism, which explains why neutrinos, electrically neutral elementary particles, have extremely low mass.

The careers of a number of scientists from Split are linked to the international institute for nuclear research CERN in Switzerland.



Molecular biologist Miroslav Radman, a member of the French Academy of Sciences and Arts

Član Francuske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti, molekularni biolog Miroslav Radman



Split kao grad dugoga, gotovo dvomilenijskoga života doprinio je ljudskoj zajednici na svim poljima, ne samo u umjetnosti i posljednjih desetljeća sportu, koji se najčešće spominju. Ovdje su još od renesanse stvarali neki od najznačajnijih hrvatskih umjetnika, pisaca, arhitekata i povjesničara. Razvojem znanosti, Split je sve prisutniji i na svjetskoj znanstvenoj sceni.

Disciplina koja je splitskim znanstvenicima donijela uspjeh svakako je fizika. Korijeni su duboki, u Splitu je živio i bavio se znanosti nadbiskup **Markantun de Dominis** (1560. – 1624.), humanist i teolog koji je svjetski ugled stekao radovima o disperziji svjetlosti, problematici pojava duge, te plime i oseke, a spominje ga čak Isaac Newton koji mu u djelu *Optics* (1704.) odaje priznanje.

Astronom i matematičar **Ivan Ureman** (1583.-1621.) također je Splitsčanin, isusovac koji je predavao u Portugalu i Španjolskoj, a na putu prema misiji u Kini promatrao je pomrčine Mjeseca, bavio se magnetskim deklinacijama vremena, određivao zemljopisne koordinate pojedinih mjesta, pa ga smatraju ocem hrvatske kartografije.

U drugoj polovini 20. stoljeća Split bilježi niz vrhunskih znanstvenika. **Ivo Derado** (1929. - 2021.) bavio se fizikom elementarnih česti-

*Split kao grad dugoga, gotovo dvomilenijskoga života doprinio je ljudskoj zajednici na svim poljima. Ovdje su stvarali neki od najznačajnijih hrvatskih umjetnika, pisaca, arhitekata i povjesničara; razvojem znanosti Split postaje sve prisutniji i na svjetskoj znanstvenoj sceni.*

The careers of a number of scientists from Split are linked to the international institute for nuclear research CERN in Switzerland

Karijere mnogih splitskih znanstvenika vezane su za Međunarodni institut za nuklearna istraživanja CERN u Švicarskoj



Theoretical physicist Daniel Denegri (1940) participated in two teams of scientists who won the Nobel Prize  
Teorijski fizičar Daniel Denegri (1940.) sudjelovao je u dvjema ekipama znanstvenika koje su dobile Nobelovu nagradu



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<http://hulu-split.hr/>

Theoretical physicist **Daniel Denegri** (1940) has participated with two teams of scientists who won the Nobel Prize, and his main field of scientific interest is the physics of elementary particles. He was a member of the select team that discovered the existence of W and Z particles, which laid the foundations of modern physics of subatomic particles.

**Ivica Puljak**, the current mayor of Split, a physicist of elementary particles and populariser of science, has followed his example; he was a member of the group of scientists at CERN who found the Higgs boson.

Molecular biologist **Miroslav Radman**, a member of the French Academy of Sciences and Arts, spent most of his career in France and Belgium, and in 2003, he co-founded the Mediterranean Institute for Life Research in Split. He researches the molecular mechanisms of DNA repair and their role in cancer development and evolution.

**Frano Barbir** (1954) is a leading Croatian scientific authority in the technology of hydrogen fuel cells. He has helped develop new products related to hydrogen technology on the world market. He is among the world's most cited scientists in the field of energy.

The hydrologist **Ognjen Bonacci** (1942) was the first in the world to explain the specific behaviour of flash floods in karst landscapes and to create and publish the principles of a new interdisciplinary science that he has called karst ecohydrology.

*Split, as a city aged almost two millennia, has contributed to all fields of humanity. Some of the most important Croatian artists, writers, architects and historians have worked here; with the development of science, Split is increasingly present on the world scientific scene.*

The research activities of **Dragan Poljak** (1965) include numerous areas of computational electromagnetism, electromagnetic compatibility and plasma physics. He is the winner of a number of international recognitions and awards.

In the field of medical sciences, too, Split is at the international forefront: **Ana Marušić** (1962) is a professor of anatomy, editor of scientific journals and one of the most influential and most cited Croatian scientists on the Stanford University list. **Matko Marušić** (1946), whose fields are immunology and physiology, is regularly on the same list. **Dragan Primorac** (1965) is one of the founders of DNA analysis in forensic medicine in Croatia, and the author of original results on the genetic origin of Europeans with international scientific collaborations in the USA and Israel.

**Janoš Terzić** (1965) conducts basic biomedical research on malignant tumours of the colon, liver and bladder, studies the connection between inflammatory processes and tumours, the genetic basis of tumours and the role of micro biota in the development of tumours, with thousands of citations in world scientific journals.

There are many more scientists from Split with brilliant careers; their young colleagues are also on the threshold of significant success, placing their city on the map of international science centres. ■

ca visokih energija, posebno elektromagnetskim međudjelovanjima, bio je zaposlen na sveučilištima u Münchenu, Indiana i Stanford, a od 1969. do 1994. voditelj je eksperimentalne skupine na Institutu za fiziku i astrofiziku 'Max-Planck'. **Nikola Cindro** (1931.-2001.) bavio se nuklearnom fizikom teških iona, a najvažnija su mu otkrića na polju nuklearnih molekularnih rezonancija. **Goran Senjanović** (1950.) bogatu je profesionalnu karijeru proveo u vodećim međunarodnim institucijama radeći na značajnim problemima moderne teorijske fizike. Jedan od njegovih najvećih znanstvenih doprinosa jest *mehanizam klackalice* kojim objašnjava zašto su neutriini, električno neutralne elementarne čestice, izuzetno niske mase.

Uz međunarodni institut za nuklearna istraživanja CERN u Švicarskoj vezane su karijere niza splitskih znanstvenika. Teorijski fizičar **Daniel Denegri** (1940.) sudjelovao je u dvjema ekipama znanstvenika koje su dobile Nobelovu nagradu, glavno područje njegova znanstvenoga interesa je fizika elementarnih čestica. Bio je član najužega tima koji je otkrio postojanje čestica W i Z, čime su postavljeni temelji moderne fizike podatomskih čestica.

Njegovim stopama krenuo je i **Ivica Puljak**, aktualni splitski gradonačelnik, fizičar elementarnih čestica i popularizator znanosti, u CERN-u je bio član grupe znanstvenika koji su pronašli Higgsov bozon.

Član Francuske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti, molekularni biolog **Miroslav Radman**, većinu karijere proveo je u Francuskoj i Belgiji, a 2003. godine suosnovao je Mediteranski institut za istraživanje života u Splitu. Istražuje molekularne mehanizme popravka DNK te njihovu ulogu u nastanku raka i evoluciji.

**Frano Barbir** (1954.) vodeći je hrvatski znanstveni autoritet u tehnologiji vodikovih gorivnih članaka. Pomogao je razvoju novih proizvoda vezanih za vodikovu tehnologiju na svjetskom tržištu, i među najcitrajijim je svjetskim znanstvenicima u području energije.

Hidrolog **Ognjen Bonacci** (1942.) prvi je u svijetu objavio i objavio specifično ponašanje naglih poplava u kršu te kreirao i objavio principe nove interdisciplinarnosti koju je nazvao ekohidrologija krša.

Istraživačke aktivnosti **Dragana Poljaka** (1965.) obuhvaćaju (i) brojna područja računalnog elektromagnetizma, elektromagnetske kompatibilnosti, fizike plazme; dobitnik je niza međunarodnih priznanja i nagrada.

I na području medicinskih znanosti Split je u svjetskom vrhu: **Ana Marušić** (1962.), profesorica je anatomije, urednica znanstvenih časopisa i jedna od najutjecajnijih i najcitrajijih hrvatskih znanstvenica na listi Sveučilišta Stanford. I **Matko Marušić** (1946.) čije su područje imunologija i fiziologija, redovito je na istom popisu. **Dragan Primorac** (1965.) jedan je od utemeljitelja analize DNK u sudskoj medicini u Hrvatskoj, te autor izvornih rezultata o genetičkom podrijetlu Europljana s međunarodnim znanstvenim suradnjama u SAD-u i Izraelu.

**Janoš Terzić** (1965.) provodi temeljna biomedicinska istraživanja zloćudnih tumora debelog crijeva, jetre i mokraćnog mjehura, proučava povezanost upalnih procesa i tumora, genetsku podlogu tumora te ulogu mikrobiote u razvoju tumora, s tisućama citata u svjetskim znanstvenim časopisima.

Splitskih znanstvenika blistavih karijera još je mnogo; njihovi mladi kolege također su na pragu značajnih uspjeha, postavljajući svoj grad na mapu svjetskih znanstvenih centara. ■

## OLD CITY HALL STARA GRADSKA VIJEĆNICA

Narodni trg



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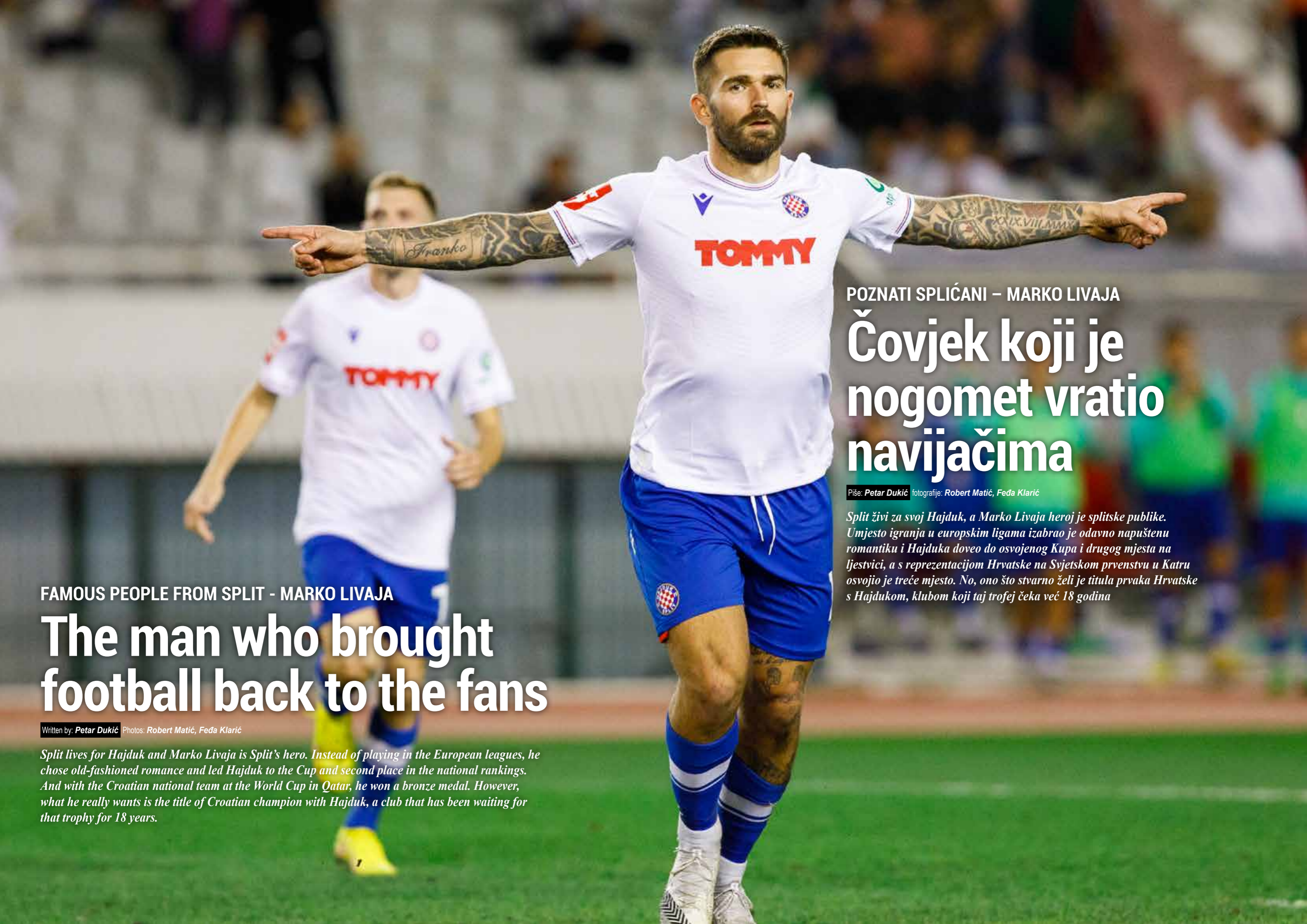
Porinova 2  
Tel. 021/305 444



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FAMOUS PEOPLE FROM SPLIT - MARKO LIVAJA

# The man who brought football back to the fans

Written by: **Petar Dukić** Photos: Robert Matić, Feđa Klarić

*Split lives for Hajduk and Marko Livaja is Split's hero. Instead of playing in the European leagues, he chose old-fashioned romance and led Hajduk to the Cup and second place in the national rankings. And with the Croatian national team at the World Cup in Qatar, he won a bronze medal. However, what he really wants is the title of Croatian champion with Hajduk, a club that has been waiting for that trophy for 18 years.*

POZNATI SPLIĆANI – MARKO LIVAJA

## Čovjek koji je nogomet vratio navijačima

Piše: **Petar Dukić** fotografije: Robert Matić, Feđa Klarić

*Split živi za svoj Hajduk, a Marko Livaja heroj je splitske publike. Umjesto igranja u europskim ligama izabrao je odavno napuštenu romantiku i Hajduka doveo do osvojenog Kupa i drugog mjesta na ljestvici, a s reprezentacijom Hrvatske na Svjetskom prvenstvu u Katru osvojio je treće mjesto. No, ono što stvarno želi je titula prvaka Hrvatske s Hajdukom, klubom koji taj trofej čeka već 18 godina*





*All kids, regardless of which club they support, want to be like Livaja. He had only one condition for staying at Hajduk - that he could still play soccer with his friends in summer, without a shirt, on the so-called Jadranova skalina, at the popular Split bathing area. There, one day soon, a monument will be erected to this phenomenal player – a player who brought football back to the fans, at least for a moment.*

**M**onuments are rarely erected to living people, except when it comes to football.

For the average Split resident, there is hardly anything more important than football. Diocletian gave Split the palace from which the city sprung, St. Domnius his blessing and eternal protection, and Hajduk gave it an identity, from which it has not been able to escape for 112 years.

Since Split football club was founded, many players have passed through Hajduk. First playing at Stari plac, and then at Poljud, a magnificent arena, which is still considered the most beautiful in Europe, even years after it was built for the 1979 Mediterranean Games, the largest sports competition ever held in Croatia. So even today, despite its age and need of renovation, it is considered the 'beauty' of the Poljud neighbourhood.

Among a multitude of players and legendary footballers who have worn the jerseys of the world's most famous clubs and also played for Hajduk, there is hardly anyone comparable to Marko Livaja.

His story is remarkable. Marko Livaja was born 29 years ago in Kaštela, a western suburb of Split. His football talent was recognized early on, so he came to Hajduk as a kid, but he did not stay at Hajduk for long. At the age of 17, he signed a contract with the renowned club Inter from Milan.

He left Split without playing in any official senior matches for Hajduk. Then, after 11 years, he returned to Hajduk and became a

**Ž**ivim ljudima rijetko se spomenici podižu. Osim kad je nogomet u pitanju.

A za prosječna Splitsanina teško da od nogometa ima išta važnije. Dioklecijan je Splitu dao palaču iz koje je niknuo grad, sv. Duje blagoslov i vječnu zaštitu, a Hajduk mu je dao identitet. Od kojega ne može pobjeći već punih 112 godina.

Otkako je splitski nogometni klub osnovan, kroz Hajduk je prošlo 'more' igrača. Prvo na Starom placu, a potom i na Poljudu, velebnoj areni koja je još godinama nakon 1979. kada je izgrađena za Mediteranske igre, najveće sportsko natjecanje održano u Hrvatskoj, smatrana najljepšom u Europi. Pa joj se i danas, unatoč poznim godinama i nužnoj obnovi, tepa kao „poljudskoj ljepotici“.

U tom 'moru' igrača, a za Hajduk su igrali i brojni legendarni nogometaši koji su nosili dresove najpoznatijih svjetskih klubova, teško da je i jedan usporediv s Markom Livajom.

Čudesna je ta priča. Marko Livaja rođen je prije 29 godina u Kaštelima, zapadnom splitskom predgrađu. Njegov nogometni talent zarana je prepoznat pa je kao klinac došao u Hajduk, no u Hajduku se nije dugo zadržao već je sa 17 godina potpisao ugovor za slavni Inter iz Milana.

Iz Splita je otišao, a za Hajduk nije nastupio u niti jednoj službenoj seniorskoj utakmici. Pa se u Hajduk vratio nakon 11 godina postavši klupskom ikonom. A vratio se slučajno, između dva inozemna transfera.

Promijenio je, u međuvremenu, dosta klubova, a skrasio se u grčkom AEK-u. A onda je, u veljači 2021. godine potpisao za Hajduk. Da bi praktično od prve utakmice u dresu najdražeg kluba, čiji grb Livaja ima istetoviran preko cijelih leđa, počeo ispisivati povijest.

Kad je došao na Poljud, zatekao je klub koji je cijelo desetljeće tavorio daleko od vrha ljestvice. Za klub koji ima najodanije navijače u zemlji i vitrine prepune pokala bilo je to permanentno stanje katastrofe.

A onda se dogodilo čudo. Livaja je u Hajduku počeo igrati najbolji nogomet u životu, zabijao je i asistirao kako nikada nije, a Hajduk je u svibnju dohvatio mjesto na ljestvici koje je vodilo u europska natjecanja, što se još u veljači činilo nemogućim. Od vrelog momka, sklonog incidentima i kartonima, Livaja je postao hladnokrvni napadač nevjerovatne statistike.

Navijači su shvatili što (napokon) imaju i što bi mogli izgubiti pa su, kad je počeo ljetni prijelazni rok, praktično iz očajja pokrenuli akciju pod kodnim nazivom #Livaja ostani. Na sve strane, doslovno diljem globusa, gdje god postoji itko tko navija za Hajduk, a postoji, vjerujte, od Aljaske do Novog Zelanda, nicali su transparenti i objave čineći akciju jedinstvenom promotivnom kampanjom.

A kad je 9. lipnja 2021. godine Livaja objavio da ostaje, Hajdukov svijet je eksplodirao. Marko Livaja izabrao je odavno napuštenu romantiku. Umjesto igranja u europskim ligama izabrao je Hrvatsku nogometnu ligu u kojoj od deset prvoligaških klubova tek jedan ima pristojan stadion. Umjesto Pariza, Londona i Rima, izabrao je Koprivnicu, Šibenik i Varaždin.

Umjesto brzog zaborava, izabrao je vječnost.

U prvoj punoj sezoni Livaja je, kao najbolji strijelac lige, Hajduk doveo do osvojenoga Kupa i 2. mjesta na ljestvici, pri čemu se s nedodirljivim zagrebačkim Dinamom do posljednjega kola borio za prvo mjesto. Pozvan je i u reprezentaciju Hrvatske s kojom je na Svjetskom prvenstvu u Katru osvojio treće mjesto postigavši ključni





club icon. He returned by accident, between two foreign transfers. In the meantime, he changed many clubs, and settled at the Greek AEK. Then, in February 2021, he signed for Hajduk. Practically from the first game in the jersey of his favourite club, whose coat of arms he has tattooed on his back, Livaja started writing history.

When he came to Poljud, he found a club that had been far from the top of the rankings for a decade. For a club that has the most loyal fans in the country and cabinets full of trophies, it was in a state of disaster.

Then a miracle occurred. At Hajduk, Livaja started playing the best football in his life, scoring and assisting like never before. In May, Hajduk got a place in the rankings that led to European competitions, which had seemed impossible back in February. From a hot-headed player, prone to incidents and cards, Livaja became a cold-blooded striker with incredible statistics.

The fans realized what they (finally) had and what they could lose, so when the summer transfer window started, out of desperation they launched a campaign under the code name #Livaja ostani (stay). Literally across the globe, wherever Hajduk is supported, from Alaska to New Zealand, banners and announcements appeared, making the campaign one of a kind.

On 9 June 2021, when Livaja announced that he was staying, Hajduk's world erupted. Marko Livaja chose romance that had long been abandoned. Instead of playing in the European leagues, he chose the Croatian Football League, where only one of the top ten first division clubs has a decent stadium. Instead of Paris, London and Rome, he chose Koprivnica, Šibenik and Varaždin.

Instead of quick oblivion, he chose eternity.

In his first full season, Livaja, as the league's top scorer, led Hajduk to the Cup and second place in the national ranking, where he fought for first place against untouchable Dinamo Zagreb until the last round. He was also invited to join the Croatian national team, with which he won a bronze medal at the World Cup in Qatar, scoring a key goal in the victory against Canada. However, as he says, all that is nothing compared to what he really wants. That is the Croatian championship title with Hajduk, who have been waiting for that trophy for 18 years.

It is a dream that the fans dream too. This is precisely why more than 90,000 of them joined the club last year, which ranks Hajduk among the world's most popular teams in terms of supporters. More than 12,000 people subscribed to Hajduk's matches.

Watching Marko Livaja live has become a matter of prestige. His appearances are not missed, his moves are retold, and his jerseys become relics.

Wherever Hajduk plays, the stands are filled because of Livaja. All kids, regardless of which club they support, want to be like Livaja. In the 78 games since he returned to Hajduk, he has scored 50 goals, provided 29 assists, and rejected all possible offers.

Moreover, he has extended his loyalty to Hajduk until 2027. He had only one condition - that he could still play soccer with his friends in summer, without a shirt, on the so-called Jadranova skalina, at the popular Split bathing area.

There, one day soon, a monument will be erected to this phenomenal player – a player who brought football back to the fans, at least for a moment. ■

pogodak u pobjedi protiv Kanade. No, sve je to, kako kaže, ništa prema onome što stvarno želi. A to je titula prvaka Hrvatske s Hajdukom, klubom koji na taj trofej čeka već 18 godina.

San je to koji snuju i navijači. I baš zbog toga se njih više od 90.000 lani učlanilo u klub, što Hajduk u tom segmentu svrstava među vodeće svjetske momčadi, a više od 12.000 pretplatilo se na Hajdukove utakmice.

Gledati Marka Livaju uživo postalo je pitanje prestiža. Njegova 'ukazanja' se ne propuštaju, njegovi potezi se prepričavaju, a njegovi dresovi postali su relikvija.

Gdje god Hajduk dođe, tribine se pune zbog Livaje. Djeca, bez obzira za koji klub navijala, žele biti poput Livaje. U 78 utakmica otkako se vratio u Hajduk zabio je 50 golova, podijelio 29 asistencija i odbio sve moguće ponude.

Štoviše, produžio je vjernost Hajduku do 2027. godine. Imao je samo jedan uvjet - da i dalje s prijateljima može igrati mali nogomet. Ljeti, bez majice, na tzv. Jadranovoj skalini, na popularnom splitskom kupalištu.

Tamo gdje će jednoga skorog dana niknuti spomenik čudesnom nogometašu koji je nogomet, barem na trenutak, vratio navijačima. ■

*Djeca, bez obzira za koji klub navijala, žele biti poput Livaje. Za ostanak u Hajduku imao je samo jedan uvjet: da i dalje s prijateljima može igrati mali nogomet. Ljeti, na takozvanoj Jadranovoj skalini, na popularnom splitskom kupalištu. Tamo gdje će jednoga skorog dana niknuti spomenik čudesnom nogometašu koji je nogomet, barem na trenutak, vratio navijačima.*

Marko Livaja with the Heart of Hajduk trophy awarded by the Torcida fan group

Marko Livaja s trofejom Hajdučko srce koji dodjeljuje navijačka skupina Torcida



SUGGESTION FOR A TRIP

# The Hidden Beauties of the Dalmatian Hinterland

Written by: *Jasen Boko* Photos: *Tonko Bartulović, Zoran Alajbeg, Ljudevit Blagec*

*The part of Dalmatia behind the coastal mountains, between the rivers Krka and Neretva, has always had a history significantly different from that of the nearby urban centres along the coast. Numerous conquerors have left their traditions on this eternal border of empires, so this multi-cultural region is both a natural museum and a kind of open-air ethnographic museum - a hidden pearl of Dalmatia.*

PRIJEDLOG ZA IZLET

## Skrivene ljepote Dalmatinske zagore

Piše: *Jasen Boko* fotografije: *Tonko Bartulović, Zoran Alajbeg, Ljudevit Blagec*

*Dio Dalmacije iza obalnih planina, između rijeka Krke i Neretve, oduvijek je imao povijest koja se bitno razlikovala od one priobalne. Vječitoj granici carstava brojni su osvajači ostavili dio svoje tradicije pa je ovo multi-kulturalno područje svojevrsni etnografski, ali i prirodni muzej na otvorenom, skriveni biser Dalmacije*

*Rajčica Wells  
Bunari na Rajčici*



**W**hile you are enjoying the tourist attractions of Split, do not forget that only ten kilometres inland lies the Dalmatian Zagora. This hidden diamond, a combination of tradition, gastronomy and natural beauty is well worth getting to know.

The part of Dalmatia behind the coastal mountains of Mosor, Kozjak and Biokovo, lying between the rivers Krka and Neretva, has always had a history significantly different from that of the nearby urban centres along the coast. The eternal border of empires, especially during the period of the Venetians and the Ottoman Turks, today offers something unique at every step. Numerous conquerors have left their traditions and customs here, so this multi-cultural region is a kind of open-air ethnographic museum.

Until recently, almost untouched by tourism, in recent years it has attracted more and more attention. The number of luxury apartments and hotels is increasing, so the mystical region of the Dalmatian Zagora is becoming a destination worth getting to know.



*A tombstone with the image of a boy Gaius Liberius holding a ball in his hand, the oldest European find of a ball game - football, say the people of Sinj. It was found in the Roman settlement of Gardun near Trilj, and today it built in a house in Sinj.*

*Nadgrobnna stela s likom dječaka Gaja Laberija koji u ruci drži loptu, a Sinjani drže da je najstariji europski nalaz igre loptom (nogometa). Pronađena je u rimskome naselju Gardun kod Trilja, danas je uzidana u jednoj sinjskoj kući.*



*Sculpture of Diana Lucifera from the archaeological collection of the Franciscan monastery in Sinj  
Skulptura Dijane Lucifere iz arheološke zbirke Franjevačkog samostana u Sinju*

**D**ok uživate u turističkim atrakcijama Splita, ne zaboravite da svega desetak kilometara u zaleđu grada započinje Dalmatinska zagora, skriveni dijamant, spoj tradicije, gastronomije i prirodnih ljepota koje vrijedi upoznati.

Dio Dalmacije iza obalnih planina Mosora, Kozjaka i Biokova, između rijeka Krke i Neretve, oduvijek je imao povijest znatno različitu od one koju su živjeli obližnji urbani centri priobalja. Vječita granica carstava, osobito u vrijeme Mletaka i Turaka, danas na svakom koraku nudi nešto originalno, brojni su osvajači ostavili i dio svoje tradicije i običaja pa je ovo multi-kulturalno područje svojevrsni etnografski muzej na otvorenom.

Donedavno turistički gotovo nedirnuta posljednjih godina ipak privlači sve veću pažnju, raste broj luksuznih apartmana i hotela pa Dalmatinska zagora, taj mistični prostor, postaje *destinacija* vrijedna upoznavanja.

Ako ste ljubitelj spomeničke baštine tu su brojni arheološki lokaliteti, rimsko naslijeđe Burnuma i Tilurij, srednjovjekovne utvrde poput Nutjaka i Vrlike, i svakako najpoznatija - Klis. Brojne su i srednjovjekovne crkvice, a onu sv. Spasa, izgrađenu u 9. stoljeću, u blizini prelijepoga izvora Cetine, sigurno ne biste trebali propustiti.

Dalmatinska zagora ima i prekrasne krajolike, planine i rijeke, plodna polja, izvore i bezbrojne mogućnosti uživanja u nedirutoj prirodi. Za ljubitelje planina Kamešnica, Svilaja i Dinara nude dobre planinarske staze, a svratite i do kraških špilja, najpoznatija je Vranjača u zaleđu Mosora. I drevni krški fenomeni, Bunari na Rajčici, posljednjih godina privlače sve više posjetitelja.

*River Cetina  
Rijeka Cetina*





The spring of the Cetina with the Orthodox Church of the Ascension of the Lord  
Izvor Cetine s pravoslavnom crkvom Vaznesenja Gospodnjeg

*In addition to authentic gastronomy and a rich cultural heritage, the Dalmatian Zagora has beautiful landscapes, mountains and rivers, fertile fields, springs and countless opportunities for enjoying nature. This karst area is ideal for exploring untouched nature, impressive caves and numerous hiking and biking mountain trails*

If you are a lover of antique monuments, there are numerous archaeological sites, such as the Roman heritage of Burnum and Tilurium, and medieval fortresses such as Nutjak and Vrlika, and certainly the most famous, Klis. There are also numerous medieval churches – the Church of St. Saviour, built in the 9th century, near the source of the River Cetina, you should definitely not miss.

The Dalmatian Zagora also has beautiful landscapes, mountains and rivers, fertile fields, springs and countless opportunities to enjoy untouched nature. For mountain lovers, Kamešnica, Svilaja and Dinara offer good hiking trails. Stop by the karst caves. The most famous is Vranjača in the hinterland of Mosor. The ancient karst phenomena, Rajčica Wells, have also been attracting more and more visitors in recent years.

If you are not only interested in walking through nature, but also want some adrenaline, choose rafting, canoeing or canyoning on the Cetina. Just like the River Čikola, it also offers zip-lines. Try bungee jumping from Šibenik Bridge, or explore the Zagora mountains by mountain bike.

Stećci in Zabiokovlje - Crljivica, a site under the protection of UNESCO  
Stećci u Zabiokovlju – Crljivica, lokalitet pod zaštitom UNESCO-a



Church of St. Salvation at the spring of the Cetina  
Crkva sv. Spasa na vrelu Cetine

Ne zanima vas tek šetnja kroz prirodu, hoćete i malo adrenalina? Birajte: rafting, kanu ili *canyoning* na Cetini koja, baš kao i rijeka Čikola, nudi i zip-line, isprobajte bungee-jumping na šibenskom mostu, ili istražite planine Zagore brdskim biciklom.

Niste adrenalinski tip? Opustite se jahanjem u Sinjskom polju, a ako vam je i to previše posjetite automobilom čudesne krške fenomene Imotskog, Crveno i Modro jezero. U neposrednoj blizini, pored Ciste Velike, nalaze se i stećci, tajnoviti srednjovjekovni monolitni kameni spomenici, na popisu UNESCO-ve kulturne baštine.

*Dalmatinska zagora osim izvorne gastronomije i bogate baštine ima prekrasne krajolike, planine i rijeke, plodna polja, izvore i bezbrojne mogućnosti uživanja u prirodi. Ovo kraško područje idealno je za istraživanje nedirnute prirode, zanimljivih špilja i brojnih pješačkih i biciklističkih planinskih staza*

Sinjska alka, s tradicijom dugom više od tri stoljeća, unikatni je fenomen koji se održava svakog kolovoza i još je jedan nezaobilazni događaj s UNESCO-va popisa nematerijalne baštine. Brojne posjetitelje privuče i stočni sajam u Benkovcu, koji se održava jednom mjesečno, tek malo dalje od službenih granica Zagore, preko Krke. Sajam je prava izložba seoskih običaja, od ojkanja, gange i rere, tradicionalnih napjeva Dalmatinske zagore pa do guslara, narodnih pjevača-priповjedača koji su na jugoistoku Europe tradicija još od





Fort Nutjak  
Utvrdna Nutjak



Late medieval fortress Glavaš near Kijevo  
Kasnosrednjovjekovna utvrda Glavaš kod Kijevo

Not an adrenaline type? Relax by horse riding in Sinjsko polje, and if that is too much for you, drive to see Imotski's wonderful karst phenomena, the Red Lake and the Blue Lake. In the immediate vicinity, near Cista Velika, there are stećci, mysterious medieval monolithic tombstones, inscribed on the UNESCO cultural heritage list.

The Sinj Alka, with a tradition of more than three centuries, is a unique phenomenon that takes place every August and is another unmissable event on the UNESCO list of intangible heritage. Many visitors are also attracted to the Benkovac livestock fair, which is held once a month, just a little further from the official borders of the Zagora, across the Krka River. The fair is a real show of village customs, including *ojkanje*, *ganga* and *rera* – traditional forms of singing, unique to the Dalmatian Zagora, performed by *guslari* (fiddlers). The tradition of these epic singers in Southeast Europe dates all the way back to Homeric times. While in Benkovac, do not miss the archaeological site of the mythical Bribir, a city-fort that has been continuously inhabited since time immemorial. Not far away lies Asseria, a Roman municipality built on an Illyrian hill fort.

Some of these attractions, though certainly not all that the Dalmatian Zagora has to offer, can be visited on a one-day trip from Split. After such an experience, you will be hungry, so we have left till the end the main reason for visiting this region - the authentic traditional gastronomy! Start with prosciutto, dried on the hinterland *bora* (northeast wind) and homemade *Misina* cheese, or *Soparnik*



The Sinj Alka, with a tradition of more than three centuries, is a unique phenomenon  
Sinjska alka, više od tri stoljeća stara tradicija, unikatni je fenomen



An example of the thousand-year-old tradition of stone masonry in Dalmatian hinterland

Primjer tisućljetne tradicije zidanja u kamenu u Dalmatinskoj zagori



(a pie filled with Swiss chard), a traditional dish from Poljica. For the main course, decide whether you want grilled specialties from Trilj, such as trout, frogs and eels from the clear waters of the River Cetina, or frog *brujet* on *baškotin* (double baked bread), another specialty of the Cetina region. Or *peka* - meat and vegetables baked on an open hearth under a bell-shaped iron lid? Or maybe roast lamb? No, even better, Sinj *arambašići*, of Turkish heritage, the original form of *sarma* (cabbage leaves stuffed with minced meat and rice).

Already fed up of just reading? Believe me, this is only a small part of the offer, so do some research yourself. If you still have the energy for a cake, the most famous in the Dalmatian Zagora is certainly the Imotski cake.

And finally, do not get upset because you have managed to visit so few of the above. The very first encounter with the Dalmatian Zagora will convince you that it is worth returning there. ■

Imotski's wonderful karst phenomena, the Red Lake and the Blue Lake  
Crveno i Modro jezero, čudesni krški fenomeni Imotskoga

homerskih vremena. A kad ste već u Benkovcu ne propustite arheološki lokalitet mitskoga Bribira, grada-utvrde u kojem se kontinuirano živjelo od pamtivijeka; nedaleko je i Asserija, rimski municipij nastao na ilirskoj gradini.

Dio ovih zanimljivosti, a to sigurno nije sve što nudi Dalmatinska zagora, može se obići na jednodnevnom izletu iz Splita. Nakon takvoga ćete iskustva ogladnjeti pa za kraj ostavljamo ono što je mnogima glavni razlog posjeta ovom prostoru – izvornu tradicionalnu gastronomsku ponudu! Započnite pršutom, sušenim na zagorskoj buri i domaćim sirom iz *mišine*, ili soparnikom od blitve, tradicionalnim jelom Poljica. Za glavno jelo odlučite jeste li možda za triljske specijalitete sa žara, pastrvu, žabe, jegulje, ili jegulje i rakove iz čiste Cetine. Ili *brujet* od žaba na *baškotinu*, još jedan specijalitet Cetinske krajine. Ili ipak *peku*, meso i povrće pečeno pod zvonolikom posudom na otvorenom ognjištu? Možda janjetinu sa žara? Ne, bolje sinjske *arambašiče*, tursku ostavštinu, originalni oblik *sarme*.

Već ste siti samo od čitanja? Vjerujte, ovo je tek mali dio ponude, istražujte malo i sami. Ostane li snage za kolač, najpoznatiji u Dalmatinskoj zagori sigurno je imotska torta.

I na kraju, ne nervirajte se jer ste tako malo od navedenoga stigli posjetiti. Već prvi susret s Dalmatinskom zagorom uvjerit će vas da se tamo vrijedi vratiti. ■





FAMOUS DALMATIANS: MILJENKO SMOJE

# Chronicler of the Dalmatian Soul

Written by: Šime Dujmić Photos: Feđa Klarić

*Miljenko Smoje, an elusive connoisseur of the Dalmatian soul, combined many characters in one person. He was a journalist, but also a chronicler, a humorist and a screenwriter. In almost 50 years of continually exploring even the most remote parts of Dalmatia, he wrote the most beautiful lines about Dalmatia and Split, and entered every home with his pen.*

DALMATINSKE LEGENDE: MILJENKO SMOJE

# Kroničar dalmatinske duše

Piše: Šime Dujmić fotografije: Feđa Klarić

*Miljenko Smoje, nedostižni poznavatelj dalmatinske duše, spojio je u jednoj osobi mnogo toga. Bio je novinar-reporter, ali i kroničar, humorist, scenarist... Kroz gotovo pedeset godina ustrajnog obilaženja svakog, pa i najzabavnijeg dalmatinskog mjesta, ispisao je najljepše retke o Dalmaciji i Splitu i svojim perom ušao u svaki dom*



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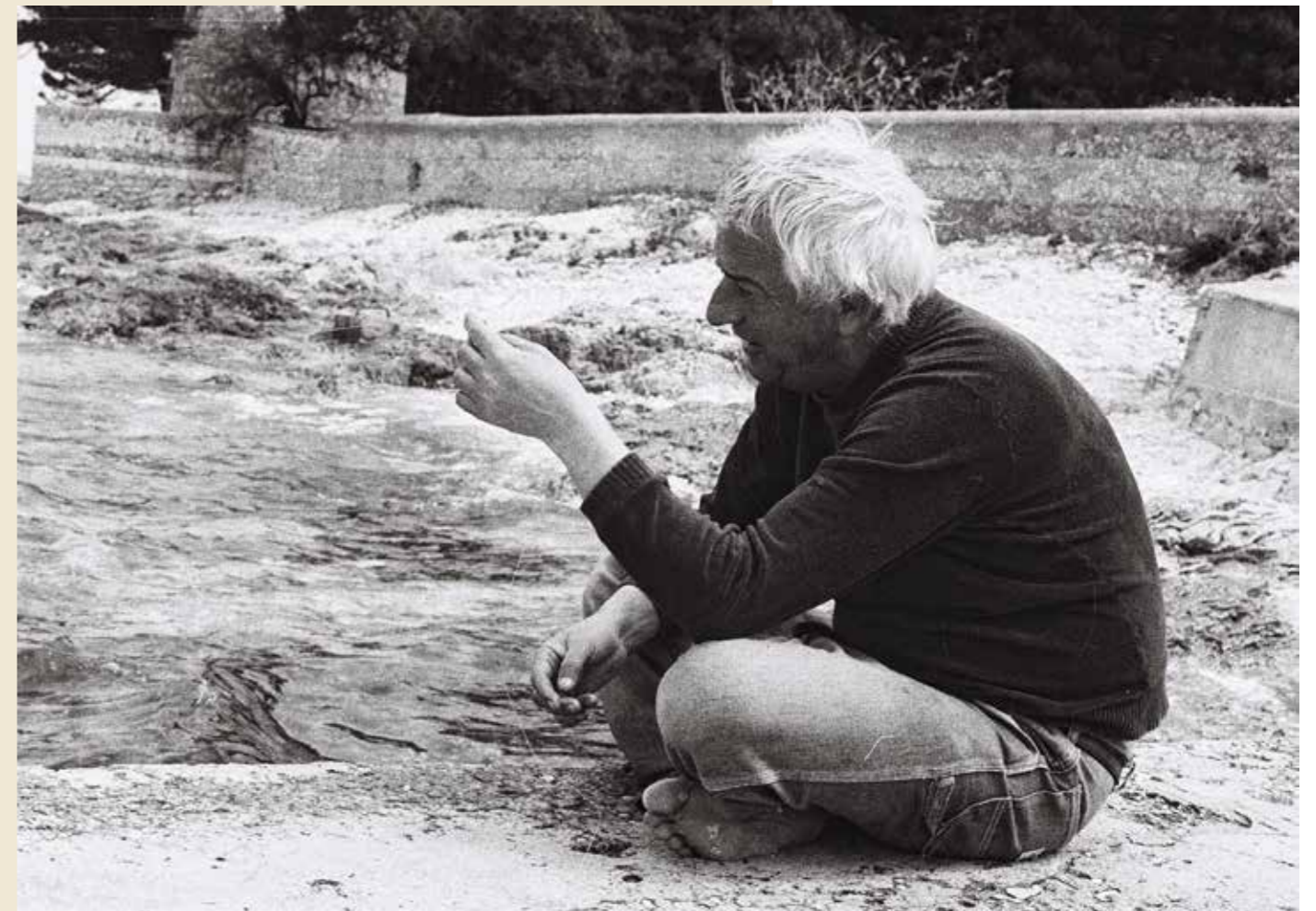
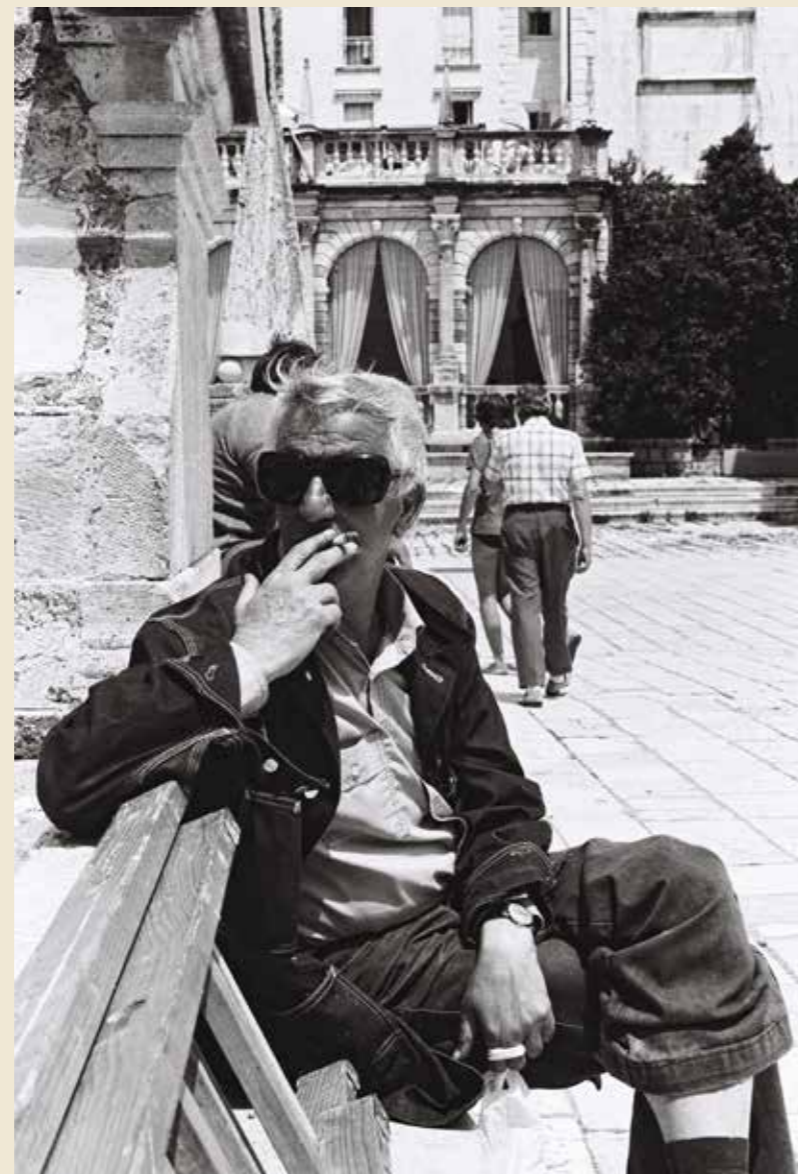
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It is not easy to describe Dalmatia, an ancient region characterized by diversity. Historically considered remote, the Dalmatian hinterland, coast and islands, geographically connected and divided by the Adriatic Sea, welcomed the 20<sup>th</sup> century with a wealth of diversity, from language and architecture, customs and traditions, to everyday work and nature.

Few people have managed to write about this region for decades and receive universal public recognition and gain the status of a cult chronicler of Dalmatia. Today, we celebrate Miljenko Smoje (1923 - 1995) as the greatest, who combined many characters in one person. He was primarily a journalist, but also a chronicler, humorist and screenwriter, an elusive connoisseur of the Dalmatian soul. This year marks the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth, and there is almost no Dalmatian who cannot name at least three of his works, screened or printed, and translated into other languages. In almost 50 years of continually exploring even the most remote parts of Dalmatia, he wrote the most beautiful lines about Dalmatia and Split, and there is almost no home that Smoje's pen has not entered.

Generations know that in his travelogues he mentioned their grandfather or grandmother, the local priest or sea-captain, the postman or fisherman, and that he sketched their port, bell tower or



Nije lako opisati Dalmaciju, drevnu regiju koju, među ostalim, karakterizira raznolikost. Zagorski, primorski i otočki dijelovi Dalmacije, zemljopisno stisnuti uz Jadransko more, a kroz povijest često udaljeni, dvadeseto stoljeće dočekali su u bogatstvu raznolikosti, od jezika i arhitekture, običaja i tradicije, do svakodnevnog posla i na koncu, prirode.

Pisati desetljećima o toj regiji i steći sveopće priznanje javnosti, status kulturnog kroničara Dalmacije pošlo je za rukom malo kome. Danas kao najvećega slavimo Miljenka Smoju (1923. - 1995.), koji je u jednoj osobi spojio mnogo toga. Bio je ponajprije novinar-reporter, ali i kroničar, humorist, scenarist, nedostižni poznavatelj dalmatinske duše. Ove godine obilježava se stota godišnjica njegova rođenja, a gotovo nema Dalmatinca (i šire) koji ne zna nabrojiti barem tri njegova djela, ekranizirana ili tiskana, prevedena i na druge jezike. Kroz gotovo pedeset godina ustrajnog obilaženja svakog, pa i najzabitijeg dalmatinskog mjesta, skoro da nema doma u koji Smoje nije ušao svojim perom.

Generacije znaju da je u putopisima spominjao njihova djeda ili baku, lokalnog župnika ili kapetana, poštara ili ribara, da je novinarski skicirao njihovu luku, zvonik ili trg, opisao smiješne i manje smiješne doživljaje koji su se dugo pamtili. A ako i nije zašao u nečiji dvor, onda su se likovi iz bliske sredine mogli propoznati u onima iz susjednog sela ili kraja.

Po dalmatinskim se *kužinama* i danas kao blago na dnu ladica čuvaju izrezane njegove novinske priče, a nastavio je pisati još godinama nakon umirovljenja. Kad bi na stol u kuću stigle novine, naj-



In the famous Šanto's courtyard in Varoš: actor Boris Dvornik, Smoje's friend fisherman Šanto, Joško Marušić, author of animated films and cartoonist, and Smoje U legendamom Šantovu dvoru u Varošu: glumac Boris Dvornik, ribar Šanto, Smojin prijatelj, Joško Marušić, autor animiranih filmova i karikaturist, i Miljenko Smoje

square as a journalist, describing funny and less funny experiences that were long remembered. Even if he did not enter someone's courtyard, characters from the local surroundings could be recognized in those from the neighbouring village or region.

In Dalmatian kitchens, clippings of his newspaper stories are still kept as treasures at the bottom of drawers, and he continued to write years after his retirement. When a newspaper arrived on the table at home, the first thing to look for was the text by Miljenko Smoje, who was equally adept at navigating the mountainous areas of the Dalmatian hinterland, the coastal towns and the islands. This chronicler of Dalmatian life always found something beautiful in the stories of the thousands of people he described, not distinguishing between illustrious personalities and the so-called ordinary people. It was only important that they were interesting.

*To this day, Miljenko Smoje remains the most striking figure in journalism from Split and the whole of Dalmatia. He loved his region above all else, and once concluded, "One lifetime is not enough to visit all of Dalmatia!"*

*Do danas, Miljenko Smoje, kroničar, čiju stogodišnjicu rođenja obilježava grad Split, ostaje najmarkantnija figura splitskog i dalmatinskog novinarstva. Svoj je zavičaj volio iznad svega. Jednom je zaključio: „Malo je jedan život da bi se obišla cila Dalmacija!“*

prije se tražio tekst Miljenka Smoje, koji se jednako vješto snalazio u gorštackim sredinama dalmatinskog zaleđa, primorskim gradićima, na pitomim otocima. Nalazio je ovaj kroničar dalmatinskog života uvijek nešto lijepo u pričama tisuća ljudi koje je opisivao, ne praveći razliku između značajnih ličnosti i tzv. običnih ljudi. Bilo je važno samo da su zanimljivi.

Pisati je počeo veoma rano, 1948. godine, u splitskoj dnevnoj novini *Slobodna Dalmacija*, u kojoj ubrzo pokreće i vrlo popularan humoristični prilog *Pomet*. Desetljećima ustrajno obilazi Dalmaciju malenim ribarskom brodićem, na magarcu ili čak pješice. Bio je toliko zaljubljen u otok Brač da ga je, kažu svjedoci, obišao pješice. Od mjesta do mjesta, konobe do konobe, uvale do uvale, gdje god bi namirisao dobru novinsku priču.

Nakupljeno znanje iz tisuća susreta 1971. godine pretočio je u scenarij za TV seriju *Naše malo misto* koja je odmah postala toliko popularna da su se, u vrijeme emitiranja, praznile ulice u cijeloj tadašnjoj Jugoslaviji. Pratili su se avanture nanadmašnih likova iz





Smoje and his legendary dog Šarko  
Smoje i njegov legendarni pas Šarko

He started writing very early, in 1948, in the Split daily newspaper *Slobodna Dalmacija*, in which he soon launched the very popular and humorous column *Pomet*. For decades, he toured Dalmatia, either in a small fishing boat, on a donkey or even on foot. He was so in love with the island of Brač that, according to witnesses, he explored it on foot. From place to place, tavern to tavern, cove to cove, wherever he smelled a good newspaper story.

In 1971, he used his accumulated knowledge from thousands of encounters to write the script for the TV series *Naše malo misto*. It immediately became so popular that the streets of the entire former-Yugoslavia were empty whenever it was broadcast. It followed the adventures of specific characters from a small seaside town. The series was adored even by those who did not understand much of the dialect in which it was written.

Along with large amounts of humour, Smoje's text was also characterized by a sharp criticism of the socialist society, with many petty intrigues and unpleasant customs. However, almost everyone recognized themselves in it, and it remains the most watched Croatian series, parts of which, even entire episodes, many know by heart.

Ten years later, he wrote the screenplay for *Velo misto*, again a very popular series that dealt with his native Split and his beloved football club Hajduk, to which he also dedicated the book *Hajdučka legenda*. He also wrote screenplays for the films *Roko i Cicibela* and *Servantes iz Maloga mista*, published several more highly sought-after books about Split and Dalmatia and its inhabitants, and in *Pasje Novelete* he skilfully depicted the life of a man through the fate of a stray dog on one of the islands.

To this day, Miljenko Smoje remains the most striking figure in journalism from Split and the whole of Dalmatia. He loved his region above all else, and once concluded, "One lifetime is not enough to visit all of Dalmatia!" ■



With Ines Bojanić, a model of the famous  
photographer Stefan Lupino

S Ines Bojanić, modelom poznatog fotografa  
Stefana Lupina



Around Venice with his wife, Lepa  
Sa suprugom Lepom na štiti po Veneciji

*maloga mista*, obožavali su je i oni koji nisu mnogo razumjeli od dijalekta na kojem je pisana.

Uz velike količine humora Smojin je tekst karakterizirala i oštra kritika socijalističkog društva, s mnoštvom sitnih intriga i neugodnih običaja. Međutim, u njoj su se prepoznavali skoro svi, i ostala je najgledanija hrvatska serija, čije dijelove, pa i cijele epizode mnogi znaju napamet.

Deset godina poslije napisao je scenarij za *Velo misto*, opet vrlo popularnu seriju koja se bavila njegovim rodnim Splitom i obožavanim nogometnim klubom *Hajduk*, kojemu je posvetio i knjigu *Hajdučka legenda*. Pisao je scenarije i za filmove *Roko i Cicibela* te *Servantes iz Maloga mista*, objavio još nekoliko vrlo traženih knjiga na temu Splita, Dalmacije i njihovih stanovnika, a u *Pasjim noveletama* vješto je prikazao život čovjeka kroz sudbinu otkonoga psa lualice.

Do danas, Miljenko Smoje ostaje najmarkantnija figura splitskog i dalmatinskog novinarstva. Svoj je kraj volio iznad svega, pa je jednom i zaključio: „Malo je jedan život da bi se obišla cila Dalmacija!“ ■

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FROM THE TOWN'S HISTORY

# How Tourism in Split Began

Written by: **Ivica Profaca** Photos: **Archive**

*At the beginning was the Grand Tour, when travel writers, architects, archaeologists, artists and other lovers of ancient heritage travelled across Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. Dalmatia and Split, with Diocletian's Palace and other monuments from the Roman era, were logical destinations. As early as 1891, Baedeker, the 'father' of all guidebooks, wrote extensively and in detail about Split.*

*Stairs towards the first Marjan lookout around 1930  
Stepenice prema prvoj marjanskoj vidilici oko 1930. godine*

IZ POVIJESTI GRADA

# Kako je započeo turizam u Splitu

Piše: **Ivica Profaca** fotografije: **Arhiva**

*Na početku je bio Grand Tour, kad su se Europom u 18. i 19. stoljeću rastrčali putopisci, arhitekti, arheolozi, umjetnici i drugi zaljubljenici u antičku baštinu. A Dalmacija i Split, s Dioklecijanovom palačom i drugim spomenicima iz rimskog doba, bili su logična odredišta. Već 1891. 'otac' svih vodiča Baedeker opširno i detaljno piše o Splitu*



Almost two thousand years of history, natural beauty, culture and gastronomy... all these things attract visitors to Split. This year we celebrate the 75th anniversary of the establishment of Split Tourist Office, today's Tourist Board of Split.

How did it actually begin? Let us go back over one hundred years, into the past.

At the beginning was the Grand Tour, when travel writers, architects, archaeologists, artists and other lovers of ancient heritage travelled across Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries. Dalmatia and Split, with Diocletian's Palace and other monuments from the Roman era, were logical destinations. Not the first, but certainly the most important among those who discovered Split was the Scottish architect Robert Adam with his renowned book "Ruins of the Palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalato in Dalmatia". More 'bricks' that created the image of Split were added by the German Georg Niemann and the Frenchman Ernest Hebrard, who is also the author of the most popular reconstruction of Diocletian's Palace. As early as 1891, Baedeker, the 'father' of all guidebooks, wrote extensively about Split - how to get there, where to stay, where to eat and what to do.

At that time, Split was a small town of 16,000 inhabitants, and the Baedeker guidebook published in 1900 stated that it could be reached by train or steamboat. It had four hotels – the Troccoli and Tommasini in today's Narodni trg square, and the Hotel de Ville (today Bellevue) and Margherita in the Prokurative square. The price of a room was approximately the same at all of them, about 40 cents for a night at that time; which at today's value would be approximately 14 dollars. The only 'decent restaurant', according to Baedeker's standards, was the one in Troccoli. The price of dinner with wine was equal to the price of a night's stay. Those who only wanted a drink could sit in the Uvodić cafe, which, as noted, even offered Pilsner beer.

*From the start, the beaches were also one of the attractions, although small conservative Split did not always like to see what were then considered naked bodies. However, people went to Bačvice almost like today. In the first decades of the 20th century, Marjan was intensively reforested, and walking paths were laid out.*

By the way, in Baedeker, they were not enthusiastic about Split's most iconic sight - Diocletian's Palace. They resented, among other things, the more recent building within the Palace, which nowadays is regarded as part of its value. The most important attractions are still the same today - walks to Sustipan or around Marjan, excursions to Trogir or Salona, and a tour of the Archaeological Museum.

Tourism spread to parts of Europe and the rest of the world that had not been 'discovered' until then. Most visitors arrived in Split aboard ships from Central Europe - at that time the Austro-Hungarian authorities wanted the Adriatic to compete with the French and Italian Rivas.

In the first decades of the 20th century, shipping lines flourished. All the biggest shipping agencies of that time had representative offices in the port of Split. There were also the forerunners of today's cruisers, and shipping lines to South and North America, which, however, carried mainly emigrants.



Bajamonti's fountain, known as Bajamontuša, demolished in 1947, in the picture from 1910. Hotel Bellevue in the background

Bajamontijeva fontana, poznata Bajamontuša, srušena 1947, na slici iz 1910. U pozadini Hotel Bellevue

Skoro dvije tisuće godina povijesti, prirodne ljepote, kultura, gastronomija... sve to privlači brojne turiste u Split, a ove godine obilježavamo i 75 godina osnivanja Turističkog ureda Splita, današnje Turističke zajednice grada Splita.

A kako je, zapravo, počelo? Vratimo se stotinjak (i malo više) godina u prošlost.

Na početku je bio Grand Tour, kad su se Europom u 18. i 19. stoljeću rastrčali putopisci, arhitekti, arheolozi, umjetnici i drugi zaljubljenici u antičku baštinu. A Dalmacija i Split, s Dioklecijanovom palačom i drugim spomenicima iz rimskoga doba bili su logična odredišta. Ne prvi, ali sigurno najvažniji među onima koji su Split otkrili svijetu bio je škotski arhitekt Robert Adam i njegova slavna knjiga "Ruins of the palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalato in Dalmatia". 'Cigle' u sliku o Splitu posebno su ugradili Nijemac Georg Niemann i Francuz Ernest Hebrard koji je i autor najpopularnije rekonstrukcije Dioklecijanove palače. Već 1891. Baedeker, 'otac' svih vodiča opširno piše o Splitu - kako do njega doći, gdje odsjesti, gdje jesti, što raditi.

U to vrijeme Split je bio gradić od 16 tisuća stanovnika, a Baedeker iz 1900. navodi da se do njega može stići vlakom ili parobrodom. Imao je četiri hotela - Troccolija i Tommasinija na današnjem Narodnome trgu, te Hotel de Ville (danas Bellevue) i Margherite na Prokurativama. Cijena sobe je u svima bila približno ista, oko 40 tadašnjih centi za noćenje, današnja vrijednost je približno 14 dolara. Jedini "pristojni restoran", prema Baedekerovim standardima, bio je onaj u Troccoliju, a cijena večere s vinom bila je jednaka cijeni noćenja. Oni koji su željeli samo piće mogli su sjesti u kavanu Uvodić, koja je ističe se, nudila čak i Pilsner pivo.

Inače, nisu u Baedekeru bili oduševljeni splitskim zaštitnim znakom - Dioklecijanovom palačom.. Zamjerali su, među ostalim, i kasniju nadogradnju unutar Palače, ono što se danas uzima kao nje-





Those early days of Split tourism were also marked by the first hoteliers and restaurateurs. The most noteworthy name at that time was definitely Luigi Troccoli, who opened a cafe and hotel in Narodni trg, one of the most important gathering places for the people of Split and their guests. The hotel was later renamed Central – under Mate Matić, it experienced stellar moments, together with the Matić Hotel at Bačvice. Today it is the Heritage Hotel Santa Lucia, but the cafe is still called Central. In contrast, the Bellevue Hotel, until 1915 known as the Hotel de Ville, attracted attention on the Riva promenade. It has a turbulent history and it is said that Agatha Christie stayed there on her honeymoon.

There were, of course, smaller establishments and guesthouses; the number of cafes and restaurants was increasing. A big contribution was also made by the spa in Marmontova street. They advertised it as 'the healthiest water in the world'. Other hotels began to be built, and since 1963, the view of the city from the sea is unimaginable without the Marjan Hotel.

From the start, the beaches were also one of the attractions, although small conservative Split did not always like to see what were then considered naked bodies. However, people went to Bačvice almost like today. In the first decades of the 20th century, Marjan was intensively reforested, and walking paths were laid out, and even a



restaurant. Let us not forget culture either – when the theatre first opened, there was also talk of its tourist potential!

The biggest development of tourism took place after the First World War, when the number of visitors increased many times. The number of guests staying in Split was counted; from 1923 to 1928, there were almost 300,000, and 90 percent of them stayed in Split for one to three days.

The fact that almost 800,000 local and foreign guests arrived in the city last year (2022), and made a total of 2.7 million overnight stays, is the best evidence of where Split is today as a tourist destination. ■



zina trajna vrijednost. Najvažnije atrakcije i danas su iste - šetnje do Sustipana, ili po Marjanu, izleti do Trogira ili Salone, obilazak Arheološkoga muzeja...

Turizam se širio prema dijelovima Europe i svijeta koji dotada nisu bili 'otkriveni'. Najviše putnika u Split stizalo je brodovima iz srednje Europe, tadašnje austrougarske vlasti željele su na Jadranu stvoriti konkurenciju francuskoj i talijanskoj rivijeri.

Prvih desetljeća 20. stoljeća brodske linije su cvjetale, u splitskoj luci sve su najveće agencije toga doba imale svoja predstavništva, bilo je i preteča današnjih *cruisera*, pa i brodskih linija do južne i sjeverne Amerike koje su, ipak, najviše odvozile iseljenike.

Te rane dane splitskoga turizma obilježili su i prvi hotelijeri i ugostitelji. Najvažnije ime u toj fazi svakako je Luigi Troccoli, koji je na Narodnome trgu otvorio kavanu i hotel, jedno od najvažnijih okupljališta SPLICANA i njihovih gostiju. Hotel je poslije preimenovan u Central, s Matom Matićem doživio je zvjezdane trenutke zajedno s hotelom Matić na Bačvicama. Danas je to Heritage hotel Santa Lucia, ali kavana se i dalje zove Central. Na Rivi je, pak, pažnju plijenio hotel Bellevue, do 1915. pod imenom Hotel de Ville. Burna mu je povijest, kažu da je u njemu na medenome mjesecu boravila i Agatha Christie.

Bilo je, dakako, i manjih objekata i pansiona, povećavao se broj kavana i restorana. Veliki doprinos dale su i toplice u Marmontovoj ulici, reklamirali su ih kao "najzdraviju vodu na svijetu". Počeli su se graditi i drugi hoteli, a još od 1963. vizura grada s mora nezamisliva je bez hotela Marjan.

I plaže su od samih početaka bile jedan od mamaca, premda malom konzervativnom Splitu nije uvijek bilo po volji gledati, za ono doba, prerazgoličena tijela. No, na Bačvice se išlo skoro kao danas. Marjan se u prvim desetljećima 20. stoljeća užurbano pošumljavao, uređivale su se staze za šetnju, pa i restorani. Nemojmo zaboraviti ni kulturu, u vrijeme otvaranja kazališta govorilo se i o njegovu turističkom potencijalu!

Najveći razvoj turizma ipak se dogodio nakon Prvoga svjetskog rata, kada se višestruko povećava broj posjetitelja. I tada se računalo koliko gosti borave u Splitu; od 1923. do 1928. od njih skoro 300 tisuća, 90 posto ih se u Splitu zadržalo od jednoga do tri dana.

O tome gdje je turistički Split danas najbolje svjedoči podatak da je prošle godine u grad stiglo skoro 800 tisuća domaćih i stranih gostiju, koji su ostvarili 2,7 milijuna noćenja. ■

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NEWS FROM SPLIT'S HOTEL AND RESTAURANT SCENE

# Ambassador of the Mediterranean

Written by: **Ksenija Erceg** Photos: **Hotel archive**

*The hotel stands on the coast, close to Matejuška fishing harbour, with panoramic views over the entire city, the sea and islands. Every corner is bathed in the light of the Mediterranean. These two features alone make it a true ambassador of the Mediterranean.*

NOVOSTI U HOTELIJERSKO GASTRONOMSKOJ  
SLICI SPLITA

# Ambasador Mediterana

Piše: **Ksenija Erceg** fotografije: **Arhiva hotela**

*Hotel je izgrađen na obali, u neposrednoj blizini legendarne ribarske lučice Matejuške, s panoramskim pogledom na čitav grad, i naravno, na more s otocima ispred grada. A u svakom se svom kutku kupa u svjetlosti Sredozemlja. Pa je već po te dvije značajke pravi - ambasador Mediterana!*





**A** new high-class hotel in Split, the Ambassador Hotel naturally has the opulence and luxury that other five-star hotels can boast, but it also has something that many others do not.

It was built on the site where Split's west and south coasts meet, close to the legendary Matejuška fishing harbour, with panoramic views over the city, sea and islands in front of the city, and with Split's renowned Marjan hill as a backdrop. It is therefore located on Split's most beautiful seaside promenade, and bypassing it is simply impossible. It was designed so that almost every corner is bathed in light – the Mediterranean's second trademark, after the sea itself. These two features alone make it a true ambassador of the Mediterranean!

There is something else. The newly built Ambassador stands on the site of the old demolished Ambassador, which was built back in 1937. According to the people of Split, the hotel was considered avant-garde, almost a symbol of the tourist boom of the city under Marjan at that time. It was designed by the architect Josip Kodl, one of the founders of Split modernism, and for decades, it contributed to the familiar skyline of the west coast.

Due to historical circumstances, it did not last long in its original form, purpose, or even name. After the Second World War, it was repurposed to the House of the Yugoslav Navy, but luckily for the people of Split, it remained partly open to the public. The cafe, restaurant and terrace were accessible to local citizens. Dances, jazz

**N**ovi splitski visokokategorik, hotel Ambassador, ima naravno raskoš i luksuz kakvima se mogu pohvaliti i drugi hoteli s 5 zvjezdica, ali ima i nešto što mnogi nemaju.

Izgrađen je na mjestu gdje se susreću zapadna i istočna splitska obala, u neposrednoj blizini legendarne ribarske lučice Matejuške, s panoramskim pogledom na čitav grad, na opjevano splitsko brdo Marjan, i naravno, na more s otocima ispred grada. Nalazi se, dakle, na najljepšoj splitskoj uzmorskoj šetnici i jednostavno ga je nemoguće zaobići. A projektiran je pak tako da se u svakom svom kutku gotovo kupa u svjetlosti koja je, uz more, vjerovatno najzaštitniji znak Sredozemlja. Pa je već po te dvije značajke pravi - ambasador Mediterana!

Ambassador Hotel reception  
Predvorje hotela Ambassador



Ima još nešto. Novoizgrađeni Ambassador na mjestu je gdje je davne 1937. bio izgrađen, Splitskani kažu *stari Ambassador*, dakle hotel istoga imena koji je u ono vrijeme bio vrlo avangardan, gotovo simbol tadašnjega turističkog uzleta grada pod Marjanom. Projektirao ga je arhitekt Josip Kodl, jedan od osnivača splitske moderne, i desetljećima je doprinio prepoznatljivoj vizuri zapadne obale.

Stjecajem nesretnih povijesnih okolnosti nije dugo potrajao u svom prvotnom izdanju, namijeni, pa čak ni imenu – nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata prenamjenjuje se i preimenuje u Dom Jugoslavenske ratne mornarice, ali, srećom po Splitskane, dijelom ostaje otvoren i za javnost. Građanima su na raspolaganju ostali kavana, restoran i terasa, na kojoj su se organizirali plesnjaci, pjevačka natjecanja, razne javne priredbe, a na južnoj je strani poslije dograđen i prizemni blok s kinodvoranom, tj. kinom Jadran. Bio je desetljećima omiljeno mjesto okupljanja generacija Splitskana, i takav je svakako upisan i u sliku grada i u kolektivno sjećanje njegovih građana.

*U Ambassadoru se planiraju pozicionirati kao respektabilna gastro-destinacija kombinirajući dobru i zdravu spizu što je nudi ponajprije užu zavičaj, a zatim i druge hrvatske regije (Lika, Slavonija), nudeći i Splitsanima i njihovim gostima ponajbolje od mediteranske kuhinje – od Libanona do Gibraltara!*



*The Ambassador intends to become a respectable gastro-destination, combining good and healthy food, sourced primarily from Dalmatia. Other Croatian regions (Lika and Slavonia) are also included. It plans collaboration with local and international chefs, offering both the people of Split and their guests the best of Mediterranean cuisine - from Lebanon to Gibraltar*

and popular music concerts, and various public events are organised there. On the south side, a ground-floor block with a cinema was later added. For decades, it was a favourite meeting place for generations of Split residents, and it is certainly inscribed as such in the image of the city and in the collective memory of its citizens.

Today's completely new Ambassador carries this historical legacy as a treasure, but also as a kind of social obligation towards its contemporaries, the people of Split as well as guests from around the world. The latter already favour it as their hotel address in Split, because only four months after opening, all the rooms were already full. There are 101 of them, including three apartments. The hotel has a Mediterranean restaurant for about 200 guests, a Split bar with a large terrace, a wellness and spa centre occupying 500 square meters, a multifunctional conference hall, an outdoor swimming pool, and a pool bar. There is, of course, also a garage space.

The hotel lobby, as well as the rooms, are decorated with large-format scenes from past and present daily life in Split, shot by the agile and imaginative photojournalist Feđa Klarić, a great lover of his city. Already at the reception, guests can experience the spirit and mentality of Split and continue to do so in their rooms, depending on which photo they find there. Miljenko Smoje, perhaps the greatest Split newspaper chronicler, writer, screenwriter and humorist, and Klarić's colleague in *Slobodna Dalmacija*, is also recorded in this Split photo chronicle.

This year in Split has been declared the year of Miljenko Smoje, and the hotel library in the making already contains titles from his lit-



erary legacy, which Klarić donated to the Ambassador. A monument to that great master of Dalmatian literature is planned on nearby Matejuška.

The Ambassador plans to remain open throughout the year. It intends to become a respectable gastro-destination, combining good and healthy food, sourced primarily from Dalmatia. Other Croatian regions (Lika and Slavonia) are also included. It plans collaboration with local and international chefs, offering both the people of Split and their guests the best of Mediterranean cuisine - from Lebanon to Gibraltar! ■



Sadašnjem, sasvim novom Ambassadoru ostaje, dakle, to povijesno naslijeđe kao dragocjenost, ali i kao neka vrsta društvene obveze prema suvremenicima, Splićanima jednako kao i gostima iz svijeta. Potonji ga već uvelike biraju za svoju splitsku hotelsku adresu, jer svega četiri mjeseca nakon otvaranja već su sve sobe bile popunjene! A ima ih 101, uključujući i 3 apartmana! Hotel ima restoran *Mediteranee* za dvjestotinjak gostiju, bar *Split* s velikom terasom, ima wellnes i spa centar na petstotinjak metara četvornih, multifunkcionalnu konferencijsku dvoranu, otvoreni bazen i pripadajući pool bar. Ima, naravno, i garažni prostor.

Hotelsko predvorje, ali i sobe, oslikani su velikim formatima prizora iz starije i novije splitske svakodnevice, onako kako ih je *okidao* veliki zaljubljenik u svoj grad, agilni i maštoviti foto-reporter Feđa Klarić. Pa se o duhu i mentalitetu Splita može početi prosuđivati već na recepciji, a nastaviti po sobama, ovisno o tome koja vas je fotka u sobi dopala! U toj splitskoj foto kronici zabilježen je i Miljenko Smoje, možda najveći splitski novinski kroničar, pisac, scenarist, humorist, Klarićev reporterski sudrug u Slobodnoj Dalmaciji.

Naime, ova je godina u Splitu proglašena godinom Miljenka Smoje, a hotelska biblioteka u nastajanju već sadrži naslove iz njegove književne ostavštine, inače Klarićeve donacije Ambassadoru. Na obližnjoj Matejuški predviđeno je i podizanje spomenika tom velikom meštru dalmatinske riči.

U Ambassadoru planiraju biti otvoreni tijekom cijele godine, i pozicionirati se kao respektabilna gastro-destinacija kombinirajući dobru i zdravu spizu što je nudi ponajprije uži zavičaj, a zatim i druge hrvatske regije (Lika, Slavonija), surađujući i s domaćim kuharima i sa svjetski poznatim *chefovima*, nudeći i Splićanima i njihovim gostima ponajbolje od mediteranske kuhinje – od Libanona do Gibraltara! ■

SPLITSKE FIRULE – SVIJET TENISA

# Raj sporta, sunca i zabave

Piše: Vedran Matošić fotografije: Arhiva, Jure Ravlić

*Firule su jedinstvene po tome što su iznjedrile čak 5 igrača među desetoricom najboljih svjetskih tenisača – Željka Franulovića, Nikolu Pilića, Gorana Ivaniševića, Marija Ančića te aktualnog osvajača US Opena u parovima - Matu Pavića. Želiš li postati teniski šampion čini se da moraš biti rođen u neposrednoj blizini teniskih terena – na Firulama!*

FIRULE SPLIT - THE WORLD OF TENNIS

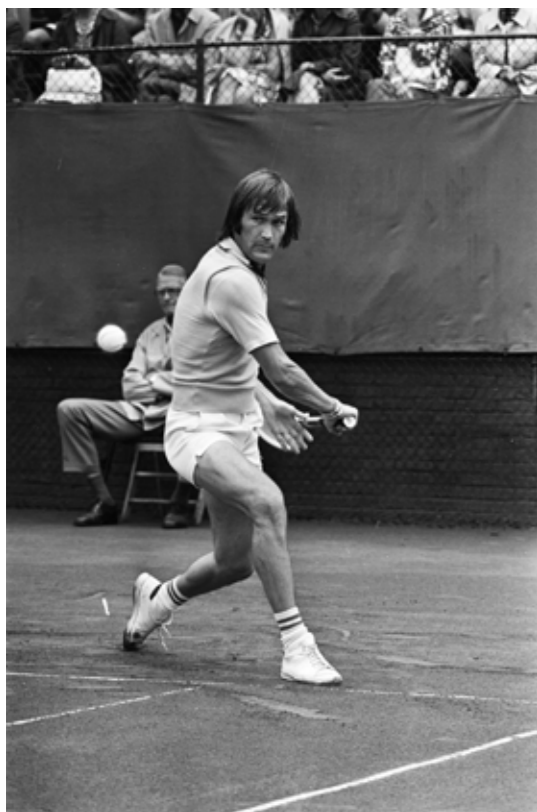
## A Paradise of Sport, Sun and Fun

Written by: Vedran Matošić Photos: Archive, Jure Ravlić

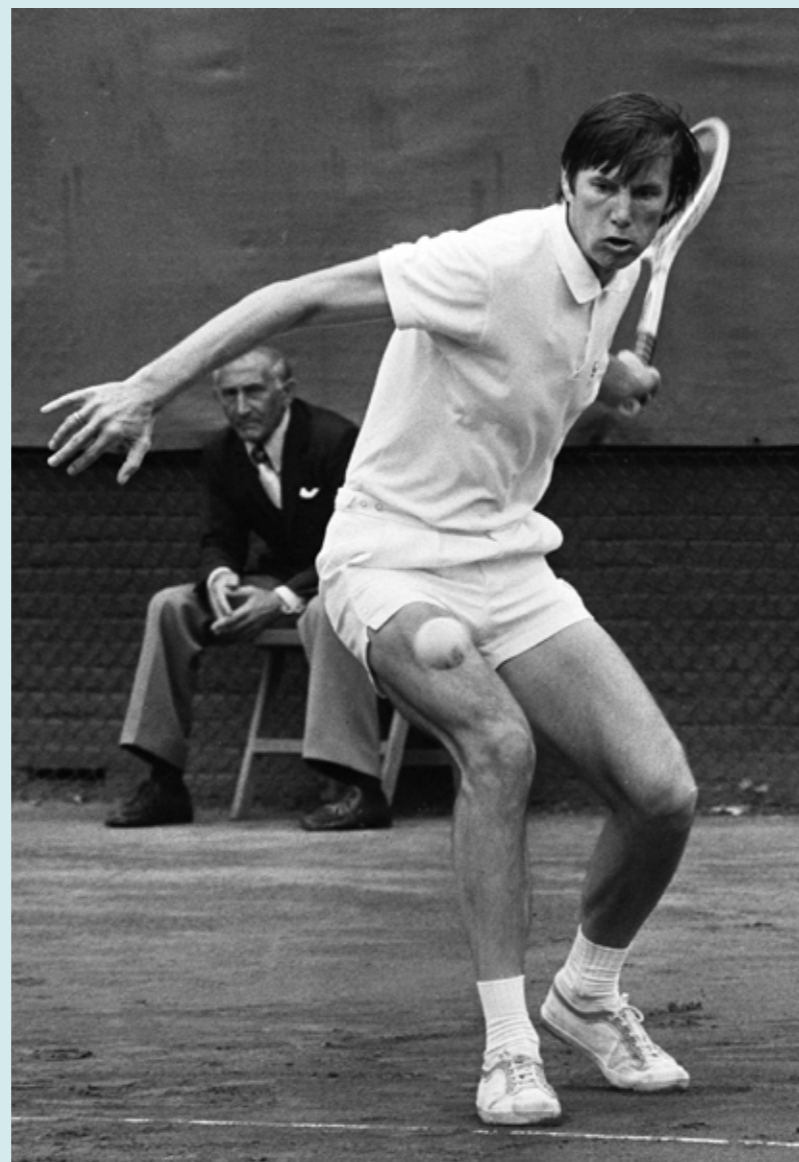
*The Firule tennis centre is unique in that it has spawned as many as five players among the ten best tennis players in the world - Željko Franulović, Nikola Pilić, Goran Ivanišević, Mario Ančić and the current winner of the US Open doubles, Mata Pavić. If you want to become a tennis champion, you must, it seems, be born nearby the tennis courts at Firule.*



The future of Split tennis  
Budućnost splitskog tenisa



Željko Franulović



Nikola Pilić

The supreme god of Ancient Greece, Zeus, ruled heaven and earth from his throne on Mt Olympus. Therefore, the conquest of Olympus became an eternal human longing - to step up onto the pedestal and experience the sweetness of victory as the only true goal of life. Because all of life is a game, and somewhere in the universe, someone is watching our endless game, which, it seems, does not like mediocrity and records only the winners.

Zeus je ljubomorno čuvao za sebe, nije ga prepuštao drugima. Među svojom mnogobrojnom djecom, sina Hermesa uputio je na obale Mediterana, tamo gdje je mnogo godina poslije nastao grad u kojem će se roditi više od 80 olimpijskih pobjednika. A opet, u jednom dijelu toga grada nad kojim je, kaže legenda, Hermes očistio nebo od oblaka stvarajući tako nevjerovatnu mikroklimu, počeo se igrati sport koji i danas ima veliki broj poklonika – tenis.

Taj grad je Split, a taj njegov dio su Firule, jedinstvene po tome što su iznjedrile čak 5 igrača među deseticom najboljih svjetskih tenisača – Željka Franulovića, Nikolu Pilića, Gorana Ivaniševića, Marija Ančića te aktualnog osvajača US Opena u parovima - Matu Pavića. Ovo nije priča o njima, ali nevjerovatno je da želiš li postati teniski šampion moraš, čini se, biti rođen u neposrednoj blizini teniskih terena – na Firulama!

*Split's sporting spirit is also present in recreational players, so there is a saying that even if you are in advanced years when you step onto the tennis courts of Firule, it is not important to win, but the MOST IMPORTANT thing is to WIN. This desirable place is not reserved only for the people of Split*

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*Snažni sportski duh Splita prisutan je i kod rekreativaca, pa postoji izreka da čak i u poodmaklim godinama, kada kročite na teniske terene Firula, nije važno pobijediti nego je - NAJVAŽNIJE POBIJEDITI! Ovo mjesto za poželjeti nije rezervirano samo za Splićane*

Split je poznat i po tome da se slavni i poznati ljudi mogu slobodno šetati gradom, i pritom ih nitko neće salijetati tražeći autograme ili selfije.

Danas su Firule postale mjesto gdje se okuplja mladost; velik dio te gradske četvrti postao je mjesto susretanja i sastajanja. Kafići s odličnom ponudom pića i *snackova* zadovoljavaju i najzibirljivije. Ovdje ćete naravno susresti mnoge vrhunske splitske sportaše koji rekreativno igraju tenis i poslije meča dolaze na zaslužno pivo, ali i mnoge gradske uglednike koji su otkrili tenis kao sport koji se može igrati do poodmaklih godina.

Ipak, gastronomska ponuda vezana je prvenstveno za igranje tenisa. Deset terena na kojima su stasali vrhunski tenisači još uvijek su glavni mamac pa se iz kafića i restorana prate teniski mečevi. Javna ustanova Sportski objekti Split vodi brigu da tereni i dalje budu dostojni svoje glamurozne prošlosti.

Uz rekreativno igranje tenisa, i svjetski je tenis još uvijek prisutan na Firulama. U proljeće se održava međunarodni turnir svjetskog ranga iz sustava ATP *Split Open*, jako važan za svjetsku promociju sportskog fenomena kakav grad Split jest. Treba spomenuti i *Split TennisSpring break*, u organizaciji Teniskog kluba Split i Hrvatskog teniskog saveza, a u sklopu te manifestacije održavaju se tradicionalno svake godine u proljeće tri turnira: ATP Challenger Split Open, ITF - muški turnir, i ITF – ženski turnir.



Mario Ančić





Mate Pavić

Today, Firule has become a place where young people gather; a significant part of the neighbourhood has become a meeting place. Cafes with a wide selection of drinks and snacks satisfy even the most meticulous. Here, of course, you will meet many top athletes from Split, who play tennis recreationally and come for a well-deserved beer after a match, as well as many city dignitaries who have discovered tennis as a sport that can be played into old age.

However, the gastronomic offer is primarily related to playing tennis. The ten courts where top tennis players have trained are still the main attraction, so tennis matches are followed from cafes and restaurants. The public institution Split Sports Facilities ensures that the club continues to be worthy of its glamorous past.

In addition to recreational tennis, world-class tennis is still present at Firule. In spring, it hosts an international tournament from the ATP Split Open system, which is very important for the worldwide promotion of Split as a sports phenomenon. The Split Tennis Spring Break, organized by the Split Tennis Club and the Croatian Tennis Federation, is also worth mentioning, and as part of this event, three tournaments are traditionally held every year in spring: ATP Challenger Split Open, ITF men's tournament, and ITF women's tournament.



As well as the aforementioned events, the European Tennis Association ETA tournament for under-12's is also held in Split. In addition, according to the Croatian Tennis Association's calendar, some 20 CROATIA OPEN tournaments for ages 12-18 are held here, plus recreational tournaments at Easter, Christmas, New Year, and on various notable anniversaries.

One of the most interesting doubles tournaments is the Diocletian Cup, which stipulates that the combined age of male pairs must be over 100, mixed over 80, and female pairs over 70.

This sporting spirit is also present in recreational players, so there is a saying that even though you are in advanced years when you step onto the tennis courts of Firule, it is not important to win, but the MOST IMPORTANT thing is to WIN.

This desirable place, which combines sport and gastronomy, is not reserved only for the people of Split, it is also a must for all those who visit Split. The sandy beach of Firule also lies nearby the tennis courts, so we can say that this place is an ideal combination of sport, sun and fun. ■



Goran Ivanišević, winner of Wimbledon  
Goran Ivanišević, osvajač Wimbledonu

U Splitu se osim spomenutih manifestacija održava i turnir Europske teniske asocijacije ETA do 12 godina, dvadesetak turnira CROATIA OPEN prema kalendaru Hrvatskoga teniskog saveza, za uzrast od 12 do 18 godina, te rekreativni turniri za Uskrs, Božić i novu godinu, ali i za mnoge važnije obljetnice.

Jedan od zanimljivijih turnira parova je Dioclecijanov kup prema čijim propozicijama muški parovi moraju imati više od 100, miješani više od 80, a ženski parovi više od 70 godina!

Taj snažni sportski duh prisutan je i kod rekreativaca, pa postoji izreka da iako ste u podmaklim godinama kada kročite na teniske terene Firula tu nije važno pobijediti nego je - NAJVAŽNIJE POBIJEDITI.

Ovo lijepo mjesto koje spaja sport i gastronomiju nije rezervirano samo za Splitskane, nezaobilazno je i za sve one koji posjete Split. U blizini teniskih terena je i pješčana plaža Firule, pa možemo reći da je ovo mjesto idealan spoj sporta, sunca i zabave. ■



ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF LABUD YACHT CLUB

# The Swan Lake of Split Sport

Written by: **Mario Garber** Photos: **Archive JKL, Feđa Klarić**

*The history of this well-known and prestigious club is intertwined with the history of numerous families. It is difficult to say whether these distinguished athletes contributed more to the building and progress of the club, or whether it was the club that made them. Because many of them learned to sail into the wind before they learned to read and write. They took part in regattas as helmsmen before experiencing their first love.*

STO GODINA JEDRILIČARSKOG KLUBA LABUD

## Labuđe jezero splitskog sporta

Piše: **Mario Garber** fotografije: **Arhiva JKL, Feđa Klarić**

*Tradicija tog reprezentativnog i otmjenog kluba ispreplela se s tradicijama brojnih obitelji i teško je reći jesu li svi ti vrsni sportaši više doprinijeli izgradnji i napretku kluba ili je upravo Labud izgradio sve te ljude. Jer mnogi su naučili jedriti u orcu prije nego čitati i pisati. Sudjelovali su u regatama kao kormilari prije nego su iskušali prve ljubavi*



The Swan Lake of Split sport, Labud Yacht Club represents a spectacle on the world stage. This year, it celebrates its 100<sup>th</sup> birthday as one of Split's four well-known sports clubs. Hajduk Football Club, Gusar Rowing Club, Jadran Swimming Club and Labud Yacht Club are winners of numerous renowned international trophies and their reputations around the world is known to everyone. Labud is also of historical value - the club has launched many well-known Olympic names, such as Minski Fabris and Karlo Kuret. To this day, new generations have come of age, led by Tina Mihelić, Ivan Kljaković Gašpić and Tonči Stipanović, and many others who have won so many gold and silver medals that this short presentation cannot fit them all in. It would be an ongoing regatta.

Labud embraced the world of regattas and is known for hosting European and international championships. For a long time, the Match Race, attracting the world's most famous sailors, was held below Sustipan in Split, in front Labud Yacht Club. All that's missing is the America's Cup. The Komiška, Mrduja and Viška regattas are three unforgettable sailing spectacles. Meanwhile, the Mrdulja regatta is comparable the biggest regatta on the Adriatic, the Barcolana, because before the start the port of Split is packed with masts - there are more than 300 boats!

Although Split's first Yacht Club was founded as early as 1890, as a branch of the Adria Rowing Club, JK Labud dates from 11 November 1924. Nevertheless, Split sailors will celebrate it this year, as the 1923/24 season. The first sailing club in history was the Irish CORK from as far back as 1720. Even earlier, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the Netherlands had based its maritime trade and economy on this 'wind'.

The club was founded by high school students from Split who, at the first founding assembly in early 1925, elected Jakov Kirhmajer as the first president. However, the very next year, in their desire to spread Labud's wings, they asked a prominent citizen, engineer Marko Dešković, to take this important function. During the 15 years of that he was president, Dešković managed to profile a European club with a civic character that participated in international competitions at the eve of the Second World War.

Both Bagno Polo Bay and Baluni Bay, where Labud is still based today, were the first ports of this great sailing adventure. Follow the west coast, from the foot of Marjan to Sustipan, to see the names of all Split's Olympic athletes embedded in the paving. Labud debutant, national team member Karlo Baumann, performed at the 1936

Jedriličarski klub Labud na svjetskoj sceni predstavlja pravi balet, *Labuđe jezero* splitskoga sporta. Ove godine slavi stoti rođendan kao jedan od slavna četiri splitska kluba. Nogometni Hajduk, veslački Gusar, plivački Jadran i jedriličarski Labud osvajači su brojnih poznatih svjetskih trofeja i njihov ugled u svijetu svima je poznat. Labud je i povijesna vrijednost: klub je lansirao mnoga olimpijski poznata imena kao što su Minski Fabris i Karlo Kuret. Do danas su stasale i nove generacije na čelu s Tinom Mihelić, Ivanom Kljakovićem Gašpićem te Tončijem Stipanovićem i još mnogima koji su osvojili toliko zlata i srebra da to u ovaj kratki prikaz ne može stati. Bila bi to regata koja još uvijek traje.

*Labud je prigrlio svijet i regatama, manifestacijama, poznat je po europskim i svjetskim prvenstvima. Dugo se ispod splitskoga Sustipana, pred Labudom, održavao Match Race, a regate Komiška, Mrduja i Viška, tri su spektakla pod jedrima koje se ne zaboravlja. Mrdujsku regatu uspoređuju s najvećom regatom na Jadranu – Barcolanom*

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Dešković, Martinolić, Pavlović i Grisogono



Branko Širola i Zlatko Zoričić



Karlo Kuret i Minski Fabris



*Labud embraced the world of regattas and is known for hosting European and international championships. For a long time, the Match Race, attracting the world's most famous sailors, was held below Sustipan in Split, in front of Labud Yacht Club. The Komiška, Mrduja and Viška regattas are three unforgettable sailing spectacles, while the Mrdulja regatta is comparable to the biggest regatta on the Adriatic, the Barcolana.*



Olympic Games in Berlin. As a civil engineer, President Dešković particularly advocated the construction of Labud marina, which still today follows the same contours, proving his visionary approach to the project.

In October 1927, the members of Labud founded the Mrduja regatta, today the oldest regatta in this part of Europe. It is therefore a symbol of both Labud and the city of Split, its most beautiful tourist postcard of an Indian summer. The legends of today are Žarko Dešković, Branko Širola, Zlatan Zoričić, Petar Nardelli and more, the story continues.

The history of this well-known and prestigious club is intertwined with the history of numerous families. It is difficult to say whether these distinguished athletes contributed more to the building and progress of the club, or whether it was Labud that made them. Because many of them learned to sail into the wind before they learned to read and write. They took part in regattas as helmsmen before experiencing their first love. Therefore, it is no wonder that Labud is their first and eternal love. ■

*colanom*, jer splitska luka pred start bude krcata jarbolima, bude više od 300 brodova!

Premda je prvo jedriličarsko društvo u Splitu osnovano kao ogranak Veslačkog kluba *Adria* već 1890. godine, JK Labud utemeljen je 11. studenoga 1924. godine. Klub su osnovali splitski gimnazijalci koji su na prvoj osnivačkoj skupštini početkom 1925. među sobom za prvoga predsjednika izabrali Jakova Kirhmajera. No, već iduće godine su, u želji da Labudu rašire krila, za ovu važnu funkciju molili uglednog građanina, inženjera Žarka Deškovića. Tijekom 15 godina, koliko je bio predsjednikom Labuda, Dešković je od učeničkih snova uspio profilirati europski klub građanskog karaktera koji je sudjelovao na međunarodnim natjecanjima uoči Drugoga svjetskog rata.

I uvala Bagno Polo, pa Uvala Baluni gdje i danas živi Labud, prve su luke tog velikog avanturista pod jedrima. Svratite podno Marjana uz more do Sustipana, tamo gdje završava zapadna obala na kojoj su popločani svi splitski olimpijci!

Labudov prvijenac, reprezentativac Karlo Baumann nastupio je 1936. na Olimpijskim igrama u Berlinu. Kao inženjer građevinarstva, predsjednik Dešković posebno se zalagao za gradnju Labudove lučice koja i danas ima iste konture što dokazuje njegovo vizionarstvo u izradi projekta.

U listopadu 1927. Labudaši su utemeljili Mrdujsku regatu, danas najstariju regatu u ovom dijelu Europe. Ona je stoga simbol Labuda, ali i grada Splita, njegova najljepša turistička razglednica *babljega ljeta*. Legende su i današnji Žarko Dešković, Branko Širola, Zlatan Zoričić, Petar Nardelli itd., nema kraja.

Tradicija tog reprezentativnog i otmjenog kluba ispreplela se s tradicijama brojnih obitelji i teško je reći jesu li svi ti vrsni sportaši više doprinijeli izgradnji i napretku kluba ili je upravo Labud izgradio sve te ljude. Jer mnogi su naučili jedrit *u orcu* prije nego čitati i pisati. Sudjelovali su u regatama kao kormilari prije nego su iskušali prve ljubavi. Stoga nije ni čudo da im je Labud prva i vječna ljubav. ■



Ivan Kuret, Marko Mišura i Karlo Kuret

Karlo Kuret



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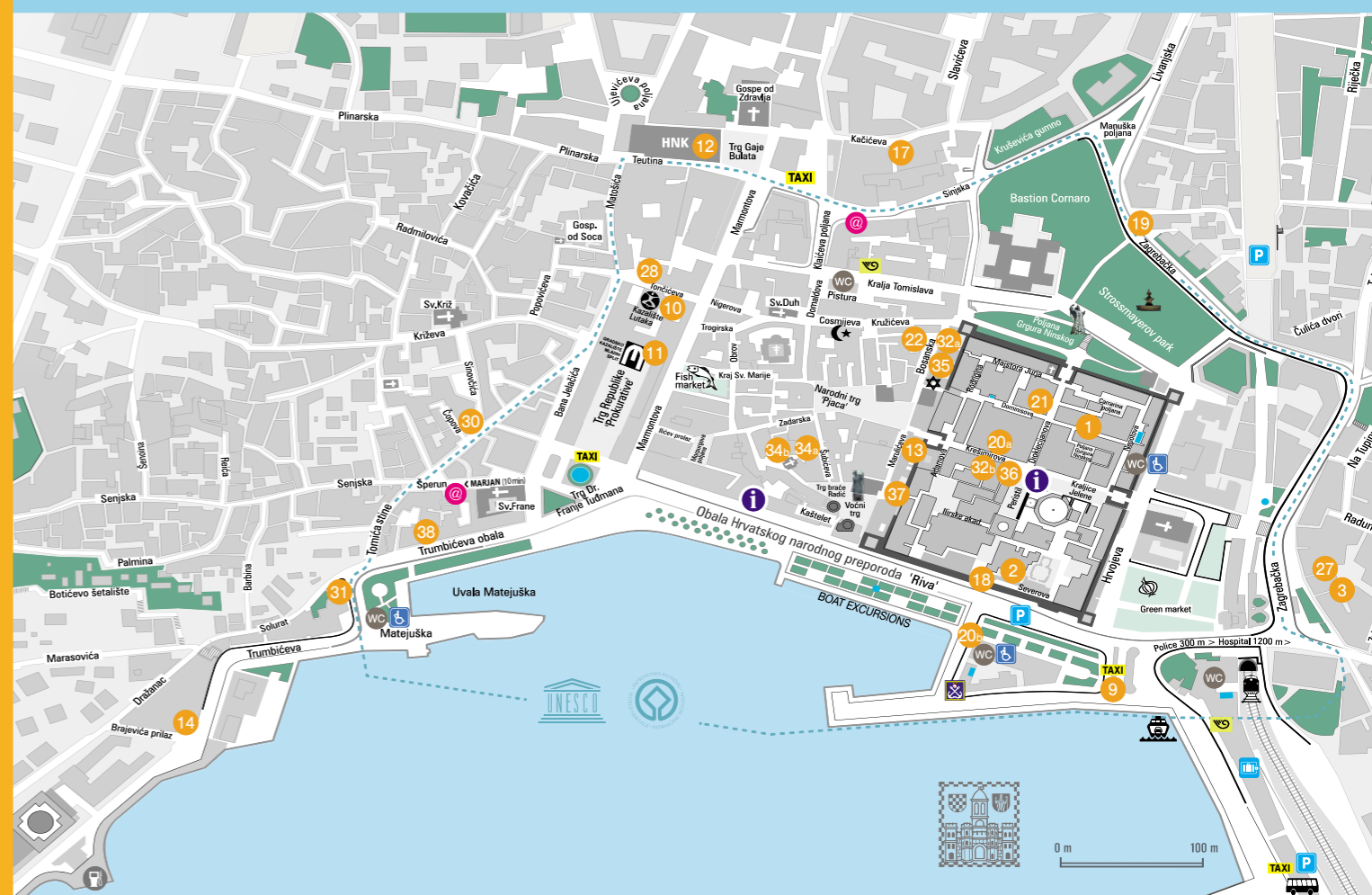
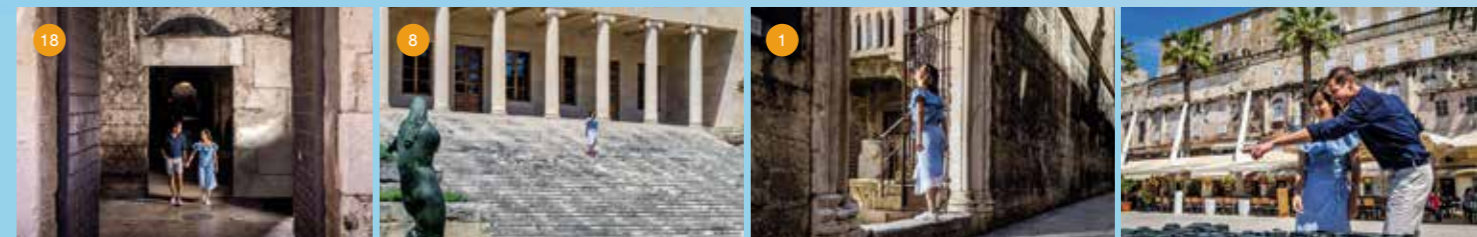
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# Split



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