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Welcome

WELCOME TO DUBROVNIK

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DUBROVNIK PASS

Official City Pass



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RESPECT
THE CITY
POŠTUJMO
GRAD

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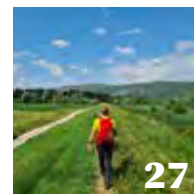
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Poštovani posjetitelji, dragi naši gosti!

Iznimno mi je zadovoljstvo što vam mogu zaželjeti dobrodošlicu u Dubrovnik. Vjerujem da ćete svi, i vi koji nas prvi put posjećujete, i vi koji nam se iznova vraćate, uživati u našem Gradu.

Povijest i danas obitava na ulicama Dubrovnika, stoljećima nakon što je bivša Republika Ragusa ostvarila velike uspjehe u pomorskoj industriji, trgovini, umjetnosti, diplomaciji i znanosti. Uvijek ponosni na našu baštinu, cijenimo bogatu ostavštinu naših predaka i čuvamo je za buduće naraštaje.

Stoga ova godina ima za sve nas posebno značenje jer slavimo "Godinu UNESCO-ove svjetske baštine". Ponosno obilježavamo 45. obljetnicu upisa povijesne jezgre Grada Dubrovnik na UNESCO-ov Popis svjetske baštine, 15. obljetnicu upisa Feste sv. Vlaha na Reprezentativni popis nematerijalne kulturne baštine čovječanstva, te upis arhivskih fondova iz vremena Dubrovačke Republike na UNESCO-ovu listu Sjećanje svijeta.

Ipak, poštujući prošlost istovremeno mislimo na budućnost. Upravo zato smo napravili potreban zakret od nekontroliranoga i prekomjernog turizma prema odgovornom upravljanju odredištem kroz naš ključni projekt „Respect The City“. Očuvanje baštine, kvalitetan svakodnevni život građana te osiguravanje najboljega iskustva Dubrovnik posjetiteljima motivi su zaokreta u upravljanju destinacijom, a na našem putu je neizmjereno važno partnerstvo s CLIA-om kao vodećim svjetskim udruženjem cruise industrije te

međunarodna suradnja s Globalnim vijećem za održivi turizam (GSTC), čije je posljednje izvješće održivost Dubrovnik ocijenilo s visokih 86 posto.

Zahvaljujući našim aktivnim mjerama upravljanja turizmom Dubrovnik je danas predvodnik održivosti, šampion hrvatskoga turizma. Sve što činimo služi na korist naših građana i zadovoljstvo naših posjetitelja, a posebno raduje projekt Dubrovnik Pass, osmišljen kao zajednička ulaznica u najvažnije atrakcije Grada Dubrovnik. Obuhvaća besplatan posjet gradskim Zidinama, svim gradskim muzejima i galerijama, Muzeju Franjevačkog samostana, kao i Kući Bukovac u Cavtatu te besplatan javni gradski prijevoz. Kroz različite vrste popusta, Dubrovnik Pass uključuje i brojne druge kulturne i prirodne znamenitosti, turističke, ugostiteljske te druge usluge, stoga toplo preporučam da iskoristite ove brojne pogodnosti.

Svim uvažanim gostima koji nas prvi put posjećuju, želim od srca da dožive nezaboravno iskustvo, a svima onima koji su ponovno tu zahvaljujem što nam dolaze iz godine u godinu i što prepoznaju svu ljepotu i čar našega voljenog Grada.

S poštovanjem,
gradonačelnik Grada Dubrovnik
Mato Franković



GRAD DUBROVNIK

Dear visitors, dear guests,

It is with immense pleasure that I welcome you to Dubrovnik. I believe that all of you, whether it's your first visit or you're returning once again, will enjoy our city.

History still lives in the streets of Dubrovnik, centuries after the former Republic of Ragusa achieved great success in the maritime industry, trade, art, diplomacy, and science. Always proud of our heritage, we value the rich legacy of our ancestors and preserve it for future generations.

Thus, this year holds special meaning for all of us as we celebrate the "Year of UNESCO World Heritage". We proudly commemorate the 45th anniversary of the inscription of the Old City of Dubrovnik on the UNESCO World Heritage List, the 15th anniversary of the inscription of the Festivity of Saint Blaise on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, and the inscription of archival collections from the time of the Dubrovnik Republic on UNESCO's Memory of the World International Register.

However, while respecting the past, at the same time we also think about the future. That is exactly why we have made the necessary shift from uncontrolled and excessive tourism towards responsible destination management through our key "Respect the City" project. Preserving heritage, high quality of life for our citizens, and providing the best possible Dubrovnik experience for our visitors are the motives behind our

destination management plan, while our partnership with CLIA, the world's leading cruise industry association, and international cooperation with the Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC), whose latest report rated Dubrovnik's sustainability at a high 86 percent, are immensely important in this journey.

Thanks to our active tourism management measures, today Dubrovnik is a leader in sustainability, a champion of Croatian tourism. Everything we do serves the benefit of our citizens and the satisfaction of our visitors, and I am particularly pleased with the Dubrovnik Pass project, designed as a combined ticket to the most important attractions of the city of Dubrovnik. It includes free visits to the City Walls, all city museums and galleries, the Franciscan Monastery Museum, the Bukovac House in Cavtat, as well as free public city transport. Through various types of discounts, the Dubrovnik Pass also includes many other cultural and natural attractions, tourist, hospitality, and other services, so I sincerely recommend that you take advantage of these numerous benefits.

To all our esteemed guests visiting us for the first time, I wholeheartedly wish you an unforgettable experience; to all those who are here again, I thank you for coming year after year and for recognizing the beauty and charm of our beloved city.

Sincerely,
Mato Franković
Mayor of the City of Dubrovnik



Dragi čitatelji i posjetitelji,

dobro došli u naš Grad i na stranice našega turističkog magazina Welcome to Dubrovnik.

Iako je Dubrovačka Republika prestala postojati prije više od 200 godina u Dubrovniku je još uvijek živo nasljeđe te stoljetne države, pa vam u ozračju toga donosimo priču o Kneževu dvoru na Lopudu, posljednjem obnovljenom zdanju iz kojega je upravljao lokalni knez, a svakako će vas zanimati, možda i iznenaditi, tekst o tome kako je Dubrovačka Republika, jednim svojim diplomatskim potezom, među prvima na svijetu priznala Sjedinjene Američke Države.

Ponosni smo na 45 godina pripadnosti UNESCO-ovom popisu svjetske baštine, ali i na 400 godina postojanja Collegiuma Ragusinum, isusovačkog kolegija kojega je pohađao i jedan od najvećih umova čovječanstva, znanstvenik Ruđer Bošković.

Sigurno niste znali da i Dubrovnik dobija svoj Camino, upravo se uređuje 150 km staze na početku koje će biti crkva sv. Jakova u istoimenom predjelu Grada, a na kraju crkva sv. Jakova u Međugorju, svetištu u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Poznato vam je da je Dubrovnik bio slavni King's Landing u popularnoj seriji Game of Thrones, ali je manje poznato da je u ovome Gradu, između dva svjetska rata, snimljeno preko 50 filmova koje su režirali neki od najpoznatijih redatelja toga doba.

U ovoj se godini obilježava velika, stota obljetnica Vaterpolo kluba „Jug“, kluba koji je postao sinonim Dubrovnika, kluba koji je iznjedrio brojne zlatne olimpijce i koji je od početka bio „rasadnik“ talentiranih sportaša svjetskih razmjera.

Dubrovačke uličice odišu posebnim šarmom i ozra-

čjem, ali veoma su rijetke one koje su nazvane ženskim imenom. No, Cvijeta Zuzorić, pjesnikinja i ljepotica, kojoj su stihove posvetili brojni renesansni pjesnici, i dan-danas raspiruje maštu brojnih umjetnika koji pokušavaju odgonetnuti „fenomen“ koji je stvoren od njezinoga života. Prošetajte Ulicom Cvijete Zuzorić i pokušajte dočarati veličinu i hrabrost žene koja je u 16. stoljeću svojom pameću, znanjem, elokvencijom i ljepotom pomicala granice strogo uspostavljenoga muškog društva.

U Magazinu možete pročitati i priču o još jednoj posebnoj ženi, o Flori Jakšić, duboko nesretnoj ženi koja je postala slikarica u čijemu su se domu, u prelijepoj Uvali Lapad, okupljali umjetnici. Oporučno je svoju kuću ostavila dubrovačkim umjetnicima koji i danas tamo organiziraju živi i bogati izložbeni program kojim bi, zasigurno, i sama Flora bila zadovoljna.

Dubrovnik je na kulturnoj mapi Europe i Svijeta već više desetljeća, svjedoči tome i 75 godina postojanja Dubrovačkih ljetnih igara, glazbeno-scenskog festivala tijekom ljetnih mjeseci, ali se sve češće spominje i kao grad za vrhunske sportske događaje, kakav je Spartan trail. Riječ je o prestižnom, spektakularnom sportskom natjecanju kojemu se odazivaju samo najspremniji i najizdržljiviji sportaši.

Dubrovačka gastro scena je raznolika i chefovi sve češće posežu za autohtonim lokalnim namirnicama, a u trendu toga je i svojevrsni „pokret“ povratka prirodi i navikama koje su njegovale naše majke i bake u branju samoniklog jestivog bilja. Pazija, kako je nazivaju u Dubrovniku, zdravi je obrok koji se može pripremiti na različite načine. Donosimo vam i priču o tome.

Poštovani posjetitelji, nadamo se da ćete uživati u boravku u našem Gradu, te da ćete, kroz zanimljivi sadržaj ovog broja Welcome to Dubrovnik, saznati dosad nepoznate priče koje su se utkale u njegovu jedinstvenost.

Srdačno vas pozdravljam,

**Miroslav Drašković, direktor
TZ Grada Dubrovnika**



Turistička zajednica
grada Dubrovnika
Dubrovnik
Tourist Board

Dear readers and visitors,

Welcome to our city and to the pages of our tourist magazine, *Welcome to Dubrovnik*.

Although the Republic of Dubrovnik ceased to exist more than 200 years ago, the legacy of that centuries-old state is still very much alive in Dubrovnik. In this spirit, we bring you a story about the Rector's Palace on Lopud Island, the most recently restored building from which the local rector ruled. And surely, you'll be intrigued, perhaps even surprised, by the story of how with a shrewd diplomatic move the Dubrovnik Republic became one of the first nations in the world to recognize the United States of America.

We take pride in our 45 years of inclusion on the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as 400th anniversary of the Collegium Ragusinum, a Jesuit college attended by one of humanity's greatest minds, the scientist Ruđer Bošković.

You probably don't know that Dubrovnik is getting its own Camino. A 150-kilometer trail is currently being developed, starting at the Church of St. James, located in the neighborhood of the same name in Dubrovnik, and ending at the Church of St. James in Međugorje, a pilgrimage site in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

While Dubrovnik's role as the famous King's Landing in the hit series *Game of Thrones* is widely known, a lesser-known fact is that over 50 films were shot in this city between the two World Wars, directed by some of the most renowned filmmakers of that era.

This year marks the momentous centennial of the "Jug" Water Polo Club, a club that has become synonymous with Dubrovnik, that has nurtured numerous Olympic gold medalists, and that has since its inception served as a "hotbed" of world-class athletic talent.

Dubrovnik's narrow streets exude a unique charm and ambiance, yet very few of them bear the names of women. However, Cvijeta Zuzorić, a poet and beauty immortalized in the verses of numerous Renaissance poets, even today continues to inspire the imaginations of art-

ists who seek to unravel the "phenomenon" of her life. Stroll along Cvijeta Zuzorić Street and try to envision the grandeur and courage of a woman who, in the 16th century, shifted the boundaries of a rigidly established male society with her intellect, knowledge, eloquence, and beauty.

Within the pages of the magazine, you can also discover the story of another remarkable woman, Flora Jakšić. A deeply troubled woman, she found solace in becoming a painter and transformed her home in the beautiful Lapad Bay into a meeting place for artists. In her will, she bequeathed the house to Dubrovnik's artistic community, who continue to host vibrant and enriching exhibition programs that would undoubtedly make Flora pleased.

Dubrovnik has been on the cultural map of Europe and the world for decades, evidenced by the 75 years of the Dubrovnik Summer Festival, a musical and theatrical festival held during the summer months. However, it is increasingly also mentioned as a city for top sporting events like the Spartan Trail. This prestigious, spectacular sporting competition attracts only the most prepared and most enduring athletes.

Dubrovnik's gastronomic scene is diverse, with chefs increasingly embracing authentic locally sourced ingredients. This trend reflects a growing "movement" back to nature and the traditions of foraging for wild edible plants, as once practiced by our mothers and grandmothers. *Pazija*, as it's known in Dubrovnik, is a healthy dish of wild greens that can be prepared in a variety of ways. We've got a story about it for you.

Dear visitors, we hope that you enjoy your stay in our city and that, through the interesting content of this edition of *Welcome to Dubrovnik*, you'll discover the untold stories that have woven themselves into the very fabric of our city's unique identity.

With warm regards,

**Miroslav Drašković, Director
Dubrovnik Tourist Board**





Godina UNESCO-ove svjetske baštine

Godinu 2024. obilježava nekoliko događaja važnih za povijesnu i kulturnu memoriju Grada Dubrovnika: 45. obljetnica upisa povijesne jezgre Grada Dubrovnika na UNESCO-ov Popis svjetske baštine, 15. obljetnica upisa Feste sv. Vlaha na Reprezentativni popis nematerijalne kulturne baštine čovječanstva, te upis arhivskih fondova iz razdoblja Dubrovačke Republike na listu Sjećanje svijeta u studenome prošle godine.

Ovi upisi Dubrovnik čine jednim od rijetkih gradova na svijetu čija su materijalna i nematerijalna kulturna dobra zaslužila status univerzalne baštinske vrijednosti. Povijesna jezgra Dubrovnika među prvim je dobrima upisana na Popis svjetske baštine 1979. godine, kao jedinstveno ostvarenje srednjovjekovne arhitekture i urbanizma, remek-djelo ljudske kreativnosti, kompleks izvanredne vrijednosti koji ispunjava uvjete autentičnosti i integriteta mjesta univerzalne vrijednosti.



■ VEZA S PROŠLOŠĆU KAO PRIPADNOST SVIJETU

Tri desetljeća poslije, 2009. godine, Festa svetoga Vlaha, zaštitnika Grada Dubrovnika, koja je u kontinuiranom povijesnom trajanju, već više od tisuću godina, zadržala svoje tradicionalne i prepoznatljive odlike i vrsnoću izričaja, duhovnom dimenzijom povezujući materijalnu i nematerijalnu baštinu, proglašena nematerijalnom baštinom čovječanstva. Upisom Feste svetoga Vlaha na UNESCO-ovu listu, cjelokupna dubrovačka nematerijalna kulturna baština dodatno je valorizirana, promovirana i osnažena.

U mjesecu studenome prošle godine na UNESCO-ovu listu Sjećanje svijeta upisani su arhivski fondovi iz razdoblja Dubrovačke Republike. Tih važnih sedamdeset i pet arhivskih fondova, koji se čuvaju u Državnom arhivu u Dubrovniku, predstavljaju dragocje-

no povijesno vrelo za detaljno proučavanje dubrovačke prošlosti. Kontinuitet i količina sačuvane građe, njegova starost i vrijednost, čine arhiv Dubrovačke Republike jednim od najbogatijih u ovome dijelu Europe.

S ciljem obilježavanja ovih važnih datuma u Gradu Dubrovniku je 2024. godina proglašena „Godinom UNESCO-ove svjetske baštine“. Bogat kulturni, znanstveni i edukativni program obljetničke godine svjedoči o univerzalnoj vrijednosti dubrovačke kulturne baštine, kao i važnosti njezine zaštite i očuvanja za buduće generacije. Tu baštinu „mala“ dubrovačka zajednica nudi kao svoj specifični odgovor na suvremena društvena kretanja, objašnjava svoju vezu s prošlošću, iskazuje svoj osjećaj identiteta i kontinuiteta, ali i pripadnosti svijetu.





Year of **UNESCO** World Heritage

■ A CONNECTION WITH THE PAST THAT BELONGS TO THE WORLD

Several events important for the historical and cultural memory of the city of Dubrovnik will mark 2024: the 45th anniversary of the inscription of the Old City of Dubrovnik on the UNESCO World Heritage List, the 15th anniversary of the inscription of the Festivity of St. Blaise on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, and the inscription of the Archives of the Republic of Dubrovnik on the Memory of the World International Register in November of last year.

These inscriptions make Dubrovnik one of the few cities in the world whose material and intangible cultural assets have earned the status of universal heritage. The Old City of Dubrovnik was among the first added to the World Heritage List in 1979, as a unique achievement of medieval architecture and urbanism, a masterpiece of human creativity, a complex of outstanding value that meets the conditions of authenticity and integrity.

Three decades later, in 2009, linking the material and intangible heritage, the Festivity of St. Blaise of the patron saint of the City of Dubrovnik, which has maintained its traditional distinctive features and excellence of expression in continuous historical duration for more than 1,000 years, was declared an Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. By inscribing the Festivity of St. Blaise on the UNESCO list, the entirety of Dubrovnik's intangible cultural heritage has been further valorized, promoted, and strengthened.

In November of last year, archival collections from the period of the Republic of Dubrovnik were added to the UNESCO Memory of the World List. These important 75 archival collections, which are kept in the State Archives in Dubrovnik, represent a valuable historical source for detailed study of Dubrovnik's past. The continuity and amount of preserved material, its age and value, make the archive of the Republic of Dubrovnik one of the richest in this part of Europe.

With the aim of commemorating these important dates, the year 2024 has been



declared the “Year of UNESCO World Heritage” in the City of Dubrovnik. The rich cultural, scientific, and educational programs of this anniversary year testify to the enduring value of Dubrovnik's cultural heritage as well as the importance of protecting and preserving it for future generations. The local Dubrovnik community offers this heritage as its unique response to contemporary social movements. It explains its connection with the past, expresses its sense of identity and continuity, but also its belonging to the world.



Jedan od najvećih umova svijeta, **Ruđer Boško** ovdje je stjecao prva znanja

Kao Bošković nekada, i današnji gimnazijalci žure sa svojim modernim iPodima uz visoku skalinadu od Jezuita da ne zakasne na predavanja, okruženi posjetiteljima sa svih strana svijeta i energijom velikih znanstvenika, koji su stoljećima ranije, svojim znanjem i širinom duha pronosili slavu i vrijednosti Dubrovnika svijetom.

Na izdignutom južnom dijelu povijesne jezgre Dubrovnika dominira Collegium Ragusinum, kompleks Isusovačkoga kolegija s crkvom sv. Ignacija koji je već 400 godina simbol produhovljenosti Grada i temelj naobrazbe mnogih uglednih Dubrovčana.

Collegium Ragusinum osnovala je Družba Isusova 1624. godine, a Senat Dubrovačke Republike proglasio je njihovu školu javnom visokoškolskom ustanovom na kojoj su se predavali umjetnost i prirodne znanosti. Kolegij je imao i bogatu knjižnicu prijepisa, zbirke rukopisa, inkunabula, čiji se najveći dio danas nalazi u Znanstvenoj knjižnici u Dubrovniku. Collegium Ragusinum obrazovao je brojne dubrovačke znamenite gramatičare i leksikografe, književnike na latinskome i hrvatskome jeziku, filozofe i prirodnoznanstvene istraživače koji su djelovali u Dubrovniku i u europskim središtima.

Osim po svome obrazovnom utjecaju kroz stoljeća, Isusovački kolegij ima i važan kulturnopovijesni značaj. Isusovačka crkva sv. Ignacija s reprezentativnim pročeljem i iluzionističkim baroknim freskama predstavlja vrlo vrijedan

primjer barokne sakralne arhitekture povijesne cjeline Dubrovnika, dok ostaci crkve sv. Lucije u arealu Kolegija svjedoče o kontinuitetu izgradnje u južnome dijelu Grada.

Monumentalno barokno stubište Pietra Passalacqua iz 1738. godine, jedinstveno na istočnoj strani Jadrana, vodi do kompleksa Kolegija s poljane čuvenoga pjesnika Ivana Gundulića i simbolizira postupan put kojega čovjek mora proći do znanja i vrhunskoga obrazovanja.

Uz djelovanje Kolegija povezuju se mnoga poznata imena, no među njima ističe se isusovac, fizičar i matematičar Ruđer Bošković, jedan od najvećih umova 18. stoljeća. Ruđer Bošković objavio je više od 80 znanstvenih djela iz filozofije, matematike, astronomije i prirodnih znanosti. Izračunao je promjer Sunca, dao je svoj doprinos hidraulici, geometriji, teoriji vjerojatnosti. Rješavao je probleme i u arhitekturi pa je tako pomogao u izgradnji kupole bazilike sv. Petra u Rimu, zvonika milanske katedrale, carske knjižnice u Beču. Njegova je atomska teorija prethodila teoriji polja i kvantnoj mehanici.

Poljana na kojoj se nalazi Collegium Ragusinum i škola

vić

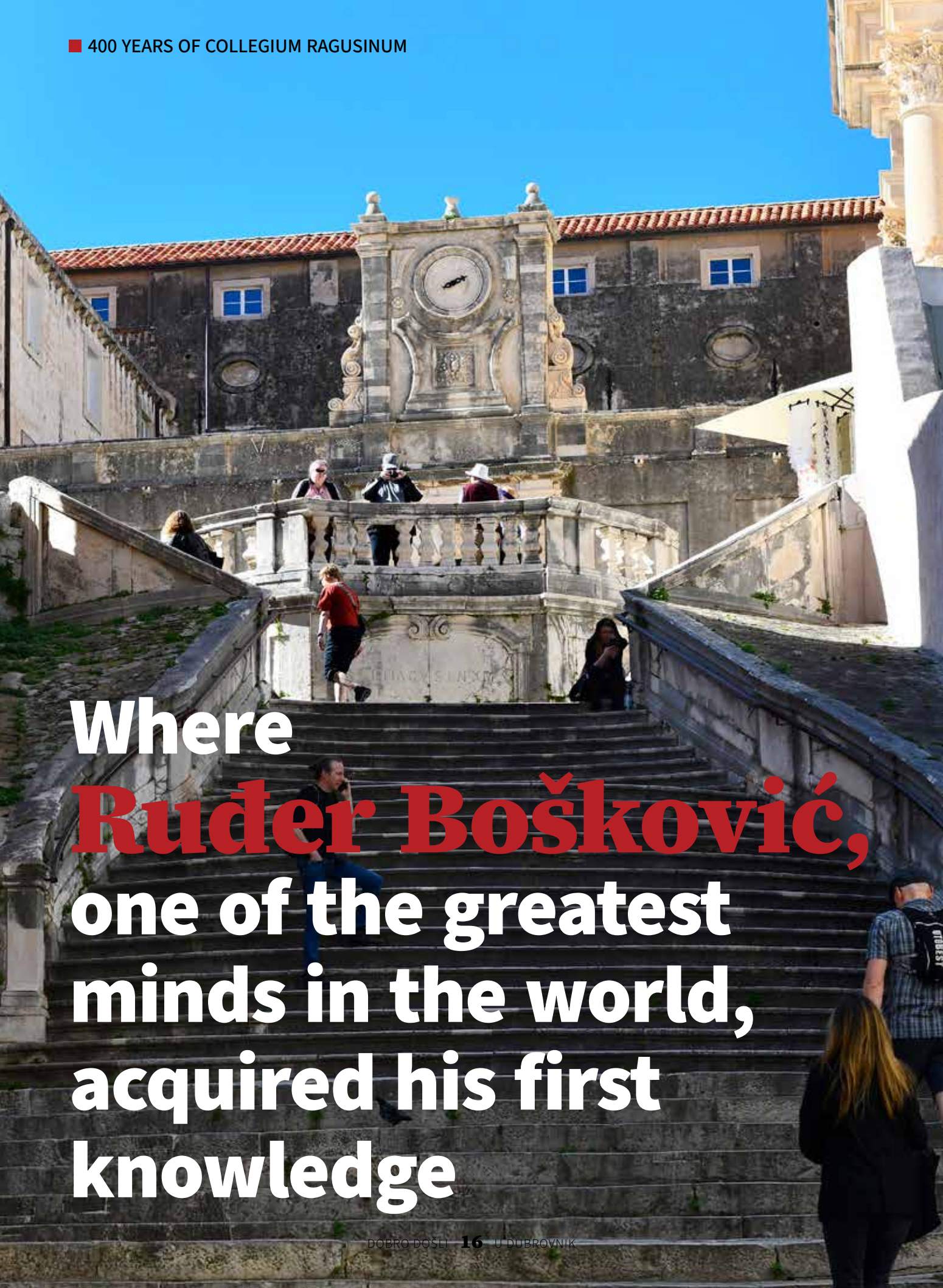


koja ovdje još i danas pruža najbolje klasično gimnazijsko obrazovanje u Dubrovniku, nose njegovo ime. To je javna škola, koju još uvijek vode svećenici, a u koju se mogu upisati svi učenici, bez obzira na spol ili vjeru. Uče u istim učionicama u kojima je prvo obrazovanje dobio Ruđer Bošković. Kao Bošković nekada, i današnji gimnazijalci žure sa svojim modernim iPodima uz visoku skalinađu od Jezuita da ne zakasne na predavanja, okruženi posjetiteljima sa svih strana svijeta i energijom velikih znanstvenika, koji su stoljećima ranije, svojim znanjem i širinom duha pronosili slavu i vrijednosti Dubrovnika svijetom.

No, nova ikonografija ipak je dijelom zamijenila staru. Danas je zbog TV serije Igra prijestolja King's Landing puno poznatije mjesto nego što je u svoje zlatno doba bio Dubrovnik.

Tako je i Collegium Ragusinum danas puno poznatiji zbog „hoda srama“ najupečatljivije scene u ovoj produkciji, koja je snimljena na skalinama koje vode u Kolegij čiji je obrazovni utjecaj na generacije Dubrovčana kroz četiri stoljeća izniman.

Collegium Ragusinum obrazovao je brojne dubrovačke znamenite gramatičare i leksikografe, književnike na latinskome i hrvatskome jeziku, filozofe i prirodosnanstvene istraživače koji su djelovali u Dubrovniku i u europskim središtima.



Where
Ruder Bošković,
one of the greatest
minds in the world,
acquired his first
knowledge

The Collegium Ragusinum dominates the elevated southern part of the historic Old City of Dubrovnik. For 400 years, the complex of the Jesuit College with the Church of St. Ignatius has been a symbol of the spirituality of the city and the foundation of education for many distinguished Dubrovnik citizens.

The Collegium Ragusinum was founded by the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits) in 1624, and the Senate of the Dubrovnik Republic proclaimed their school a public higher education institution where art and natural sciences were taught. The College also had a rich library of transcripts, collections of manuscripts, and early printed books, most of which are now located in the Scientific Library in Dubrovnik. Collegium Ragusinum educated many notable Dubrovnik grammarians and lexicographers, authors in Latin and Croatian, philosophers, and natural scientists who worked in Dubrovnik and in European cities.

In addition to its educational influence over the centuries, the Jesuit College also has an important cultural and historical significance. The Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius,

with its representative facade and illusionistic Baroque frescoes, represents a very valuable example of Baroque sacral architecture in Dubrovnik, while the remains of the Church of St. Lucia in the vicinity of the College testify to the continuity of construction in the southern part of the city.

The monumental Baroque staircase of Pietro Passalacqua from 1738, unique on the eastern Adriatic coast, leads to the complex of the College from the square named for the famous poet Ivan Gundulić, and symbolizes the gradual path that a person must take to knowledge and higher education.

Many famous names are associated with the work of the College, but among them stands out the Jesuit physicist, and mathematician Ruđer Bošković, one of the greatest minds of the 18th century. Ruđer Bošković published over 80 scientific works in philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and natural sciences. He calculated the diameter of the sun, and contributed to hydraulics, geometry, and probability theory. He also solved problems in architecture and thus helped in the construction of the dome of the Basilica of St. Peter in Rome, the bell tower of the Milan Cathedral, and the Imperial Library in Vienna. His atomic theory preceded field theory and quantum mechanics.

The square on which the Collegium Ragusinum is located and the school which still today provides the best classical high school education in Dubrovnik, bear his name. It is a public school, still run by priests, and open to all students, regardless of gender or religion. They study in the same classrooms where Ruđer Bošković first received his education. Today's high school students rush with their modern laptops up the same high Jesuit staircase that Bošković once climbed, so as not to be late for lectures, surrounded by visitors from all over the world and the energy of great scientists who, centuries earlier, with their knowledge and breadth of spirit, spread the glory and values of Dubrovnik to the world.

However, a new iconography has nonetheless partly replaced the old one. Today, thanks to the TV series *Game of Thrones*, King's Landing is a much better-known place than Dubrovnik was in its golden age.

Thus, the Collegium Ragusinum is today much better known for the "walk of shame", the most striking scene in this production, which was filmed on the stairs leading to the College which has exerted an exceptional educational influence on generations of Dubrovnik citizens over four centuries.

Today's high school students rush with their modern laptops up the same high Jesuit staircase that Bošković once climbed, so as not to be late for lectures, surrounded by visitors from all over the world and the energy of great scientists who, centuries earlier, with their knowledge and breadth of spirit, spread the glory and values of Dubrovnik to the world.

Dubrovačke ljetne igre

Dubrovačke ljetne igre kazališni su, glazbeni, folklorni i plesni festival, osnovan 1950., a održavaju se svake godine od 10. srpnja do 25. kolovoza na otvorenim prostorima u Gradu.

Tijekom 75 godina postojanja Dubrovačke ljetne igre upisale su se u kulturnu memoriju Grada kao nezaobilazan događaj za strane posjetitelje, a posebice za same *Dubrovčane*. Taj se proces dogodio kroz pedesete, naročito šezdesete i sedamdesete godine dvadesetoga stoljeća koje se smatraju kvalitativnim vrhuncima najstarijega i najpoznatijega *hrvatskog ljetnog festivala*.

Nastajanje predstava u samome prostoru, kreiranje programa prema ambijentu, sraslost igranih naslova s odabranim gradskim prostorima te recepcija publike, naročito lokalne koja ih je shvaćala dijelom svoga kulturnoga identiteta, ono su što čini karakterističnu dubrovačku ambijentalnost, sličnu, ali i različitu od ostalih dvadesetostoljetnih europskih ambijentalnosti, naročito u kontekstu velikih europskih festivala poput Salzburških svečanih igara (osnovane 1920.), Međunarodnog festivala u Edinburghu (1947.) ili Festivala u Avignonu (1947.).



Od dramskih naslova najčešće su postavljani Shakespeareov Hamlet na tvrđavi Lovrjenac, te Dundo Maroje Marina Držića, najvećega hrvatskog renesansnog komediografa, na različitim pozornicama u Gradu. Mnogi su se eminentni kazališni redatelji okušali u tim režijama, kao i domaći i strani ansambli. Brojem režija, dramaturškim i redateljskim inovacijama te otkrivanjem



e ispletene od kazališne, glazbene i plesne umjetnosti

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novih prostora istaknuli su se redatelji Marko Fotez, Branko Gavella, Kosta Spaić, Georgij Paro, Joško Juvančić i Ivica Kunčević.

S dramskim su predstavama gostovali Old Vic Theatre Company iz Londona i Bristol, Royal National Theatre iz Londona, Prospect Theatre Company iz Londona, Národní divadlo iz Praga, La Mama iz New Yorka, Teatro Libero iz Rima, Piccolo Teatro iz Milana i mnogi drugi.



Posljednjih dvadesetak godina Dubrovačke ljetne igre prate mijene života u Gradu - Festival se prilagođava novim ambijentalnim mogućnostima uvjetovanima promijenjenim turističkim tendencijama po novom socioekonomskom modelu, pa su stoga i izvedbe na otvorenome bitno drugačije...

Glazbeni program usmjeren je klasičnim simfonijskim i solističkim izvedbama, te komornom muziciranju, a u manjoj mjeri operi i baletu. U mnoštvu velikih umjetnika, počevši od inozemnih i domaćih solista, svjetski renomiranih orkestara i dirigenata, vokalnih, opernih i baletnih produkcija te pomno odabranih vodećih svjetskih komornih



ansambala koji su nastupili na Dubrovačkim ljetnim igrama, potvrdivši im pritom međunarodnu reputaciju, ilustracije radi izdvajamo: Londonsku, Bečku, Berlinsku, Moskovsku filharmoniju, komorne ansamble Virtuosi di Roma, Academy of Saint Martin in the fields, Zagrebačke soliste, Zbor Bečki dječci, bili su

tu i Sviatoslav Richter, David Ojstrah, Mstislav Rostropovič, Martha Argerich, Henryk Szeryng, Uto Ughi, Monserrat Caballe, Ivo Pogorelič...

Od 1951. na Festivalu se izvode baleti s potpisom po najboljih domaćih i stranih koreografa. Gostovala su velika imena svjetskoga baleta, kao što su Jerome Robbins, Alvin Ailey, Glen Tetley, Maurice Béjart, Alvin Nikolais, Merce Cunningham, Martha Graham i mnogi drugi. Folklorne nastupe održavali su uglavnom ansambli Lado iz Zagreba i Lindo iz Dubrovnika, a do 1990. povremeno su nastupali i ansambli iz Beograda, Skoplja i Prištine.

Posljednjih dvadesetak godina Dubrovačke ljetne igre prate mijene života u Gradu - Festival se prilagođava novim ambijentalnim mogućnostima uvjetovanim promijenjenim turističkim tendencijama po novom socioekonomskom modelu, pa su stoga i izvedbe na otvorenome bitno drugačije, izgubile su svoja karakteristična ambijentalna obilježja, ali su još uvijek izuzetno atraktivne.

Sum

During its 75-year history, the Dubrovnik Summer Festival has been inscribed in the cultural memory of the city as an indispensable event...



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Dubrovnik

Festival:

woven from

theater, music,

and dance

75



The **Dubrovnik Summer Festival** is a theater, music, folklore, and dance festival, founded in 1950, and held in open spaces in the city every year from July 10th to August 25th.

During its 75-year history, the Dubrovnik Summer Festival has been inscribed in the cultural memory of the city as an indispensable event, not only for foreign visitors, but especially for the people of Dubrovnik themselves. This process took place through the 50's, and particularly the 60's and 70's of the 20th century, which are considered the golden age of the oldest and most famous Croatian summer festival.



For the last 20 years, the Dubrovnik Summer Festival has been following the changes in the life of the city – the Festival is adapting to new ambiental possibilities and social trends. Therefore, the open-air performances are staged significantly differently than they were in the past...

The careful staging of performances and use of natural and manmade outdoor spaces that incorporate the audience in the space itself, make the characteristic Dubrovnik ambiance, similar to, but also different from, other 20th-century European festival styles, such as the Salzburg Festival (founded in 1920), the Edinburgh International Festival (1947) or the Avignon Festival (1947).

Of the dramatic titles, Shakespeare's *Hamlet* was most often staged at Fort Lawrence, and *Dundo Maroje (Uncle Maroje)* by Marin Držić, the greatest Croatian Renaissance comedy writer, on various stages in the city. Many eminent theater directors have tried their hands at these plays, as have domestic and foreign ensembles. The directors Marko Fotez, Branko Gavella, Kosta Spaić, Georgij Paro, Joško Juvančić, and Ivica Kunčević distinguished themselves with the number of productions, dramaturgical and directorial innovations, and the discovery of new spaces.

The Old Vic Theater Company from London and Bristol, the Royal National Theater from London, the Prospect Theater Company from London, Národní divadlo from Prague, La Mama from New York, Teatro Libero from Rome, Piccolo Teatro from Milan, and many others have performed as valued guests on the festival stages.





The music program focuses on classical symphonic and solo performances, as well as chamber music, and to a lesser extent opera and ballet. Among the multitude of great artists, starting with foreign and domestic soloists, world-renowned orchestras and conductors, vocal, opera and ballet productions, and carefully selected leading world chamber ensembles who performed at the Dubrovnik Summer Festival, thus confirming its international reputation, we can single out the following for illustrative purposes: the London, Vienna, Berlin, and Moscow Philharmonic, chamber

ensembles Virtuosi di Roma, Academy of Saint Martin in the Fields, the Zagreb Soloists, the Vienna Boys' Choir, as well as Sviatoslav Richter, David Ojstrah, Mstislav Rostropovič, Martha Argerich, Henryk Szeryng, Uto Ughi, Monserrat Caballé, Ivo Pogorelić, and many others.

Ballets by the best local and foreign choreographers have been performed at the Festival since 1951. Great names of the ballet world, such as Jerome Robbins, Alvin Ailey, Glen Tetley, Maurice Béjart, Alvin Nikolais, Merce Cunningham, Martha Graham, and many others have brought their

works to Dubrovnik. Folklore performances were held mainly by the ensembles LADO from Zagreb and Lindo from Dubrovnik, and until 1990 ensembles from Belgrade, Skopje, and Priština also occasionally performed.

For the last 20 years, the Dubrovnik Summer Festival has been following the changes in the life of the city – the Festival is adapting to new ambiental possibilities and social trends. Therefore, the open-air performances are staged significantly differently than they were in the past, but they are still extremely appealing.



Camino Dubrovnik



Gotovo 150 kilometara duga pješačka staza od crkve sv. Jakova u Dubrovniku do crkve sv. Jakova u Međugorju, od početka svibnja bit će spremna za (avan)turiste i hodočasnike.

Camino Dubrovnik, gotovo 150 kilometara duga pješačka staza od crkve sv. Jakova u Dubrovniku do crkve sv. Jakova u Međugorju, od početka svibnja bit će spremna za (avan)turiste i hodočasnike. Podijeljena u šest dionica, ova turističko-hodočasnička kulturna ruta predstaviti će i dvijetisućljetnu povijest ovih prostora. Naime, osim povijesnih puteva koji su povezivali razna naselja na dubrovačkome i hercegovačkome području, staza prolazi i pored brojnih ilirskih gomila (grobnica) te stećaka (nadgrobnih kamenja). Mnogi su sakralni objekti na trasi Camino Dubrovnik - od rano-kršćanskih crkvi preko romaničkih i renesansnih građevina do pravoslavnog manastira. Staza ide i preko Mustaj-begovog mosta iz 1517. godine kod Klepaca u Hercegovini. Na stazi su i prirodne ljepote poput zaštićenih lokvi s kornjačama u Majkovima, špilje Vjetrenica i parka prirode Hutovo blato.





Mnogo je šumskih puteva i staza kojima Camino prolazi, a najmanje je asfalta i modernih prometnica. Tek u tragovima ide se Napoleonom putem i dionicom željeznice - nekadašnjega „Ćira“. Ostalo su staze kojima su, poput dionice Slano-Zavala, stanovnici išli najmanje dvije tisuće godina - od doba Ilira, Rima i Slavena do modernih vremena - odnosno do pojave željeznice i automobila.

Šetati od Dubrovnika, gdje se već nakon prvih sat vremena na Caminu, može uživati u izlasku sunca s pogledom s tvrđave Imperijal na Srđu, do Gromače, prilika je za upoznati šarolik i višetisućljetnu povijest Dubrovnika. Staza u prvoj etapi ide i trasom nekadašnjeg Onofrijevog vodovoda iz 15. stoljeća (u dužini od oko 9 kilometara), a sadrži i čitav niz vidikovaca s pogledom na Rijeku dubrovačku, Grad, Elafite, Lastovo, Pelješac i Mljet. Završava se u Gromači, a potom trasa ide preko Gornjih sela Primorja i to onuda kuda su mještani išli stoljećima.

Staza se spušta u Slano odakle počinje treća etapa. Ona kreće s obale da bi, velikim dijelom kroz listopadno raslinje i šumu, završila na rubu fascinantnoga Popovog polja. Od Ravnoga do Hutova četvrtom se

etapom ide uz sam rub rijeke Trebišnjice, odnosno kroz polje. Hutovo sa svojim Hutovskim gradom iz Osmanskog doba, nekropolama stećaka i svetištem Kraljice Mira startna je pozicija pete etape koja se, prolazeći podnožjem planine Žaba preko Kolojanja, najvećega ilirskog centra na ovim prostorima, spušta do sela Sjekose i onda rubom Svitavskog jezera završava u Karaotoku, središtu parka prirode Hutovo blato. Preko ilirskih grobnica i Mustaj-begovog mosta, staza u završnoj dionici prolazi kroz stari dio Čapljinje te se penje iznad ovoga grada i preko šume spušta na Brdo ukazanja u Međugorju. S Brda se silazi u polje u Međugorju te ide do crkve sv. Jakova.

Staza Camino Dubrovnik svakako će biti poželjan izazov za mnoge, kako za one koji će htjeti pohoditi Međugorje kao, uz Lurd i Fatimu, jedno od najposjećenijih europskih svetišta, tako i za one koji žele uživati u povijesti i raznolikoj prirodi ovih krajeva, ali i gastronomiji. Za potpuni ugođaj i sve potrebne informacije o svemu što ih može očekivati na ruti (kao i povijesne podatke i zanimljivosti) i za one koji budu išli na Camino Dubrovnik bit će izrađena aplikacija za mobilne uređaje.

Camino Dubrovni



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A nearly 150-kilometer-long walking trail from the Church of St. James in Dubrovnik to the Church of St. James in Međugorje, will be ready for (adventure) tourists and pilgrims starting in the beginning of May.





Camino Dubrovnik, a nearly 150-kilometer-long walking trail from the Church of St. James in Dubrovnik to the Church of St. James in Međugorje, will be ready for (adventure) tourists and pilgrims starting in the beginning of May. Divided into six sections, this cultural heritage tourism and pilgrimage route will showcase the 2,000-year history of the region. In addition to following historical paths that connected various settlements in the Dubrovnik and Herzegovina regions,

the trail also passes by numerous Illyrian burial mounds and *stećci* (tombstones). Many sacral buildings can be found along the Camino Dubrovnik route, from early Christian churches to Romanesque and Renaissance buildings to Orthodox monasteries. The trail also passes over the Mustafa bey Bridge from 1517 near Klepci in Herzegovina. The route features natural heritage such as the protected turtle pools in the village of Majkovi, the Vjetrenica Cave, and the Hutovo Blato Nature Park.

Much of the Camino passes through forest paths and trails, with minimal asphalt and modern roads. There are only traces of Napoleon's Road and a section of the old railway – the former “Ćiro” – that are found along the route. The rest of the paths are those that have been used by locals for at least two thousand years – from the time of the Illyrians, Romans, and Slavs to modern times, or rather, until the arrival of the railway and the automobile.

Walking from Dubrovnik, where



CAMINO DUBROVNIK



Ottoman era fortress, necropolises of *stećci* tombstones, and the Shrine of the Queen of Peace, is the starting point for the fifth section which, passing under the foot of Mount Žaba via Kolojanj, the largest Illyrian center in this area, descends to the village of Sjekose and then along the edge of Lake Svitava, and ends in Karaotok, the center of the Hutovo Blato Nature Park. Over the Illyrian tombs and the Mustafa-bey Bridge, in the final section the trail passes through the old part of Čapljina and climbs above this city and descends through the forest to Apparition Hill in Međugorje. From the Hill, one descends to the field in Međugorje and goes to the Church of St. James.

The Camino Dubrovnik trail will undoubtedly be a welcome challenge for many, both for those who want to visit Međugorje which is, along with Lourdes and Fatima, one of the most visited European shrines, as well as for those who want to enjoy the history, gastronomy, and diverse nature of this region. For a complete experience and all the necessary information about what to expect on the route (as well as historical data and interesting facts), an app for mobile devices will be created for those who will be walking the Camino Dubrovnik.

already after the first hour on the Camino you can enjoy the sunrise with a view from Fort Imperial on Mount Srđ, to the village of Gromača, is an opportunity to get to know the diverse and ancient history. In the first section, the trail also follows the route of the 15th-century Onofrio Aqueduct (for about 9 kilometers) and includes a series of viewpoints overlooking the Rijeka Dubrovačka coastal inlet, the Old City, the Elaphiti Islands, Lastovo Island, the Pelješac Peninsula, and Mljet Island. It leads to the village of

Gromača, and then the route goes through the Upper Villages of the Primorje region, following the paths that have been used by the locals for centuries.

The trail descends to the town of Slano, where the third section begins. It starts from the coast, travels largely through deciduous forest, and ends at the edge of the fascinating Popovo Polje (field). From the villages of Ravno to Hutovo, the fourth section goes along the very edge of the Trebišnjica River, or through the field. Hutovo, with its



Knežev dvor na Lopudu

Knežev dvor na Lopudu jedan je od ljepših primjera javne i ladanjske arhitekture izgrađen početkom 16. stoljeća, u vrijeme slavne Dubrovačke Republike koja je do današnjih dana ostala uzor zbog svoga pravednog državnog ustroja i mudre diplomacije kojom je osiguravala slobodu tijekom svoga višestoljetnog postojanja, od 15. do početka 19. stoljeća.



Knežev dvor na Lopudu smješten je na blagoj uzvisini otoka i okružen je lijepim vrtom, kao stvorenim za kreativnu dokolicu, a zahvaljujući Društvu prijatelja dubrovačke starine i Zakladi Caboga Stiftnog reprezentativno je obnovljen i otvoren za javnost 2023. godine. Svojim vanjskim, ladanjskim izgledom značajno se razlikuje od ostalih kneževih dvorova iz kojih se upravljalo teritorijem Dubrovačke Republike, no u njegovom interijeru nije bilo razlike. Svaki je knežev dvor, u koji bi se ušlo, bio gotovo isti: osim sobe u kojoj je knez spavao, u njima su se nalazile i sudnica, kuhinja, zatvor ili kućica za stražare, a sve je bilo opremljeno izuzetno skromnim, moglo bi se reći i asketskim namještajem. Dubrovačka Republika nije podržavala rastrošnost, ni u najvećem naponu svoje trgovačke i pomorske moći nije pokazivala svoje bogatstvo niti je odobravala nakit na odjeći svojih stanovnika.

Knežev dvor na Lopudu posljednji je obnovljeni simbol Dubrovačke Republike za koji su se pobrinuli pravi i istinski čuvari i poštovatelji naše baštine okupljeni u Društvu prijatelja dubrovačke starine. Prije njega je obnovljen Knežev dvor u Slanomu u Dubrovačkom primorju, te po mnogo čemu poseban Knežev dvor u Pridvorju u Konavlima koji je nalik na tvrđavu unutar koje se nalazila i kapelica, a što je bilo uvjetovano lokacijom i stalnom opasnošću kojoj su knez i njegova uprava bili izloženi. No, nije posljednji, jer je u tijeku obnova Kneževa dvora, nešto skromnije kuće u kojoj je boravio knez u Janjini na Pelješcu, a u planu su i radovi koji bi iz zaborava i ruševine revitalizirali i rekonstruirali fascinantni Dvor u Orebiću. Obnovljeni kneževi dvorovi otvoreni su za javnost, i osim što nude uvid u način života kneza koji je upravljao teritorijem Dubrovačke Republike u tim izoliranim uvjetima, posjetiteljima nude i zanimljive sadržaje i preglede iz naše bogate prošlosti.





Zbog čega je Knežev dvor na Lopudu svojom gotičkom triforom i monoforama elegantniji i izgledom drugačiji od ostalih dvorova u kojima je stolovao knez preciznog odgovora nema, pa Niko Kapetanić, autor knjižice u kojoj se o tome govori, spominje nekoliko mogućnosti: da je neki imućni lopudski pomorac odriješio kesu, jer Lopud je u to doba bio centar dubrovačkoga pomorstva sa šezdesetak brodova i brojnim stanovništvom, da je svemu, možda, „kumovalo“ nadmetanje sa susjednim otokom Šipanom zbog čega je u izgradnji sudjelovala cijela zajednica, a ostavljena je i mogućnost da je izgradnju financirala Republika koja je tada bila u naponu ekonomske moći.

Lopudski Knežev dvor je, poput ostalih, nakon pada Republike 1808. mijenjao vlasnike, ali je na svakome od njih „zub vremena“ ostavljao tragove. Ovaj prelijepi simbol nekadašnje dubrovačke državnosti otkupilo je za 2 milijuna eura, od privatnoga vlasnika koji je s tom nekretninom imao posve drukčije planove, Društvo prijatelja dubrovačke starine 2019. godine. Dodatna 2 milijuna eura potrebna za njegovu obnovu donirala je Zaklada Caboga Stiftung gospara Iva Felnera, čime je ovaj arhitektonski i baštinski biser dubrovačke povijesti zasjao novim sjajem, te je svoja vrata 2023. otvorio svim stanovnicima otoka Lopuda, Grada i posjetiteljima iz cijeloga svijeta.

Rector's Palace

on Lopud Island



The Rector's Palace on Lopud Island is one of the more beautiful examples of public and rural architecture. It was built at the beginning of the 16th century, during the golden age of the Republic of Dubrovnik, which has to this day remained a model of organization and order. Its wise diplomacy ensured its freedom and independence throughout its centuries-long existence, from the 15th to the beginning of the 19th century.

The Rector's Palace on Lopud is situated on a small hill and is surrounded by a beautiful garden, perfect for creative contemplation. Thanks to the Society of Friends of Dubrovnik Antiquities and the Caboga Stiftung Foundation, it was fittingly renovated and opened to the public in 2023. Its rural exterior appearance is significantly different from other rector's palaces within the territory of the Dubrovnik Republic, but its interior is no different. Each rector's palace was almost identical on the inside: apart from the room where the rector slept, each palace also housed a courtroom, kitchen, prison or guardhouse. Everything was furnished with extremely modest, one could even say ascetic, furniture. The Dubrovnik Republic did not support extravagance, and even at the height of its trading and maritime power, it did not display its



wealth or approve of jewelry on the clothing of its inhabitants.

The Rector's Palace on Lopud is the most recently restored symbol of the Dubrovnik Republic, cared for by the true and genuine guardians and admirers of our heritage gathered in the Society of Friends of Dubrovnik Antiquities. Previously, the Rector's Palace in Slano in the Dubrovnik hinterland was restored, as was the Rector's Palace in Pridvorje in Konavle, which is in many ways unique. It resembles a fortress with a chapel inside, which was necessitated by its location near the border and the constant danger to which the rector and his administration were exposed. However, the Lopud palace it is not the last, as the renovation of the Rector's Palace in Janjina on the Pelješac Peninsula is underway, a somewhat more modest house in which the rector lived. Plans also include works that would revitalize and reconstruct

the fascinating Rector's Palace in Orebić, bringing it back from oblivion and ruins. The renovated rector's palaces are open to the public. In addition to offering insight into the way of life of the rector who governed the territory of the Dubrovnik Republic in such isolated conditions, they also offer visitors interesting content and insights into our rich past.

There is no precise answer as to why the Rector's Palace on Lopud is more elegant and different in appearance from the other palaces where the rector resided, with its Gothic triforium and monofora windows. Niko Kapetanić, the author of a booklet that discusses this, mentions several possibilities: that a wealthy Lopud seaman paid for it, because at that time Lopud was the center of Dubrovnik's maritime trade with around 60 ships and a large population, or perhaps the competition with the neighboring island of Šipan was a factor, as a

result of which the entire community participated in the construction. Then there is also the possibility that the construction was financed by the Republic, which was at that time was at the height of its economic power.

After the fall of the Republic in 1808, Lopud's Rector's Palace, like the others, changed owners, but time left its mark on each of them. This beautiful symbol of the former Dubrovnik Republic was bought by the Society of Friends of Dubrovnik Antiquities in 2019 for 2 million euros from a private owner who had completely different plans for the property. An additional 2 million euros required for its renovation were donated by the Caboga Stiftung Foundation and Mr. Ivo Felner, thereby making this architectural and heritage jewel of Dubrovnik's history shine anew. In 2023 it opened its doors to all residents of the island of Lopud, the city, and visitors from around the world.



Vaterpolo olimpijski



klub u kojemu stasaju pobjednici

Bila je kasna jesen 1923. godine. Pri novoosnovanom Sportskom društvu Jug utemeljena je vaterpolo sekcija. Zaslужan za to je, prije svih, Rudi Reš, poznati plivač sa Sušaka, u to vrijeme član nogometne momčadi Juga. Međutim, kako se zimi nije moglo igrati, na pravi početak se trebalo još malo pričekati. Zbilo se to prvih dana ljeta 1924. godine, točnije 28. lipnja, ne na Dančama gdje je sve počelo, gdje su dubrovački mladići pokazali zainteresiranost za plivanje i vaterpolo igru, niti u Portu - staroj gradskoj luci koja je godinama bila i ostala priča za sebe, već na Porporeli, podno tvrđave Sveti Ivan, protiv Penatura, gradskog rivala.

Pobijedio je Jug 3:0, a sva tri zgoditka postigao je Mirko Braida. Već sljedeće godine Jug osvaja prvi naslov prvaka u svom prvom nastupu na državnom prvenstvu igranom u Splitu. Gruška riva bila je mala da primi sve Dubrovčane koji su došli skupa s Jugašima proslaviti prvi naslov prvaka u povijesti dubrovačkoga sporta. Od tada do danas, iako u prvih osamdeset godina

svoga života u znatno lošijim uvjetima od svojih konkurenata, oslanjajući se prije svega na igrače ponikle u vlastitoj sredini, Vaterpolo klub Jug je nizao uspjehe.

Pune 33 godine, što je po svemu sudeći raritet, ne samo u hrvatskome sportu, od svoga

prvog nastupa 1924. godine, Jug nije izgubio na svom terenu.

Raritet je i to što je nakon prvoga nastupa na prvenstvu i prvoga trofeja osvajao prvenstvo trinaest godina u nizu. Povijest piše kako ga je prekinuo sam. Nije otišao na prvenstvo zbog svađe sa Savezom i najvećim rivalom, splitskim Jadranom. Iduće godine je opet bio prvak, pa opet, i opet. Šesnaest nastupa – šesnaest naslova prvaka. A, onda je



počeo Drugi svjetski rat.

U ovom stoljeću, kad 'jedinica' više nije bila prva znamenka kojom se pisalo koja je godina, već ju je zamijenila 'dvojka', Jug je osvojio čak 43 trofeja. Samo u ovom stoljeću tri puta je bio prvak Europe, dva puta osvajač europskog Superkupa, osvojio je i LEN-a kup, zatim pet puta



bio pobjednik Regionalne lige, koja se igra od sezone 2008./09., sedamnaest puta prvak Hrvatske i četrnaest puta osvajač Kupa Hrvatske, a uzeo je prvi, i do danas jedini, hrvatski Superkup. Računajući naslove prvaka bivše države - ukupno 39 puta je bio državni prvak i šesnaest puta osvajač državnoga kupa. Prvi, od ukupno četiri naslova prvaka Europe, osvojio je 1980. godine.

Osim klupskih naslova brojni njegovi igrači su, igrajući za državnu reprezentaciju na velikim međunarodnim natjecanjima, Olimpijskim igrama, svjetskim i europskim prvenstvima, počevši od europskoga u Bologni 1928. godine, Olimpijskih igara u Berlinu 1936. i Svjetskog prvenstva u Beogradu 1973. godine, osvajali europska, svjetska i olimpijska odličja, pronoseći ime kluba, Grada i Domovine diljem Europe i svijeta. Nezaboravna je 2012. godina. Hrvatska je bila olimpijski pobjednik u Londonu, a 7 od 13 igrača stasalo je u Jugu.

Igrači Juga su osvajali medalje na ukupno osam Olimpijskih igara.

Od samoga početka Grad je bio najveći navijač Juga. Utakmicama u Portu - staroj gradskoj luci prisustvovalo je u prosjeku 1500 do 2000 gledatelja, nekad i po 3000, odnosno onoliko koliko ih je u tom trenutku moglo stati. Od 1961. godine glavna pozornica je bazen u Gružu koji je i otvoren te 1961. godine, a na čijim tribinama je znalo biti i više od pet tisuća gledatelja.

Zbog svega toga, istaknuto je jednom prigodom, Jug je postao i jest sinonim svojega Grada. Sa svojih sedamdeset trofeja on je, uzimajući u obzir sve loptačke sportove (nogomet, košarku, odbojku, rukomet, mali nogomet, vaterpolo i ragbi), najuspješniji hrvatski sportski kolektiv. On je u svijetu vaterpola ono što su u nogometu Real Madrid ili Barcelona.



The training Olympic



It was late autumn of 1923. A water polo section was established within the newly founded Jug Sports Association by Rudi Reš, a famous swimmer from Sušak, Rijeka. So, on the first days of the summer of 1924, on June 28th, the new club held its first match not at Danče beach, the traditional spot where Dubrovnik's young men showed interest in swimming and playing water polo, nor in Porat – the port in the Old City, which for years was and remains the story in itself – but rather at the Porporela pier, at the foot of the Fortress of Saint John, against Penatur, a city rival.

Jug (which means “south” in Croatian) won 3:0,

ground for many medalists



and all three goals were scored by Mirko Braidia. The very next year, Jug won its first championship in its first appearance at the national championship in Split. The waterfront in Gruž could hardly contain all the people of Dubrovnik who came together with the Jug players to celebrate the first championship title in the history of Dubrovnik sports. Although in the first 80 years of its existence the club operated in significantly worse conditions than its competitors, relying above all on players from the area, from then until today, the Jug Water Polo Club is a success story.

Since its first match in 1924, for 33 years Jug never lost a match on its home turf, which by all accounts is a rarity, not only in Croatian sports.

It is also a rarity that after the first appearance at the championship and its first trophy, they won the championship 13 years in a row. History writes that Jug then interrupted itself. The club did not go to the cham-





pionship because of a dispute with the Association and its biggest rival, Jadran from Split. The next year they were champions again, and again, and again. Sixteen appearances – 16 championship titles. And then the Second World War began.

In this century, Jug has won 43 trophies. In this century alone, they were champions of Europe three times, the winner of the European Super Cup twice, they also won the LEN Champions League cup, then they were the winner of the Regional League five times, which has been played since the 2008/09 season, the champion of

Croatia 17 times, and winner of the Croatian Cup 14 times. They also won the first, and to this day the only, Croatian Super Cup. Counting the championship titles of the former Yugoslavia, they were national champions 39 times and National Cup winners 16 times. They won the first of four European championship titles in 1980.

In addition to club titles, many of its members played for the national team at major international competitions, Olympic Games, World and European championships, starting with the European Championship in Bologna in 1928, the Olympic Games

in Berlin in 1936, and the World Championship in Belgrade in 1973. They won European, World, and Olympic medals, spreading the name and fame of the club, the city, and the nation throughout Europe and the world. The year 2012 was unforgettable. Croatia was the Olympic winner in London, and 7 out of 13 players were from the Jug Water Polo Club.

Players from Jug won medals at a total of eight Olympic Games. From the very beginning, the city was the biggest supporter of Jug. On average, 1,500 to 2,000 spectators attended the matches in Porat – the old city harbor,



sometimes as many as 3,000, that is, as many as could fit at that moment. Since 1961, the main stage has been the swimming pool in Gruž, which was opened that year, and whose stands have been known to hold more than 5,000 spectators.

Due to all this, it was pointed out on one occasion that Jug became and truly is synonymous with its city. With its 70 trophies, it is, taking into account all ball sports (football, basketball, volleyball, handball, indoor football, water polo, and rugby), the most successful Croatian sports team. Jug is in the world of water polo what Real Madrid or Barcelona are in football.

Dubrovnik je pokazao put Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama i Francuskoj

“Ragusa je bila hrabra, bogata i uporna mala republika mnogo generacija prije otkrića američkih kontinenata. Bila je utočište za prognanike bez obzira na naciju, vjeru ili politička opredjeljenja, demokratično tolerantna mnogo prije nego što je Francuska revolucija od riječi ‘sloboda’ napravila svjetski ideal.”

“Dubrovnik je pokazao put Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama i Francuskoj“, pod ovakvim i sličnim naslovima raspisale su se američke novine sredinom 1915. godine pišući o višestoljetnoj samostalnoj Dubrovačkoj Republici. „Ragusa je bila hrabra, bogata i uporna mala republika mnogo generacija prije otkrića američkih kontinenata. Bila je utočište za prognanike bez obzira na naciju, vjeru ili politička opredjeljenja, demokratično tolerantna mnogo prije nego što je Francuska revolucija od riječi ‘sloboda’ napravila svjetski ideal.“

Za golem odjek ovih i ovakvih tvrdnji u američkom nacionalnom i lokalnom tisku treba zahvaliti svjetski poznatom „National Geographic Society“. Pohvalne riječi o Dubrovačkoj Republici bile su dio niza napisa kojima je ta ugledna znanstvena udruga upozoravala na dramatičnu opasnost za dragocjena mjesta svjetske kulturne baštine u razbuktalom I. svjetskom ratu na tlu Europe. Spominjući slavnu prošlost, ali i sumornu ondašnjost, „National Geographic“ je podsjetio da je srednjovjekovna Ragusa, mali lučki grad Dubrovnik „bio je jedan od najbogatijih europskih gradova, gotovo kao današnji Hamburg ili New York“, a dubrovački trgovački brodovi „plovili su sve do krajnjih granica poznatih tadašnjem zapadnom svijetu.“ Iako minijatura u veličinom, Ragusa je „u mnogim aspektima bila ogledni primjer republike“ i predstavljala „utočište za sve potlačene, slično kao što su to Sjedinjene Američke Države danas.“



ke, pa je naziv argosy u tom značenju više puta koristio u svojim djelima i William Shakespeare.

Desetljećima kasnije, u eri turizma, u Dubrovnik će 1932. godine uploviti luksuzna jahta „Argosy“ američkoga milijunaša Charlesa Augustusa Stonea, koji se za to ime odlučio, kako je izjavio, oduševljen dubrovačkom poviješću, ali i željom da oda počast prvom brodu pobjedničke strane u Američkomu građanskom ratu. Razumljivo je da su u prvoj polovini XX. stoljeća američki turisti u Dubrovnik dolazili morskim putem. Njihov je broj iz godine u godinu rastao, pogotovo otkako je 1904. uspostavljena brza brodske linija kompanije „Austro-Americana“ između New Yorka i Trsta. Redovite brodske veze za New York i Buenos Aires bile su prije svega uvedene kao emigrantske linije, ali su na povratku u Jadran brodovi dovodili i radoznale turiste. Američki turisti bili su brojni i na kružnim brodskim putovanjima koji su sve češće posjećivali Dubrovnik. U međuratnom razdoblju, vrhunac posjeta Amerikanaca bilježi se u drugoj polovini 1930-ih godina.

Ono što su nekad bili brodovi, danas su zrakoplovi, pa su tako zahvaljujući izravnim letovima, turisti iz SAD u prošloj 2023. godini s porastom od 26% i rekordnom brojkom od 168.000 dolazaka, zauzeli drugo mjesto top-liste najbrojnijih inozemnih posjetitelja Dubrovnika.

A sve je počelo davne 1896. godine kada je dubrovački tisak zabilježio da je Dubrovnik, tada u sastavu Austro-Ugarske carevine, posjetilo 7 (sedam) turista iz Sjeverne Amerike!

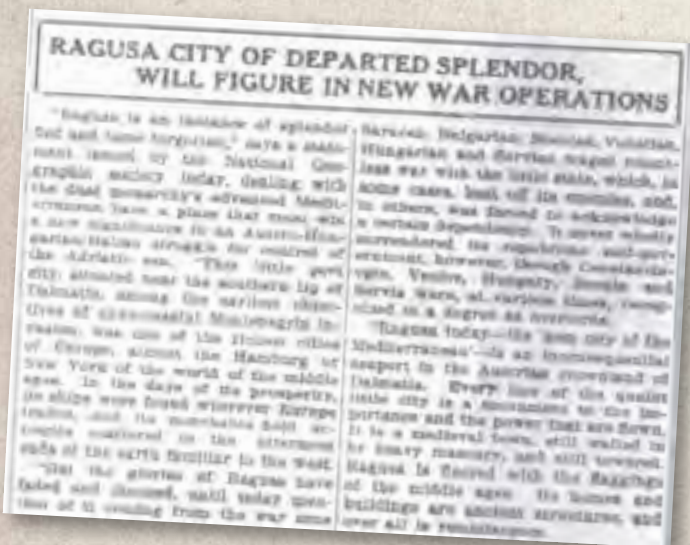
Poticaj ovakvoj usporedbi Dubrovačke Republike i SAD-a možda se može naći i u povijesnim činjenicama. Dubrovačka Republika bila je među prvima u svijetu koja je jednim diplomatskim potezom *de facto* priznala novonastale Sjedinjene Američke Države. Naime, dubrovački službeni predstavnik ponudio je 1873. godine usluge dubrovačkih brodova američkom izaslanstvu u Parizu, kojemu je u to doba na čelu bio Benjamin Franklin, jedan od Očeva Utemeljitelja SAD, kako se nazivaju potpisnici američke Deklaracije o neovisnosti iz 1776. godine. Vješta i oprezna u diplomaciji,

Dubrovačka Republika odlučila se na takav posredan čin kako se ne bi zamjerila moćnoj Velikoj Britaniji, budući su SAD nastale ratom za neovisnost 13 bivših britanskih kolonija.

Postoji još jedna zanimljiva „tajna“ veza s Dubrovnikom iz vremena Američkoga građanskog rata (1861.-1865.). Prvi ratni brod u sastavu Unionističkih snaga nosio je ime „Argosy“. Korijen toga imena, kako bilježi „Encyclopedia Britannica“ već u prvom izdanju iz 1911. godine, potječe od naziva za dubrovački brod („nave Ragusea“), što je kasnije postala opća imenica za srednjovjekovne velike trgovačke jedrenja-

Dubrovnik showed the way for the United States of America and France

“Ragusa was a brave, a wealthy, a persistent little republic through many generations before the discovery of the American continent. Like our great republic, Ragusa was an asylum for exiles of whatever nation, faith or politics. It was democratic in its tolerance long before the French revolutionists made the word ‘freedom’ a world-wide fetish.”



datory words about the Dubrovnik Republic were part of a series of articles by which this respected scientific association warned of the dramatic danger to precious places of world cultural heritage amidst the outbreak of World War I on European soil. Mentioning the glorious past, but also the gloomy present, National Geographic recalled that medieval Ragusa, the small port city of Dubrovnik “was one of the richest cities of Europe, almost the Hamburg or New York of the world,” and Dubrovnik’s merchant “ships were found wherever Europe traded...to the uttermost ends of the earth familiar to the west”. Although miniature in size, Ragusa “was, in many ways, a model republic” and represented a “haven of the oppressed as is the United States today”.

“Dubrovnik showed the way for the United States of America and France”, American newspapers published these and similar headlines in the middle of 1915, writing about the centuries-old independent Republic of Dubrovnik. “Ragusa was a brave, a wealthy, a persistent little republic through many generations before the discovery of the American continent. Like our great republic, Ragusa was an asylum for exiles of whatever nation, faith or politics. It was democratic in its tolerance long before the French revolutionists made the word ‘freedom’ a world-wide fetish.”

The impetus for such a comparison between the Republic of Dubrovnik and the USA can perhaps be found in historical facts. The Republic of Dubrovnik was among the first in the world to *de facto* recognize the newly formed United States of America with one diplomatic move. Namely, in 1873, the Dubrovnik official representative offered the services of Dubrovnik ships to the American delegation in Paris, which at that time was headed by Benjamin Franklin, one of the Founding Fathers of the USA, as the signatories of the American Declaration of Independence of 1776 are called. Skilled and cautious in diplomacy, the Dubrovnik Republic decided on such an indirect act so as not to offend the powerful Great Britain, since the USA was created by the war of independence of 13 former British colonies.

The world-famous National Geographic Society should be thanked for the deep resonance of these and similar claims in the American national and local press. The lau-



U.S. Dr.-class "Argosy"

There is another interesting connection with Dubrovnik from the time of the American Civil War (1861-1865). The first warship in the Union forces was named "Argosy". The root of that name, as was already noted by the Encyclopedia Britannica in its first edition of 1911, comes from the name for a Dubrovnik ship ("nave Ragusea"), which later became a general term for large medieval trading ships. With this meaning, the term argosy was also used by William Shakespeare several times in his works.

Decades later in 1932, in the era of tourism, the luxury yacht "Argosy," owned by the American millionaire Charles Augustus Stone, who decided on the name, as he stated, because he was delighted with Dubrovnik's history, and also because he wished to pay tribute to the first ship of the victors in the American Civil War.

It is understandable that in the first half of the 20th century, American tourists came to Dubrovnik by sea. Their number grew yearly, especially after 1904, when the speed shipping line of the "Austro-Americana" company was established between New York and Trieste. Regular boat connections to New York and Buenos Aires were primarily introduced as emigrant lines, but on the way back to the Adriatic, the ships also brought curious tourists. American tourists were also numerous on cruises, which began to stop in Dubrovnik more and more often. In the interwar period, the peak of American visits was recorded in the second half of the 1930s.

What used to be ships are now airplanes, so thanks to direct flights, in 2023 tourists from the USA took second place on the list of the most nu-

merous foreign visitors to Dubrovnik, with an increase of 26% and a record number of 168,000 arrivals.

And it all started back in 1896, when the Dubrovnik press noted that Dubrovnik, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, was visited by seven tourists from North America!

"Dubrovnik"

Among the group of seven tourists who visited Dubrovnik in 1896, were two Americans, Charles Augustus Stone and his wife. They were the first tourists from the United States to visit Dubrovnik.

Then, in 1904, the Austro-Americana steamship line was established between New York and Trieste, providing a direct route for American tourists to Dubrovnik.

The number of American tourists to Dubrovnik grew steadily over the years, reaching a peak in the 1930s.

Today, Dubrovnik is a popular destination for tourists from all over the world, and the city's rich history and beautiful scenery continue to attract visitors from around the globe.

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THE WAR PRIMER

National Geographic Society

presented the story in the form of an entertaining conversation.

"The earliest mention of the name Dubrovnik is found in the 10th century, when it was known as Ragusa. The name Dubrovnik is derived from the Slavic word 'dubro', meaning 'stone', and 'nik', meaning 'city'.

The city's strategic location on the coast of the Adriatic Sea made it an important trading center. It was a member of the Dalmatian League and later the Republic of Ragusa.

The city's architecture is a blend of Mediterranean and Venetian styles. It is known for its well-preserved Old Town, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The city's history is filled with interesting events, including the capture by the Venetians in 1697 and the bombardment by the British in 1808.

Today, Dubrovnik is a popular tourist destination, known for its beautiful scenery, rich history, and excellent food and wine.

Prvi film snim je u Dubrovniku 1916. godine

Svjetski poznata filmska lokacija Dubrovnik je postao zahvaljujući seriji *Igra prijestolja* (*Game of Thrones*, 2011.-2019.), no povijest snimanja igranih filmova u Dubrovniku i okolici počela je gotovo stotinu godina prije.

Od 1916. do 1939. u Dubrovniku su snimljeni eksterijeri za više od pedeset filmova, nastalih u produkciji njemačkih, austrijskih, čeških, mađarskih i poljskih filmskih poduzeća.

Svjetski poznata filmska lokacija Dubrovnik je postao zahvaljujući seriji *Igra prijestolja* (*Game of Thrones*, 2011.-2019.), no povijest snimanja igranih filmova u Dubrovniku i okolici počela je gotovo stotinu godina prije, pa su već do početka Drugoga

svjetskog rata u Gradu i okolici snimljeni eksterijeri za više od pedeset filmova. Uglavnom je bila riječ o pustolovnim i glazbenim filmovima, melodramama, komedijama i akcijskim trilerima, u kojima su nastupale i neke od najvećih zvijezda onodobne europske kinematografije poput Luciana Albertinija, Brigitte Helm, Harryja Liedtkea, Mady Christians, Fritza Kampersa, Ivana Petrovića, Willyja Fritschha, Marike Röck ili Hansa Albersa. Više od dvadeset tih filmova snimljeno je u

njemačkoj produkciji, ali u Dubrovniku su snimala i češka, austrijska, mađarska i poljska filmska poduzeća.

Prvi film snimljen u Dubrovniku bio je *Monna Vanna* (red. Jenő Illés), a nastao je 1916. u mađarskoj produkciji, prema istoimenoj drami Mauricea Maeterlincka. Glavnu mušku ulogu u *Monna Vanni* igrao je Alfréd Deésy, koji će 1918. kao redatelj u Dubrovniku snimiti eksterijere za čak deset svojih filmova. Među njima je i melodrama *Afrodita* (*Aphrodite*) koja se smatra

ljen



najstarijim sačuvanim igranim filmom snimljenim na području Republike Hrvatske. Osim ljupke melodramske priče u ovom filmu i danas nas može privući atraktivna slika jednoga izgubljenog svijeta, kakav nam se otvara pri pogledu na ambijente Mlina, Dubrovnika, Lapada i Rijeke dubrovačke koji su se u međuvremenu gotovo u potpunosti izmijenili. I većina drugih filmova snimanih u Dubrovniku do 1939. ima sličnu kulturološku važnost, iako u njima Dubrovnik najčešće glumi



neke druge, stvarne ili imaginarne, mediteranske gradove, a pokatkad i daleke, egzotične destinacije.

Uz scene snimane na obali, u dubrovačkom kraju najčešće su snimane jurnjave automobilima po slabo prometnim i prašnjavim makadamskim cestama s kojih se otvarao veličanstven pogled na okolne pejzaže, kakve primjerice vidimo u filmovima *Svjetske hijene* (*Hyänen der Welt*, Fred Stranz, 1921.), *Žena od formata* (*Eine Frau von Format*, Fritz Wendhausen, 1928.), *Lov za milijunom* (*Jagd nach der Million*, Max Obal, 1930.) ili *Vragolanka* (*Divoch/Der Wildfang*, Jan Sviták i Eugen Schulz Breiden, 1936.).

Automobili su bili i glavni junaci prizora koje su u Dubrovniku snimali Hans Steinhoff (*Ljubav i čast /Die Insel*, 1934.) te velika glumačka i redateljska zvijezda međuratne kinematografije, majstor pustolovnih vratolomija Harry Piel (*90 minuta zadržavanja /90 Minuten Aufenthalt*, 1936.). Obojica su na istom mjestu, golemoj hridini u blizini parka Gradac, snimali pad automobila u more, što je izazvalo veliki interes Dubrovčana koji su se u velikom broju okupili kako bi gledali snimanje tih scena.

Neki od „dubrovačkih“ međuratnih filmova imali su izuzetno dobar uspjeh kod publike, kako je to primjerice bio slučaj s dva djela iz 1937., glazbenoj komediji *Gasparone* (Georg Jacoby) te filmu *Mala admiralka* (*Liebling der Matrosen*, Hans Hinrich) u kojem je glavnu ulogu glumila „austrijska Shirley Temple“, sedmogodišnja djevojčica Traudl Stark.

Tužna je, međutim, spoznaja da dvadesetak filmova s ovoga popisa spada u poveći fundus djelomično ili posve izgubljenih filmova iz razdoblja nijeme kinematografije, a među njima je i nagrađivani film budućega barda britanske kinematografije Sir Alexandra Korde, *Gospodari mora* (*Herren der Meere*, 1922.), te *Gospođa sa suncokretom* (*Die dame mit den Sonnenblumen*), film budućega oskarovca Michalea Curtiza, snimljen 1920. prema istoimenoj drami dubrovačkoga pisca Iva Vojnovića. No, dosadašnja iskustva ipak nam ostavljaju nadu da će se neki od njih u budućnosti pronaći u mraku kakvoga arhiva ili privatne zbirke, a za pretpostaviti je da će i nova otkrića dopuniti ovaj bogati, uzbudljivi i malo poznati dio dubrovačke filmske povijesti.





The first movie was filmed in Dubrovnik in 1916

Dubrovnik became a world-famous film location thanks to the *Game of Thrones* series (2011-2019), however, the history of filming feature films in Dubrovnik and its surroundings began almost 100 years ago. By the beginning of World War II, numerous shots of the city and exterior scenes were filmed in the area. From 1916 to 1939, exterior scenes were shot in Dubrovnik for more than 50 films produced by German, Austrian, Czech, Hungarian, and Polish film companies.

They were mainly adventure and musical films, melodramas, comedies, and action thrillers, in which some of the biggest stars of European cinema of the time appeared, such as Luciano Albertini, Brigitte Helm, Harry Liedtke, Mady Christians, Fritz Kampers, Ivan Petrović, Willy Fritsch, Marike Röck, and Hans Albers. More than 20 of these films were made in German production, but Czech, Austrian, Hungarian, and Polish film companies also shot in Dubrovnik.



Dubrovnik became a world-famous film location thanks to the *Game of Thrones* series (2011-2019), however, the history of filming feature films in Dubrovnik and its surroundings began almost 100 years ago.

The first film shot in Dubrovnik was *Monna Vanna* (directed by Jenő Illés), which was made in 1916 by a Hungarian production, based on the play of the same name by Maurice Maeterlinck. The main male role in *Monna Vanna* was played by Alfréd Deéry, who in 1918, as a director in Dubrovnik, would shoot exteriors for as many as 10 of his films. Among them is the melodrama *Aphrodite* (1918), which is considered the oldest preserved feature film shot in the Republic of Croatia. In addition to the lovely melodramatic story in this film, we can still be drawn in by the attractive image of a lost world when we look at the areas of Mlini, Dubrovnik, Lapad, and Rijeka Dubrovačka, which in the meantime have almost completely changed. The majority of other films shot in Dubrovnik up until 1939 have similar cultural importance, although in them Dubrovnik usually plays the role of some other, real or imaginary, Mediterranean city, and sometimes distant, exotic destinations.

In addition to the scenes shot on the coast, most often car chases were filmed on low-traffic and dusty macadam roads in the Dubrovnik area, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding landscapes opened up, such as in the films *Hyenas*



of the World (Fred Stranz, 1921), *The Woman with Style* (Fritz Wendhausen, 1928), *The Chase After Millions* (Max Obal, 1930) or *Wild Girl* (Jan Sviták and Eugen Schulz Breiden, 1936).

Cars were also the protagonists of the scenes filmed in Dubrovnik by Hans Steinhoff (*The Island*, 1934) and the great actor and directing star of interwar cinema, master of stunts Harry Piel (*Ninety Minute Stopover*, 1936). Both of them filmed a car falling into

the sea from the same place, a huge cliff near Gradac Park, which aroused the great interest of Dubrovnik residents, who gathered in large numbers to watch the filming of those scenes.

Some of the interwar films from Dubrovnik had extremely good success with audiences, as was the case

with two works from 1937, the musical comedy *Gasparone* (Georg Jacoby) and the film *Darling of the Sailors* (Hans Hinrich) in which the main role was played by the “Austrian Shirley Temple”, seven-year-old Traudl Stark.

It is sad, however, to realize that about 20 films from this list belong to the larger fund of partially or completely lost films from the period of silent cinema, and among them is the award-winning film of the bard of British cinema Sir Alexander Korde, *Masters of the Sea* (1922), and *The Lady with the Sunflower*, a film shot in 1920 by the Oscar winner Michael Curtiz, based on the play of the same name by the Dubrovnik author Ivo Vojnović. However, past experiences still leave us with the hope that in the future some of them will be found in the dark of an archive or a private collection, and it can be assumed that new discoveries will complement this rich, exciting, and little-known part of Dubrovnik's film history.





Florin dom

U svojim zidovima i imenu ova kuća nosi sjećanje na jednu neobičnu i nesebičnu ženu, koja je svoj život posvetila umjetnosti.

Uvala Lapad najljepše je mjesto za promatranje zalazaka sunca. Kad se užarena kugla počne spuštati prema horizontu, nebom se i morem razliju palete boja od roze i ljubičaste do jarko narančaste, ovisno o godišnjemu dobu i meteorološkim uvjetima. U jutarnjim satima čuje se glasan pjev ptica iz obližnje šume na brdu Petka. Upravo tu, u tom rajskom okruženju, ponosno, već 101 godinu, stoji Florin dom, središte umjetničke aktivnosti u Dubrovniku.

U svojim zidovima i imenu ova kuća nosi sjećanje na jednu neobičnu i nesebičnu ženu, koja je svoj život posvetila umjetnosti. Flora Jakšić oporučno je umjetnicima ostavila svoju kuću koju je gradila ljubavlju, a za koju je nacрте napravio slikar Vlaho Bukovac.

Flora Jakšić rođena je 12. siječnja 1856. u obitelji Marinović. Otac joj je bio pomorac, a bez majke je ostala kao dvogodišnja djevojčica. U 12. godini Flora je ostala i bez oca, a uskoro i bez polusestre. Ona i njezina pomajka živjele su u siromaštvu, više gladne, nego site, a najbliža rodbina nije im htjela pomoći. U sedamnaestoj godini, Floru su, protiv njezine volje, udali za bogatoga kapetana Pera Jakšića. Bio je to nesretan brak. Pero je, prema zapisu slikara i Florinog



prijatelja Marka Rašice, bio lijen i rasipan, a Flora ga nije puštala blizu sebe. Noćima je vezla goblene po narudžbi, kako bi zaradila nešto novaca za život. U devet godina njihovoga braka Pero je potrošio sav novac koji je naslijedio od oca i počinio je samoubojstvo. Barčicom je, kao i svako jutro, isplovio iz Uvale prema Grebenima, ali se nikad nije vratio. Poslije je ustanovljeno kako se ubio pucnjem u glavu, ali je prije toga zavezao konop sidra za nogu i bacio sidro u more. Svojoj ženi je ostavio poruku: "Pokupi što je tvoje i bježi iz ove nesretne kuće!"

Flora je ostala u kući jer nije imala kamo poći. Iako to njezinom staležu nije bilo primjereno, ona je skupa s vjernom sluškinjom Katom počela obrađivati zemlju, koje su Jakšići imali u izobilju. Po danu je radila oko maslina, smokava, vinograda, a noćima je vezla po narudžbi. Iznajmljivala je sobe turistima koji su tada počeli dolaziti u Lapad. Među njezinim redovitim gostima bio je nadvojvoda Ludwig Salvator Habsburg, nećak Franja Josipa I., znanstvenik i istraživač. U njezinoj su kući gostovali brojni pisci, pjesnici, slikari, političari koji su tada uživali u djevičanskoj ljepoti Uvale Lapad. Flora bi svakoga slikara, koji bi došao u Lapad, upoznala i ugostila. Promatrala je kako rade i pokušavala proniknuti u njihov način slikanja. Prvim potezima kistom naučio ju je Marko Rašica, dubrovački slikar, koji je živio u Zagrebu, studirao u Beču te često posjećivao rodni Dubrovnik, Uvalu i Floru, koju je upoznao 1903. u njezinoj 47-oj godini života, a s njom je prijateljevao i dopisivao se do njezine smrti. On je zapisao Florin život. Kako je Uvala Lapad postajala sve zanimljivija turistima, kojih je bilo sve više, Flora je iskoristila priliku te je počela prodavati zemljište, koje je dijelom naslijedila od muža, a dijelom od svekra. Poslušala je pokojnoga muža i čim je skupila dovoljno novaca, 1923. izgradila je novu kuću, današnji Florin dom u kojemu je, iste godine, 16. svibnja, otvorena i prva umjetnička izložba.

Flora je počela putovati po Europi, posjetila je brojne muzeje u Parizu, Dublinu, Münchenu, Beču, Londonu. Preživjela je Prvi svjetski rat. Pomagala je siromašnima i opsesivno slikala.

Drugi svjetski rat zatekao ju je u 85. godini života, zdravu i samu. Svakodnevno je pješke išla do Grada ili do Gruža po hranu, a 11. svibnja 1943. pri povratku iz Grada, pregazio ju je motocikl talijanske vojske koja je tada okupirala Dubrovnik.

Za njezina života Florin dom je bio vodeće žarište likovne umjetnosti u Dubrovniku. U oporuci koju je Flora Jakšić potpisala 17. lipnja 1931. stoji da „zasniva za sva vječita vremena Zakladu pod imenom „Florin dom“ – zakladu



Flore Jakšić rođ. Marinović kojoj ostavlja novu stajnu kuću s pokućstvom i s vrtom u Lapadu da se u njoj sastaju jugoslavenski umjetnici (slikari i skulptori) kad svrtae u Dubrovnik, te da priređuju svaki od njih ili u skupu izložbe, uopće da im služi kao odmaralište moj dom“.

Flora Jakšić, ljubiteljica umjetnosti i dobrotvorka pokopana je na Mihajlu u Lapadu, nedaleko od svoje Uvale, a njezin dom postao je već 1923. središte umjetničkoga djelovanja u Dubrovniku, a ostao je takav i danas. U vlasništvu je Hrvatskog društva likovnih umjetnika Dubrovnik, a u njemu se, osim ateljea i sjedišta udruge, nalazi i izložbeni prostor u kojemu suvremeni umjetnici izlažu svoje radove.



Flora's Hou

Within its walls and with its name, this house carries the memory of an unusual and selfless woman who dedicated her life to art.

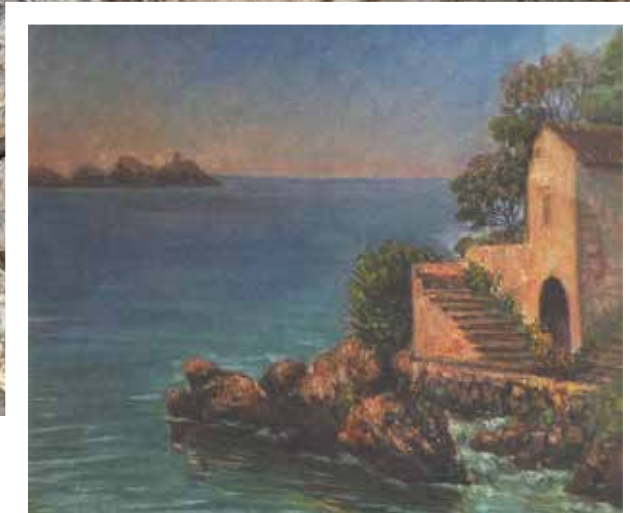
Lapad Bay is the most beautiful place to watch sunsets. As the fiery sphere begins to descend towards the horizon, a palette of colors spreads across the sky and sea, from pink and purple to bright orange, depending on the season and weather conditions. In the morning hours, the loud singing of birds can be heard from the nearby forest on Petka Hill. Right there, in that paradise, Flora's House has proudly stood for 101 years – the center of artistic activity in Dubrovnik.

Within its walls and with its name, this house carries the memory of an unusual and selfless woman who dedicated her life to art. In her will, Flora Jakšić left her house, which she built with love and which was designed by the painter Vlaho Bukovac, to artists.

Flora Jakšić was born on January 12, 1856, in the Marinović family. Her father was a seaman, and she lost her mother as a two-year-old girl. At the age of 12, Flora was also left without her father and soon, without her half-sister. She and her stepmother lived in poverty, more often hungry than full, and their closest relatives did not want to help them. At 17, against her will, Flora was married to the wealthy captain Pero Jakšić.



se



It was an unhappy marriage. According to the account Flora's friend, the painter Marko Rašica, Pero was lazy and spent excessively, and Flora kept him at bay. At night, she embroidered by needlepoint to earn some pocket money. During their nine years of marriage, Pero squandered all the money he had inherited from his father and later committed suicide. Like every morning, he sailed out from the Bay towards the Grebeni rocks, but he never returned. It was later established that he had killed himself with

a gunshot wound to the head but before doing so he had tied a rope with an anchor around his leg and thrown the anchor into the sea. He left his wife a note: "Take what is yours and flee from this unhappy house!"

Flora remained in the house because she had nowhere else to go. Although it was not appropriate for her social status, she began working the land that the Jakšić family had in abundance, together with her faithful maid Kata. By day, she worked around the olive trees, figs, vineyards, and by

night, she embroidered for clients. She also rented rooms to tourists who at the time started coming to Lapad. Among her regular guests was Archduke Ludwig Salvator of Habsburg, a nephew of Franz Joseph I, a scientist and explorer. Her house hosted numerous writers, poets, painters, and politicians who at that time enjoyed the pristine beauty of Lapad Bay. Flora met and hosted every painter who came to Lapad. She watched them work and tried to grasp their painting methods. Marko Rašica, a painter



from Dubrovnik who lived in Zagreb, studied in Vienna, and often visited his native Dubrovnik and the Bay, taught Flora the first strokes of the brush. He met her in 1903 when she was 47 years old and remained friends and corresponded with her until her death. He documented Flora's life. As Lapad Bay became increasingly interesting to tourists, who were growing in number, Flora took the opportunity to start selling the land, part of which she inherited from her husband and part from her father-in-law. Following her late husband's advice, as soon as she gathered enough money, in 1923, she built a new house, today's Flora's House, and where the first art exhibition was opened on May 16th of that same year.

Flora began to travel across Europe, visiting numerous museums in Paris, Dublin, Munich, Vienna, and London. She survived World War I. She helped the poor and painted obsessively.

World War II found her at the age of 85, healthy and alone. Every day, she walked to the Old City or to Gruž to buy food. On May 11, 1943, while returning from the city, she was run over by a motorcycle of the Italian army that occupied Dubrovnik at that time.

During her lifetime, Flora's House was the leading center of visual arts in Dubrovnik. In the will that Flora Jakšić signed on June 17, 1931, it states that she "establishes for all eternity a Foundation under the name 'Flora's House'

– the Flora Jakšić Foundation, née Marinović, leaving my new residential house with furnishings and a garden in Lapad for Yugoslav artists (painters and sculptors) to gather in Dubrovnik and to organize exhibitions, individually or together, and in general for my home to serve as a place for respite."

Flora Jakšić, art enthusiast and philanthropist, is buried in the St. Mihajlo Cemetery in Lapad, not far from her Bay. Her home has been a center of artistic activity in Dubrovnik since 1923 and remains so today. It is owned by the Croatian Association of Artists Dubrovnik, and besides studios and the association's headquarters, it contains an exhibition space where contemporary artists display their works.

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Ponta Lopud Film



i Ponta Lopud Jazz festivali pretvorili elafitski otok u **jedinstveno kreativno središte**

Mjesto na kojemu možete uživati bez zaglušujuće buke automobila, u potpunom miru i skladu s prirodom.

Tako je skriveni dragulj na samom jugu Dalmacije opisao ugledni britanski magazin The Telegraph. I zaista, nestvarnoj ljepoti Lopuda počinjete se diviti već na brodu prilikom dolaska na ovaj po mnogočemu, privilegiran kutak toliko puta opjevanog Mediterana. Ipak, osim prirode koja oduzima dah, savršene mikroklike, bogate tradicije, baštine i arhitekture koja nam priča o slavnim danima Dubrovačke Republike, otok Lopud posljednjih se godina profilirao i kao prepoznatljivo kreativno središte.

Naime, otok Lopud dobio je jedinstvenu kreativnu platformu "Ponta Lopud" koja gradi i producira zavidne umjetničke projekte, pa je tako nekoliko zadnjih godina ljeto započinjalo filmskim festivalom, a od prošle godine kraj ljeta obilježava Ponta Lopud Jazz Festival. Riječ je o vrlo specifičnim umjetničkim festivalima koji su Lopud pretvorili u jedinstvenu lokaciju na kojoj se odvijaju susreti renomiranih umjetnika i autora iz cijelog svijeta i mladih talenata, koji predstavljaju svijetlu kulturno-umjetničku budućnost u ovom dijelu Europe.

Ove festivale prati i jedna uistinu lijepa tradicija koja šalje poruku o lijepoj sinergiji čovjeka, umjetnosti i prirode. Naime, zadnjeg se festivalskog dana simbolično sadi stablo, kao trajni podsjetnik na inspirativne dane provedene u nestvarno lijepom okruženju čarobnog Lopuda.



Ponta Lopud Film Festival slavi filmsku umjetnost, a svojim su sudjelovanjem kroz tri uspješna izdanja uveličali neki od najetabliranijih filmskih umjetnika kao što su Frances McDormand, Joel Coen, Edward Norton ili Ruben Östlund, a mnogi od njih poput Pawela Pawlikowskog i Michela Franca na Lopud se vraćaju iz godine u godinu. Masterclassovi i predavanja, održani na prelijepim otočkim lokacijama poput Art paviliona „Your Black

Horizon“, ili tornja Biscaino-Bettera oplemenili su i obogatili ne samo sudionike masterclassova i predavanja, već po vlastitim priznanjima i same predavače, od kojih su mnogi dobitnici najprestižnijih filmskih nagrada poput Oscara.

Osim masterclassova, večernje filmske projekcije, već tradicionalno popunjene “do posljednje ležaljke”, donijele su posebnu energiju i dale dodatnu umjetničku notu otoku, a po-

sebna je pažnja posvećena ‘suživotu’ domaćeg stanovništva i festivalskih gostiju kroz aktivno uključivanje otočana u brojna programska događanja.

Nakon tri “filmska ljeta” ova divna priča pretočila se u glazbu. U sklopu Ponta Lopud Jazz Festivala, mladi jazz profesionalci u inspirativnom okruženju imaju priliku sudjelovati u razgovorima o glazbenoj industriji s nekim od najvećih jazz glazbenika iz cijelog svijeta. U prekrasnom ambi-



jentu vrta Hotela Grand stanovnici i posjetitelji Lopuda uživaju u besplatnim live izvedbama međunarodnih izvođača uključujući višestruko nagrađivane jazz glazbenike. Jedan od njih zasigurno je i renomirani saksofonist, osvajač Grammyja Joe Lovano koji se na Lopudu našao u ulozi mastera, ali i poznata američko-hrvatska jazz pjevačica, skladateljica i aranžerka Thana Alexa, ujedno i umjetnička direktorica PL Jazza, poznati meksički bubnjar

Antonio Sánchez, japanski pijanist BLYUKI i brojni drugi.

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ci kroz tri filmska izdanja zasadili palme koje će uskoro početi davati hlad.

Organizirati event na otoku je zahtjevno. Kako je tek organizirati ovakve festivale, rekla nam je Tilda Grosel Bogdanović: "Organizirati festival, pa još na otoku, i to na malom otoku bez prometa predstavlja poseban izazov jer se svaki korak mora precizno unaprijed planirati, ali na kraju najljepši je osjećaj osvjestiti na koliko se zapravo razina sav taj trud isplati. Obilježiti ljetu umjetnošću, pozicionirati Lopud kao kreativno središte za mlade, talentirane umjetnike, inspirirati se njihovom energijom, ali ponajviše čuti pozitivne reakcije mojih najdražih Lopuđana, nešto je u čemu uvijek pronađem inspiraciju za dalje", zaključuje suorganizatorica vrhunskih festivalskih projekata, koji su itekako obogatili i oplemenili kulturnu ponudu jуга Hrvatske.

The Ponta Lo Ponta Lopud

have turned the
Elaphiti island
into a unique
creative center

*A place where you can enjoy yourself
without the deafening noise of cars, in
complete peace and harmony with nature.*

This is how the prestigious British newspaper *The Telegraph* described this hidden gem in the very south of Dalmatia. And really, visitors start to admire the magical beauty of Lopud while still on the boat, as they arrive in this privileged corner of the Mediterranean that has been praised so many times.

Dubrovnik Film and Jazz Festivals



These festivals are accompanied by a truly beautiful tradition that sends a message about the beautiful synergy of man, art, and nature. Namely, on the last day of the festival, a tree is planted, as a permanent reminder of the inspiring days spent in the beautiful surroundings of magical Lopud.



However, in addition to the breathtaking nature, perfect microclimate, rich tradition, heritage, and architecture that tell us about the glorious days of the Dubrovnik Republic, the island of Lopud has in recent years also emerged as a recognized creative center.

Namely, the island of Lopud has a unique creative platform – “Ponta Lopud”, which produces inspiring artistic projects. So, for the last few years the summer started with a film festival, and since last year, the end of the

summer is marked by the Ponta Lopud Jazz Festival. These are distinctive art festivals that have turned Lopud into a unique location where renowned artists and creators from all over the world meet with young talents who represent a bright cultural and artistic future in this part of Europe.

The Ponta Lopud Film Festival celebrates the art of film. Some of the most established filmmakers, such as Frances McDormand, Joel Coen, Edward Norton, and Ruben Östlund, have participated in three successful

editions of the festival, while many of them, such as Pawel Pawlikowski and Michel Franco, return to Lopud year after year. The masterclasses and lectures, held at beautiful island locations such as the “Your Black Horizon” Art Pavilion or the Biscaino-Better Tower, enriched the experience of not only the participants, but also, by their own admission, of the lecturers themselves, many of whom are winners of the most prestigious film awards such as the Oscars.

In addition to the masterclasses,



the evening film screenings, already traditionally filled “to the last deck-chair”, brought a special energy and gave an additional artistic note to the island. Special attention is paid to the ‘coexistence’ of the local population and festival guests, through the active involvement of the islanders in numerous program events.

After three “movie summers”, this wonderful tradition expanded into music. As part of the Ponta Lopud Jazz Festival, in an inspiring environment young jazz professionals have

the opportunity to participate in discussions about the music industry with some of the greatest jazz musicians from around the world. In the beautiful ambience of the garden of the Grand Hotel, residents and visitors of Lopud enjoy free live performances by international performers, including multiple award-winning jazz musicians. One of them is certainly the renowned saxophonist, Grammy winner Joe Lovano, who on Lopud found himself in the role of master, as well as the famous American-Croatian jazz singer, composer, and arranger Thana Alexa (also the artistic director of PL Jazz), the famous Mexican drummer Antonio Sánchez, the Japanese pianist BIGYUKI, and many others.

These festivals are accompanied by a truly beautiful tradition that sends a message about the beautiful synergy of man, art, and nature. Namely, on the last day of the festival, a tree is planted, as a permanent reminder of the inspiring days spent in the beautiful surroundings of magical Lopud. Musicians started planting olive trees in the Đorđić Mayneri garden, while through three film editions, artists have planted palm trees that will soon begin to provide shade.

The co-organizer of these impressive festival projects, Tilda Gossel Bogdanović, told us what it’s like to organize festivals like this: “Organizing a festival, especially on an island, and on a small island without traffic, is a special challenge because every step has to be planned precisely, in advance, but in the end, the best feeling is to be aware of on how many levels all that effort pays off. To mark the summer with art, to position Lopud as a creative center for young, talented artists, to be inspired by their energy, but most of all to hear the positive reactions of my favorite Lopud residents, is something in which I always find inspiration for the future,” she concluded. These projects have greatly enriched and distinguished the cultural offer of the south of Croatia.



Ulica Cvijete Zuzorić, jedina ženska ulica u Gradu



Cvijetu Zuzorić, Floru Zuzzori, često zamišljam kako hoda tom svojom ulicom onakvu kakva je prikazana na malobrojnim neautoriziranim portretima, pa je pokušavam smjestiti u kontekst današnjega svijeta lajkova i influencera.

Dubrovnik je oduvijek bio grad koji je postavljao standarde: 1272. je imao svoj Statut, 1317. svoju prvu ljekarnu, 1377. donosi odluku o uvođenju karantene kao mjere zaštite od zaraznih bolesti, 1416. ukida ropstvo zabranom trgovine robljem, 1432. osniva prvo nahodište, 1438. Grad ima svoj vodovod, a onda su ovaj Grad i ovaj svijet u 16. stoljeću dobili svoju prvu influencericu, Cvijetu Zuzorić, jedinu ženu koja je „počasćena“ nazivom ulice u povijesnoj jezgri njezinim imenom.

Njezina ljepota, elokvencija i hrabrost kojima je zaslužila ulicu koja nosi njezino ime, isprepletale su se kroz priče o njezinome životu, pa tamo gdje je ponekad nedostajalo fotografije, uskočila bi imaginacija, bilo da se radilo o glazbi koju je skladala, posebnoj crvenoj boji kose koja ju je krasila, školama koje je učila, stihovima koje je pisala, poeziji koju je čitala, haljinama koje je nosila ili zabavama koje je organizirala.

Cvijetu Zuzorić, Floru Zuzzori, često zamišljam kako hoda tom svojom ulicom onakvu kakva je prikazana

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Znate li koja bi mjerna jedinica u 16. st. mogla biti ekvivalent za 100 tisuća lajkova? Stih! Ne bilo kakav stih, ne onaj koji sami napišete, već onaj kojim vas drugi opjevavaju. Onoliko koliko su vas opjevali, toliko težite, toliko lajkova imate. Cvijeta je bila žena kojoj su muškarci stihovima iskazivali svoje divljenje, a i žene su rado bile u njezinome društvu. Crvenokosa znatiželjna djevojčica svojim kasnijim obrazovanjem, životnim stilom koji je uključivao znanje, čitanje, poetske večeri i druženja na saloči i u ljetnikovcu, otvarala je nove svjetove, postavljala visoke standarde tako što se hrabro opirala, isticala i odmicala od standardnoga kalupa i zadane, uokvirene slike žene toga doba. Oni otvorenih srca i uma u tom skladu duha i tijela uživali su u ljepoti, očito različitoga i posebnoga, ona ih je motivirala i inspirirala, no bilo je i drugih, zavidnih. Nema ljepšega mjesta do rodnoga grada, ali nema ni veće grubosti od one kada ga ljudska narav učini uskim, skućenim, nepodnošljivim i zagušljivim. Ako mislite da u 16. stoljeću nije bilo hejtera, varate se. No, Cvijeta je, kao svaka dama, jednostavno znala kad treba otići sa zabave. Iz Grada je otišla 1583. godine.

Cvijeta Zuzorić rođena je 1552. u Dubrovniku. Kao djevojčica se s majkom Mårom i ocem Franom, trgovcem, preselila u Anconu. Ondje se 1570. udala za firentinskoga plemića, trgovca Bartolomea Pescionija. S njim, kao ambasadorom Firence u Dubrovačkoj Republici, u rodni Grad se vratila te iste godine. Odatle je morala otići (pobjeći) 1583. godine. Umrkla je u Anconi 1648. godine. Bila je pokopana u


grobnicu svoga oca, u crkvi San Francisco ad alto. Danas se ne zna gdje joj je grob. Imala je još pet sestara i četiri brata, koji su bili trgovci. Zna se da je pisala pjesme i skladala glazbu. Ništa od toga nije pronađeno.

Odluka o imenu ulice koja će nositi njezino ime sigurno je negdje u zapisnicima općinskoga vijeća donesena tijekom 19. stoljeća, negdje između 1837., kada se još uvijek zvala Među crevljare i 1885. kada dobiva njezino ime.

Blago je reći kako je patrijarhat usporavao žene u njihovim pravima i afirmaciji, no svako vrijeme iznjedri one koje se opiru kalupima, one koje krče i šire puteve, one znane i nezna- ne kojima smo danas zahvalni za svaki pomak.

Često će vam reći kako je ulica Cvijete Zuzorić (Flora Zuzzori) jedina “ženska” ulica u Gradu i imat će pravo jer ona jedina nosi ime poznate i po mnogočemu posebne žene, no prava je istina da su brojne ulice posvećene anonimnim ženama i djelatnostima bez kojih ovaj Grad nikad nije mogao funkcionirati. Zeljarica, Pećarica, Lučarica, hommage su neznanim junakinjama onoga, ali i ovoga vremena jer smo još uvijek beskrajno zahvalni da Zeljaricom na placu u Gradu prolaze sve te vrijedne žene koje na karićima donose svoju zelen, poljoprivredne proizvode iz okolice Dubrovnika.

Ususret nekim novim Cvijetama čije će ime nositi neke nove ulice, prošetajte se njezinom. Prema istoku vodi vas ravno pred Knežev dvor, na jugu i sjeveru su Ulica od puča i Stradun, a leđa joj na zapadu čuva Miho Pracat. Ulica Cvijete Zuzorić nije mala skućena ulica, bez komadića plavetnila, svjetla i zraka, zvjezdanog neba, ulica je to njezinih dimenzija, baš kao da ju je sama izabrala, za svoj otisak u vremenu.



Cvijeta Zuzorić, the only woman to have a street named in her honor

I often imagine Cvijeta Zuzorić (Flora Zuzzori), walking down her street as she is depicted in the few unauthorized portraits that exist, and I try to place her in the context of today's world of likes and influencers.

Dubrovnik has always been a city that set standards: in 1272 it had its own legal Statute, in 1317 its first pharmacy, and in 1377 it passed a decision to introduced quarantine to protect against infectious diseases. In 1416 Dubrovnik abolished slavery, in 1432 it founded the first orphanage, and in 1438 the city established its own water supply. Then, in the 16th century this city experienced its first influencer, Cvijeta Zuzorić, the only woman who was honored with a street in the Old City bearing her name.

Her beauty, eloquence, and courage, for which she deserved the street that bears her name, were intertwined through the stories about her life. So, sometimes when there was a lack of facts, imagination would step in, whether it was about the music she composed, the special red hair color that adorned her, the schools she attended, the verses she wrote, the poetry she read, the dresses she wore or the parties she organized.

I often imagine Cvijeta Zuzorić (Flora Zuzzori), walking down her street as she is depicted in the few unauthorized portraits that exist, and I try to place her in the context of today's world of likes and influencers.

Do you know what unit of measurement in the 16th century could be the equivalent of 100 thousand likes? Verse! Not just any verse, not the one you write yourself, but the one that others sing about you. The amount that you are sung about, that is how many likes you have. Cvijeta was a woman to whom men expressed their admiration in verse, and women also enjoyed being in her company. The curious red-haired girl, with her education, knowledge, reading, poetry evenings, and socializing in the salon

and in the summer residence, opened new worlds. She set high standards by bravely resisting, standing out, and departing from the standard mold and the given, framed image of a woman of that time. Those with open hearts and minds in that harmony of spirit and body enjoyed the beauty, obviously different and special; she motivated and inspired many, but others were envious. There is no better place than one's hometown, but there is also no greater rudeness than when human nature makes it narrow, cramped, unbearable, and stifling. If you think there were no haters in the 16th century, you are wrong. But Cvijeta, like any lady, simply knew when to leave the party. She left the city in 1583.

Cvijeta Zuzorić was born in Dubrovnik in 1552. As a girl, she moved to Ancona with her mother Māra and father Frano, a merchant. There in 1570 she married the Florentine nobleman and merchant Bartolomeo Pescioni. With him, as the ambassador of Florence to the Dubrovnik Republic, she returned to her hometown the same year. From there she had to leave (escape) in 1583. She died in Ancona in 1648. She was buried there in the tomb of her father's family, in the church of San Francisco ad alto. Today it is not known exactly where her grave is. She had five sisters and four brothers, who were merchants. It is known that she wrote poetry and composed music, but none of it has been found.

The decision to name the street after her was surely made somewhere in the minutes of the city council during the 19th century, somewhere between 1837, when it was still called *Među crevljare* (Between the Shoe-

makers) and 1885, when it got its present name.

It is safe to say that patriarchy slowed women down in their rights and social positions, but each era brings out those who resist the molds, those who clear and widen the paths, those known and unknown to whom we are grateful to today for every move forward.

You may hear that Cvijeta Zuzorić (Flora Zuzzori) Street is the only "female" street in the city because it is the only one that bears the name of a famous, and in many ways, special woman, but the truth is that there are many streets dedicated to anonymous women and activities without whom this city could never have functioned. Streets called *Zeljarica* (Greengrocer), *Pećarica* (Baker), *Lučarica* (Lamplighter), are homages to the unknown heroines of that time, but also of our current time because we are still infinitely grateful to all those worthy women who bring their greens and other farm products from the countryside to town on carts and pass through *Zeljarica* (Greengrocer) Street on the way to the city's open-air market.

To imagine some new Cvijetas whose names will be borne by some new streets, take a walk down hers. To the east it leads you straight to Rector's Palace, to the south and north are the streets Od Puča and Stradun, and Miho Pracat Street guards its back to the west. Cvijeta Zuzorić Street is not a small, cramped street, lacking a piece of blue sky, without light and air, or starry sky, rather it is a street becoming of her stature, just as if she had chosen it herself, for her mark in time.

Više od obične utrke!



U prošlogodišnjoj utrci Spartan Trail, koja je po prvi put održana u Dubrovniku i Hrvatskoj, sudjelovalo je tristotinjak sudionika iz cijeloga svijeta, a ove godine se očekuje još veće i bolje izdanje jedne od najpoznatijih svjetskih utrka.



Krajem listopada Dubrovnik ponovno postaje trkački centar svijeta!

Spartan trail – spektakularni sportski događaj - drugu godinu za redom (do) daje dubrovačkoj turističkoj sezoni sportski duh. U prošlogodišnjoj utrci Spartan Trail, koja je po prvi put održana u Dubrovniku i Hrvatskoj, sudjelovalo je tristotinjak sudionika iz cijeloga svijeta, a ove godine se očekuje još veće i bolje izdanje jedne od najpoznatijih svjetskih utrka. Osim što promiče važnost mentalnoga i

fizičkoga zdravlja, ova utrka povezuje prirodu s ekstremnim sportom, ali i obogaćuje turističku ponudu.

Globalni brend Spartan vodeća je svjetska kompanija u kategoriji Extreme Wellness, koja se među ostalim, bavi organizacijom više od 450 utrka u 37 zemalja svijeta. Svjetski popularne trail utrke do sada su se održavale na prekrasnim lokacijama diljem svijeta od Patagonije do Australije. Sada je taj popis proširen – na red je došao Dubrovnik - povijesni grad opasan Zidinama koji je zbog nezaboravnih staza već osvojio sportske zaljubljenike u trail utrke.

Natjecatelji su u Dubrovniku iskušali svoje granice izdržljivosti i pokazali pravi sportski duh jer Spartan Trail Dubrovnik nije samo i jedino – utrka. Spartan trail utrke uz pozitivan utjecaj na mentalno i fizičko zdravlje nude i izvanredno i jedinstveno iskustvo. Zahtjevne staze testiraju fizičke i mentalne granice. U Spartan trailu se trči, ali se i nadmašuje samoga sebe, prevladavaju se mentalne blokade koje, na određen način, koč svakoga od nas.

Spartan Trail Dubrovnik uključuje trčanje po različitim terenima i dionicama od 10, 21 i 51 kilometar. Staze utrka prolaze dubrovačkim krajem od Konavala preko Župe Dubrovačke do brda Srđ iznad povijesne jezgre Dubrovnika.

Najduža, najizazovnija, ali i najimpresivnija dionica započinje u Cavtatu, gradiću koji nosi titulu jednog od najromantičnijih na Jadranskoj obali,



■ SPARTAN TRAIL DUBROVNIK

te se nastavlja kroz pitoreskne Konavle, kroz čuvene vinograde dubrovačke malvazije, do planine Snježnice, dok dio utrke prolazi i trasom nekadašnje uskotračne željeznice koju lokalno stanovništvo zove Ćirova staza. U svom završnom dijelu dionica se spušta do staze Ronalda Browna s koje puca nezaboravan pogled na more i otoke. Naime, znatan dio staze ove utrke, prolazi kroz područje označeno Europskom ekološkom mrežom NATURA 2000. Trči se dalje prema području Župe Dubrovačke gdje se trasa ove najdulje utrke spaja s trasom dugom 21 kilometar koja starta iz mjesta Mlini na samoj obali. S brdskih župskih staza otvaraju se fantastični vidici prema morskim uvalama, otočićima, Cavtatu i brdskim vrhovima susjedne Bosne i Hercegovine. Silaskom s vrha brda Malašnica trasa se nastavlja uz planinsku granicu s Bosnom i Hercegovinom prema brdu Srđ iznad Dubrovnika odakle se pruža nezaboravan vidik



na Grad Dubrovnik, Elafite i cijeli dubrovački akvatorij. Tu je i cilj utrke.

Spartan Trail Dubrovnik više je od obične utrke - to je autentična životna avantura koja trkače ispunjava ponosom, snagom i hrabrošću. Uz to neizbježan je i predivan osjećaj uživanja u ljepotama dubrovačkoga kraja uz dašak čuvene povijesti nekad slavne i snažne Dubrovačke Republike.

- Bogata povijest s očaravajućim vidicima, stvorila je izazovan, ali i

nadasve inspirativan teren za naše trkače. Oduševljeni smo što Spartan Trail organiziramo upravo u Dubrovniku, a moja je vizija da bi Spartan Trail Dubrovnik trebao postati najistaknutiji događaj u Spartan Trail globalnom kalendaru događaja - istaknuo je Joe De Sana, osnivač i globalni direktor Spartana, koji je izrazio svoje oduševljenje odabirom nove lokacije, zaključivši:

- Vjerujemo da je ovo tek početak jedne velike sportske priče!



More than an ordinary race!



In last year's Spartan Trail race, which was held for the first time in Dubrovnik and Croatia, about 300 participants from all over the world took part, and this year an even bigger and better edition of one of the world's most famous races is expected.

At the end of October, Dubrovnik once again will host an exciting international running competition! For the second year in a row, Spartan Trail – a spectacular sports event – adds an athletic spirit to the Dubrovnik tourist season. In last year's Spartan Trail race, which was held for the first time in Dubrovnik and Croatia, about 300 participants from all over the world took part, and this year an even bigger and better edition of one of the world's most famous races is expected. In addition to promoting the importance of mental and physical health, this race connects nature with extreme sports, while adding an extra attraction for tourists and visitors.

The global Spartan brand is the world's leading company in the Extreme Wellness category, which, among other things, organizes more than 450 races in 37 countries around the world. The world-famous trail races have so far been held in beautiful locations around the world from Patagonia to Australia. Now that list has been expanded – it's Dubrovnik's turn – a historic city surrounded by walls,



which has already won over sports enthusiasts with its unforgettable trail races.

Competitors tested the limits of their endurance in Dubrovnik and showed true sportsmanship, because Spartan Trail Dubrovnik is not only a race. In addition to having a positive impact on mental and physical health, Spartan trail races also offer an extraordinary and unique experience. Demanding trails test physical and mental limits. In the Spartan Trail, you run, but you also surpass yourself, you overcome mental blocks that, in a certain way, hold each of us back.

Spartan Trail Dubrovnik includes running on different terrains and sections of 10, 21, and 51 kilometers. The race trails pass through the Dubrovnik area from Konavle through Župa Dubrovačka to Mount Srđ above the historic Old City of Dubrovnik.

The longest, most challenging, and most impressive

section starts in Cavtat, a small town known as one of the most romantic on the Adriatic coast, and continues through the picturesque region of Konavle, through the famous Dubrovnik Malvasia vineyards, to the Snježnica mountain, while part of the race also passes along the route of the former narrow-gauge railway the locals call *Ćirova staza* (Ćiro's Path). In its final part, the path descends to the Ronald Brown Trail, which offers an unforgettable view of the sea and the nearby islands. A significant part of the course of this race passes through an area recognized by the European ecological network NATURA 2000. It continues towards the area of Župa Dubrovačka, where the route of this longest race joins a 21-kilometer route that starts from the village of Mlini on the coast. From the mountain trails of Župa Dubrovačka, fantastic vistas open up towards sea bays, islets, Cavtat and the mountain tops of neighboring Bosnia and Her-

zegovina. Descending from the top of the Malašnica hill, the route continues along the mountain border with Bosnia and Herzegovina towards the Srđ mountain above Dubrovnik, from where there is an unforgettable view of the city of Dubrovnik, the Elaphiti Islands, and the entire Dubrovnik coastline. This is also where the finish line of the race is.

Spartan Trail Dubrovnik is more than just a race – it is an authentic life adventure that fills runners with pride, strength, and courage. In addition, the wonderful feeling of enjoying the beauty of the Dubrovnik area with a touch of the renowned history of the once famous and strong Dubrovnik Republic is inevitable.

“A rich history with enchanting views created a challenging, but above all, inspiring terrain for our runners. We are thrilled to be organizing Spartan Trail right in Dubrovnik, and my vision is that Spartan Trail Dubrovnik should become the most prominent event in the Spartan Trail global calendar of events,” said Joe De Sana, founder and global director of Spartan, who expressed his delight with the choice of the new location, concluding: “We believe that this is just the beginning of a great sports story!”



PAZIJA

- jedinstveni okusi

Dubrovačko područje obiluje samoniklim jestivim biljem. I danas, svake godine u proljeće, žene iz dubrovačke okolice beru mlado lišće biljaka koje potom kuhaju "podulje" - paziju.



Tradicija branja pazije na dubrovačkom području prisutna je dugi niz stoljeća. U priobalnom području Hrvatske, zeleno povrće se rado jede i posvećuje mu se velika pažnja. Diljem Dalmacije i Istre, baš kao i kod nas, najčešće žene beru paziju. Muškarci su uglavnom išli u lov, a žene su često uz čakulu i pjesmu brale mlade izdanke samoniklog bilja.

Svako područje ima lokalne nazive za bilje koje se bere. Upravo te vesele i dobro raspoložene žene često su davale nazive tim biljkama. Neke biljke su dobile naziv po izgledu, ali u većini slučajeva to su smiješni nazivi koji su lako pamtljivi, poput vratimuža ili kokošje guzice.

Paziju još nazivaju divlje zelje, mišanca, pustoložina, gruda, parapač, parež, ščadovina i divina. Svugdje je uobičajeno miješati najmanje 7-8 vrsta, a najbolja je kad se izmiješa i preko 30 vrsta.

Diljem Sredozemlja beru se te ukusne biljčice: na Siciliji, u Maroku, Tunisu, Izraelu, Grčkoj, Turskoj. Hrvatska je također jedna od njih, a svaka od ovih zemalja ima svoje specijalitete od samonikloga jestivog bilja.

Područja gdje se beru takve biljke uglavnom su kršovita, s manj-

kom vode i plodne zemlje. Nakon duge gladne zime koja ne daje plodove, skupljalo se mlado lišće samonikloga bilja, bogato vitaminima i mineralima.

Dubrovačko područje obiluje samoniklim jestivim biljem. I danas, svake godine u proljeće, žene iz dubrovačke okolice beru mlado lišće biljaka koje potom kuhaju "podulje" - paziju. Omjer biljaka u paziji nikad nije jednak, pa samim tim jelo svaki put ima drugačiji, jedinstveni okus.

Prema pričanju žena iz Dubrovačkog primorja i Župe prije se u paziji znalo naći i preko 30 vrsta samonikloga bilja, a danas se uglavnom beru rastelj, mak, žučnica, morač, divlji luk, divlja mrkva, pakoleč, čevčeg (kostriječ), divlja blitva, štir, divlja salata, ločika, divlja rikula, mlado lišće motara i divlji poriluk. Poznavanje jestivih biljaka prenosilo se generacijama, a mnoge je to znanje u ratnim okolnostima spasilo od gladi. Na Lastovu često spominju divlji poriluk koji ih je spasio od gladi u Drugom svjetskom ratu.

Kod nas se pazija najčešće kuha i začinja maslinovim ulje, na salatu ili na juhu sa suhim svinjskim kostima. Tipično jelo dubrovačkoga

prirode





kraja je pazija sa slanićem. Gledajući nutricionistički, ovo je idealno izbalansiran obrok. Slanić dugo drži glikemijski indeks u ravni i samim time imamo dovoljno snage za rad, dok mješavina bilja daje obilje minerala i vitamina. Na našim otocima rado služe paziju uz pečenu ribu.

Ta zdrava i skromna hrana, nastala iz velike oskudice i siromaštva, danas

je postala delicija, cijenjena i hvaljena. Biljke se uglavnom beru u nezagađenim područjima. Te biljčice oko kojih se nije trebalo truditi, i na koje nikada nisu došli pesticidi, ekološka je hrana tražena sve više u prehrani. Nekad hrana težaka i siromašnjega dijela stanovništva postala je hit. Mladim beračima se uvijek skreće pažnja kako sačuvati biljke i ne uništavati nasade.

Prikupljanje znanja o vrstama samonikloga bilja i prenošenje toga znanja mlađim generacijama, koje se u današnje vrijeme sve više okreću modernim tehnologijama, od iznimne je važnosti. Zato u dubrovačkom kraju postoji čitav jedan “pokret” očuvanja tradicije i znanja koja su stoljećima opstala upravo zahvaljujućima njihovim nesebičnim dijeljenjem.

PAZIJJA

– Unique
Tastes of
Nature





The Dubrovnik area is abundant with wild edible plants. Even today, every spring, women from the villages around Dubrovnik gather young leaves of these plants to cook the wild greens and serve them with olive oil.

The tradition of harvesting *pazija*, or wild greens, in the Dubrovnik area has been present for centuries. In the coastal region of Croatia, green vegetables are widely enjoyed and given great attention. Throughout Dalmatia and Istria, just like in our region, women are most often the ones who gather wild greens. Men primarily went hunting, while women would often pick young shoots of wild plants while chatting and singing.

Each area has its local names for the herbs that are gathered. It was often these cheerful and high-spirited women who named these plants. Some plants were named after their appearance, but in most cases the names are humorous and memorable, like *vratimuža* (literally, “return-husband”) or *kokošje guzice* (“chicken butts”).

Pazija, or wild greens, are also known by names such as *divlje zelje*, *mišanca*, *pustoložina*, *gruda*, *parapač*, *parež*, *ščadovina* and *divina*. It is common everywhere to mix at least 7-8 different types, but it is best when over 30 types of greens are mixed.

These tasty little plants are harvested throughout the Mediterranean: in Sicily, Morocco, Tunisia, Israel, Greece, Turkey, and Croatia. Each of these countries has its own specialties made from wild edible plants.

The areas where such plants are gathered are usually karst (rocky terrain), with a lack of water and fertile soil. After a long, hungry, and fruitless winter, people collected the new leaves of wild plants, rich in vitamins and minerals.

The Dubrovnik area is abundant with wild edible plants. Even today, every spring, women from the villages around Dubrovnik gather young leaves of these plants to cook the wild greens and serve them with olive oil. The ratio of plants in the mixed wild greens is never the same, so each time it has a different, unique taste.

According to stories from the women of the Dubrovnik Littoral and Župa regions, the wild greens mix used to contain over 30 types of wild plants, but today it mainly includes mallow, wild poppy, yellow hornpoppy, fennel, wild onion, wild carrot, sow thistle, horsetail, wild swiss chard, wild orache, wild lettuce, wild ramp, wild



arugula, young leaves of rock samphire, and wild leek. The knowledge of edible plants has been passed down through generations, and for many, this knowledge has saved them from starvation in times of war. On the island of Lastovo, people often mention wild leek, which saved them from hunger during the World War II.

Here, wild greens are typically cooked and seasoned with olive oil, made into a salad, or cooked into a soup with smoked pork bones. A typical dish of the Dubrovnik region is wild greens with chickpeas. From a nutritional point of view, this is considered an ideally balanced meal. The chickpeas keep the glycemic index steady, providing enough energy for work, while the mix of herbs offers a bounty of minerals and vitamins. On our islands, wild greens are gladly served with grilled fish.

This healthy and modest food, born out of great scarcity and poverty, has today become a delicacy, esteemed and praised. The plants are mostly gathered in unpolluted areas. These wild little plants that required no cultivation and were never exposed to pesticides are an organic food increasingly sought after for its nutritional value. Once the food of the working class and the poorest part of the population, wild greens have become a popular culinary trend. Young foragers are always reminded of how to respect the environment by preserving plants and avoiding damaging their habitats.

Collecting knowledge about species of wild plants and passing this knowledge on to younger generations is of utmost importance. That's why in the Dubrovnik area, there's an entire movement dedicated to preserving these types of centuries-old traditions and knowledge, which survived by sharing.

Što se u Dubrovniku događalo prije sto godina?

Godina 1924. bila je po mnogočemu značajna za Dubrovnik, a jedan događaj od prije sto godina, u srpnju 1924. - pad vojnoga aviona I-27 na dio Solituda, pri čemu je poginula tročlana posada, spominje se i danas. Bila je to prva zrakoplovna nesreća u Dubrovniku, a tijekom proteklih sto godina zabilježena su još dva pada aviona s tragičnim posljedicama, 1934. i 1996. godine.

Godine 1924., u zelenilu Sv. Jakova, izgrađena je Vila Viktorija, čiju izgradnju na mjestu Ville Gjivović spominje časopis „Narodna svijest“ hvaleći poduzetnost češkoga investitora Radimskog. Novi Pansion Viktorija u početku

je imao 17 zaposlenika, uključujući gospodina Radimskog i njegovu suprugu, koji su brinuli o 30 gostiju. Nakon sezone Radimski je osobno kontaktirao 70 ureda u zemljama njemačkoga govornog područja, te pisanim putem 300 ureda, a u godinama koje su slijedile broj gostiju u svojim objektima, uključujući Pansion Viktoriju, povećao je na 680 gostiju dnevno. Danas nas na prošle dane Pansiona podsjećaju oker nijansa dijela sačuvane fasade te prekrasne fotografije slavnoga njemačkoga fotografa Kurta Hielchera kao i fotografije prvaka apstraktnoga slikarstva Vasilija Kandinskog koji je u Vili Viktoriji boravio 1930. godine.



Radimskih Pansion (Pansion Viktorija)





manje eksterijera tijekom većega dijela godine, a produkcije filmova uveliko su pridonijele promociji Dubrovnika.

Te, 1924. godine, nastaje i parobrodarsko poduzeće duge plovidbe Jugoslavensko-amerikanska plovidba sa sjedištem u Splitu. Poduzeće je nastalo udruživanjem uglednih brodara, Dubrovčana Paska Baburice, Boža Banca, braće Mihanović i Frana Petrinovića, a djelovalo je kao dioničko društvo. Zahvaljujući velikoj potražnji za brodskim prijevozom na međunarodnome tržištu društvo je poslovalo s dobitkom. Udruživanjem s Atlantskom plovidbom Ivo Račić, 1929. godine, nastaje Jugoslavenski Lloyd koji na početku svoga djelovanja raspolaže s 24 parobroda.

Također se, 1924. godine u Cavtatu osniva Društvo za razvitak Cavtata i okolice te unaprjeđenje stranaca. Iako je danas Cavtat omiljeno, međunarodno prepoznato turističko središte, bilo je potrebno puno truda i vremena kako bi to postao. Društvo osnovano prije 100 godina nije imalo lak zadatak razvijanja i poticanja turističke djelatnosti u tada pretežito ribarskom i činovničkom mjestu, još neoporavljenom nakon Prvoga svjetskog rata i raspada Austro-Ugarske Monarhije.

Dolaskom Rudija Reša 1924. godine počinje procvat plivanja i vaterpola u Dubrovniku. On je na kupalištu Danče podučavao Dubrovčane pravilno plivati i igrati vaterpolo, te je, po uzoru na susačku Viktoriju, pri sportskom društvu Jug osnovao plivačku sekciju. Svaki vaterpolist najprije se natjecao u plivačkim utrkama. Vaterpolo se igrao ljeti na gradskim plažama, a utakmice su se održavale u Portu (gradska luka) gdje su se slavile pobjede Juga. Prvi pobjednički pokal državnoga prvaka Dubrovčani su proslavili na gruškoj rivi 1925. godine gdje su dočekali Jugaše pri povratku iz Splita.

Od početka kinematografije Du-

brovnik je bio iznimno atraktivna lokacija za snimanja koja su u Dubrovniku, nakon Prvoga svjetskog rata, započela filmom Der Klabautermann u produkciji Steirnheim-Film GmbH im Konzern der NationalFI AG Berlin u 1924. godini. To je bio prvi film redatelja Paula Merzbacha. Iste godine u Dubrovniku je sniman još jedan njemački film Der Schrecken des Meeres u produkciji Münchener Lichtspielkunst AG, Emelka München. Na jugu Hrvatske snimale su brojne austrijske, njemačke, poljske i češke filmske ekipe te boravile onodobne filmske zvijezde. Blaga mediteranska klima dubrovačkoga podneblja omogućavala je sni-



What was happening in Dubrovnik

100 years ago?

The year 1924 was significant for Dubrovnik in many ways, but one event from a hundred years ago, in July 1924, is especially remembered even today – the crash of an I-27 military airplane in the Solitudo area, which killed its three-member crew. This was Dubrovnik’s first aviation accident, and over the past hundred years, there have been two more plane crashes with tragic outcomes, in 1934 and 1996. However, 1924 is also remembered for more positive developments as well.

In 1924, amid the greenery of the Sveti Jakov neighborhood east of the Old City, Villa Victoria was built. This construction was noted by the magazine *Narodna svijest*, praising the enterprise of the Czech investor Radimsky. Initially, the new Pension Victoria employed 17 staff, including Mr. Radimsky and his wife, who cared for 30 guests. After the season, Radimsky personally contacted 70 tourist offices in German-speaking countries and, in writing, another 300 offices, increasing the number of guests in

his accommodations in the following years, including Pension Victoria, to 680 guests per day. Today, the ochre color of the preserved facade and stunning photographs by the famous German photographer Kurt Hielscher, as well as images of abstract painting legend Wassily Kandinsky who stayed at Villa Victoria in 1930, remind us of the pension’s past days.

That same year, with the arrival of Rudi Reš in 1924, Dubrovnik saw swimming and water polo flourish. He taught the people of Dubrovnik proper swimming and water polo

techniques at Danče beach and established a swimming section within the “Jug” sports society. Each water polo player initially competed in swimming races. In the summer, water polo was played at city beaches, with games held at the Old City Port where Jug’s victories were celebrated. The first national champion’s trophy was celebrated on the Gruž pier in 1925, where the Jug players were welcomed upon their return from Split.

Since the beginning of cinematography, Dubrovnik has been an exceptionally attractive filming location.



After World War I, filming began with the movie *Der Klabautermann* (The Hobgoblin) in 1924. Directed by Paul Merzbach, this was his first film. That same year, another German movie, *Der Schrecken des Meeres* (The Terror of the Sea), was filmed in Dubrovnik. Numerous Austrian, German, Polish, and Czech film crews shot their projects in the south of Croatia, bringing contemporary film stars to the area. The mild Mediterranean climate of the Dubrovnik area allowed for outdoor shooting during most of the year, and the film productions significantly contributed to the promotion of Dubrovnik.

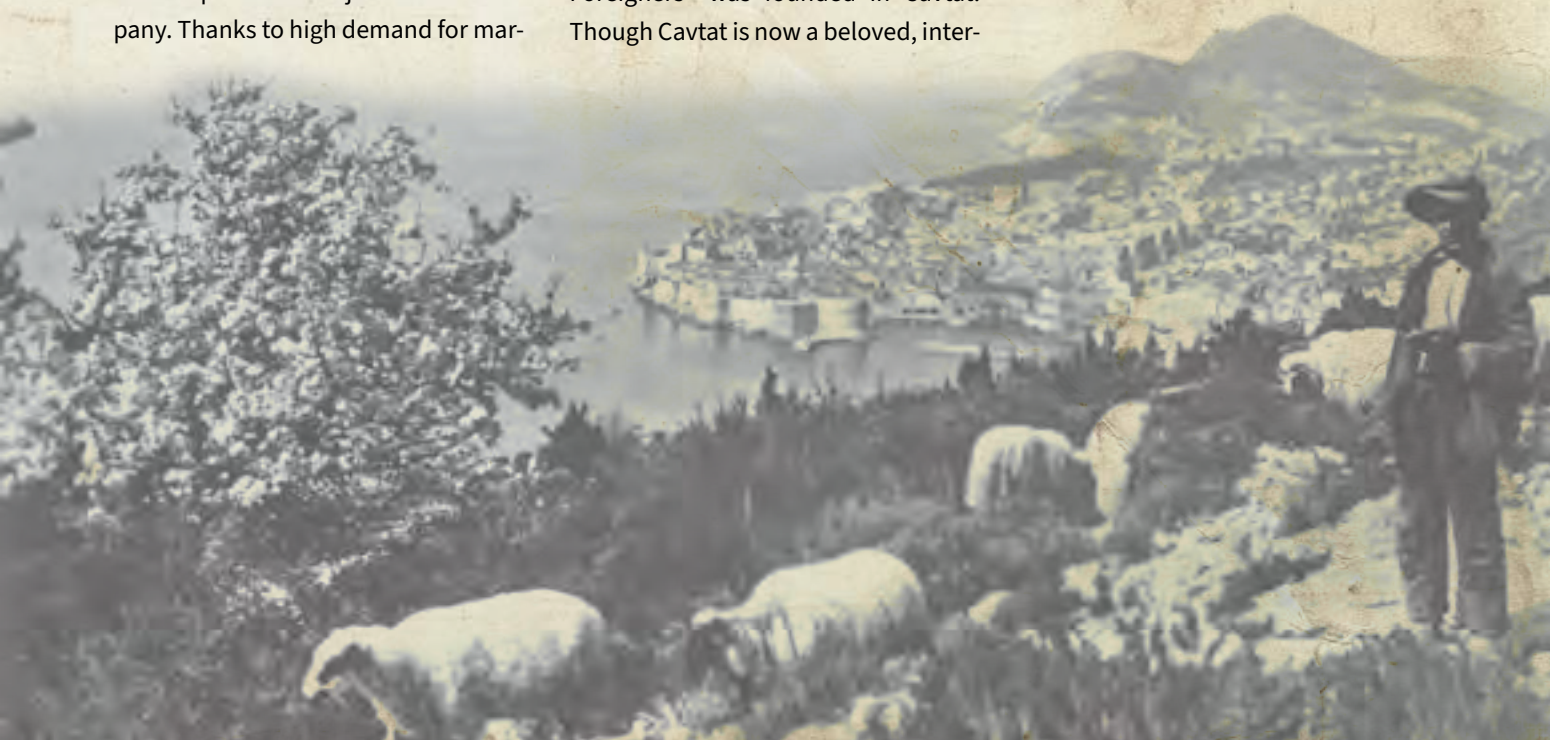
Furthermore, in 1924, the long-distance shipping company Yugoslav-American Shipping was established in Split. The company was formed by the merger of renowned names in shipping, Dubrovnik natives Pasko Baburica, Božo Banac, the Mihanović brothers, and Fran Petrinović, and it operated as a joint-stock company. Thanks to high demand for mar-



itime transport in the international market, the company was profitable. By merging with the Atlantska plovidba Ivo Račić company, in 1929 the new company Yugoslav Lloyd was created, which at the beginning of its operations had 24 steamships.

Also in 1924, the “Society for the Development of Cavtat and its Surroundings and the Enhancement of Foreigners” was founded in Cavtat. Though Cavtat is now a beloved, inter-

nationally recognized tourist destination, much effort and time were needed to achieve this status. The society, established a hundred years ago, faced the challenging task of developing and promoting tourism in what was then predominantly a fishing and administrative town, still recovering from World War I and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.



Događanja u Dubrovniku 2024.

■ 2. PROSINCA 2023. – 6. SIJEČNJA 2024.

DUBROVAČKI ZIMSKI FESTIVAL

www.dubrovackizimskifestival.com

Dubrovački zimski festival manifestacija je koja otkriva novo lice Grada Dubrovni-ka, magičnom rasvjetom ističući njegovu bezvremensku ljepotu, otkrivajući kroz posebne događaje bogatstvo različitosti umjetničkih izričaja, zabavnih programa, šarolike gastronomije s dodirima tradicije i vjekovnih običaja.



■ 24. SIJEČNJA – 02. VELJAČE 2024

FESTA DUBROVNIK

Humanitarna zabavno – glazbena mani-festacija već se dugi niz godina održava koncem siječnja, uz tradicionalnu dubrovačku zimsku proslavu – Festu sv.Vlaha i Dan Grada Dubrovni-ka. Zabavno glazbe-ni program redovito je sačinjen od po-najboljih hrvatskih izvođača, uz likovne izložbe, radionice i kušaonice regionalni-nih vina. Festa za krajnji cilj ima humani-tarnu namjenu pomoći najpotrebitijima i obnovi crkve sv.Vlaha.



■ 2.- 4. VELJAČE 2024.

FESTA SV.VLAHA

www.dubrovnik.hr

Sveti Vlaho jest baština svijeta, zašti-ćena nematerijalna baština UNESCO-a od 2009. , jedinstvena Festa koja se već 1052. godine slavi na jednak način, katoličkim obredima i veličanstvenom procesijom ulicama stare gradske jezgre , ali i nizom zanimljivih događanja, jer je blagdan sveca kojeg štujemo od relikvije

do trpeze, ujedno i Dan Grada Dubrovni-ka, koji za sve njegove građane ima vrlo posebno značenje, a vizualnom atrak-tivnošću i snagom kulta sveca zaštitnika plijeni pozornost posjetitelja.



■ 09. – 13. VELJAČE 2024.

DUBROVAČKI KARNEVO

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Dubrovački karnevo glavinom svoga programa posvećen je djeci i mladima, ali tradicija feste na posljednji dan pokla-da i maškarane zabave na kojoj se s ne-strpljenjem iščekuju samostalne i grupne maske, koje se bave temama aktualnih političkih i društvenih događanja, održa-la se do danas, pa je svi s nestrpljenjem očekuju... Na Dubrovačkom karnevalu najatraktivnije maske bit će nagrađene bogatim fondom nagrada, jer će žiri na svakoj od maškarata birati najbolje!



■ 12. – 16. OŽUJKA 2024.

MEDITERANSKI SAJAM ZDRAVE PREHRANE, LJEKOVITOG BILJA I ZELENOG PODUZETNIŠTVA

www.mediteranski-sajam.com

Jedna od naših prednosti je kontinental-no – mediteranski položaj koji nam daje mogućnost proizvodnje vrhunskog lje-kovitog bilja i prirodne hrane. Ova medi-teranska strana nameće potrebu dodira s mediteranskom cjelinom, te stoga od

2004.g. organiziramo ovaj sajam kao prvi Mediteranski sajam zdrave prehrane i ljekovitog bilja.



■ 24. VELJAČE 2024.

MEĐUNARODNI DIRIGENTSKI SEMINAR

“LOVRO PL. MATAČIĆ”

www.dso.hr

■ 8.OŽUJKA 2024.

RUNWAY RUN

<https://du-motion.com/hr>

Utrka u organizaciji Du Motion. Ovo je jedinstveno iskustvo trčanja po zrako-plovnoj pisti Zračne luke Ruđer Bošković.



■ 23. – 24. OŽUJKA 2024.

USKRS U PRIMORJU

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Grad Dubrovnik zajedno s Turističkom zajednicom grada Dubrovni-ka organizira još jedan „Uskrs u Primorju”. Bogati program u dubrovačkim Gornjim selima obuhvatit će glazbene nastupe, tradi-cionalne seoske igre, radionice, prodaju domaćih proizvoda, utrku te pješačku i biciklističku turu, uz osiguran besplatan prijevoz autobusima Libertasa.



Događanja u Dubrovniku 2024.

■ 27.– 28. TRAVNJA 2024.

DUBROVAČKI POLUMARATON

<https://du-motion.com/hr>

Atraktivnost ovog sportskog događaja temeljena je na činjenici da je Dubrovnik – grad domaćin dio UNESCO –a svjetske zaštićene kulturne baštine, smješten na terenu vrlo atraktivnom za maratonsko trčanje, a posebno što će se 2K (dvokilometerska) utrka s ograničenim brojem sudionika održati na dubrovačkim zidinama, najznačajnijoj dubrovačkoj atrakciji. Ruta polumaratona duga je 21.1 km. S motom „Više od utrke“ ovo događanje, kako je zamišljeno, bit će više od samog sportskog događanja, putem trčanja promovirat će se zdravi stil života, sve u “zagrljalju” povijesnih spomenika, uz klapsku pjesmu i blagoslov sveca zaštitnika Dubrovnika – sv.Vlaha – kao elemenata zaštićene nematerijalne baštine u okrilju UNESCO–a.



■ 25. TRAVNJA – 13. LIPNJA 2024.

GLAZBENI CIKLUS DUBROVAČKO GLAZBENO PROLJEĆE

www.dso.hr

Kroz travanj i svibanj, naši sugrađani imaju priliku uživati u pomno odabranim glazbenim programima koji se odvijaju na više lokacija u Dubrovniku, uključujući i edukativne koncerte namijenjene najmlađoj publici. Ugostili smo više od 30 renomiranih umjetnika, solista i dirigenta u posljednjih nekoliko godina, ističući važnost glazbe i njezine tradicije u Dubrovniku.



■ 29. SVIBNJA 2024.

UTRKA PELJEŠKIM MOSTOM

<https://du-motion.com/hr>

Spektakularna i nezaboravna. San svakog trkača. Utrka koja se ne propušta. Neke se prilike u životu jednostavno ne smiju propustiti! Utrka Pelješkim mostom, najvećim infrastrukturnim projektom u povijesti Hrvatske i jednim od najvećih mostova u Europi, jedna je od tih prilika. Budi dio spektakla koji će se dugo prepričavati!



■ 27. - 29. LIPNJA 2024

PONTA LOPUD FESTIVAL

<https://pontalopud.hr>

“Ponta Lopud” je kreativni hub na kojem filmski profesionalci imaju priliku steći nova iskustva i stvoriti dugoročne profesionalne i prijateljske odnose. U inspirativnom okruženju mira i jedinstvene ljepote otoka Lopuda, uz domaću kuhinju, imaju priliku voditi razgovore o filmu, vizualnoj umjetnosti i umijeću življenja na način na koji se to ovdje čini stoljećima.



■ 18. – 21. LIPNJA 2024.

FESTIVAL OPERNIH ARIJA „TINO PATTIERA”

www.dso.hr

Ovaj festival nosi ime i organizira se u znak sjećanja na svjetski poznatog opernog pjevača, tenora Tina Pattiera koji se rodio 1890. u Cavtatu pokraj Dubrovnika,

gdje je i preminuo 1966. godine. Tino Pattiera veliko je i slavno ime europskih i svjetskih opernih kuća prve polovice 20. stoljeća. Bio je prvak Kraljevske saske dvorske opere u Dresdenu te Elan Berlinske državne opere. Pattiera je bio tenor specifičnog glasa koji je s posebnom lakoćom interpretirao naslovne uloge lirskog i dramskog karaktera najpoznatijih djela operne literature autora Meyerbera, Tchaikovskog, Moussorgskog, Verdija, Puccinija, Wagnera, Straussa i mnogih drugih.



■ 19. – 20. LIPNJA 2024.

LAZARETI FEST

www.dubrovackabastina.com

‘Lazareti Fest’ 19. i 20. lipnja 2024. na platou Lazareta. Želja Dubrovačke baštine je Dubrovčanima kao i gostima Grada ponuditi pravi glazbeni spektakl. Ove godine «Lazareti fest» se održava u čast Trogirskom slavuju Vinku Coci koji je ostavio neizbrisivi trag na hrvatskoj glazbenoj sceni.



■ 22. LIPNJA – 7. SRPNJA 2024.

MIDSUMMER SCENE

<http://midsummer-scene.com/>

Midsummer Scene je etablirani festival teatra na engleskom jeziku koji koristeći jednu od najljepših ambijetalnih pozornica - dubrovačku tvrđavu Lovrjenac upri-

Događanja u Dubrovniku 2024.

zoruje internacionalnoj javnosti poznate Shakespeareove drame, realizirane kroz suradnju engleskih i hrvatskih kazališnih umjetnika.



■ SRPANJ – KOLOVOZ 2024

LJETO NA ELAFITIMA, U ZATONU I ORAŠČU

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

U organizaciji Grada Dubrovnika i Turističke zajednice grada Dubrovnika, na elafitskim otocima, u Zatonu i Orašću upriličit će se, kao i već dugi niz godina dosada, zabavno-glazbeni programi s ciljem obogaćivanja turističke ponude. Za tradicionalnih pučkih festa i blagdana na Koločepu, Lopudu i Šipanu, kao i u Zatonu i Orašću, osmišljeno je tridesetak priredbi za dobru zabavu i ugodnu atmosferu.



■ 10. SRPNJA – 25. KOLOVOZA 2024.

75. DUBROVAČKE LJETNE IGRE

www.dubrovnik-festival.hr

Dubrovačke ljetne igre i ove će godine okupiti ponajbolje dramske, glazbene, baletne, folklorne, likovne i filmske



umjetnike iz cijelog svijeta. Zasnovane na bogatoj i živoj baštini Grada Dubrovnika, Igre 75. godinu za redom u razdoblju od 10. srpnja do 25. kolovoza postaju sjecište hrvatskog i svjetskog duha i kulture.

■ 3. – 15 KOLOVOZA 2024.

LJETNA ŠKOLA FILMA ŠIPAN

<http://sipan-film.com/>

Na otoku Šipanu svakog ljeta održava se ljetna filmska škola i filmski festival pod nazivom "Ljetna škola filma Šipanu". Manifestacija ima međunarodni karakter budući da filmovi, sudionici u programu i gosti Festivala stižu iz Njemačke, Hrvatske, Bosne i Hercegovine, Slovenije i Velike Britanije.



■ 26. KOLOVOZA – 1. RUJNA 2024.

STRADUN CLASSIC

<http://web.dso.hr/hr/>

Hrvatska klarinetistica međunarodnog renomea Marija Pavlović 2018. godine odabrala je svoj rodni Dubrovnik kao dom svome projektu: međunarodnom festivalu komorne glazbe 'Stradun Classic' kojeg već šestu godinu zaredom organizira zajedno sa Dubrovačkim simfonijskim orkestrom, gdje je rezidencijalna umjetnica i umjetnička voditeljica festivala Stradun Classic. Svoju strast prema komornom muziciranju, postojeće suradnje i kreativne ideje Marija Pavlović želi ujediniti i usmjeriti u Hrvatskoj sa festivalom Stradun Classic na kojem će nastupiti vrhunski umjetnici, koji svojim interpretacijama zadivljuju publiku diljem svijeta, a s kojima je ova vrsna umjetnica već ostvarila brojne umjetničke suradnje.



■ 29. – 31. KOLOVOZA 2024.

PONTA LOPUD JAZZ FESTIVAL

<https://film.pontalopud.hr/>

Ponta Lopud Jazz nastao je zbog važnosti jaza kao žanra na globalnoj razini i njegove snage povezivanja ljudi kroz slobodu izražavanja. Iako je rođen u New Orleansu početkom 20. stoljeća, njegove korijene pronalazimo u europskim i afričkim stilovima glazbe. Ovaj se glazbeni žanr proširio po cijelom svijetu, pa je preuzimajući čitav niz raznovrsnih zvukova i stilova postao univerzalnim jezikom izraza, inkluzije i slobode. U jedinstvenom i prekrasnom ambijentu otoka Lopuda, jazz profesionalci imaju priliku sudjelovati u razgovorima o glazbenoj industriji i mogućnost muziciranja s drugim profesionalcima iz cijelog svijeta.



■ 05. RUJNA – 24. LISTOPADA 2024.

MEĐUNARODNI GLAZBENI FESTIVAL "DUBROVAČKA GLAZBENA JESEN"

<http://web.dso.hr/hr/>

Pokrenut je 2013. godine s ciljem obogaćivanja dubrovačke kulturne ponude u kasno ljeto i zadržavanje glazbene tradicije. Od samih početka, Festival je zadobio pažnju i vjernost publike koja redovito sudjeluje na koncertima koji se održavaju ispred Kneževa dvora ili u njegovu atriju. U koncertima uživaju brojni prolaznici, gosti i domaći koje privuče zanimljiv i bogat glazbeni program.



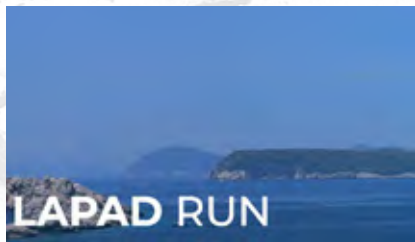
Događanja u Dubrovniku 2024.

■ 1. LISTOPADA 2024.

LAPAD RUN

<https://du-motion.com/hr>

Jesenska poslastica koja nudi trčanje s plemenitim ciljem. Idealan spoj, zar ne?! Trči s nama u mjesecu borbe protiv raka dojke, širi svijest o prevenciji i uživaj u prekrasnom ambijentu poluotoka Lapad. Utrka Lapad Run, nastala u suradnji s Zavodom za javno zdravstvo Dubrovačko - neretvanske županije, dobrodošlo je osvježanje za sve trkače nakon dugih ljetnih žega.



■ 7. DO 20. LISTOPADA 2024.

GOOD FOOD FESTIVAL 2024

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Turistička zajednica grada Dubrovnika i ove godine organizira Good Food Festival, pravu poslasticu za sve ljubitelje kvalitetne hrane, koji će se održati od 7. do 20. listopada 2024. godine. Ovogodišnje izdanje Festivala bit će obilježeno bogatim programom koji će trajati dva tjedna te će uključivati brojna događanja i aktivnosti. Festival će ponuditi raznoliku gastronomsku ponudu, uključujući vrhunska vina i ukusna jela. Tijekom trajanja Festivala bit će organizirane različite radionice, uključujući one o pripremi tradicionalnih dubrovačkih jela i jela iz hrvatske kuhinje. Također, posjetitelji će imati priliku sudjelovati u večerama s poznatim chefovima te u gastronomskim turama.

Vrhunac Festivala bit će Dubrovačka trpeza koja će se protezati duž cijelog Straduna, na kojoj će se predstaviti brojni hoteli, restorani, slastičari i ugostitelji, pokazujući svoje vještine i znanje. Vjerujemo da će ovogodišnji Good Food Festival privući mnoge zaljubljenike u tradicionalnu, ali i modernu kuhinju te

oduševiti svakog posjetitelja, baš kao i prethodnih godina.

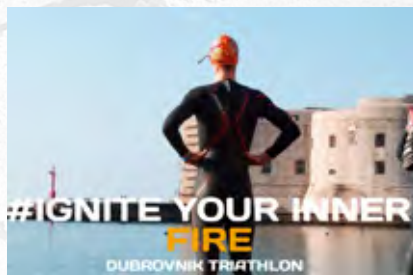


■ 19. – 20. LISTOPADA 2024.

DUBROVNIK TRIATHLON

<https://earthseafire.eu/>

EARTH, SEA & FIRE je triatlon koji se održava u Dubrovniku, gradu koji je uvršten na popis UNESCO-ve svjetske kulturne baštine i danas je jedna od najpopularnijih svjetskih turističkih destinacija.



■ 15. – 30. LISTOPADA 2024.

DUBROVNIK ITF TOUR – TENIS

KLUB RAGUSA

<https://tenisklubdubrovnik.hr/new/>



■ 18. – 20. LISTOPADA 2024.

DUBROVNIK SPARTAN TRAIL CLASSIC

<https://www.spartantrail.com/hr/dubrovnik/>

Globalni brend, Spartan, poznati organizator najvećih svjetskih utrka s preprekama, i ove godine u listopadu u Dubrovnik dovodi trail utrku. Spartan Trail Dubrovnik, koji će se održati 18. i 20. listopada izazov je u kojemu se ne prihvaća pro-

sječnost, već očekuje nešto u potpunosti izvan uobičajenog kroz svaki korak koji će označavati malu pobjedu nad samim sobom i stvoriti trenutke koji će se pamtit i vječno. Spartan Trail Dubrovnik je nevjerojatno zahtjevna staza koja testira fizičke i mentalne granice. Ovdje se ne trči, nego i nadmašuje samog sebe, prekidajući mentalne blokade koje, na određen način, koče svakoga od nas.



■ 8. – 10. STUDENOGA 2024.

LUMIART 2024 – FESTIVAL SVJETLOSTI

<https://www.lumiart-dubrovnik.com/>

Festival svjetlosti „Lumiart 2024“ poziva vas da istražite igru svjetla i sjene kroz dojmpljive svjetlosne instalacije koje se protežu duž dubrovačkih ulica, poljana i palača. Ovaj festival nije samo proslava svjetlosti, nego i oživotvorenje suptilne igre svjetlosti i arhitekture, prošlosti i suvremenosti, tradicije i inovacije uz neizostavnu glazbu. Vidimo se od 8. do 10. studenoga 2024. u Dubrovniku!



■ 15. – 17. STUDENOGA 2024.

DUBROVNIK JAZZ OUTBREAK 2024

www.dubrovackabastina.com

Dubrovnik Jazz Outbreak festival je jedinstven događaj koji će se održati u Dubrovniku. Festival će okupiti mnoge

Događanja u Dubrovniku 2024.

vrzne jazz muzičare i pružiti posjetiocima nezaboravan doživljaj uživo. Posjetioci će imati priliku da slušaju razne stilove jazz muzike, od tradicionalne do suvremenijih izvedbi, i da uživaju u ambijentu. Ne propustite priliku da budete dio ovog nezaboravnog muzičkog događaja i doživite sjajnu atmosferu Dubrovnik Jazz Outbreak festivala.



ADVENT U GRADU

Paljenjem Božićne rasvjete i prve adventske svijeće, započinje program Dubrovačkog zimskog festivala - Advent u Gradu. Jedinstvenost Dubrovnika vidljiva je i u mjesecu darivanja. Božićni sajam postavljen je na najljepšoj dubrovačkoj ulici – Stradunu, na kojem će se predstaviti tradicijski obrtnici koji će izložiti svoje rukotvorine, božićne ukrase, ali i ugostiteljsku ponudu božićnih kolača i slastica. Probajte i vi zapjevati tradiciionalnu dubrovačku Kolendu, kojom se od davnina u Dubrovniku na Badnji dan i na Staru godinu čestita i želi radosne blagdane!



■ 30. STUDENOGA 2024. – 6. SIJEČNJA 2025.

DUBROVAČKI ZIMSKI FESTIVAL

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Jedinstvena mjesta svjetske kulturne baštine poput Peskarije, Pila i Lazareta će živnuti u novom ruhu okićena blagdanskom rasvjetom. Dovedite djecu na kazalište ili na predstavu „Božićna bajka“, zagrijte se s kuhanim vinom, uživajte u priklima (fritulama) ispred Katedrale ili zaplešite pod šatorom pored Orlandova stupa. Zabavite se u kazalištu, posjetite galerije i muzeje, naučite kako se rade tradicijske dubrovačke slatke delicije.



■ 31. PROSINCA 2024.

DOČEK NOVE GODINE NA STRADUNU

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Brojni posjetitelji Dubrovnika dočekat će novu 2025. godinu uz spektakularan glazbeni program, koji započinje već u jutarnjim satima Stare godine. Novogodišnji program obuhvaća raznovrsni zabavni trodnevni program, u kojemu će svatko naći nešto zanimljivo, a posebna poslastica je svečani koncert Dubrovačkog simfonijskog orkestra uz kamenice i pjenušac prvog dana nove godine u podne.



Dubrovnik events 2024

■ 2 DECEMBER 2023 – 6 JANUARY 2024

DUBROVNIK WINTER FESTIVAL

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

The Dubrovnik Winter Festival is an event which reveals a new aspect of the City of Dubrovnik, featuring magical lighting highlighting its timeless beauty and uncovering the rich diversity of artistic expression through special events, entertainment programs, colourful cuisine with a touch of tradition, and ancient customs.



■ 24 JANUARY – 2 FEBRUARY 2024

DUBROVNIK FESTA 2023

This multi-day event traditionally opens the official program of celebrations around the holiday of St. Blaise and the Day of the City of Dubrovnik.



■ 2 – 4 FEBRUARY 2024

FESTIVITY OF ST. BLAISE

www.dubrovnik.hr

Ever since the year 972, when people began to celebrate it, the feast day of St Blaise, Dubrovnik patron saint, has been a quite special festival, typical of Dubrovnik. A series of church and secular concerts, exhibitions, book presentations



and theatre guest performances are dedicated to the patron saint of Dubrovnik, whose statues look at us from the city walls and gates and whose caring hand guards Dubrovnik on his palm.

■ 09 – 13 FEBRUARY 2024

DUBROVNIK CARNIVAL 2024

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Our ancestors also had fun, and so should we... is a proverb which one can hear in Dubrovnik in February during the carnival, the time when everything is allowed, when people become someone else or show their true face... Experience the special atmosphere of the Dubrovnik carnival festivities characterized by jokes, laughter, merriment, joy, satire... feel the special spirit of the City at carnival time!



■ 12 – 16 MARCH 2024

MEDITERRANEAN FAIR - DUBROVNIK

Healthy Food, Medicinal Herbs and Green Enterpreunership
One of our advantages is continental –Mediterranean position which enables the production of top quality medicinal herbs and organic food. The Mediterranean side imposes the need for contact with the whole Mediterranean and therefore, in 2004, we organized this fair as the first Mediterranean Fair of Healthy Food and Medicinal Herbs. Although this Med-



iterranean accent contains only a part of our country's space, our goal is to attract producers from all over Croatia and neighboring countries and this is being realized over the time.

■ 24 FEBRUARY 2024

INTERNATIONAL CONDUCTING MASTERCLASS

“LOVRO PL. MATAČIĆ”

www.dso.hr

■ 8 MARCH 2024

RUNWAY RUN

<https://du-motion.com/hr>

Exciting and extraordinary. A running spectacle that will make your heart fly. Extraordinary race experience that consists of a 5 km run along the Dubrovnik Airport runway. Runway Run is bound to be a hot running topic for a long time after it ends! We wish you a very pleasant and successful race! Thank you for choosing to run with Du Motion and Dubrovnik Airport.



23 – 24 MARCH 2024

‘EASTER IN PRIMORJE’

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

The City of Dubrovnik, together with the Dubrovnik Tourist Board, is organizing another “Easter in Primorje” event.



The rich program in the villages of the Dubrovnik hinterland will include musical performances, traditional rural

Dubrovnik events 2024

games, workshops, a sale of homemade products, a race, as well as hiking and biking tours, with free transportation provided by the public bus company Libertas.

■ 27 – 28 APRIL 2024

DUBROVNIK HALF MARATHON

<http://www.du-motion.com>

The attractiveness of this new sporting event is based on the fact that Dubrovnik – the host city is part of the UNESCO's world Heritage. The terrain is very attractive for marathon running, especially 2K (two-kilometer long) race with a limited number of participants held at Dubrovnik walls, Dubrovnik's most important attraction. Half marathon route is 21.1 km long, starts at Ploče, passes through the Pile up till Kantafig in Gruž, with a turn near the Marina Komolac and finish in the best possible venue - Stradun. With the motto "More than a race" this new event, as planned, will be more than just a sporting event, through running healthy lifestyles will be promoted, all in "hugs" of Dubrovnik historical monument, with Klapa songs and blessings of Dubrovnik's patron saint - St. Blaise - as protected elements of intangible heritage in the UNESCO's.



■ 25 APRIL – 13 JUNE 2024

DUBROVNIK MUSICAL SPRING

www.dso.hr

Although Dubrovnik is filled with cultural events throughout the year, most of the programs take place in the summer, during the high season. However, Dubrovnik Symphony Orchestra recognized the need for a quality music program, so in 2017 it introduced a music festival called the Dubrovnik Music Spring.



■ 29 MAY 2024

PELJEŠAC BRIDGE RUN

<https://du-motion.com/hr>

Spectacular and unforgettable. Every runner's dream. A race not to be missed. Some opportunities in life simply cannot be missed! Running over the Pelješac Bridge, the largest infrastructure project in the history of Croatia and one of the largest bridges in Europe, is one of those opportunities. Be part of a spectacle that will be talked about for a long time!



■ 27 – 29 JUNE 2024

PONTA LOPUD FESTIVAL

<https://pontalopud.hr/about-the-festival-copy/>

Ponta Lopud" is a creative hub where film professionals will have an opportunity to gain new experiences and create long-lasting professional relationships and friendships.



■ 18 – 21 JUNE 2024

INTERNATIONAL OPERA ARIAS FESTIVAL "TINO PATTIERA"

www.dso.hr



This Festival is named and organized in memory of the world-famous opera singer, tenor Tin Pattier, born in 1890 in Cavtat near Dubrovnik, where he died in 1966. Tino Pattier is a significant and famous name of European and world opera houses of the first half of the 20th century. He was the champion of the Royal Saxon Palace Opera in Dresden and Elan of the Berlin State Opera. Pattierra was a tenor with a specific voice who interpreted the lyrical and dramatic character of the most famous opera works by Meyerbeer, Tchaikovsky, Moussorgsky, Verdi Puccini, Wagner, Strauss, and many others. In addition, he sang with many internationally renowned singers on world stages. Among others, he has performed with: Met Seimemyer, Elisabeth Rethberg, Irma Tewrvani, Nelen Torti, Helena Jung, Mini Nast, Anka Horvat and Fridrich Plaschke, Robert Burg, Fritz Volgestra, Richard Tauber, Max Hirzel, Paul Bochohemler, Kur Schoffler Mayer.

■ 19 – 20 JUNE 2024

LAZARETI FEST

www.dubrovackabastina.com

Music event for the residents of Dubrovnik and guests of the city. This year, "Lazareti Fest" will be held in honor of Trogir's most famous singer Vinko Coce, who left an indelible mark on the Croatian music scene.



Dubrovnik events 2024

■ 22 JUNE – 7 JULY 2024

MIDSUMMER SCENE

<http://midsummer-scene.com/>

Midsummer Scene is an established theatre festival held in English that uses one of the most beautiful stage ambi-ents – Dubrovnik's St. Lawrence Fortress – which is the stage for Shakespeare's most well-known dramas, realised through the cooperation of British and Croatian theatre artists.



■ JULY – AUGUST 2024

SUMMER EVENTS PROGRAM AT DUBROVNIK SURROUNDINGS

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

For many years the City of Dubrovnik and Dubrovnik Tourist Board have been organizing music and entertainment programs on the Elafiti islands, and in Zaton and Orašac in order to present tourists the Mediterranean melody, folklore and folk traditions that have been cherished for ages. Within special programs with traditional folk festivities and holidays guests will be able to enjoy some thirty performances this summer such as: Dalmatian vocal groups concerts, folklore performances, classical music concerts and performances by Croatian music entertainers which will be held on Koločep, Lopud, Šipan, in Zaton and Orašac.



■ 10 JULY – 25 AUGUST 2024

72ST DUBROVNIK SUMMER FESTIVAL

www.dubrovnik-festival.hr

Dubrovnik Summer Festival is undoubtedly the largest and most representative cultural manifestation, not only in Dubrovnik, but in all of Croatia. It is held since 1950 and lasts every year from 10 July to 25 August.



■ 3 – 15 AUGUST 2024

ŠIPAN SUMMER FILM SCHOOL

<http://sipan-film.com/>

Each summer on the island of Šipan the summer film school and film festival called "Šipan Film Summer School" is held. The event has an international character since the films, participants in the program, and festival guests come from Germany, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom.



■ 26 AUGUST – 1 SEPTEMBER 2024

STRADUN CLASSIC

<http://web.dso.hr/hr/>

Renowned Croatian clarinetist Marija Pavlović, Artist Director of the annual Stradun Classic chamber music festival, brings to Dubrovnik innovative programs performed by a roster of outstanding international artists with whom she maintains a long-time collaboration. Each program is conceived with a unique theme, combining beloved chamber

works with lesser-known compositions that will bring freshness even to experienced listeners. The repertoire regularly includes pieces by Croatian composers, thereby promoting local culture and identity, with a spirit of international cooperation.



■ 29 – 31 AUGUST 2024

PONTA LOPUD JAZZ FESTIVAL

<https://film.pontalopud.hr/>

Ponta Lopud Jazz was conceived because of the global importance of the jazz genre and its power to connect people through freedom of expression. While jazz was born in New Orleans at the beginning of the 20th century, its roots can be found in both European and African styles of music. The genre has branched out across the world adopting a variety of different sounds and styles to become a universal language of expression, inclusion, and freedom. In the inspiring environment of peace and the unique beauty of Lopud Island, jazz professionals have the opportunity to engage in conversations about the music industry and performance opportunities with other professionals in the field from all over the world.



■ 5 SEPTEMBER – 24 OCTOBER 2024

AUTUMN MUSIC VARIETY

<http://web.dso.hr/hr/>

The Autumn Music Variety cycle is intended for local and foreign audiences. It has been held every year during October

Dubrovnik events 2024

since 2016. DSO musicians regularly stand out with this program by holding their solo concerts, with guest appearances by renowned conductors from Croatia and the neighborhood.



■ 1 OCTOBER 2024

LAPAD RUN

<https://du-motion.com/hr>

Autumn running treat with an admirable goal. An ideal combination, isn't it?! Run with us in the month of Breast Cancer Awareness, spread awareness about prevention and enjoy the beautiful ambiance of the Lapad peninsula. Lapad Run, created in collaboration with the Institute of Public Health of Dubrovnik-Neretva County, is a welcome refreshment for all runners after the long summer heat. This early autumn runners gathering, with start and finish in the beautiful Lapad bay, offers races on 5 or 10 kilometers. It is an opportunity for beginners and experienced runners to test their fitness and speed on one of the most attractive Dubrovnik seaside tracks, all with a praiseworthy goal. Let's support all the brave women together!.



■ 7 – 20 OCTOBER 2024

GOOD FOOD FESTIVAL 2024

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

The Dubrovnik Tourist Board will once again this year organise Good Food Festival, a true delight for all food enthusiasts,

which will take place from the 7th to the 20th of October 2024. This year's edition of the Festival will be marked by a rich program lasting two weeks, including numerous events and activities. The Festival will offer a diverse gastronomic offer, including premium wines and delicious dishes. During the Festival, various workshops will be organized, including those on the preparation of traditional Dubrovnik dishes and Croatian cuisine dishes. Also, visitors will have the opportunity to participate in evening meals with famous chefs as well as gastronomic tours. The highlight of the Festival will be the Dubrovnik Table stretching along the entire Stradun, where numerous hotels, restaurants, pastry chefs, and caterers will showcase their skills and knowledge. We believe that this year's Good Food Festival will attract many enthusiasts of traditional, but also modern cuisine, and will delight every visitor, just like in previous years.

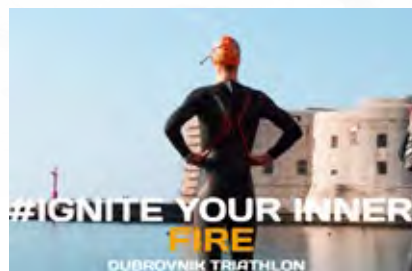


■ 19 – 20 OCTOBER 2024

DUBROVNIK TRIATHLON

<https://earthseafire.eu/>

EARTH, SEA & FIRE Triathlon Event is held in the southernmost Croatian city of Dubrovnik, a famous UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the most attractive global travel destinations.



■ 15 – 30 OCTOBER 2024

DUBROVNIK ITF TOUR – TENIS

CLUB RAGUSA

<https://tenisklubdubrovnik.hr/new/>



■ 18 – 20 OCTOBER 2024

DUBROVNIK SPARTAN TRAIL

CLASSIC

<https://www.spartantrail.com/hr/dubrovnik/>

The globally recognized brand, Spartan, renowned for organizing the world's largest obstacle races, is bringing the Spartan Trail Dubrovnik to the city in October this year. The race is scheduled for October 18 and 20 and promises an extraordinary challenge that defies mediocrity, offering participants moments they will remember forever. Spartan Trail Dubrovnik is an incredibly demanding course that tests both physical and mental limits. It's not just a run; it's about pushing one's own boundaries and breaking down mental barriers that, in some way, hold each of us back. This event is another in a series of sports occasions that put Dubrovnik on the international map of sports and unique event destinations.



■ 8 – 10 NOVEMBER 2024

LUMIART 2024 – LIGHT FESTIVAL

<https://www.lumiart-dubrovnik.com/>

Lumiart is an international light festival held in Dubrovnik since 2019. The festival

Dubrovnik events 2024

takes place in November and lasts for three days. During Lumiart, the world famous Old City of Dubrovnik becomes a stage for light installations, projections, new media, technology and art.



■ 15 – 17 NOVEMBER 2024

DUBROVNIK JAZZ OUTBREAK 2024

www.dubrovackabastina.com

The Dubrovnik Jazz Outbreak festival is a unique event that takes place in the beautiful city of Dubrovnik. The festival brings together talented jazz musicians to provide live music experiences for attendees. Visitors will have the opportunity to listen to a variety of jazz styles, from traditional to modern, and enjoy the ambiance of this beautiful city. Don't miss the chance to be a part of this memorable musical event and experience the great atmosphere of the Dubrovnik Jazz Outbreak festival.

■ 30 NOVEMBER 2024 – 6 JANUARY 2025

DUBROVNIK WINTER FESTIVAL

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

The Dubrovnik Winter Festival is an event which reveals a new aspect of the City of Dubrovnik, featuring magical lighting highlighting its timeless beauty and uncovering the rich diversity of artistic expression through special events, entertainment programs, colourful cuisine with a touch of tradition, and ancient customs.



ADVENT IN THE CITY

The program of Dubrovnik's winter festival – Advent in the City – begins with the lighting of the first Advent candle. The uniqueness of Dubrovnik is also visible during the month of giving. This year's Christmas market will be set up on the most beautiful street in Dubrovnik, Stradun, where traditional craftsmen will present their handicrafts, Christmas decorations, and traditional Christmas cakes



and sweets will be offered as well. Try to sing the traditional holiday songs, the Dubrovnik kolenda (carols), which have been sung on Christmas Eve and on New Year's Eve since olden times, offering congratulations and wishing everyone a joyful holiday!



■ 31 DECEMBER 2024

NEW YEAR'S EVE

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Dubrovnik's many visitors will bring in New Year's 2025 while entertained by a spectacular music programme which will already begin in the morning hours of December 31st, New Year's Eve. The New Year's program includes a diverse, entertaining three-day program, in which everyone will find something interesting. The New Year will begin with the a concert of the Dubrovnik Symphony Orchestra, paired with oysters and champagne, beginning on New Year's Day at noon.



Dubrovački zimski festival *Dubrovnik Winter Festival*

30.11.2024.-06.01.2025.

