



Welcome

WELCOME TO DUBROVNIK

BROJ / NUMBER 35





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Poštovani posjetitelji i dragi gosti,

s velikim zadovoljstvom i ponosom pozdravljam vas u novom, 35. izdanju magazina *Welcome to Dubrovnik*. Ovaj časopis već dugi niz godina služi kao prozor u bogatu povijest, živu sadašnjost i inspirativnu budućnost našega predivnog Grada. Dubrovnik je mjesto gdje se stoljeća povijesti i tradicije skladno isprepliću s dinamičnim ritmom suvremenoga života, stvarajući jedinstveno iskustvo za svakog posjetitelja.

Dubrovnik je kroz povijest bio simbol slobode, pomorske moći i kulturne razmjene. Danas, dok hodate njegovim kamenim ulicama i divite se očuvanim Zidinama, svjedočite naslijeđu koje brižno čuvamo i obnavljamo za buduće generacije. Svake godine značajna sredstva ulažemo u obnovu i očuvanje naše spomeničke baštine, omogućujući vam da iznova otkrivate ljepotu koju su nam ostavili naši preci. U tom duhu, svaki posjet Dubrovniku postaje putovanje kroz vrijeme, prilika da osjetite duh prošlih stoljeća, ali i da uživate u suvremenim sadržajima koje Grad nudi.

I dok ponosno negujemo svoju prošlost, s jednakom strašću gledamo prema budućnosti. Danas je Dubrovnik predvodnik održivoga i odgovornog turizma. Kroz inicijative poput projekta *Respect the City*, nastojimo uskladiti bogatu

turističku ponudu s očuvanjem kvalitete života naših sugrađana te zaštititi jedinstveni ambijent Grada. Naša misija je osigurati da Dubrovnik ostane dragulj svjetske baštine, najbolji dom za svoje stanovnike, mjesto koje će inspirirati i oduševljivati i buduće naraštaje.

Pozivam vas da istražite sve što naš Grad nudi – od kulturnih znamenitosti i prirodnih ljepota do vrhunske gastronomije i gostoprimstva koji nas čine prepoznatljivima u svijetu. Uživajte u svakome trenutku provedenom u Dubrovniku i ponesite sa sobom najljepše uspomene.

Dobrodošli u Dubrovnik!

S poštovanjem,
Mato Franković,
gradonačelnik Grada Dubrovnika



GRAD DUBROVNIK

Dear Visitors and Esteemed Guests,

It is with great pleasure and pride that I welcome you to the 35th edition of *Welcome to Dubrovnik*. For many years, this magazine has served as a window into the rich history, vibrant present, and inspiring future of our magnificent city. Dubrovnik is a place where centuries of history and tradition harmoniously intertwine with the dynamic rhythm of modern life, creating a truly unique experience for every visitor.

Throughout history, Dubrovnik has been a symbol of freedom, maritime power, and cultural exchange. Today, as you walk its stone-paved streets and admire the well-preserved City Walls, you bear witness to a heritage that we carefully protect and restore for future generations. Each year, significant investments are made in the preservation and restoration of our historical monuments, ensuring that you can continue to rediscover the beauty left to us by our ancestors. In this spirit, every visit to Dubrovnik becomes a journey through time – an opportunity to feel the spirit of past centuries while also enjoying the modern attractions our city has to offer.

While we proudly cherish our past, we look to the future with equal passion. Today, Dubrovnik is a leader in sustainable and responsible tourism. Through initiatives such as the *Respect*

the City project, we strive to balance our rich tourism offerings with the well-being of our fellow citizens while safeguarding the city's unique character. Our mission is to ensure that Dubrovnik remains a jewel of world heritage, the best home for its residents, and a source of inspiration and wonder for generations to come.

I invite you to explore all that our city has to offer – from cultural landmarks and breathtaking natural beauty to exceptional gastronomy and renowned hospitality. Enjoy every moment spent in Dubrovnik, and take home unforgettable memories.

Welcome to Dubrovnik!

Warm regards,
Mato Franković
Mayor of Dubrovnik



Dragi čitatelji i posjetitelji,

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

Godina 2025. posebno je značajna za dubrovačku kulturnu scenu jer donosi tri velike obljetnice. Dubrovački simfonijski orkestar slavi 100 godina postojanja, Umjetnička galerija Dubrovnik obilježava osamdeset godina rada, a Folklorni ansambl Linđo puni šezdeset godina. U novom broju Magazina donosimo priče o njihovoj bogatoj povijesti, značaju koji imaju za Grad i njegovu kulturnu baštinu te planovima za budućnost.

Kroz inspirativne članke vodimo vas u skrivene kutke povijesne jezgre, istražujemo raznolikost kipova svetoga Vlaha na gradskim Zidinama, divimo se ljepoti veličanstvenoga raspela Paola Veneziana u Dominikanskoj crkvi, otkrivamo čaroliju ljetne pozornice Orsula i podsjećamo na bogatu diplomatsku prošlost Dubrovačke Republike.

U ovom broju donosimo i priču o prvim dubrovačkim čičeronima – začetnicima vodičke službe, danas nezaobilaznoga dijela turističkoga identiteta Grada. Dubrovnik nije samo destinacija, nego iskustvo svih osjetila, što nas vodi do nove priče, u Kunićevu ulicu gdje se nalazi *Essence of Dubrovnik*, mala parfumerija u kojoj se mogu pronaći kozmetički proizvodi i mirisi, a u njihovim bočicama kriju se i zanimljive priče o posebnostima ovoga Grada.

Ljubitelji prirode uživat će u pričama o dubrovačkim vrtovima i zelenilu stare gradske jezgre, a

za pravi bijeg od svakodnevnoga života pozivamo vas da posjetite otok Šipan te saznate sve o ovom idiličnom otoku koji nudi mir, povijest i prirodnu ljepotu, savršeno mjesto za opuštanje i istraživanje.

Jedan od najuzbudljivijih događaja svakako je Dubrovnik triatlon, koji pozicionira naš Grad na svjetsku sportsku mapu i okuplja natjecatelje iz svih dijelova svijeta. Svi detalji o ovom događaju dostupni su u našem najnovijem izdanju.

Dubrovačka baština neprestano se razvija i prilagođava suvremenom dobu, a mi smo tu da vam približimo njezine neiscrpne ljepote i priče. Nadamo se da će vas i ovaj broj *Welcome to Dubrovnik* nadahnuti da istražujete i otkrivате ljepote našega Grada, ali i da se u njega još više zaljubite.

Želimo vam ugodan boravak i uživanje u čitanju!

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*!

The year 2025 is a particularly significant one for Dubrovnik's cultural scene, as it marks three major anniversaries. The Dubrovnik Symphony Orchestra is celebrating 100 years of existence, the Dubrovnik Art Gallery is commemorating 80 years of work, and the Lindo Folklore Ensemble is turning 60. In this issue, we bring you stories about their rich histories, their importance to the city and its cultural heritage, and their visions for the future.

Through inspiring articles, we guide you into the hidden corners of the Old Town, explore the diversity of statues of Saint Blaise along the City Walls, admire the beauty of Paolo Veneziano's magnificent crucifix in the Dominican Church, discover the magic of the Orsula summer stage, and reflect on the rich diplomatic past of the Dubrovnik Republic.

This issue also features the story of Dubrovnik's first *cicerones* – the pioneers of the city's guide service, which today plays an essential role in its identity at a tourist destination. Dubrovnik is not just a place; it's an experience for all the senses. This brings us to Kunićeva Street, where you'll find *Essence of Dubrovnik*, a charming perfumery offering cosmetics and fragrances – each bottle containing a unique story inspired by the spirit of the city.

Nature lovers will enjoy our features on Dubrovnik's gardens and the green oases within the Old Town. And for those looking to truly escape everyday life, we invite you to visit the island of Šipan, an idyllic retreat offering peace, history, and natural beauty – perfect for relaxation and exploration.

One of the season's most exciting events is certainly the *Dubrovnik Triathlon*, placing our city on the global sports map and drawing competitors from all over the world. You'll find all the details about this event in our latest edition.

Dubrovnik's heritage continues to evolve and adapt to the modern age, and we are here to bring you closer to its endless beauty and stories. We hope this issue of *Welcome to Dubrovnik* will inspire you to explore and discover the treasures of our city – and fall in love with it all over again.

We wish you a pleasant stay and an enjoyable read!

With warm regards,
Miroslav Drašković, Director
Dubrovnik Tourist Board



Sveti Vlaho čuva Zidine, **Grad** i ljude

Zaštitnik Grada, liječnik, biskup i mučenik iz armenske Sebaste, štuje se po cijeloj Europi i svijetu, ali nigdje tako zdušno kao u Dubrovniku

Dubrovnik i sveti Vlaho nerazdvojni su pojmovi, a njegova sveprisutnost jedna od glavnih odrednica dubrovačkog identiteta. Zaštitnik Grada, liječnik, biskup i mučenik iz armenske Sebaste, štuje se po cijeloj Europi i svijetu, ali nigdje tako zdušno kao u Dubrovniku, koji ga po legendi 971. godine, kada je upozorio Dubrovčane na mletačku opasnost, uzima za svoga zaštitnika. Odabran je i kao potvrda crkvene nezavisnosti, komunalne i državne samosvijesti, utemeljujući snagom i simbolikom svog nebeskog autoriteta dubrovački kulturni prostor. Kult i Festa sv. Vlahu u kontinuiranom povijesnom

trajanju od 10. stoljeća, prema legendi, odnosno od 12. stoljeća sukladno povijesnim dokumentima, do danas je zadržala svoje tradicionalne i prepoznatljive odlike i vrsnoće izričaja.

Amblematski kipovi sv. Vlahu po Dubrovniku, njegovim Zidinama i utvrdama, kućama, palačama, atrijima i portalima, oduvijek su pokazivali tko je Gospar od Grada, kome Grad pripada, tko ga očinski štiti. Sveti se starac kroz stoljeća prikazivao kamenim skulpturama kao dični biskup u svečanoj odori, na braniku svoga Grada, poglavito na najvelebnijem spomeniku – dubrovačkim gradskim Zidinama, a svi su mu kipovi na vidnim mjestima,

pod otvorenim nebom.

Prošetat ćemo tom impozantnom galerijom kamenih likova svetoga Vlahu u Dubrovniku, koji su nastajali stoljećima, od ruku biranih domaćih i stranih umjetnika. Državni su simbol male, ali samosvijesne Dubrovačke Republike, čija je povijest metaforički upisana u kameni opasač svojih Zidina.

Hodajući tim veličanstvenim Zidinama, opni i kolijevci Grada, od zapada prema istoku, pozdravlja nas i štiti naš Parac. Ponad vanjskih Vrata od Pila stojeći je svečev kip isklesan oko 1535. godine, s rukom koja blagoslivlja, s Gradom na dlanu u lijevoj ruci, pogledom prema nebu, krune ga an-

đeli na vrhu niše. U blizini je i rijetki sjedeći lik Parca, majstora Petra Martinova iz Milana, iz prve polovice 15. stoljeća, u raskošnoj kamenoj niši kule Puncijele. Na tom ćemo mjestu zastati i pogledati moćnu tvrđavu Lovrjenac na hridi, dio dubrovačkog fortifikacijskog sklopa, na čijem je prednjem plaštu uspravni kip biskupa Vlaho, s Gradom na ruci, djelo dvojice majstora: Jacoba de Spinisa iz Orleansa i Korčulanina Vicka Lujeva, isklesano oko 1560. godine.

Dubrovnik i sveti Vlaho nerazdvojni su pojmovi, a njegova sveprisutnost jedna od glavnih odrednica dubrovačkog identiteta

Južnim se obodom Zidina, negdje u razini Pustijerne ističu tri svečeva kamena kipa, mahom iz vremena 17. i 18. stoljeća. Postaviše ih Dubrovčani na novoučvršćenim bastionima nad južnim hridinama, nakon Velike trešnje, na vanjskim uglovima bastiona sv. Margarite, te sv. Stjepana i Spasitelja. Ti veliki kipovi sv. Vlaho, postavljeni bez okvira, na dekoriranim postoljima, uspravni su i budni poput pravih stražara, nadgledajući dolazak lađa prema Portu. Luku zatvara tvr-

đava sv. Ivana s uznositim Vlahovim kipom u niši, autorskog dvojca s Lovrjenca. Maleni svečev reljef domaćeg majstora utisnut je na Kaznenoj kuli u portu (16./17. st.), dok se nad Vratima od ribarnice u ornamentiranoj niši nalazi svečev kip u ranogotičkoj maniri (1360.-1380.), držeći model utvrđenog Grada u desnoj ruci, lijevom pridržavajući tipični štap. I evo nas na istočnom dijelu Zidina, s pogledom na Vlahov vrsno skulptirani stajući kip nad unutarnjim Vratima od Ploča iz

prve polovice 15. stoljeća.

Galeriju Parčevih kipova po gradskim Zidinama zatvaramo pogledom prema zapadu i okrugloj, moćnoj i impresivnoj tvrđavi Minčeti, najvišoj gradskoj točki. U renesansnu je nišu plašta tvrđave smješten barokni kip sv. Vlaho domaćeg majstora (17.-18. st.), što hoće reći da ni Parca Velika trešnja nije poštjednja.

Sveti je Vlaho ostao na Zidinama, štiteći svoj nebeski otisak, svoju kolijevku, svoje ljude, svoj Grad.

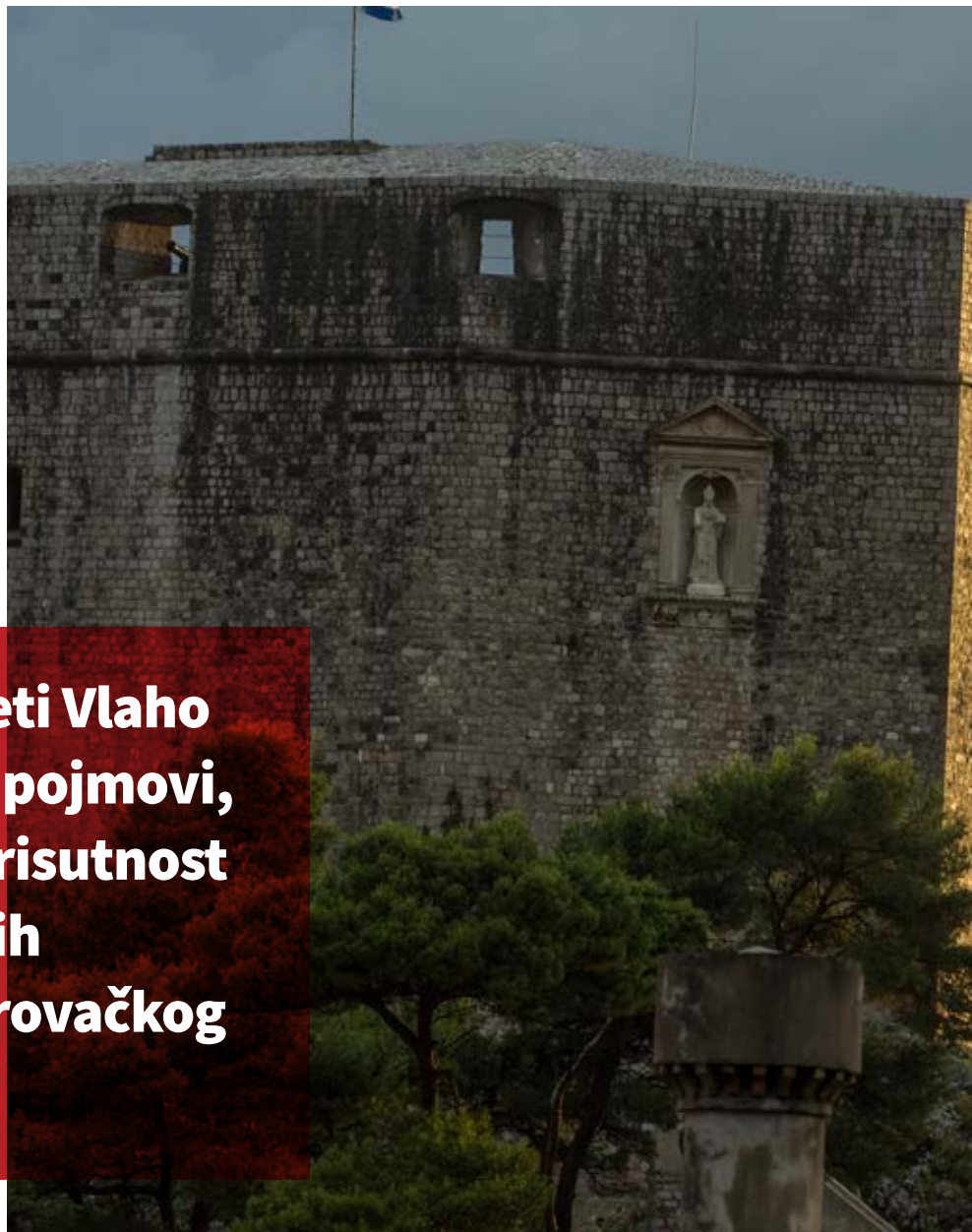


Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce



Saint Blaise

The Guardian of the Walls, the City, and Its People

Dubrovnik and Saint Blaise are inseparable, and the omnipresent image of the city's patron saint is a key element of Dubrovnik's identity. Saint Blaise, a physician, bishop, and martyr from Sebaste in Armenia, is venerated throughout Europe and the world, but nowhere as fervently as in Dubrovnik. According to legend, Dubrovnik adopted him as its protector in the year 971 after he warned the citizens of an impending Venetian attack. He was chosen as a symbol of the city's growing ecclesiastical independence, and communal and state identity. Through the power and symbolism of his divine authority, he shaped Dubrovnik's culture.

The festival of Saint Blaise has been celebrated without interruption since the 10th century, according to legend, or since the 12th century, based on historical documents. To this day, it has preserved its traditional and distinctive features.

Symbolic statues of Saint Blaise can be found throughout Dubrovnik—on its city walls and fortresses, houses, palaces, courtyards, and portals—always demonstrating who the true Lord of the city is, to whom Dubrovnik belongs, and who watches over it with paternal care. For centuries, the saintly elder has been depicted in stone sculptures as a noble bishop in ceremonial attire, standing as the

Saint Blaise, a physician, bishop, and martyr from Sebaste in Armenia, is venerated throughout Europe and the world, but nowhere as fervently as in Dubrovnik

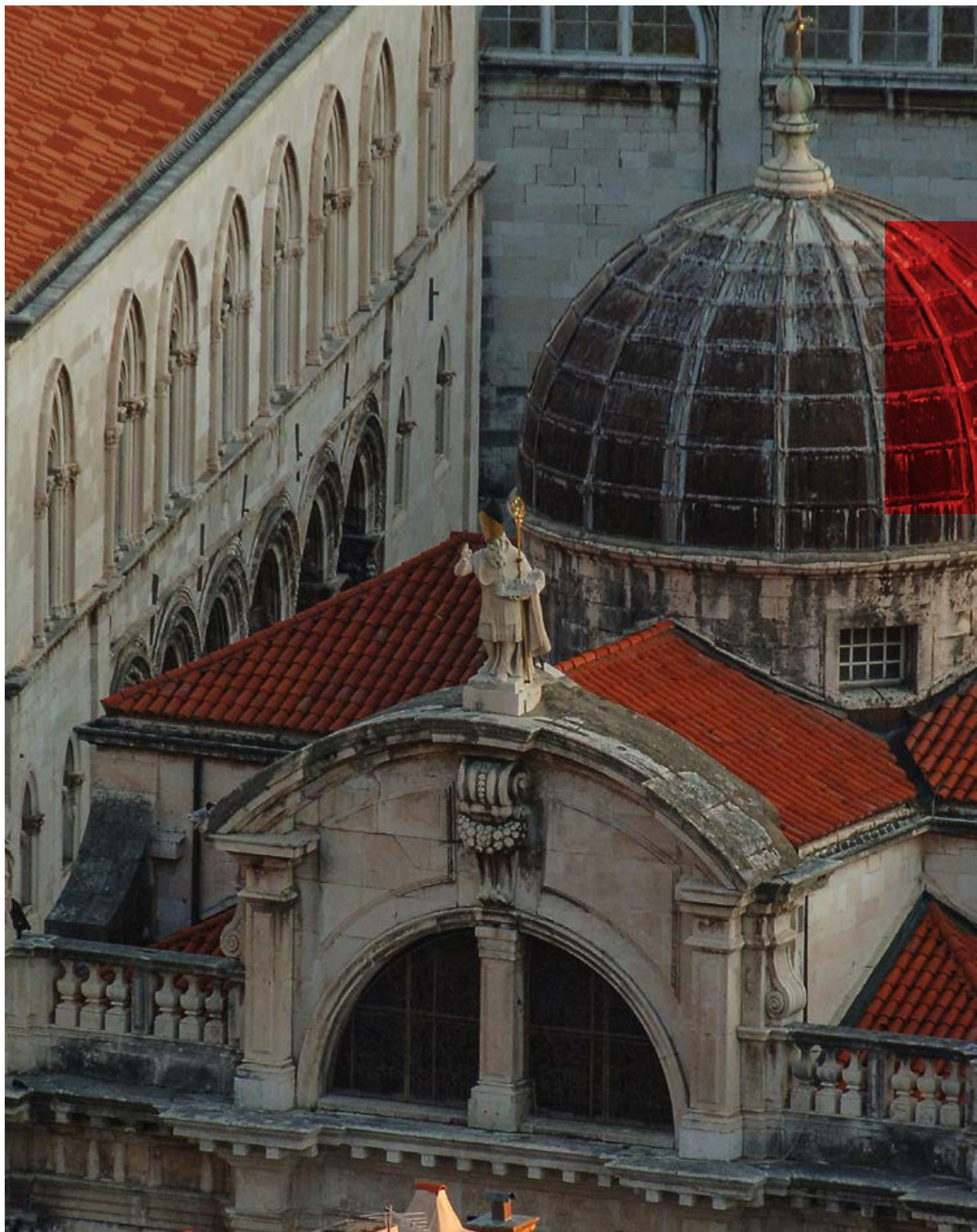


Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

guardian of his city, particularly on its most magnificent monument—the Dubrovnik city walls. His statues are all placed in prominent locations, beneath the open sky.

We will take a walk through this impressive gallery of stone figures of

of Dubrovnik's fortification complex. On its front facade, we see a statue of Saint Blaise, standing with the city in his hand, a work by two master sculptors: Jacob de Spinis of Orleans and Vicko Lujev from Korčula, created around 1560.

Dubrovnik and Saint Blaise are inseparable, and the omnipresent image of the city's patron saint is a key element of Dubrovnik's identity.

Saint Blaise in Dubrovnik, crafted over centuries by both local and foreign artists. These statues serve as a state symbol of the small but proud Republic of Dubrovnik, whose history is metaphorically etched into the stone belt of its walls.

As we walk along these majestic walls, the outer shell and cradle of the city, from west to east, we are greeted and protected by our Patron. Above the outer Pile Gate, we find a standing statue of Saint Blaise, sculpted around 1535, offering blessings with one hand, while holding a model of the city in his left palm, gazing towards the sky, crowned by angels at the top of the niche. Nearby, there is a rare, seated depiction of the saint, created by Petar Martinov of Milan in the early 15th century, positioned within the ornate stone niche of the Puncijela Tower.

At this spot, we can pause and admire the mighty Lovrijenac Fortress, standing on a rocky cliff as part

Moving along the southern edge of the walls, near Pustijerna, three stone statues of Saint Blaise stand out, mostly from the 17th and 18th centuries. Dubrovnik's citizens placed them on newly fortified bastions after the Great Earthquake of 1667—at the outer corners of the bastions of Saint Margaret, Saint Stephen, and the Holy Savior. These tall statues, mounted without frames on decorated pedestals, stand upright and vigilant, like true sentinels, watching over the arrival of ships into the harbour.

The harbour is enclosed by the Fortress of Saint John, which features another prominent statue of Saint Blaise in a niche, created by the same artistic duo who worked on Lovrijenac. A small relief of the saint, crafted by a local artist, is embedded in the Penal Tower within the port (16th/17th century). Above the gate to the fish market, within an ornate Gothic niche (1360–1380), there is another statue of the saint, holding a model of the forti-



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

fied city in his right hand, and a typical bishop's staff in his left.

Now, we reach the eastern section of the walls, where we see a highly detailed standing statue of Saint Blaise above the inner Ploče Gate, dating back to the first half of the 15th century.

The collection of Saint Blaise's statues on the City Walls concludes as we look westward toward the round, imposing, and impressive Minčeta Fortress, the highest point of the walls. Within its Renaissance-style niche, a Baroque statue of Saint Blaise, sculpted by a local master (17th–18th century), stands proudly—proving that not even the city's patron saint was spared by the earthquake.

Yet, Saint Blaise remains on the walls, protecting his heavenly cradle, his people, and his city.

Sto godina Dubrovačkog simfonijskog orkestra



Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi

Dubrovački simfonijski orkestar ove, 2025., slavi stogodišnjicu kontinuiranog djelovanja, koja će biti obilježena mnoštvom koncerata i drugih sadržaja posvećenih toj monumentalnoj obljetnici. Ipak, za skupno muziciranje u Dubrovniku to je puno više od *same* stogodišnjice.

Uistinu, Dubrovačka Republika već je od četrnaestoga stoljeća njegovala izvrsnost u glazbi, prvo dovodeći talijanske glazbenike koji su obogaćivali razne svečanosti, ponajprije one u čast svetoga Vlaha, a zatim educirajući i svoje, domaće snage, okupivši ih u tzv. Kneževu kapelu. Upravo je to glazbeno ozračje u Gradu kumovalo činjenici da je Dubrovnik bio i mjesto nastanka prvih hrvatskih simfonija, onih Luke Sorkočevića, a koje su svjedočile o spremnosti i sposobnosti izvođačkog korpusa te teritorijalno male, ali itekako važne države.



Foto / Photo by: Arhiva DSO / DSO Archive

Dubrovački simfonijski orkestar ove, 2025., slavi stogodišnjicu kontinuiranog djelovanja, koja će biti obilježena mnoštvom koncerata i drugih sadržaja posvećenih toj monumentalnoj obljetnici

Čak i nakon što je svjetlo Dubrovačke Republike na početku 19. stoljeća bilo ugašeno, u Gradu se nastavilo muzicirati. U tim turbulentnim godinama u Dubrovniku je djelovalo mnoštvo većih ili manjih sastava, većinski amaterskih uz pokoji profesionalni, a sva ta stremljenja da se glazbeni život Dubrovnika nastavi neprekinuto odvijati, kulminirat će 13. travnja 1925. godine, kad će svoj prvi simfonijski koncert održati Dubrovački filharmonijski orkestar. Prva desetljeća postojanja Orkestra bila su obilježena nesigurnošću i, kasnije, ratom, ali sve to vrijeme njegovi su članovi - redom strastveni zaljubljenici u glazbu i muziciranje - ustrajali u naporima da tu svoju ljubav obznane i da educiraju dubrovačku koncertnu publiku, uvidjevši kako ovakav jedan sastav ima ne samo ulogu, nego suštinsku dužnost obrazovanja svojih slušatelja i stvaranja novih.



Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi

Iako je tijekom Drugoga svjetskog rata - unatoč trudu nekolicine glazbenika koji nisu mogli dopustiti da muze u Gradu utihnu - glazba prvenstveno zapravo bila nečujna, njegov kraj obilježio je i novi val optimizma za orkestralno muziciranje u Dubrovniku, pa

se tako 1946. godine ponovo osniva orkestar, ovaj put kao Gradski orkestar Dubrovnik. Osnivanje Orkestra četiri godine kasnije sretno je koincidiralo i s osnivanjem našeg najvažnijeg festivala - Dubrovačkih ljetnih igara - te je Gradski orkestar postao

jedan od temelja glazbenog programa Igara. Veza Orkestra i Festivala bila je toliko snažna da je Orkestar u jednom periodu nosio i naziv Festivalski orkestar Dubrovnik, a kao svoj glavni zadatak - osim, naravno, kvalitete u izvedbi - imao je promicanje



Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi



hrvatskog, a naročito dubrovačkog, repertoara. Tako je Orkestar već 1953. godine u svoj repertoar uvrstio glazbu Antuna Sorkočevića, a nedugo potom i stvaralaštvo njegova oca Luke, čije su simfonije, bez kojih danas praktički ne možemo zamisliti dubrovač-

ku glazbenu baštinu, tad bile netom objelodanjene.

U desetljećima koja su uslijedila Orkestar je predano radio, tijekom Dubrovačkih ljetnih igara, ali i van njih, a tijekom ratnih devedesetih dubrovački glazbenici, poput kakvoga eha onih vremena koja su uslijedila nakon ukinuća Dubrovačke Republike, još jednom su zdušno preuzeli zadaću održavanja glazbe u Dubrovniku na životu. Tih je godina Orkestar ponovno promijenio ime, a taj naziv – Dubrovački simfonijski orkestar – nosi i danas.

U 21. stoljeću Orkestar je čvrsto afirmiran kao kamen temeljac dubrovačkog glazbenog života, a u njegovoj

organizaciji se kroz godinu odvija nekolicina glazbenih festivala i drugih manifestacija kao što su Međunarodni festival opernih arija Tino Pattiera, Festival komorne glazbe Stradun Classic i drugi. Ipak, ova je obljetnička godina po mnogočemu posebna, pa se tako koncertna publika u Dubrovniku može radovati svečanom koncertu 13. lipnja, točno 100 godina nakon onog mitškog, prvog koncerta, a nakon toga slijedi i obljetnički koncert u Koncertnoj dvorani Vatroslava Lisinskog, Zvezdani ciklus tijekom kojega će ugostiti niz eminentnih interpretata te tri koncerta s gostujućim dirigentima i solistima na 76. Dubrovačkim ljetnim igrama.

One Hundred Years of the



Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi

Dubrovnik Symphony Orchestra

This year, in 2025, the Dubrovnik Symphony Orchestra celebrates its centennial – 100 years of continuous activity, marking the occasion with numerous concerts and events dedicated to this monumental anniversary. However, for the collective history of music-making in Dubrovnik, this milestone represents much more than just 100 years.

Indeed, as early as the 14th century, the Republic of Dubrovnik nurtured musical excellence, initially inviting

This year, in 2025, the Dubrovnik Symphony Orchestra celebrates its centennial – 100 years of continuous activity, marking the occasion with numerous concerts and events dedicated to this monumental anniversary.



Foto / Photo by: Arhiva DSO / DSO Archive

Italian musicians to enrich various festivities, particularly those in honour of the city's patron saint, Saint Blaise. Later Dubrovnik educate its own local talents, bringing them together in the so-called Rector's Chapel. This musical environment in the city played a crucial role in the creation of the first Croatian symphonies—led by Luka Sorkočević, for whom today's public music school is named. This testifies to the readiness and capability of the performing ensemble in this small yet historically significant state.

Even after the fall of the Republic of Dubrovnik at the beginning of the 19th century, music continued to thrive in the city. During these turbulent years, Dubrovnik was home to many ensembles, both amateur and professional. The persistent efforts to maintain the city's musical life culminated on April 13, 1925, when the Dubrovnik Philharmon-

■ EXCELLENCE IN MUSIC

ic Orchestra held its first symphonic concert. The early decades of the orchestra were marked by uncertainty and later by war, but throughout this period, its members—passionate lovers of music—remained dedicated to sharing their passion and educating Dubrovnik's concert audience. They understood that their orchestra had not only a role but also a fundamental duty to educate and cultivate new listeners.

Although music was largely silent during World War II—despite the efforts of a few musicians who refused to let the city's melodies fade—the post-war period brought a renewed wave of optimism for orchestral music in Dubrovnik. In 1946, the orchestra was re-established as the Dubrovnik City Orchestra. Its founding coincided with the establishment of Croatia's most significant cultural festival—the Dubrovnik Summer Festival—four

years later. The City Orchestra became a cornerstone of the festival's music program, so much so that for a time, it was known as the Dubrovnik Festival Orchestra. Its main mission, aside from delivering high-quality performances, was to promote composers from Croatia, particularly Dubrovnik. By 1953, the orchestra had already incorporated the works of Antun Sorkočević into its repertoire, soon followed by the symphonies of his





Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi



Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi

father, Luka, which are now considered indispensable to Dubrovnik's musical heritage.

In the decades that followed, the orchestra continued to perform tirelessly, both during and outside the Dubrovnik Summer Festival. During the war-ridden 1990s, Dubrovnik's musicians, much like their predecessors in the aftermath of the Republic's dissolution, took on the responsibility of keeping music alive in the city. It was during this period that the orchestra adopted its current name—the Dubrovnik Symphony Orchestra.

In the 21st century, the orchestra has firmly established itself as a pillar of Dubrovnik's musical life. Throughout the year, it organizes various festivals and events, including the "Tino Pattiera" International Festival of Opera Arias and the Stradun Classic Chamber Music Festival, among others. However, this anniversary year is particularly special. Dubrovnik's concertgoers can look forward to a grand celebration concert on June 13, exactly 100 years after the orchestra's first legendary performance. This will be followed by a commemorative concert at the Vatroslav Lisinski Concert Hall in Zagreb, a "Starry Cycle" featuring distinguished performers, and three concerts with guest conductors and soloists at the 76th Dubrovnik Summer Festival.



Foto / Photo by: Privatni arhiv gđe Ljubice Marinović /
Private collection of Mrs. Ljubica Marinović

Ispričaj mi priču o Dubrovniku

U dubrovačkom dijalektu turistički su se vodiči od samih početaka nazivali „čičeronima“, što je podomaćena verzija talijanskoga naziva *cicerone*.

Suvremeni turizam nezamisliv je bez turističkih vodiča, onih ljudi koji na koncizan, utemeljen, ali također i zanimljiv, pa i duhovit način posjetiteljima prenose podatke o krajevima koje posjećuju. U dubrovačkom dijalektu turistički su se vodiči od

samih početaka nazivali „čičeronima“, što je podomaćena verzija talijanskoga naziva *cicerone*. O sklonosti Dubrovčana živopisnim pričicama o svom kraju svjedoče davne „Putne uspomene iz Hrvatske, Dalmacije, Arbanije, Krfa i Italije“ hrvatskoga povjesničara i knji-

ževnika Ivana Kukuljevića Sakcinskog (1816.-1889.) tiskane 1873. godine. Uz povijesne znamenitosti, u Rijeci dubrovačkoj uz Vilinsku špilju u kojoj su prema legendi živjela ta mitska bića, pokazali su mu i stijenu neobičnoga naziva „striženo-košeno“ nastalog po



bizarnoj pučkoj predaji o bračnoj svađi oko toga je li trava na obližnjoj livadi košena ili strižena. „Prvo tvrđaše muž, drugo žena“, prepričao je storiju Sakcinski, ne propustivši pripomenuti da je žena bila sklona „zlom jeziku“: „Kako ona nikako nije pristati htjela na mnijenje svoga muža, baci je on u ljutosti sa stiene u more, nu žena utapljaajući se kazaše još uvijek rukom, da je trava stižena.“ Za razliku od ove priče koja slikovito svjedoči i o tadašnjem ozračju društvenih odnosa, mnogo je ljepša Kukuljevićeva bilješka o tome da na vratima njegova prenoćišta u Dubrovniku nije bilo brave. Na pitanje kako će zaključati sobu, vlasnica mu je začuđeno odgovorila: „Ne treba vam to. Vi ste u Dubrovniku, a tu se ne krade i ne otimlje!“ I zaista, u tim bi vremenima dubrovački obrtnici, ako bi kojom potrebom trebali na neko vrijeme izaći, jednostavno poprečno preko otvorenih ulaznih vrata stavljali

štap kao znak da meštar nije u dućanu. Dogurao je takav običaj i do XX. stoljeća, no naravno, takvo što danas su nažalost *tempi passati*!

U pionirskim turističkim vremenima XIX. stoljeća, glavni izvor spoznaje za radoznale posjetitelje u pravilu su bile putopisne knjižice. Tako je, primjerice, njemački putopisac Johan Georg Kohl (1808.-1888.) stotinjak početnih stranica, odnosno čak petinu svoje knjige „Reise nach Istrien, Dalmatien und Montenegro“ iz 1851. godine posvetio upravo Dubrovniku. Popularnost putopisa među čitateljima potakla je njemačkoga izdavača Karla Baedekera (1801.-1859.) da 1832.

pokrene specijaliziranu ediciju turističkih vodiča, pa se takve knjižice na mnogim jezicima često nazivaju i *baedekerima*! Dubrovnik i Dalmacija prvi su se put našli u Baedekеровom vodiču iz 1891. godine posvećenom Južnoj

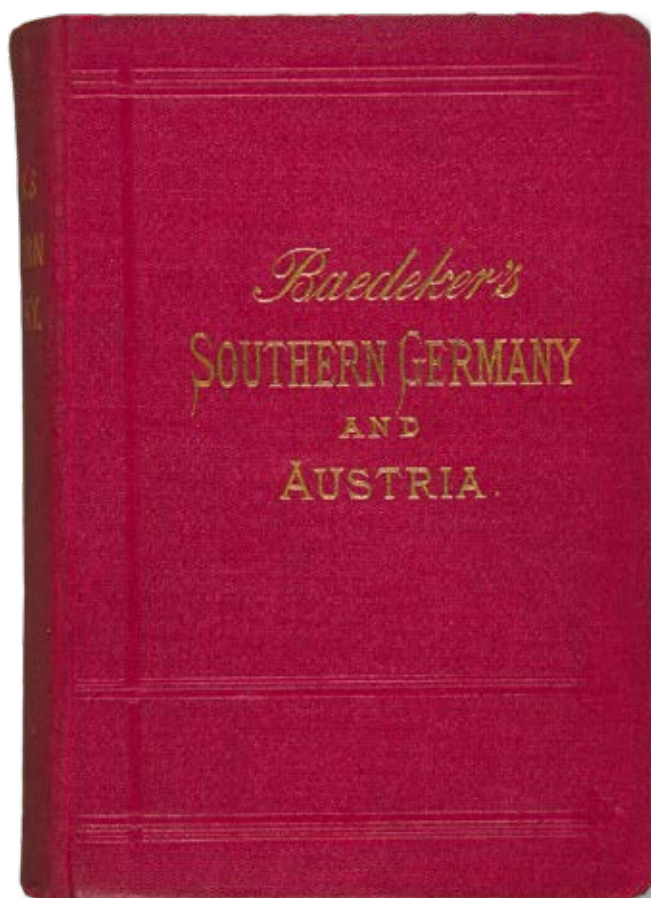
Njemačkoj i Austriji, jer su tada bili pod vlašću Austro-Ugarske monarhije.

Prvu vodičku knjižicu na hrvatskome jeziku „Vogj kroz Dubrovnik i okolna mjesta“ objavio je 1893. dubrovački povjesničar Lujo Vojnović (1864.-1951). prigodom otvaranja spomenika baroknom pjesniku Ivanu Gunduliću (1589.-1638.), što je bio događaj koji je doveo veliki broj posjetitelja u Dubrovnik. Inače, u razgledanju Grada, ugledne goste, državnike i okrunjene glave, redovito su vodili osvjedočeni poznavatelji povijesti. Da je jedan od njih bio i slikar Marko Murat (1864.-1944.), konzervator koji je život posvetio očuvanju dubrovačke povijesne baštine, svjedoči karikatura u humorističnom listu „Metlica“ tiskanom 1925. godine kada je javna mala Onofrijeva česma iz nekog razloga bila izvan funkcije. „Ova je česma sagrađena dvije godine prije nego je Kolumbo otkrio Ameriku“, ponosno kaže Murat, a turist iznenađeno konstatira: „I još nije došla voda?!“

Otvaranjem prvoga velikog dubrovačkog hotela „Imperijal“ 1898. godi-



Foto / Photo by: Privatni arhiv obitelji Brailo / Private collection of the Brailo family



ne, dolazak sve većeg broja gostiju potakao je, i neke, za povijesne činjenice manje vične ljude, da se počnu baviti poslom turističkih vodiča. Novinski kroničar Antun Stražičić (1864.-1921.) tako je zabilježio da je postolar Jako Kapica (1846.-1891.) prepustio braći obiteljski obrt i posvetio se turizmu: „Nije fatigô nego bi čekô vijadature i fureste na Pilama, nalazio im kamare i vodio ih po gradu.“ Takvi samoproglašeni turistički vodiči često su se uklopili u mijene značenja pojma *cicerone* tijekom vremena. Izvor te talijanske riječi bio je u mudrom govorništvu rimskoga pisca i državnika Marka Tulija Cicerona (106.-43.pr.Kr.), ali je kasnije naziv poprimio i oznaku općenito za brbljivce, a na kraju i za – turističke vodiče. Tako se u dubrovačkim novinama iz 1907. može naći napis u povi-

du smrti 65-godišnjeg Antuna Lorenza zvanog Lore, da je pokojnik „živio s tim, što bi strance vodio po gradu, kazivajući im i tumačeći znamenitosti, da i ne govorimo kakovih bi čušaka davao dubrovačkoj prošlosti, ali, što će te, mučio se je tužan da zaradi koru hljeba.“

Lokalne su dubrovačke vlasti godine 1937. odlučile unijeti više reda, znanja i utemeljenosti u dotadašnje samovoljne odluke o bavljenju vodičkim poslovima. Tadašnje Kotarsko poglavarstvo donijelo je prvi “Pravil-

nik o vođenju stranaca po Gradu”, što znači da organizirano vođenje turista u Dubrovniku ima tradiciju dugu gotovo devet desetljeća. Danas pravo vođenja turista po Dubrovniku imaju isključivo licencirani stručni turistički vodiči, s položenim ispitom za obavljanje tog posla. Novo je doba donijelo i digitalne vodičke aplikacije. Ipak, uz provjerene povijesne fakte, uvijek je lijepo čuti i pokoju živopisnu legendu. Jer, legende u pravilu nastaju na prvim mjestima svijeta. A Dubrovnik, sasvim sigurno, spada među takve!

440 Route 83

RAGUSA.

From Spalato

the blind singer *Achazri*, like the minstrels of old, rhapsodizes of an evening in the Servian dialect, accompanied by the one-stringed *gusla*, to an admiring audience of rustics.

Ragusa, Slav. *Dubrownik*, Turk. *Paprownik*, a strongly fortified town of 7300 (or incl. suburbs 11,200) inhab., lies most picturesquely at the foot and on the slopes of the *Mte. Sergio* (1350 ft.). Down to 1805 an independent republic, annexed in 1811 by Napoleon to the new ‘kingdom of Illyria’, the town has belonged to Austria since 1814. Observe the interesting costumes of the natives on Sunday mornings.

The most frequented part of Ragusa is the *BERSALJE*, a piazza outside the *Porta Pille*, with its beautiful avenues of mulberry-trees. (Concerts frequently.) From the S. side of it we obtain a charming view of the sea and of *Fort S. Lorenzo* on an isolated rock. Down on the beach are the sea-baths. To the N.W. runs the high-road to Gravosa (p. 439). To the S.E. a bridge and the narrow *Porta Pille* lead into the town. Outside of these a road ascends to the left to the *Mencetta Tower*, turns to the E., and leads round the huge *Town Walls* to the *Porta Ploce* on the S. side of the town.

Beginning at the *Porta Pille*, the *Placa* or *Stradone*, usually called the *Corso*, once an arm of the sea, intersects the whole town. On the left we first observe the *Franciscan Church* (Slav. *Mala Braća*), which has fine cloisters. On the right is the round reservoir of the waterworks (p. 441), recalling similar Oriental structures. Since an earthquake in 1667, which left the town a heap of ruins, it has been customary to build the houses detached. To the right of the *Corso*, farther on, is the new *Greek Church*. (Interesting service, Sun. 10-11 a.m.)

At the E. end of the *Corso* is the *CATHEDRAL PIAZZA*. On the right rises the *Cathedral*, completed in 1713, in front of which is a stone figure 6½ ft. high, with sword and shield, resembling the old German *Roland* figures. On the left is the former mint, now the *Dogana* or custom-house (*‘Sponza’*), built about 1520 in the Venetian Renaissance style, adorned with a statue of *St. Biagio* (Blasius), the patron-saint of the town. Handsome court-yard, with warehouses.

Leaving the next town-gate with its clock-tower on the left, and passing the *Guard-House* and the *Theatre* on the left, we reach the imposing *RECTORS’ PALACE* (1338-1424), now the *Palazzo Comunale*, the upper floor of which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1667. Handsome porch. The court contains a bronze bust of *Michael Pratzato* (1638), a distinguished Ragusan, which was also damaged in 1667. The *Museum* in the palace contains several objects of interest.

Opposite the palace is the church of *S. Biagio*. By the last altar on the right is an admirable old copy, on wood, of *Raphael’s Madonna della Sedia*; in the choir, *Christ on the right* and *St. Sebastian* on the left, by Venetian painters. These three pictures are gener-



Tell Me a Story About

Dubrovnik

Foto / Photo by: Privatni arhiv obitelji Brailo / Private collection of the Brailo family

In Dubrovnik dialect, tour guides have been called “čičeroni” from the very beginning, a localized version of the Italian term *cicerone*.

Modern tourism is unimaginable without tour guides—those people who concisely, knowledgeably, yet also interestingly and often humorously convey information to visitors about the places they are exploring. In Dubrovnik dialect, tour guides have been called “čičeroni” from the very beginning, a localized version of the Italian term *cicerone*. The fondness of Dubrovnik residents for telling vivid stories about their city is evident in the old travelogue *Travel Memories from Croatia, Dalmatia, Albania, Corfu, and Italy* by Croatian historian and writer Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski (1816–1889), published in 1873.

Along with historical landmarks, in Rijeka Dubrovačka, he was shown the Vilina Cave, where, according to legend, mythical creatures

once lived. He was also taken to a rock with the peculiar name “Striženo-Košeno” (Trimmed or Mowed), derived from a bizarre folk tale about a marital dispute over whether the grass in a nearby meadow had been cut with shears or scythed. “The husband insisted on the first, the wife on the latter,” wrote Sakcinski, adding that the wife had a sharp tongue: “As she refused to accept her husband’s opinion, in his anger, he threw her off the cliff into the sea, but as she drowned, she still gestured with her hand to indicate the grass had been trimmed.”

Unlike this story, which reflects the social climate of the time, a much more pleasant anecdote comes from Kukuljević’s account of his Dubrovnik lodging, where he noticed there was no lock on the door. When he asked

how he would secure his room, the owner responded in surprise: “You don’t need to. You are in Dubrovnik—there is no stealing or robbery here!” Indeed, in those days, Dubrovnik’s craftsmen, if they needed to leave their shop briefly, would simply place a stick across the open doorway as a sign that the master was not in. This custom survived into the 20th century, but unfortunately, such times are now *tempi passati!*

In the pioneering days of 19th-century tourism, travellers relied primarily on guidebooks for information. For instance, German travel writer Johann Georg Kohl (1808–1888) dedicated about 100 pages—one-fifth of his 1851 book *Reise nach Istrien, Dalmatien und Montenegro*—to Dubrovnik. The popularity of travel literature inspired Ger-

man publisher Karl Baedeker (1801–1859) to launch a specialized series of travel guides in 1832, which led to such books often being called *Baedekers* in many languages. Dubrovnik and Dalmatia were first included in a Baedeker guide in 1891, in an edition covering Southern Germany and Austria, as they were then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

The first guidebook in Croatian, *A Guide Through Dubrovnik and Surrounding Areas*, was published in 1893 by Dubrovnik historian Lujo Vojnović (1864–1951) to mark the unveiling of a monument to the Baroque poet Ivan Gundulić (1589–1638), an event that attracted many visitors to the city. Traditionally, distinguished guests, statesmen, and royalty were given tours by recognized experts in history.



Foto / Photo by: Društvo turističkih vodiča Dubrovnik / Association of Dubrovnik Tour Guides

One such guide was the painter Marko Murat (1864–1944), a conservationist dedicated to preserving Dubrovnik's historical heritage. A humorous caricature in the satirical newspaper *Metlica*, published in 1925 when the Small Onofrio Fountain was temporarily out of order, captures this: Murat proudly tells a tourist, "This fountain was built two years before Columbus discovered America." The tourist, astonished, replies, "And the water still hasn't arrived?!"

The opening of Dubrovnik's first major hotel, the *Imperial*, in 1898, led to a surge in visitors and encouraged even those less knowledgeable in history to become tour guides. Newspaper chronicler Antun Stražičić (1864–1921) recorded that shoemaker Jako Kapica (1846–1891) left his family trade to work in tourism: "He wasn't tired; he would wait for travellers and foreigners at Pile, find them rooms, and show them around the city." Such self-proclaimed guides often fit the evolving definition of *cicerone* over time. Originally derived from the eloquence of Roman statesman and writer Marcus Tullius Cicero (106–43 BC), the term later came to denote chatterboxes, and eventually, tour guides. A 1907 article in a Dubrovnik newspaper, reporting on the death of 65-year-old Antun Lorenzo, known as Lore, noted that he "made a living by leading foreigners through the city, telling and explaining its landmarks—though let's not even mention the tales he spun about Dubrovnik's past. But what can you do? The poor man struggled to earn his daily bread."

In 1937, Dubrovnik's local authorities decided to bring more order, knowledge, and professionalism to the unregulated guide industry. The



Foto / Photo by: Društvo turističkih vodiča Dubrovnik / Association of Dubrovnik Tour Guides

district government enacted the first *Regulations on Guiding Foreigners Through the City*, establishing an official tradition of organized tours in Dubrovnik that has now lasted nearly nine decades. Today, only licensed professional tour guides with formal certification are permitted to conduct

tours in the city. The modern era has also introduced digital guide applications. Yet, alongside verified historical facts, it is always delightful to hear a colourful legend or two—because legends are born in the world's most special places. And Dubrovnik, without a doubt, is one of them!



Umjetnička galerija

– šetnja kroz osamdeset godina povijesti umjetnosti

Umjetnička galerija Dubrovnik u ovoj, 2025. godini slavi veliku, 80. obljetnicu od svoga osnutka. Velika je to brojka i u sebi nosi velik broj značajnih izložbi i projekata koji su se organizirali tijekom svih ovih godina, kao i velik broj umjetnika i umjetnica čije su izložbe i čiji je rad ostavio traga u povijesti ovog muzeja moderne i suvremene umjetnosti.

Umjetnička galerija Dubrovnik osnovana je 1945. godine, a prvotno je bila smještena u palači Cerva - Pozza na predjelu Pila. Od 1948. ovaj muzej prelazi u prostor u kojemu se i danas nalazi, Palaču Banac koja i sama po sebi, zbog svoje pozicije, pogleda na Grad i Lokrum te kompletne arhitekture sve posjetitelje ostavlja bez daha. Ova je palača prvotno zamišljena i građena, od 1932. do 1939., kao reprezentativna obiteljska palača dubrovačkog brodovlasnika Boža Banca, a projektirali su je istaknuti hrvatski arhitekti Lavoslav Horvat i Harold Bilinić. Palača je rađena tlocrtno i stilski blisko gotičkim i renesansnim primjerima dubrovačke urbane i ladanjske arhitekture, a danas je zaštićeni spomenik kulture. U sklopu Galerije još su dva izložbena prostora, Galerija Dulčić Masle Pulitika i Atelijer Pulitika koji su smješteni u povijesnoj gradskoj jezgri.



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce



Foto / Photo by: Arhiva UGD / UGD Archive



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

Umjetnička galerija Dubrovnik osnovana je s namjerom da prikuplja, stručno obrađuje te izlaže likovno-umjetničku građu moderne i suvremene umjetnosti, a ta joj je misija ostala u osnovi djelovanja i dan danas. Muzej se također može pohvaliti i zaista vrijednom zbirkom koja broji preko 2800 umjetnina raznih medija.

Sam temelj muzeja jest nacionalna umjetnost s kraja 19. stoljeća, odnosno početak hrvatske moderne, ali u njegovu je interesu i fokusu i sve ono nakon toga, posebice suvremena hrvatska, kao i svjetska umjetnost. Spomenimo tako i neke od značajnijih međunarodnih izložbi kroz godine: izložbu grafika Pabla Picassa, izložbe Jana Fabrea i Alberta Giacomettija, izložbu „Američka grafika od 1960. do danas“, izložbu jednog od najpriznatijih suvremenih fotografa Stevea McCurryja, izložbu Suvremena japanska grafika“, te izložbe Francisa Bacona, Ahmeta Ertuğa i Andya Warhola.

U obljetničkoj godini, Umjetnička galerija Dubrovnik također dogovara jednu međunarodnu izložbu, a pripremljen je zaista bogat i raznolik program. U godinu se ušlo s dvije uistinu značajne izložbe, izložbom „Vlaho Bukovac i portreti dubrovačkih obitelji“ čije su autorice i kustosice Rozana Vojvoda, muzejska savjetnica Umjetničke galerije Dubrovnik i Lucija Vuković, viša kustosica Kulturno-povijesnog muzeja Dubrovačkih muzeja, te izložbom „Umjetnici o umjetnicima – likovni panoptikum“ u organizaciji Umjetničke galerije Dubrovnik i Nacionalnog muzeja moderne umjetnosti iz Zagreba. Krajem ožujka u Umjetničkoj galeriji Dubrovnik otvara se retrospektivna izložba Josipa Vanište, jednog od najznačajnijih hrvatskih umjetnika: slikara, umjetnika novih praksi, književnika i pedagoga, umjetnika čije djelo ove godine ide u postav MoMA-e u New York. Autor izložbe je Zdenko Tonković, a kustosica Ivona Šimunović. Nakon Vanište, slijedi izložba koja će posjetitelje, kao vremeplov provesti kroz povijest muzeja, naziva „80 godina Umjetničke galerije Dubrovnik“. Autorice izložbe su kustoski tim Umjetničke

galerije Dubrovnik, Rozana Vojvoda, Petra Golušić, Jelena Tamindžija Donart, Ivona Šimunović, Andrea Batinić i Antonija Ujević. Prema ideji i konceptu kustosica, na izložbi će se na osnovu arhivskih fotografija, kataloga, starih novinskih članaka i plakata, kraćih dokumentarnih filmova napravljenih na osnovu arhivskog materijala iz dokumentacijskih zbirki UGD i multimedije, predočiti bogata povijest ustanove. Kroz pažljivo osmišljen likovni postav koji će uključiti i neka djela iz Zbirke, te uz upotrebu multimedije, predstaviti će se odabrana djela iz Zbirke, te izlagačka djelatnost u kojoj figuriraju izložbe dubrovačkih i različitih nacionalnih modernih i suvremenih umjetnika/ca, te znatan broj respektabilnih međunarodnih izložbi. Osim izlagačke djelatnosti predstaviti će se edukativna i publicistička djelatnost, te dokumentacija o različitim zanimljivim kulturnim događajima, a virtualni dio izložbe s video mappingom i video produkcijom predstaviti će djelatnosti i građu muzeja kroz implementaciju novih alata, pružajući publici jedno novo digitalno iskustvo. Godina će se zaključiti velikom retrospektivnom izložbom dubrovačkog slikara Josipa Škerlja koji u ovoj godini obilježava šezdeset godina bavljenja slikarstvom. Autor ove izložbe je Antun Karaman, a kustosica Ivona Šimunović. No, bit će tu još zanimljivih izložbenih projekata, izložba Mihaele Rašice, Krešimira Nikšića, Bojana Mrdenovića te Ivane Jelavić, kao i niza zanimljivih predavanja i radionica, a sve kako bi se posjetiteljima ponudio bogat sadržaj i provelo ih se kroz 80 godina dugu povijest ovoga muzeja. Tko god dođe u Dubrovnik, trebao bi u mapu svojih obilazaka uključiti Umjetničku galeriju, reprezentativnu građevinu iz koje puca pogled na Grad i Lokrum.



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

Dubrovnik Museum of Modern Art

A Stroll Through Eighty Years of Art History

Throughout 2025, the Dubrovnik Art Gallery is celebrating a major milestone—the 80th anniversary of its founding. This impressive era includes a wealth of significant exhibitions and projects that have been organized over the years, as well as a vast number of artists whose exhibitions and work have left a lasting mark on the history of this museum of modern and contemporary art.

The Dubrovnik Art Gallery was founded in 1945 and was originally located in the Cerva-Pozza Palace in the Pile neighborhood. Since 1948, the museum has been housed in its current location, Banac Palace, a site that, due to its location, the stunning view of the Old Town and Lokrum, and its overall architectural beauty, leaves visitors in awe. This palace was originally designed and built be-

tween 1932 and 1939 as a grand family residence for Dubrovnik shipowner Božo Banac, and it was designed by renowned Croatian architects Lavošlav Horvat and Harold Bilinić. The layout and style of the palace closely follow Gothic and Renaissance traditions of Dubrovnik's urban and rural architecture, and today, it is a protected cultural monument. The gallery also includes two additional exhibition spaces located within Dubrovnik's historic Old Town center: Dulčić Masle Pultika Gallery and Pultika Studio.

The Dubrovnik Art Gallery was established with the mission of collecting, professionally curating, and exhibiting modern and contemporary visual art, a mission that remains at the core of its work to this day. The museum also boasts an extensive and

valuable collection of over 2,800 artworks across various mediums. The foundation of the museum's collection is Croatian national art from the late 19th century, marking the beginning of Croatian modernism. However, its focus extends beyond this period, encompassing contemporary Croatian and international art.

Over the years, the gallery has hosted many significant international exhibitions, including: An exhibition of Pablo Picasso's prints, Exhibitions featuring Jan Fabre and Alberto Giacometti, The exhibition "American Prints from 1960 to Today", An exhibition by one of the world's most celebrated contemporary photographers, Steve McCurry, The exhibition "Contemporary Japanese Prints", Exhibitions of works by Francis Bacon, Ahmet Ertuğ, and Andy Warhol



Foto / Photo by: Arhiva UGD / MoMA Archive



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

A Special Year of Celebrations

To mark this anniversary year, the Dubrovnik Art Gallery is planning a major international exhibition, along with a diverse and exciting program of events.

The year kicked off with two major exhibitions:

- “Vlaho Bukovac and the Portraits of Dubrovnik Families”, curated by Rozana Vojvoda (museum advisor at the Dubrovnik Art Gallery) and Lucija Vuković (senior curator at the Cultural-Historical Museum of the Dubrovnik Museums).
- “Artists on Artists – A Visual Panopticon”, organized in collaboration with the National Museum of Modern Art in Zagreb.

In late March, the gallery will open a retrospective exhibition of Josip Vaništa, one of Croatia’s most significant artists—a painter, conceptual artist, writer, and educator—whose work will this year be included in the MoMA collection in New York. The exhibition is created by Zdenko Tonković and curated by Ivona Šimunović.

Following the Vaništa exhibition, the gallery will present an exhibition tracing the museum’s history, titled “80 Years of the Dubrovnik Art Gallery”. The exhibition is curated by the museum’s curatorial team: Rozana Vojvoda, Petra Golušić, Jelena Tamindžija Donnart, Ivona Šimunović, Andrea Batinić, and Antonija Ujević.

Following the curators’ concept, the exhibition will use archival photographs, catalogues, old newspaper articles, posters, short documentary films, and multimedia to showcase the institution’s rich history. Through a carefully designed visual display that will include select pieces from the mu-



Foto / Photo by: Arhiva UGD / MoMA Archive



seum's collection and modern digital tools, visitors will get unique insight into the museum's exhibition history, featuring both Dubrovnik artists and significant national and international modern and contemporary artists.

In addition to its exhibition activities, the gallery will highlight its edu-

cational and publishing efforts, as well as documentation of various cultural events. A virtual exhibition featuring video mapping and video production will use new digital tools to present the museum's activities and collection, offering audiences an immersive digital experience.

The year will conclude with a major retrospective exhibition of Dubrovnik painter Josip Škerlj, who in 2025 celebrates 60 years in painting. The exhibition is conceived by Antun Karaman, with Ivona Šimunović as curator.

But the program doesn't stop there—other exciting exhibitions are planned, featuring Mihaela Rašica, Krešimir Nikšić, Bojan Mrđenović, and Ivana Jelavić, along with a series of lectures and workshops. The goal is to provide visitors with a rich cultural experience and guide them through the 80-year-long history of this museum.

Anyone visiting Dubrovnik should add the Dubrovnik Art Gallery to their itinerary—this remarkable building not only houses an exceptional collection but also offers a breathtaking view of the Old Town and the island of Lokrum from its grand terrace.

Veličanstveno gotičko raspelo Paola Veneziana

Ovo raspelo nije samo iznimno važno umjetničko djelo gotičke umjetnosti na hrvatskome tlu, već i svjedok dramatičnoga vremena koje je promijenilo život srednjovjekovne Europe.

Veliki svjetski događaji dopiru uglavnom i do najmanjih gradova i mjesta na svijetu. A kada se radi o kataklizmama i epidemijama one imaju utjecaja, ne samo na vrijeme u kojemu su se dogodile, već i na povijest, odnosno na naše doživljavanje povijesti. Ni Dubrovnik tu nije iznimka, dovoljno se prisjetiti Velike trešnje iz 1667. godine koju i danas često spominjemo, a i prema kojoj, sve što se u Dubrovniku dogodilo, dijelimo na ono *prije* ili na ono *poslije* toga strašnog događaja. Slično je bilo i s jednom od najvećih epidemija u povijesti čovječanstva koja je sredinom 14. stoljeća protutnjala svijetom i samo u Europi pokosila gotovo polovicu stanovništva. O razmjerima i stravičnosti te epidemije dovoljno govori činjenica da ju do danas pamtimo kao „Crnu smrt“ – a radilo se o kugi, bolesti uzrokovanoj bakterijom. Posljedice kuge uzrokovale su brojne društvene promjene i utjecale na sve

sfere onodobnoga života, o čemu rječi to svjedoči i Boccacciov slavni *Dekameron*. Ni u Dubrovniku nije bilo ništa drugačije: stvaranje prvoga dobro osmišljenoga karantenskog sustava 1377. godine bilo je izravna posljedica kuge, a sredina 14. stoljeća ostavila nam je jednu od najmonumentalnijih gotičkih umjetnina u Hrvatskoj – veliko oslikano raspelo u crkvi sv. Dominika.

Smješteno visoko u luku iznad glavnoga oltara dominikanske crkve ovo raspelo nije samo iznimno važno umjetničko djelo gotičke umjetnosti na hrvatskome tlu, već i svjedok dramatičnoga vremena koje je promijenilo život srednjovjekovne Europe. Sam položaj raspela dovoljno govori o njegovu značenju jer se nalazi na dominantnom mjestu u crkvi i može ga se vidjeti iz svih njezinih dijelova. Osim što je postavljeno u središnjem luku iznad glavnoga oltara ono plijeni pažnju i svojom umjetničkom vrijed-

nošću jer je autor raspela Paolo Veneziano, najvažniji mletački slikar 14. stoljeća. Danas se ne znaju, ni godina njegova rođenja, ni smrti (smatra se da je umro nakon 1358.), ali poznato je da je stvarao od dvadesetih godina 14. stoljeća. Bio je rođen u obitelji slikara, a i njegova tri sina također su bili slikari koji su s ocem radili u njegovoj *botegi* na lagunama. No, o ovome umjetniku najviše i najbolje govore njegova djela koja spretno spajaju bizantsku umjetničku tradiciju s onom gotičkom stvarajući poseban mletački stil s Paolovim potpisom. Osim u sjevernoj Italiji, a danas i po mnogim svjetskim muzejima, nekoliko njegovih djela ima i u Hrvatskoj, no upravo je dubrovačko oslikano raspelo po mnogočemu jedinstveno. Naime, osim po svome smještaju u prostoru monumentalne dominikanske crkve ono je i najveće srednjovjekovno raspelo u našoj zemlji, a slikarske ga kva-



Foto / Photo by: Fototeka Instituta za povijest umjetnosti / Photo archive of the Institute of Art History



Foto / photo by: Miho Skvrce

litete smještaju u same vrhunce gotičke umjetnosti.

Dubrovačko oslikano raspelo Paola Veneziana zapravo je nekoliko umjetnina vješto povezanih u jednu cjelinu. Središnji dio predstavlja sam križ s Kristovim tijelom u predsmrtnoj mucu naslikan na zlatnoj pozadini. Na kraju svakoga od četiri kraka križa naslikani su ikonografski simboli četvorice evanđelista: na vrhu je orao (sv. Ivan), sa strana anđeo (sv. Matej) i bik (sv. Luka), a na dnu ispod Kristovih nogu je lav (sv. Marko). Svi rubovi

raspela okruženi su raskošnim i pozlaćenim drvenim okvirom s viticama i ukrasima kroz koje su razmješteni likovi proroka. Radi visokoga položaja mnogi od ovih detalja nisu nažalost promatraču s tla vidljivi, no svejedno svjedoče o vrhunskoj kvaliteti i spretnom povezivanju kista i dlijeta. Ispod križa postavljene su dvije odvojene slike (ploče) s likovima Blažene Djevice Marije (lijevo) i apostola Ivana (desno) koji zajedno s prikazom na središnjoj ploči formiraju čitavu scenu s Golgote. Upravo su ova dva lika radi njihove

odvojenosti neki stariji autori smatrali kasnijim dodatkom naslikanim drugom rukom, no čini se da tome nije tako. Malo se čini vjerojatnom i također starija hipoteza da je ovaj veliki mletački slikar radi ovoga raspela boravio u Dubrovniku, jer je za njegovu izvedbu bila potrebna suradnja većeg broja suradnika. Opisana cjelina, i u cjelini, i u pojedinostima, tvori jednu od ključnih umjetničkih i liturgijskih točaka čitave dominikanske crkve.

O nastanku ovoga raspela arhivski dokumenti ne govore previše, ali se zna da je dubrovački vlastelin Šimun Rastić (Resti) svojom Oporukom 1348. ostavio iznos da se izradi veliko raspelo iznad glavnoga oltara, a četiri godine kasnije Nikola Lukarić (Luccari) s rođacima ostavio je još jedan veći iznos s izričitom svrhom da se kod *magistro Polo pintori Veneti* naruči jedna takva umjetnina. Iako se to u dokumentima izravno ne navodi, vrlo je vjerojatno da su ove narudžbe povezane sa spomenutom epidemijom kuge kada su mnogi stanovnici Dubrovnika u strahu sastavljali svoje oporuke i u njima se redovito pobožnim legatom „za spas duše“ sjetili gradskih crkava i samostana. Osim toga, četrnaesto stoljeće vrijeme je kada se dominikanska crkva gradi i umjetnički oprema, i kada je njezina unutrašnjost bivala ispunjena umjetninama i raskošnim nadgrobni spomenicima, a pod popločan grobnim pločama. Dramatična epoha u kojoj je raspelo nastalo, njegove visoke umjetničke kvalitete, smještaj u prostoru crkve i činjenica da je već preko 650 godina na istome mjestu čine da ova prelijepa umjetnina *trecenta* ima važno mjesto u hrvatskoj kulturnoj baštini, ali i da privlači pogled svakoga tko uđe u dominikansku crkvu.

The Magnificent Gothic Crucifix by Paolo Veneziano

This crucifix is not only an exceptionally significant piece of Gothic art in Croatia, but also a silent witness to the dramatic era that reshaped medieval Europe.

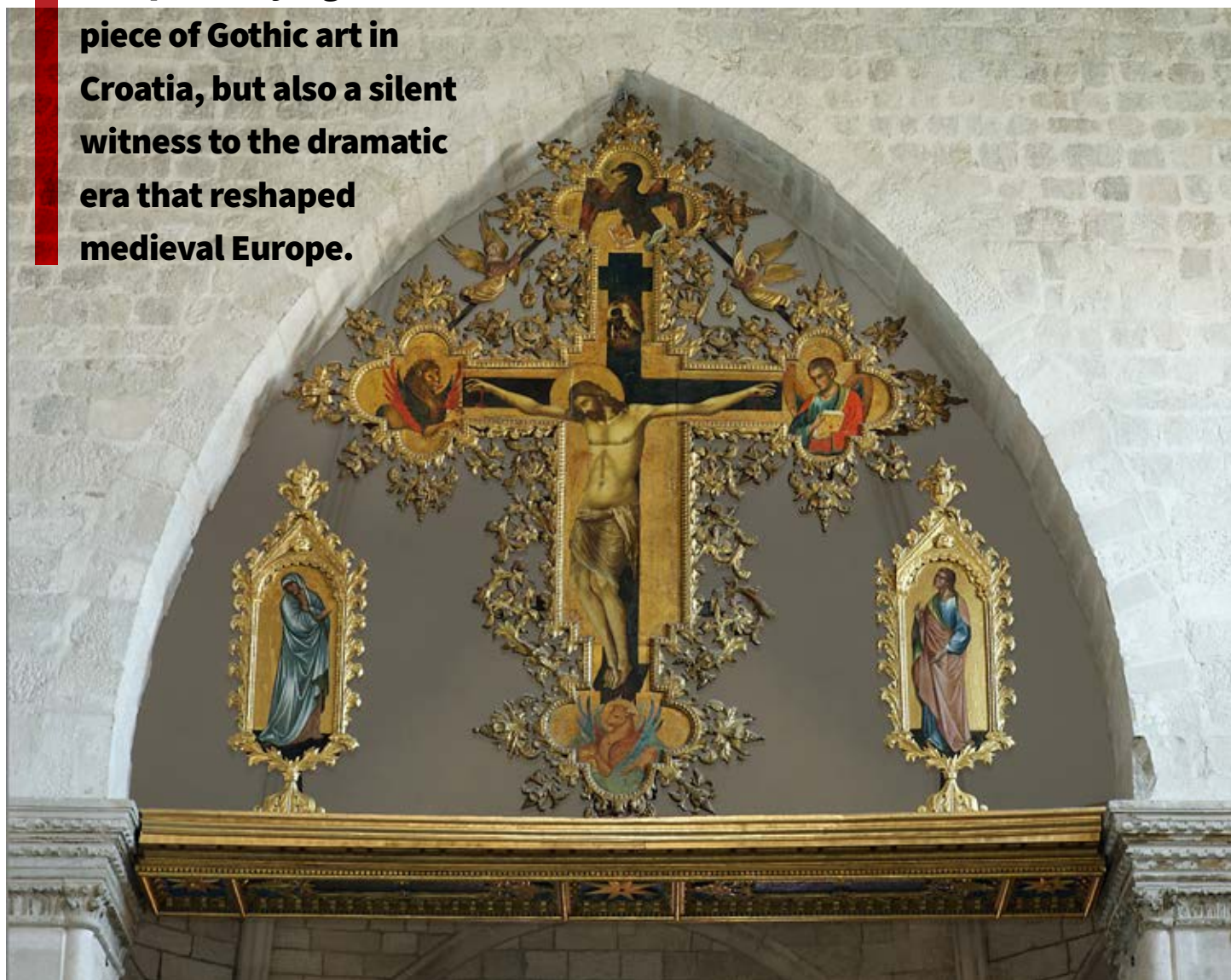


Foto / Photo by: Fototeka Instituta za povijest umjetnosti / Photo archive of the Institute of Art History

Major world events inevitably reach even the smallest towns and villages. And when it comes to cataclysms and epidemics, their impact extends not only to the time in which they occur but also to history itself—shaping our perception of the past. Dubrovnik is no exception. A striking example is the Great Earthquake of 1667, which continues to be frequently mentioned today and serves as a historical dividing line: events in Dubrovnik are often categorised as occurring before or after this devastating event.

The same can be said for one of the most catastrophic epidemics in human history—the plague that swept across the world in the mid-14th century, claiming nearly half of Europe’s population. The sheer scale and horror of this epidemic are evident in the fact that it is still remembered as the “Black Death”—a deadly outbreak of bubonic plague caused by bacteria. Its consequences brought about profound social changes, influencing every aspect of medieval life, as vividly depicted in Boccaccio’s famous *Decameron*. Dubrovnik was no exception then either; the establishment of the world’s first organised quarantine system in 1377 was a direct response to the plague. This turbulent period also left Dubrovnik with one of the most monumental Gothic artworks in Croatia—the great painted crucifix in the Church of St. Dominic.

Positioned high in the arch above the church’s main altar, this crucifix is not only an exceptionally significant piece of Gothic art in Croatia, but also a silent witness to the dramatic era that reshaped medieval Europe. Its placement alone speaks volumes about its importance; dominating the church’s

interior, it is visible from every part of the sacred space. Beyond its location, the crucifix captivates viewers with its artistic power. It was created by *Paolo Veneziano*, the most important Venetian painter of the 14th century. Little is known about Paolo’s birth and death—he is believed to have died sometime after 1358—but his career spanned from the 1320s onwards. Born into a family of painters, he worked alongside his three sons in his workshop on the Venetian lagoons. His masterpieces, which seamlessly blend Byzantine artistic traditions with Gothic influences, established a distinct Venetian style, marked by his unique signature. While his works are found throughout northern Italy and in museums worldwide, Croatia is home to several of his pieces, though the painted crucifix in Dubrovnik stands out as truly unique. Not only is it the largest medieval crucifix in Croatia, but its artistic quality ranks it among the finest achievements of Gothic art.

Dubrovnik’s painted crucifix by Paolo Veneziano is, in fact, a composition of multiple artworks skilfully integrated into a single masterpiece. The central part is the cross itself, featuring Christ’s suffering body painted against a golden background. At the ends of the four arms of the cross are the iconographic symbols of the four Evangelists: at the top, an eagle (*St. John*); on either side, an angel (*St. Matthew*) and a bull (*St. Luke*); and at the bottom, beneath Christ’s feet, a lion (*St. Mark*). The entire crucifix is encased in an opulent gilded wooden frame adorned with vine motifs and decorative elements, interspersed with figures of prophets. Due to its high placement, many of these intricate details are unfortunately not vis-

ible to visitors from the ground. However, they still testify to the extraordinary craftsmanship and the seamless fusion of painting and carving.

Beneath the cross, two separate painted panels depict the figures of the *Blessed Virgin Mary* (on the left) and the *Apostle John* (on the right), forming a complete *Golgotha* scene together with the central crucifixion panel. Some older scholars believed these two side figures to be later additions, painted by a different artist, but this theory is now widely questioned. Another older hypothesis suggested that Paolo Veneziano himself travelled to Dubrovnik to create the crucifix. However, given the complexity of the work, it is more likely that its creation involved a team of assistants rather than a single artist working on-site. Whether viewed as a whole or in its individual elements, this masterpiece remains one of the central artistic and liturgical focal points of the Dominican church.

Historical records provide limited information on the crucifix’s origins, but it is known that Dubrovnik nobleman *Šimun Rastić (Resti)* bequeathed funds for the creation of a grand crucifix above the main altar in his will of 1348. Four years later, *Nikola Lukarić (Luccari)* and his relatives left a larger sum with explicit instructions to commission such an artwork from *Magister Polo pintor Veneto* (Master Paolo, Venetian painter). Although the documents do not explicitly connect these bequests to the Black Death, it is highly probable that they were made in response to the plague, a time when many Dubrovnik residents, fearing for their lives, drafted wills that included pious donations to the city’s churches and monasteries for the salvation of their souls. Furthermore, the 14th



century was a period of intense artistic and architectural enrichment of the Dominican church, with its interior gradually being adorned with masterpieces, elaborate tombstones, and a floor paved with grave markers.

The era of the crucifix's creation, its exceptional artistic quality, its placement within the church, and the fact that it has remained in the same position for over 650 years all contribute to its status as one of the most treasured works of *Trecento* art. Today, it holds an essential place in Croatia's cultural heritage and continues to capture the gaze of every visitor who steps into the Dominican church.

Dubrovački đardini

Foto / Photo by: Nikolina Kapović

Uzagrljaju Zidina odredbama Statuta iz 1272.g., i njegovim kasnijim dopunama, nastaje Grad skladne kamene arhitekture. Urbanizacija je prvenstveno imala za cilj osigurati što više stambenoga prostora, pa gusto izgrađeno tkivo, unutar povijesne jezgre Dubrovnika, nije ostavilo dovoljno prostora za oblikovanje značajnijih zelenih površina. Iako na prvi pogled Grad izgleda lišen svakog zelenila, on ipak ima značajan broj zelenih površina među kojima

ki samostan Male braće poznat je po svojoj apoteci iz 1317.g., ali jednako se može ponositi i najvećom zelenom površinom unutar gradskih Zidina koju čine dva klaustarska vrta i veliki gornji vrt. Romanički klaustar iz XIV. st. otvoren je za javnost i u njemu se nalazi najstariji dubrovački vrt održavan u kontinuitetu do današnjih dana. Po sredini vrta je šetnica s kamenim klupama i fontana s kipom sv. Franje. Uz živicu od šimšira u vrtu rastu citrusi, cikasi, aukuba, palme

stupovima čiju odrinu prekriva vinova loza. Pogled sa Zidina na ovaj lijepi i uredni vrt izaziva divljenje i poštovanje jer franjevci i dalje vrijedno rade na svojoj zemlji, a nekoć su ljekovito bilje koristili za izradu pripravaka u svojoj glasovitoj apoteci.

Uz istočna gradska vrata smješten je dominikanski samostan. Njegov gotičko-renesansni klaustarski vrt iz druge polovice XV.st. okružen je triforomama, a u sredini popločanog dvorišta kamena je kruna cisterne. U vrtu rastu

Obilaskom gradskih Zidina otkrit ćemo velike rubne vrtove i dominantno soliterno drveće, zelene terase, a tek detaljnim pregledom i šetnjom ulicama, otkrit ćemo njegovu zelenu dimenziju.



Foto / Photo by: Nikolina Kapović

razlikujemo: samostanske i klaustarske vrtove, privatne vrtove, terase i balkone, zelenilo ulica, poljana i arheoloških zona sa spontano izraslom vegetacijom. Obilaskom gradskih Zidina otkrit ćemo velike rubne vrtove i dominantno soliterno drveće, zelene terase, a tek detaljnim pregledom i šetnjom ulicama, otkrit ćemo njegovu zelenu dimenziju.

Posebnu kategoriju unutar zelenih površina Grada predstavljaju samostanski i klaustarski vrtovi. Franjevač-

žumare, cvjetaju ruže, bugenvila, lagerstremija, pelargonije i juke. Drugi renesansni klaustar iz XVI.st. zatvoren je za javnost. U njemu je cisterna za vodu, a od bilja nalazimo geometrijski oblikovanu živicu od šimšira, juku i ljutu naranču. Veliki terasirani gornji vrt, koji se proteže od sjevernoga krila samostana sve do igrališta podno tvrđave Minčeta, zasađen je agrumima, vočkama, sezonskim povrćem uredno posađenim u gredice, a ukrašen je 50 metara dugom šetnicom s kamenim

citrusi, kamelija, bugenvila, cikasi i živica od šimšira. Dominikanci također imaju značajne zelene površine oko samostanskog sklopa, te voćnjak i povrtnjak koji se otkrije dok šetamo sjevernom stranom Zidina.

U Gradu je još nekoliko bivših samostanskih sklopova koji su važni u zelenoj slici Grada, poput velike vrtne površine oko samostana sv.Marije od Kaštela uz južnu stranu Zidina gdje rastu masline, citrusi, nespola, pitospore, cikasi, ruže, ružmarin i raznoli-



Foto / Photo by: Nikolina Kapović

ke trajnice, a odrine nekoliko okolnih kuća prekriva loza i lozica (divlja loza). Značajni su i vrtovi u sklopu Isusovačkog kolegija u kojemu dominira krošnja platane, te zelenilo unutar klaustra bivšeg ženskog samostana sv. Klare s ljubičastom bugenvilom, ljutim narančama i pitosporama.

Osim samostanskih vrtova većina zelenih površina i vrtova nastaje nakon potresa 1520.g., pogotovo onog najja-

taraca, koji su pripadali kući, nalaze na suprotnoj strani ulice pa se povezuju mostom. Takav primjer nalazimo u Zvijezdićevoj ulici ili npr. u ulici Dinka Ranjine gdje zidani most povezuje današnji Hotel Pucić Palace s taracom na kojoj je smještena kapelica Srca Isusova.

Između Muzeja Rupe i ulice Iza Roka, u koju se ulazi iz ulice Od Domina, velika je zelena površina pod odrinom koju su vlasnici ugostiteljskog objekta

nija ili čerošpanja po dubrovački, begonija, ljubičastih setkrea, pauka (*Chlorophytum*), hortencija, snijega (*Iberis sempervirens*), koralja (*Russelia equisetiformis*), šeflera, adama (*Alcisia*), fikusa, monstera, oleandera, maslina, raznoolikih kaktusa i sukulenta poput žednjaka, čuvarkuća, aloja i raznobojnog sezonskog cvijeća. Mali trg u Karmenu između tvrđave sv. Ivan i crkve Gospe od Karmena prava je zelena oaza prepuna ukrasnih lisnatih i cvjetnih lončanica gdje, osim stanara uživaju i brojne mačke o kojemu brinu stanari okolnih kuća.

Od soliternih stabala spomenimo i dvije ljute naranče iza velike Onofrijeve česme, dva horizontalna čempresa uz samostan sv. Klare, čempres na vrh Dropčeve ulice i borove pred tvrđavom Revelin. U ovoj kratkoj zelenoj šetnji Gradom nemoguće je sve spomenuti, ali zato nikako ne smijemo zaobići jedno posebno stablo, čempres koji raste iz samog kamena nad vratima crkve sv. Josipa u ulici Od puča, a star je sigurno preko 100 godina. Srećom, preživio je rat u Dubrovniku 1991. dok je susjedni kip sv. Josipa bio oštećen.

Svaki zeleni kutak, bez obzira na njegovu veličinu, važan je s estetskog, a još više s ekološkog gledišta i odraz je ljubavi njegovih stanovnika prema svome Gradu na čemu im trebamo posebno zahvaliti.

Neke ulice zadiviti će nas bogatstvom cvijeća na prozorima i brojnim lončanicama poredanim po skalinima. Stanovnici Grada neke ulice su pretvorili u zelene koridore na radost svih nas.

čeg 1667.g. koji je srušio pola Grada. Obnova koja je uslijedila donosi i sretna rješenja u zacijeljivanju ranjenoga gradskog tkiva na način da se unutar srušenih kuća odlaže šut i ostaci građevinskog materijala, po kojim se nastipa plodno tlo i na razini prvog kata kuće formiraju vrtovi ili tarace. Jedan od većih vrtova tako već 1590.g. podiže Mato Gradić na južnoj strani Grada uz crkvu sv. Stjepana. U ogradnom zidu ovoga vrta iz ulice Kneza Hrvaša otkrivamo zazidane romaničke i gotičke okvire vrata i prozora nekadašnje srušene kuće. Ovaj vrt je posebno vrijedan jer je jedini unutar povijesne jezgre koji ima sve elemente dubrovačkog renesansnog vrta: dugačku popločanu šetnicu s kamenim stupovima za odrinu, kapelicu sv. Jeronima, gustjenu za vodu, izdignuta vrtna polja zasađena citrusima, šipkom, oleanderima, cvijećem i povrćem.

Nekoliko je primjera kad se vrt ili

prije par godina dodatno oplemenili sadnjom stabala platana, penjačica i nižeg bilja. Veći sistem odrina nalazimo i na više mjesta na Pelinama ispod sjevernih Zidina Grada. Interesantni su primjerci loza ili ostalih penjačica koji su posađeni u arle ili pak rastu uz same kuće ispod kamenog pločnika, a propele su se visoko do balkona ili taraca na vrhu kuća. Jednu takvu lozu nalazimo uz crkvu Gospe od Karmena, a puno ih je po ulicama između Prijekoga i Pelina. Najstarija vinova loza u povijesnoj jezgri Grada nalazi se na Prijekome uz palaču Isusović – Braichi, danas Hotel Stara loza.

Neke ulice zadiviti će nas bogatstvom cvijeća na prozorima i brojnim lončanicama poredanim po skalinima. Stanovnici Grada neke ulice su pretvorili u zelene koridore na radost svih nas. Od biljnih vrsta najčešće su one najmanje zahtjevne za održavanje poput: aspidistra, šparoga, pelargo-

Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce



Dubrovnik's Gardens

Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

A walk along the City Walls reveals expansive gardens along the perimeter, towering solitary trees, and lush terraces. Only by strolling through the city's streets can one truly discover its hidden green dimension.

Within the embrace of the City Walls, guided by the provisions of the 1272 Statute and its later amendments, Dubrovnik emerged as a city of harmonious stone architecture. Urbanization primarily aimed to maximize residential space, resulting in a densely built environment within the historic core that left little room for significant green areas. However, despite its initial appearance, the city is not devoid of greenery. Dubrovnik boasts various green spaces, including monastic and cloister gardens, private gardens, terraces and balconies, street greenery, public squares, and archaeological zones with natural vegetation. A walk along the City Walls reveals expansive gardens along the perimeter, towering solitary trees, and lush terraces. Only by strolling through the city's streets can one truly discover its hidden green dimension.

A special type of green space in Dubrovnik is the monastic and cloister gardens. The Franciscan Monastery of the Friars Minor, renowned for its still-operating pharmacy dating back to 1317, is equally proud of having the largest green area within the city walls, consisting of two cloister gardens and a vast upper garden. The Romanesque cloister from the 14th cen-

tury is open to the public and houses the oldest continuously maintained garden in Dubrovnik. A stone pathway with benches and a fountain featuring a statue of St. Francis adorns the centre of the garden. Boxwood hedges enclose an array of citrus trees, dwarf palms, spotted laurel, fan palms, roses, bougainvillea, crepe myrtles, geraniums, and yuccas. A second, Renaissance cloister from the 16th century remains closed to the public. It features a water cistern and geometrically shaped boxwood hedges alongside yuccas and wild orange trees. The large terraced upper garden extends from the monastery's northern wing to the basketball court beneath the Minčeta Fortress. It is planted with citrus trees, fruit trees, and seasonal vegetables neatly arranged in beds, while a 50-meter-long walkway with stone

columns supports a grapevine-covered arbour. The view from the City Walls over this immaculate garden is breathtaking, a testament to the Franciscan monks' continued dedication to their land. In the past, they used medicinal herbs from this garden to produce remedies in their famous pharmacy.

Near the eastern city gate lies the Dominican Monastery, home to a Gothic-Renaissance cloister garden from the second half of the 15th century. Enclosed by delicate triple arches, the courtyard features a stone cistern in the centre. This garden hosts citrus trees, camellias, bougainvillea, palms, and boxwood hedges. The Dominicans also maintain substantial green areas around their monastery complex, as well as an orchard and vegetable garden visible from the northern City Walls.

Several former monastic complexes also contribute to the city's greenery. One example is the vast garden surrounding the Monastery of St. Mary of Kaštela on the southern side of the City Walls, where olive trees, citrus trees, loquats, pittosporum, palms, roses, rosemary, and various perennials flourish. The surrounding houses feature grapevines and climbing



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

Certain streets stand out for their abundance of potted plants and flowers on windowsills, doorsteps, and staircases. Some residents have transformed entire streets into lush green corridors, much to the delight of visitors.



Foto / Photo by: Nikolina Kapović

plants adorning their terraces. Other significant green spaces include the courtyard of the Jesuit College, dominated by a large plane tree, and the former St. Clare's convent garden, where purple bougainvillea, bitter oranges, and pittosporum create a serene atmosphere.

Most of Dubrovnik's green areas and gardens were established after the earthquakes of 1520 and, more notably, 1667, which devastated half the city. During the reconstruction, some of the debris from ruined houses was used to create raised terraces where

fertile soil was added, forming gardens on the first-floor level of surviving homes. A remarkable example is a garden built in 1590 by Mato Gradić, adjacent to St. Stephen's Church on the southern side of the city. Within its stone enclosure, remnants of medieval door and window frames from former buildings can still be seen. This garden is particularly valuable as it is the only one within the historic core that retains all elements of a traditional Dubrovnik Renaissance garden: a long paved walkway with stone columns supporting a vine-covered ar-

bour, a small chapel dedicated to St. Jerome, a water cistern, and elevated garden beds planted with citrus trees, pomegranates, oleanders, flowers, and vegetables.

In some cases, gardens or terraces were located across the street from the family home, connected by small bridges. Examples can be found on Zvijezdićeva Street and in Dinka Ranjina Street, where a stone bridge links the present-day Pucić Palace Hotel to a terrace housing the Chapel of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Between the Rupe Ethnological

Museum and Iza Roka Street, accessible from Od Domina Street, lies a large green space shaded by an arbour. A few years ago, restaurant owners further enhanced this area by planting plane trees, climbing plants, and smaller shrubs. A network of arbours can also be found on Peline Street, beneath the city's northern walls. Particularly fascinating are vines and climbing plants that have grown up from narrow alleyways or directly against stone houses, reaching all the way up to terraces and balconies. One such vine is located beside Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, and many others adorn the streets between Prijeko and Peline. The oldest grapevine in the historic centre grows next to the Isusović-Braichi Palace, now the Stara Loza Hotel.

Certain streets stand out for their abundance of potted plants and flow-

ers on windowsills, doorsteps, and staircases. Some residents have transformed entire streets into lush green corridors, much to the delight of visitors. The most commonly cultivated plants are low-maintenance species such as aspidistra, asparagus fern, geranium, begonias, purple heart plants (*Setcreasea*), spider plants (*Chlorophytum*), hydrangeas, candytufts (*Iberis sempervirens*), coral fountains (*Russelia equisetiformis*), schefflera (umbrella plant), elephant ears (*Alocasia*), ficus trees, monstera, oleanders, olive trees, and various cacti and succulents, including stonecrops, houseleeks, aloes, and seasonal flowers. A small square in the Karmen district, between St. John's Fortress and Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church, is a true green oasis filled with decorative plants and flowers. It is a favourite spot not only for locals, but also for

the many cats cared for by the neighbourhood residents.

Among the city's solitary trees, notable examples include two bitter orange trees behind the Large Onofrio Fountain, two horizontal cypress trees near the St. Clare Monastery, a cypress tree at the top of Dropčeva Street, and pine trees in front of the Revelin Fortress. One particular tree stands out: a small cypress growing directly out of solid stone above the entrance to St. Joseph's Church on Od Puča Street. Over 100 years old, it miraculously survived the 1991 war, though the nearby statue of St. Joseph was damaged.

Regardless of their size, all green spaces contribute not only to the city's aesthetic charm but also to its ecological well-being. They reflect the deep love of Dubrovnik's residents for their city—a dedication for which we should all be grateful.



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

Šezdeset godina Folklornog ansambla Linđo



Foto / Photo by: FA Linđo / Folklore Ensemble Linđo

“Linđo” je nezaobilazni dio kulturne ponude Dubrovnika i jedan je od najupečatljivijih simbola društveno korisnog okupljanja dubrovačke mladosti postavši ujedno - dobri duh Grada - te čuvar i pronositelj vrijednosti tradicijske baštine i njezina naslijeđa.

Kada ste u Dubrovniku, posjetite Grada i juga Hrvatske, preporučimo vam: odvojite dio svog dragocjenog vremena i posjetite nastup Folklornog ansambla “Linđo”.

Osvjedočit ćete se kako se radi o dojmljivoj priredbi preko koje ćete upoznati dobar dio tradicijske kultu-

re i narodne umjetnosti dubrovačkog kraja, ali i velikog dijela Hrvatske.

Od svog prvog pojavljivanja pred publikom, sad već daleke 1965. godine, brojne generacije mladih Dubrovkinja i Dubrovčana s velikim uspjehom prikazuju narodno stvaralaštvo iz gotovo svih hrvatskih krajeva. Iako u to vrijeme u Dubrovniku nije postojala

tradicija okupljanja mladih temeljena na narodnom stvaralaštvu, ustrajnim i predanim radom prvih generacija Linđovaca - uz veliku potporu ondašnjeg vodstva Saveza omladine, Putničke agencije “Atlas” i tadašnjeg Turističkog društva Dubrovnik - mala folklorna sekcija sa svojim dugogodišnjim ravnateljem i umjetničkim direktorom

Sulejmanom Muratovićem ubrzo je prerasla u ansambl koji će kroz desetljeća kasnije postati nezaobilazni brend u kulturno-turističkoj ponudi Dubrovnika i Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije.

Programe ansambla čine plesovi i pjesme iz svih krajeva Hrvatske, a nastupi razigrane i raspjevane dubrovačke mladosti su "lišeni svake baletizacije, rutinske profesionalizacije i koreografsko-scenskih patvorina", kako "Lindove" umjetničke dosege ocjenjuju hrvatski i inozemni folklorni i etnostručnjaci.

Najbolji koreografi i glazbenici, originalne narodne nošnje i instrumenti, bogatstvo izvoditeljskih stilova koji krase hrvatsku tradicijsku kulturu te različitost repertoara popraćeno mladim ljudima i njihovom pozitivnom energijom - postulati su na kojima je u proteklih šest desetljeća "Lindó" djelovao stalno se razvijajući.

Folklorni ansambl "Lindó" od 1998. godine je ustanova u kulturi Grada Dubrovnika. No, "Lindó" je u proteklih šesdeset godina izrastao u mnogo više od toga: nezaobilazni je dio kulturne ponude Dubrovnika i jedan je od najupečatljivijih simbola društveno korisnog okupljanja dubrovačke mladosti postavši ujedno - dobri duh Grada - te čuvar i promotitelj vrijednosti tradicijske baštine i njezina naslijeđa.

Zavidni su rezultati koje je "Lindó" ostvario od 1965. do 2025. godine. U tom je razdoblju, među ostalim, više od 3000 mladih Dubrovkinja i Dubrovčana amaterski se baveći plesom, pjesmom i glazbom pridonijelo popularizaciji i promicanju tradicijskog narodnog stvaralaštva u Hrvatskoj i inozemstvu. U proteklih šest desetljeća "Lindó" je stvorio fundus od oko 1500 narodnih nošnja, pretežito originalnih, neprocjenjive i raritetne

vrijednosti koje plijene svojom živopisnošću ujedno svjedočeći o bogatstvu tradicijsku kulture koju članice i članovi "Lindá" uspješno prenose diljem Hrvatske, Europe i svijeta.

Od 1965. do 2025. godine "Lindó" je ime i ugled turističkog i kulturnog Dubrovnika pronio na više od 200 gostovanja diljem Europe, SAD-a, Južne i Srednje Amerike, Australije i Japana. Nastupe dubrovačke razigrane mladosti snimale su najuglednije svjetske televizijske kuće poput BBC-a, CNN-a, RAI-ja, France TV-a, ZDF-a... Od 1967. godine "Lindó" redovito nastupa u folklornom dijelu programa Dubrovačkih ljetnih igara, svjetski poznatog i najpriznatijeg hrvatskog glazbeno-scenskog festivala.

Među brojnim priznanjima i nagradama "Lindove" vitrine krase Zlatna medalja i Zlatna ploča, osvojene na Međunarodnom festivalu u francuskom gradu Dijonu 1973. godine, naj-



Foto / Photo by: Nikša Raguž-Lučić

Foto / Photo by: Nikša Raguž-Lučić



prestižnijem europskom i svjetskom folklorističkom natjecanju.

Godine 2012. "Lindo" dobiva priznanje Međunarodnog instituta za promidžbu mira kroz turizam (IIPT - Vermont - SAD) postavši IIPT-ov "Ambasador mira".

Uz nagrade i plakete Grada Dubrovnika i Dubrovačko-neretvanske županije "Lindo" je i nositelj Povelje Republike Hrvatske za osobite zasluge u promicanju, očuvanju i izvođenju narodnih plesova, pjesama i tradicijske glazbe u zemlji i inozemstvu koju je ansamblu 2016. godine dodijelila predsjednica RH Kolinda Grabar Kitarović.

Uz više od 4000 nastupa, kojima je u Hrvatskoj i inozemstvu prisustvovalo oko dva milijuna posjetitelja, najznačajniji uspjeh ogleđa se u tome što je u Dubrovniku - tijekom proteklih šest desetljeća - stvorena izrazito primjerena sredina koja stalno okuplja 200 do 300 mladih djevojaka i mladića u dobi od 12 do 30 godina.



Foto / Photo by: FA Lindo / Folklore Ensemble Lindo



Foto / Photo by: Yuya Matuso

Sixty Years of the Lindo Folklore Ensemble

Lindo is an irreplaceable part of Dubrovnik's cultural offering, a symbol of socially meaningful youth engagement, and the guardian and promoter of traditional heritage.

When visiting Dubrovnik, we highly recommend setting aside some of your valuable time to attend a performance by the Lindo Folklore Ensemble.

You will witness an impressive show that offers a deep insight into

the traditional culture and folk art of the Dubrovnik region, as well as a significant part of Croatia.

Since their first public performance in 1965, countless generations of young men and women from Dubrovnik have successfully present-

ed folk song and dance traditions from almost every part of Croatia. At the time, Dubrovnik had no strong tradition of gathering young people around folk heritage, but thanks to the persistent and dedicated efforts of the first generations of Lindo

members—and with the support of the Youth Union leadership, the Atlas Travel Agency, and the Dubrovnik Tourist Association—a small folklore group, under the longtime leadership of Sulejman Muratović, grew into an ensemble. Over the decades, Lindo has become an essential part of Dubrovnik's cultural and tourism scene and a key institution in Dubrovnik-Neretva County.

The ensemble's program consists of dances and songs from all regions of Croatia, performed by lively and cheerful Dubrovnik youth in a style described by Croatian and international folklore and ethnology experts as free from the influences of ballet, routine professionalism, and choreographic-stage adaptations.

Lindo's artistic success is built on the expertise of top choreographers and musicians, authentic folk costumes and instruments, and a rich variety of performance styles that showcase the beauty and diversity of Croatian traditional culture. Combined with the enthusiasm and energy of young performers, these elements have shaped Lindo's steady growth over the past six decades.

Since 1998, the Lindo Folklore Ensemble has been officially recognized as a cultural institution of the City of Dubrovnik. However, in its 60-year history, Lindo has become much more than that. It is an irreplaceable part of Dubrovnik's cultural offering, a symbol of socially meaningful youth engagement, and the guardian and promoter of traditional heritage.

The results achieved by Lindo from 1965 to 2025 are truly impressive. More than 3,000 young men and women from the Dubrovnik area have participated in the ensemble as amateur

dancers, singers, and musicians, contributing to the promotion of Croatian folk traditions at home and abroad. Over these six decades, Lindo has assembled a collection of around 1,500 traditional folk costumes, mostly

original and of immeasurable historical and artistic value. These vibrant costumes reflect the richness of Croatia's traditional culture, which Lindo continues to promote across Croatia, Europe, and the world.



Foto / Photo by: FA Lindo / Folklore Ensemble Lindo

From 1965 to 2025, Lindo has represented Dubrovnik's cultural and tourism identity in over 200 international tours, spanning Europe, the United States, Central and South America, Australia, and Japan. The most prestigious global television networks, including BBC, CNN, RAI, France TV, and ZDF, have recorded Lindo's performances, recognizing the ensemble's significance.

Since 1967, Lindo has been a regular performer at the Dubrovnik Summer Festival, Croatia's most renowned and globally recognized music and theatre festival.

Among Lindo's many awards and honours, the most notable are the Gold Medal and Gold Plaque from the International Festival in Dijon, France, in 1973—widely regarded as the most prestigious European and global folklore competition.

In 2012, Lindo received recognition from the International Institute for Peace through Tourism (Vermont, USA) and was designated an IIPT "Ambassador of Peace".

In 2016, the President of Croatia, Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović, awarded Lindo the Charter of the Republic of Croatia for its outstanding contributions to the preservation and promotion of traditional music, dance, and folk heritage both nationally and internationally.

With over 4,000 performances attended by approximately two million spectators, Lindo's greatest achievement is the creation of a strong community in Dubrovnik that continuously gathers 200 to 300 young performers, aged 12 to 30, ensuring that the love for traditional culture is passed down through generations.



Foto / Photo by: FA Lindo / Folklore Ensemble Lindo



Foto / Photo by: Julien Duval



Foto / Photo by: Šime Fabris

ORSULA

najljepša ljetna pozornica na svijetu

Tko nikad nije bio, teško će razumjeti kako se glazba doživljava na Orsuli, zasigurno najljepšoj svjetskoj pozornici.

U mjesto suza djevojke mučenice, gore se puštaju samo suze radosnice, a umjesto tuge, na ovoj je jedinstvenoj svjetskoj pozornici dozvoljena isključivo sreća. Tko nikad nije bio, teško će razumjeti kako se glazba doživljava na Orsuli, zasigurno najljepšoj svjetskoj pozornici.

Sve je počelo entuzijazmom Dubrovčanina Andra Vidaka i njegovih neumornih prijatelja, istraživanjem povijesti dubrovačkog područja i traženjem mjesta gdje će umjetnost i glazba

biti slobodni od svih zabrana i ograničenja, publici ponuditi nesvakidašnje koncertne večeri i umjesto gužvanja u vrelini Grada, dati osvježanje u svakom smislu. Trebalo je svaki kamen prevrnuti preko ruku kako bi stari karavanski put doveo do nečega što će jednom, kako je on i zamislio, postati amfiteatralna ljetna pozornica i hram umjetnosti i dobre glazbe. Mučeništvo mlade Orsule, po čijoj je nesreći tamošnja crkva, ali i cijeli taj predio, dobio ime, nastavilo je živjeti kroz Vidakovu motiku kojom je uporno, dva desetljeća, iskopavao svoju davnu želju pod ubitačnim dubrovačkim suncem, a njegov neuništivi entuzijizam, nakon puno godina i puno rada, donio je Dubrovčanima mjesto na kojemu je sve moguće.

Ova neobična priča o glazbi, povijesti i borbi s vjetrenjačama na koje su Vidak i njegov tim nailazili na dnevnoj bazi pali su u drugi plan s prvim izvođačem i potpuno popunjenim mjestima u publici, popraćenima sjajnom produkcijom i činjenicom da nitko

nikome tu ne smeta. Rijetka je biljka ova pozornica, na njoj glazba ima prioritet, tu prvenstvo ima kvalitetna glazba, a ne izbor većine publike, pa je to upravo i paralela s poviješću mjesta gdje su istina i ljubav koju je osjećala, jednu mladu djevojku zauvijek vezali za ovo mjesto. Crkva svete Orsule iz 14. stoljeća i karavanski put, koji je nekoć bio i jedini kopneni prilaz Gradu, upravo je mjesto kojim prema vrhu, prema izvanrednom doživljaju, idu samo oni koji istinski žele osjetiti glazbu i doživjeti energiju ove pozornice.



Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi

Dvadesetak godina kopanja po surovom kamenjaru nije moglo donijeti ništa manje od najljepše svjetske pozornice na kojoj su nastupali i nastupat će velikani domaće i strane glazbe različitih žanrova i osjetili isto ono što osjeti svatko tko se nađe na Orsuli - nešto neopisivo.

A onda je jednog ljeta sve stalo, došlo je do onoga što je čovjek koji je Orsulu stvorio, želio izbjeći. Njegova je želja bila da to zauvijek ostane gradsko i javno, za Grad, za Dubrovčane i posjetitelje, pa je došlo vrijeme i za koncesiju koju je Vidak srećom, uz ogromnu podršku Dubrovčana, posve zasluženio dobio.

Orsula, osim što je najljepša svjetska pozornica, je i park prirode, kamena ljepotica isklesana rukom, oživljena autohtonim zelenilom, to je i nesvakidašnji vidikovac s kojeg puca pogled na Grad, Lokrum i dobar dio dubrovačkog akvatorija te s ostacima crkvice kao savršenog okvira za fotografije, jedno od najljepših mjesta za izreći ono sudbonosno 'da'. Orsula leži na 200 metara dubokoj klisuri, na ponoru koji je jednoj mladoj djevojci bio posljednji san, a danas, toliko stoljeća kasnije, svakom ljubitelju glazbe onaj najljepši san ljetne noći.



Foto / Photo by: Šime Fabris



Foto / Photo by: Šime Fabris

The Most Beautiful Summer Stage in the World

Those who have never been there may find it hard to understand how music is experienced at Orsula, arguably the most beautiful stage in the world.

Those who have never been there may find it hard to understand how music is experienced at Orsula, arguably the most beautiful stage in the world.

It all began with the enthusiasm of Dubrovnik local Andro Vidak and his tireless friends, their research into the history of the Dubrovnik area, and their search for a place where art and music could be free from all restrictions, offering the audience extraordinary concert nights. Instead of enduring the crowds and heat of the city, visitors would find refreshment in every



Foto / Photo by: Šime Fabris

And then, one summer, everything stopped. What the man who created Orsula had hoped to avoid finally happened. His vision was for it to remain forever public and open, for the city, for Dubrovnik's people and visitors. It was time for a concession, which Vidak, with the overwhelming support of Dubrovnik's citizens, rightfully secured.

Beyond being the most beautiful stage in the world, Orsula is also a nature park, a stunning stone creation brought to life with native greenery. It is an extraordinary viewpoint offering a breathtaking panorama of Dubrovnik, the island of Lokrum, and much of the Adriatic, with the ruins of the old church serving as the perfect backdrop for photographs. It is one of the most picturesque places to say, "I do."

Orsula rests on a 200-meter cliff, a precipice that once marked the end of a young girl's life but, centuries later, has become a magical midsummer night's dream for every true music lover.

sense. Every stone had to be placed by hand to transform an old caravan route into what he envisioned—an amphitheatre-style summer stage, a sanctuary of art and great music.

The church and the entire area were named after the saint and martyr Orsula. Her story lives on through Vidak's relentless efforts. For two decades, he worked under the scorching Dubrovnik sun, persistently digging toward his long-held dream. His indomitable enthusiasm, after many years of hard labour, gave Dubrovnik a place where anything is possible.

This extraordinary story of music, history, and a battle against the odds took a backseat when the first performer took the stage, playing to a full audience with top-notch production and an atmosphere of friendly companionship. This stage is a rare gem—it prioritizes music itself, favouring quality over popularity, much like the history of the place, where truth and love forever bound a young girl to this location.

The 14th-century Church of St. Orsula and the ancient caravan path, once the only land route into

Dubrovnik, lead only those who truly seek music and wish to experience the energy of this venue. Twenty years of labouring through the harsh terrain could only result in the world's most breathtaking stage—one that has hosted and will continue to host renowned artists from various musical genres, all of whom feel what every visitor to Orsula feels: something indescribable.



Foto / Photo by: DT Studio

Miris uspomene iz anđeoskoga Grada



Svaki od proizvoda iz linije “Essence of Dubrovnik” dražesni je spomenar i podsjetnik na vrijeme provedeno u Dubrovniku, jedinstvenom kutku Mediterana.



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

Uportunu palače iz 17. stoljeća u Kunićevoj ulici u dubrovačkoj povijesnoj jezgri, Eneja i Dario Borovina su otvorili malu parfumeriju “Essence of Dubrovnik” u kojoj se mogu pronaći kozmetički proizvodi i mirisi u čijim se bočicama kriju priče o posebnostima ovoga Grada. Parfemi, sapuni, kreme, ulja, pilinzi i ostalo iz linije “Essence of Dubrovnik” postali su originalni suveniri za čiju se amba-

lažu pobrinula kreativna i maštovita domaća kreatorica, Dubrovkinja Nora Mojaš, sa svojim specifičnim i privlačnim kolažnim rukopisom. Svaki od tih proizvoda dražesni je spomenar i podsjetnik na vrijeme provedeno u Dubrovniku, jedinstvenom kutku Mediterana.

Supružnici Borovina svoju ekskluzivno uređenu palaču u povijesnoj jezgri već desetak godina iznajmljuju

turistima, a otvaranjem parfumerije i proizvodnjom kozmetičke linije „Essence of Dubrovnik“ htjeli su na neki način nadograditi svoju bazičnu djelatnost. Palaču su nazvali „Andio“. Tako se u Dubrovniku naziva „anđeo“. A ime za palaču nadahnuto je komentarima njihovih gostiju koji su im nerijetko zahvaljivali na „anđeoski provedenom vremenu u njihovoj kući i divnom Gradu“.

-Htjeli smo naše vrijeme u ovoj kući upotpuniti još jednim sadržajem koji bismo ponudili svojim gostima i svim ostalim prolaznicima ovom ulicom i nakon dugo "mozganja" smo "zapeli" na ideji o mirisima i drugim kozmetičkim proizvodima uz koje bismo mogli ispričati i priče o specifičnostima Grada. Mislim da to najbolje opisuju nazivi koje smo im dali. Ženski mirisi nose imena *Kenova*, *Porporela*, *Lacroma* i *Libertas*, a muški se zovu *Pomalo*, *Elafiti* i *Stradun*. Osim muških i ženskih imamo i univerzalni miris *Andio* koji je izborom "nota" prihvatljiv svima – ispričao je Dario.

Ideja se realizirala mjesecima ti-jekom zime, izvan turističke sezone, iziskivala je brojna putovanja i susrete s proizvođačima, te edukaciju o izradi parfema i biranju sastojaka koji će ga učiniti privlačnim, a kad je ugledala svjetlo dana, donijela je mnoštvo radosti, ali i dodatnoga posla supružnicima. Mogli su, istina, i bez toga dodatnog stresa i rizika, ali bez izazova život se pretvori u kolotečinu koja je zamorna. A na to još ne pristaju.

Na poledinama kutija ispisane su zanimljive priče koje otkrivaju „duh“ i mentalitet Grada, a popraćene su citatima hrvatskih i svjetskih umova koji su zadužili čovječanstvo, poput Vincenta van Gogha, Senece, Mahatme Gandhija, Arsena Dedića... Načinom kako su osmišljene priče i odabirom citata na svakom od mirisa, svoju notu osobnosti su na bočicama ispisali i Eneja i Dario, profesori engleskog jezika i književnosti, koji su se našli u svojoj turističkoj priči prije nekih desetak godina, iako Eneja nikad nije odustala od svoje "Pande", škole za strane jezike za djecu od najmlađih uzrasta. Mirisi pričaju sljedeće priče.



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

Uz *Kenova* (što je nova?) vezuje se priča o “prijateljstvu u bocí”, budući u Gradu susret među poznanicima započinje tim pitanjem na koje se može odgovoriti sa svim temama koje te u tom trenutku muče, *Porporela* (lukobran u staroj gradskoj luci) je, kao najromantičnije mjesto u Gradu vezana uz sjećanje na prvi poljubac i najljepšu dubrovačku južinu, dok je *Lacroma* (stari naziv na otok Lokrum) podsjetnik na divni zeleni đardin u neposrednoj blizini Zidina, podsjetnik za “harmoniju u bocí”, a *Libertas* kao “sloboda u bocí” pripovijeda o temeljnom načelu postojanja i identiteta Dubrovačke Republike kojom se dičimo stoljećima.

Miris *Pomalo* (bez žurbe) čak nosi i notu kave u svom opisu sastojaka, pojam je to koji najviše intrigira one koji stignu iz ludog ritma velegradova, pa se ovaj “odmor u bocí” suprotstavlja mentalitetu “vrijeme je novac”, te poziva na vrijeme bez tenzija i stresa. Dobro je znati da poziv „idemo na kavu“ u Dubrovniku nikako ne znači „srknuti espresso s nogu“ i nastaviti dalje. To bi u ovom Gradu bilo ravno bogohuljenju. Idemo na kavu znači sjedati i razgovarati i ne nužno uz kavu, to je najviše od svega poziv za druženje. U miris *Elafiti* (otočje u blizini Dubrovnika) utkan je snažni doživljaj Mediterana i “spokoj u bocí” kakav se osjeti

na tim divnim otocima, a *Stradun* kao “taština u bocí” opisuje šetnju glavnom dubrovačkom ulicom, „pozornicom“ na kojoj se želi biti viđen u svom najljepšem izdanju.

Andio je čista “ljubav u bocí”, osjećaj koji svih nas nosi, veže i ispunjava, bez obzira je li riječ o muškarcu ili ženi. Miris *Andio* je uspomena na vrijeme provedeno u Gradu i palači za čiji su se ugodan boravak pobrinuli Eneja i Dario Borovina. Zahvaljujući njima Dubrovnik se u malom mirisnom pakiranju može naći u vašim kupaonicama i na toaletnim stolićima i kad se vratite doma, svojoj svakodnevnici.



A Fragrant Memory from the Angelic City

Each product from the Essence of Dubrovnik collection serves as a charming keepsake, a reminder of time spent in Dubrovnik, this extraordinary Mediterranean gem.

Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

In the entrance hall of a 17th-century palace on Kunićeva Street, in the heart of Dubrovnik's historic centre, Eneja and Dario Borovina have opened a small perfumery, *Essence of Dubrovnik*. Here, visitors can discover cosmetic products and fragrances that capture the essence of this remarkable city in each bottle. Perfumes, soaps, creams, oils, scrubs, and other items from the *Essence of Dubrovnik* collection have become distinctive souvenirs, their packaging designed by the talented local artist Nora Mojaš, whose unique and captivating collage style adds a special touch. Each product serves as a charming keepsake, a reminder of time spent in Dubrovnik, this extraordinary Mediterranean gem.

For the past decade, the Borovinas have been renting out their elegantly restored historic palace to tourists. By launching their perfumery and cosmetic line, they sought to enhance

their core business with something truly special. They named their palace *Andio*—the Dubrovnik term for *angel*—inspired by the many guests who had thanked them for their *angelic* experience in both their home and this enchanting city.

“We wanted to enrich our time in this house by offering something special to our guests and passersby,” explains Dario. “After much thought, we

landed on the idea of creating fragrances and cosmetics that tell stories about Dubrovnik's unique character. I think the names of our perfumes describe this perfectly. The women's fragrances are called *Kenova*, *Porporela*, *Lacroma*, and *Libertas*, while the men's scents are named *Pomalo*, *Elafiti*, and *Stradun*. We also created a unisex fragrance, *Andio*, which, with its carefully selected notes, is appealing to everyone.”



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

The idea took months to develop during the winter, outside of the tourist season. It required numerous trips, meetings with manufacturers, and extensive learning about perfumery and ingredient selection. When the project finally came to life, it brought immense joy—but also plenty of additional work. The couple could have avoided the extra stress and risk, but without challenges, life becomes monotonous, and that is something they refuse to accept.

On the back of each box, engaging stories reveal the spirit and mindset of the city, accompanied by quotes from great thinkers such as Vincent van Gogh, Seneca, Mahatma Gandhi, and Croatia's own Arsen Dedić. With these narratives and the carefully chosen quotations, Eneja and Dario—both professors of English language and literature—have infused each fragrance with a personal touch, reflecting their passion for storytelling and culture.

Each fragrance tells its own story:

Kenova (*What's new?*) embodies *friendship in a bottle*, inspired by the traditional Dubrovnik greeting used when friends meet, inviting an open conversation about life's joys and troubles.

Porporela, named after the breakwater in the old harbour, symbolises *romance in a bottle*, evoking memories of first kisses and the city's most enchanting southern winds.

Lacroma, the historic name for the island of Lokrum, captures the island's lush greenery and tranquillity—*harmony in a bottle*.

Libertas (*Freedom in a bottle*) pays tribute to the fundamental principle of the Dubrovnik Republic, a cherished legacy of independence and pride.

Among the men's fragrances:



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

Pomalo (*Take it easy*) carries a hint of coffee in its scent profile. It stands as a contrast to the fast-paced lifestyle of big cities, offering *relaxation in a bottle*—a counterbalance to the “time is money” mindset. In Dubrovnik, the phrase *let's go for coffee* never means *a quick espresso on the go*. Instead, it signifies taking the time to sit, talk, and truly connect.

Elafiti, named after the nearby archipelago, encapsulates *serenity in a bottle*, evoking the peaceful atmosphere of these stunning Mediterranean islands.

Stradun, referring to Dubrovnik's

main promenade, represents *vanity in a bottle*, capturing the essence of the city's iconic street—an open stage where people come to see and be seen.

And finally, **Andio** is *love in a bottle*—a universal fragrance that embodies the emotions that bind us all. It is a scented memory of time spent in Dubrovnik and the palace where Eneja and Dario have welcomed guests with warmth and hospitality. Thanks to them, Dubrovnik can now be carried home in a small, fragrant package, ready to fill your bathroom and dressing table with the essence of this angelic city.

Dubrovačka diplomacija

Dubrovački mentalitet i diplomacija proželi su se u jednu osobinu koja se zna jako često spominjati i danas: sa svakim lijepo, ni s kim iskreno dokraja.

Povijest Dubrovačke Republike mogla bi se ispričati i kroz dubrovačku diplomaciju kojom se iznimno dičimo do današnjih dana. Smjestivši se na samom rubu zapadne civilizacije, a na Jadranskomu moru, Dubrovnik je bio izložen brojnim utjecajima puno moćnijih država u okruženju. Od samih početaka Dubrovnik je imao ugovore sa slavenskim vođama, a najstariji ugovori dubrovačke komune potpisivani su s talijanskim gradovima, prvi već 1169. g. s gradom Pisom. Sa svima su imali razrađene protokole, ali i različite pristupe. Povezanost diplomacije i trgovine bila je nedjeljiva. Jačanje pomorske trgovine vezivalo se i za imenovanje cijelog niza konzula i prije 1358. godine kada je službeno nastala Dubrovačka Republika. Tadašnji konzuli su uglavnom bili birani između lokalnih uglednika koji su najbolje poznavali prilike u svojim krajevima, što je vremenom prerасlo u funkciju počasnog konzula. Dubrovačka komuna je 150 godina provela pod Venecijom te su kroz to

vrijeme konzuli naučili balansirati između mletačkog dužda i slavenskih vladara.

Dubrovačka Republika nastala je 1358., kada su predstavnici komune uspjeli svojim pregovaračkim vještinama dobiti samostalnost od Ludovika Anžuvina. Iako je dubrovačko poslanstvo bilo prisiljeno plaćati danak i prihvatiti dodatne uvjete, ostali su dostojanstveni i nisu se postavili inferiorno, već su svojim pregovaračkim umijećem uspjeli postići da ugovor o njihovoj samostalnosti postane pravomoćan tek onda kada ga, a nakon kraljevog potpisa, potvrdi dubrovačko Veliko vijeće. Na takav način se stjecao dojam da je sve u „njihovim rukama“.

Kroz cijelo svoje petostoljetno postojanje Republika se putem svoje diplomacije predstavljala kao moćna sila, uvijek nalazeći ravnotežu, ali uz puno dodvornosti. Ipak, postupanje poklisara znalo je biti i oštro jer su uvijek nastojali zadržati postojeće stanje i promjenama nisu bili skloni.



Foto / Photo by:
Dubrovački muzeji / Dubrovnik Museums

Dubrovačka Republika je bila nezavisna, birala je diplomatske predstavnike, sama potpisivala ugovore, ali u ta vremena međuovisnost je bila temelj svih odnosa. Dubrovačka diplomacija nalazila je prolaze za svoje brodove i u jako teškim vremenima. Papa Grgur XI. 1373. g., kada Koncil želi okupiti sav zapadni kršćanski svijet u borbi protiv Turaka, odobrava Dubrovniku trgovanje s nevjernicima. Dubrovačka diplomacija imala je i snažan osjećaj za promociju. Najbolji primjer je djelo *Opis slavnoga grada Dubrovnika* u kojemu je, učitelj Filip de Diversis, kao najvažniju vrlinu dubrovačke politič-



Foto / Photo by: Dubrovački muzeji / Dubrovnik Museums

ke djelatnosti istaknuo dosjetljivost, mudrost, upornost, ali i novac. Biti diplomat nije bilo lako. Vlada je bila jako štedljiva, a diplomati su znali trošiti i vlastiti novac koji im nikad ne bi bio vraćen. Oni su također bili u opasnosti da padnu u nemilost vlade države u kojoj su služili, što je moglo završiti zatvorom ili čak smrću, poput Nikolice Bunića. U Dubrovniku se njegovao kult zajedništva, a ne osobe. Mnogobrojni su primjeri poklisara i njihovih uspješnih djela i sposobnosti. Vijeće umoljenih pomno je biralo između biografija diplomanata. Ponekad se nisu mogli dogovoriti koga poslati na neko opasno mjesto, a i plemići su to odbijali.

Međutim, onog trenutka kad je netko bio odabran za takav zadatak, Republika je od njega očekivala domoljublje i predanost. Diplomacija se obilato koristila ceremonijalom, te imala svečanu formu protokola za goste. Oni su morali prikrivati svoje prave namjere, diplomatski potezi rijetko su se zapisivali, a komunikacija je bila u šiframa. U odnosima s Osmanlijama koristili su se metodama koje su bile neobične, drugačije od onih kojima su se predstavljali drugi. Kićenim riječima isticali su u svakoj prigodi kako su najvjerniji, najstariji, ali i najsiriromašniji haračar. Skrivajući bogatstvo i prikazujući navodno siromaštvo ostav-

ljali su dojam na Osmanlije, a nisu izbjegavali ni dramatično ponašanje pa su nerijetko znali liti suze kad god i pred kim god je to bilo potrebno za postići svoj cilj. Dio strategije bili su i uobičajeni darovi i mito, ali iznad svega brzina uma, vještina nadmudrivanja te stjecanje prijateljstva i simpatija utjecajnih pojedinaca.

Dubrovnik je uspio sačuvati samosvojnost i svoje interese kao otvoren grad s odličnom komunikacijom. Dubrovački mentalitet i diplomacija proželi su se u jednu osobinu koja se zna jako često spominjati i danas: nećeš gosparu u facu... ili, sa svakim lije-
po, ni s kim iskreno dokraja.

Dubrovnik's History of Diplomacy

The Dubrovnik attitude and diplomatic strategy are best revealed by a saying that is still in use today: *be polite to everyone, but never entirely honest with anyone.*

The history of the Dubrovnik Republic could be told through its diplomacy, a skill that we take immense pride in even today. Positioned on the very edge of Western civilization, on the Adriatic Sea, Dubrovnik has been exposed throughout history to the influences of many more powerful surrounding states. From its earliest days, Dubrovnik had agreements with neighbouring Slavic leaders, and the oldest treaties of the Dubrovnik Commune were signed with Italian cities—the first recorded one in 1169 with the city of Pisa. Dubrovnik developed elaborate protocols with everyone, adapting different strategies depending on the situation.

Diplomacy and trade were inseparable. The rise of maritime trade was closely linked to the appointment of numerous consuls, even before 1358, when the Dubrovnik Republic was officially established. These early consuls were mostly chosen from among local dignitaries who had in-depth knowledge of their respective regions, a role that eventually



Foto / Photo by: Dubrovački muzej / Dubrovnik Museums

evolved into the position of honorary consul. For 150 years, the Dubrovnik Commune was under Venetian rule, during which time its consuls learned how to wisely balance power between the Venetian Doge and the Slavic rulers.

The Dubrovnik Republic was founded in 1358 when representatives of the Commune skilfully negotiated their

independence from Louis of Anjou. Although the Dubrovnik delegation was forced to pay tribute and accept additional conditions, they maintained their dignity and did not act subserviently. Instead, through their diplomatic finesse, they ensured that the agreement granting their independence would only become valid once it was ratified by Dubrovnik's Grand Council after the king's signature. This approach created the impression that everything remained "in their hands."

Throughout its five centuries of existence, the Republic used diplomacy to present itself as a formidable power, always maintaining a delicate balance, often through flattery. However, Dubrovnik's envoys could also be assertive, as they were determined to preserve the status quo and resisted change. The Republic was independent, selecting its own diplomatic representatives and signing its own treaties, yet mutual dependence was the foundation of all relationships in those times. Dubrovnik's diplomats found ways to secure safe passage for its ships even in the most challenging periods. In 1373, when Pope Gregory XI sought to unite the Christian West against the Turks, he granted Dubrovnik permission to trade with "infidels."

Dubrovnik's diplomatic strategy also included a strong sense of self-promotion. A prime example is the book *Description of the Famous City of Dubrovnik*, in which the teacher Filip de Diversis praised the city's political ingenuity, wisdom, persistence, and, notably, the importance of wealth.

Being a diplomat was not easy. The government was extremely frugal, and



Foto / Photo by: Dubrovački muzeji / Dubrovnik Museums

diplomats often spent their own money on official duties, with little hope of reimbursement. They also faced the risk of falling out of favour with the governments of the states where they served, sometimes leading to imprisonment or even death. Such was the fate of diplomat Nikolica Bunić.

In Dubrovnik, the emphasis was on collective success rather than individual recognition. Many envoys demonstrated remarkable skill and achievement, and the Senate meticulously reviewed their biographies when selecting representatives. At times, they struggled to agree on whom to send to dangerous missions, and even the nobility hesitated to take on such risky assignments.

However, once chosen, a Dubrovnik diplomat was expected to show patriotism and dedication. Diplomacy was steeped in ceremony, with elaborate protocols for guests. True intentions had to be concealed, diplomatic moves were rarely documented, and communications were often coded.

In dealings with the Ottomans, for example, Dubrovnik employed methods unlike those of other states. They would lavishly declare themselves the Sultan's most loyal, oldest, yet poorest tribute-payers. By downplaying their wealth and portraying an image of poverty, they influenced the Ottoman perception of their state. Dramatic behaviour was not uncommon—Dubrovnik's envoys would even shed tears when necessary to achieve their objectives. Gifts and bribes were part of their strategy, but above all, they relied on quick thinking, strategic wit, and cultivating friendships with influential figures.

Dubrovnik successfully preserved its autonomy and interests as an open city with exceptional communication skills. The Dubrovnik mentality and diplomacy blended into a characteristic that is still often mentioned today: "You don't tell a nobleman everything to his face"—or in other words, *be polite to everyone, but never entirely honest with anyone*.

Idemo na

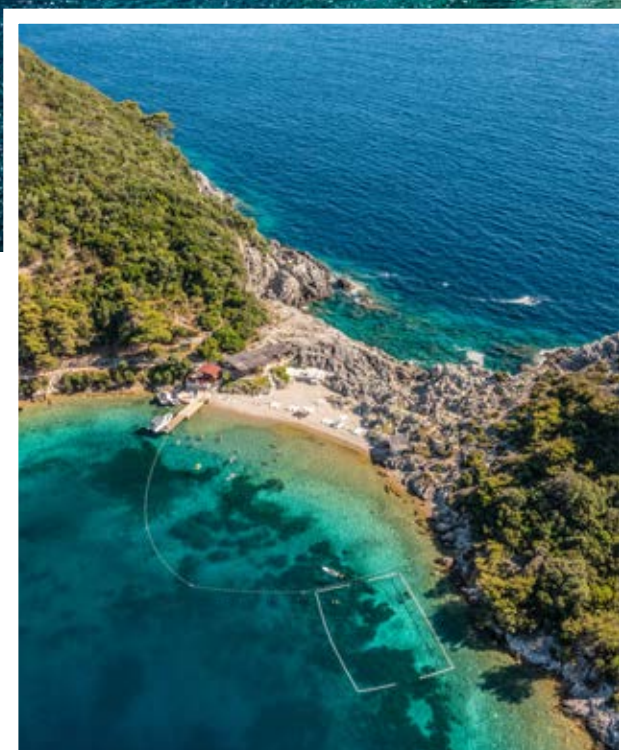


Foto / Photo by: Tímotej Gošev



Foto / Photo by: Šime Fabris

**Zaboravite na
prometne gužve! Ovdje
vrijeme kao da je stalo.**



Šipan!

svako malo izrone ostaci gotičko-renesansne dubrovačke ladanjske arhitekture petnaestoga i šesnaestoga stoljeća. Mnoge plemićke ljetnikovce i crkvice naslonjene uz njih nagrizao je zub vremena. Zidovima mu se teško othrvati kao i bujnoj brzorastućoj vegetaciji. Samo par dvoraca, od nekadašnjih šezdesetak, je obnovljeno vodeći računa o očuvanju tradicijske graditeljske, krajobrazne baštine i biološke raznolikosti. Najočuvaniji ljetnikovci su Skočibuha iz 1562. i novoobnovljeni Getaldić iz 1516. u Suđurđu. Sakralne objekte krasi neka od svjetskih remek-djela slikarstva flamanske i dubrovačke škole predstavljenih slikarima: Coecke van Aelstom, Francescom Sacchijem, Markom Muratijem, Kristoforom Antunovićem.

**Osvježenje u
azurnom moru
bezbrojnih,
skrivenih, samo
vaših uvalica,
daleko od gradske
vreve, okrunit će
vaš boravak na
čarobnom otoku
Šipanu.**

Do renesansnoga Kneževa dvora iz 15. stoljeća izgrađenog na središnjoj točki otoka iznad Šipanske Luke laganom šetnjom iz luke Suđurađ treba otprilike sat vremena. Za vrijeme Dubrovačke Republike tamo su boravili i radili otočki knezovi, čije službovanje je trajalo po šest mjeseci.

Nešto malo više od sata vožnje *oldtimer* brodom od gruške luke udaljen je najveći elafitski otok Šipan. Na putu za najbližu šipansku luku, Suđurađ, opuštajućom i ugodnom plovidbom plavo-tirkiznim Jadranom, brodom redovne linije, na kratko ćete se zaustaviti na još dva, od ukupno dvanaest, otoka Elafita: Koločepu i Lopudu.

Već iz daljine ugledat ćete vazdazeleni Zlatni otok, kako su Šipan zvali

u ne dalekoj prošlosti. Zlata vrijednim su ga činili obilni plodovi šipanskoga polja. Vinogradi u nekoliko kilometara dugom polju, na blagim obroncima maslinici i nasadi rogača, svaku jesen daju slastan i bogat urod. Zaboravite na prometne gužve! Ovdje vrijeme kao da je stalo. Na cesti koja povezuje dva glavna naselja, Suđurađ i Šipansku Luku, dugoj samo pet kilometara, rijetko prođe po koje vozilo. Uz cestu i na padinama pitomih brežuljaka



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

Na vrhovima brežuljaka su male crkvice s kojih su se, za vrijeme Dubrovačke Republike, u slučaju opasnosti slali dimni ili vatreni signali.

vinove loze u polju nadvisuju sagove od majčine dušice. S blagom klimom i 2.580 sunčanih sati godišnje Šipan je idealno cjelogodišnje mjesto za šetnju, penjanje na otočke vrhove, vožnju biciklom.

Predah ćete sigurno potražiti pod pergolom terasa kafića, restorana, kušaonica vina i ulja. Gastronomski hedonisti najvjerojatnije će kušati lokalne specijalitete, ponajviše one od ribe ulovljene noć prije s povrćem ubranim to jutro u polju ili vlasnikovom đardinu. A i kapljica će biti domaća. Aperitivi su spoj svježeg skupljenih ljekovitih trava, rakije kućne izrade i obilja sunca. Nerijetko će dobrodošlica biti rozolin – liker od latica ruže stolisnice ili orahovica – liker od zelenih oraha. Svakako kušajte domaće šipansko vino, naročito crno. Mladi šipanski vinogradari ovjenčani su s nekoliko medalja s vinskih natjecanja.

Osvježenje u azurnom moru bezbrojnih, skrivenih, samo vaših uvalica, daleko od gradske vreve, okrunit će vaš boravak na čarobnom otoku Šipanu.

Dobro došli!

Od mnogobrojnih sakralnih objekata otoka Šipana svojom monumentalnošću, oblikom i izborom mjesta izgradnje plijeni jedinstvena crkva-tvrđava Sv. Duha izgrađena 1577. nakon Lepantske bitke između Svete Lige i Osmanskog Carstva 1571. godine. Svojem položajem nadzirala je akvatorij Mljetskog kanala i polje te služila kao zbjeg stanovništvu u slučaju neprijateljskih napada. Starohrvatska crkva Sv. Petra je iz 11. stoljeća. U Sv. Ivanu obnovljene su freske iz istog razdoblja. Na vrhovima brežuljaka su male crkvice s kojih su se, za vrijeme Dubrovačke Republike, u slučaju opasnosti slali dimni ili vatreni signali.

Jedna od njih je Sv. Trojstvo, danas vidikovac. S njega predivan pogled seže sve do Dubrovnika.

Svi otoci elafitskog arhipelaga ispresijecani su pješačkim stazama i izuzetno bogati biljnim vrstama, Šipan nadasve. Dominira maslina, sveto drvo Zeusove kćeri Atene - simbol mira, mudrosti, pobjede. Od 617 raznih biljaka dvadesetak je rijetkih i ugroženih. Intenzivan i opojan miris aromatičnoga i ljekovitoga bilja po cijelom otoku opija. Najljepše šetnje su u proljeće kada se brda zaognu nježno-plavim cvjetovima ružmarina, bijelim ljekovitog buhača, mirisno-žutim brnistre i ljubičastim kadulje. Trsovi



Welcome to Šipán!

**Forget about traffic jams!
Here, time seems to stand still.**



Foto / Photo by: Šime Fabris

Just a little over an hour's ride on a vintage boat from the port of Gruž lies Šipan, the largest of the Elaphiti Islands. On your way to Šipan's nearest port, the town of Suđurađ, you'll briefly stop at two other islands of the 12 that make up the Elaphiti archipelago: Koločep and Lopud. The journey across the blue-turquoise Adriatic on the regular ferry line is both relaxing and enjoyable.

From afar, you will spot the ever-green *Golden Island*, as Šipan was called in the recent past. It earned this name thanks to the bountiful harvests from its fertile fields. The vineyards stretching across the several-kilometre-long valley, the olive groves on the gentle slopes, and the carob orchards yield rich and flavour-

A refreshing swim in the azure waters of countless hidden coves—your own private paradise—far from the city crowds, will be the perfect finale to your magical stay on Šipan.

ful crops each autumn. Forget about traffic jams; here, time seems to stand still. The road connecting the island's two main settlements, Suđurađ and Šipanska Luka, is only five kilometres long, and vehicles are a rare sight.

Along the road and on the slopes of the gentle hills, the remains of Gothic-Renaissance Dubrovnik summer residences from the 15th and 16th centuries emerge from the lush greenery. Many noble estates and ad-

jacent chapels have been worn down by time, struggling against both the elements and fast-growing vegetation. Only a handful of the original 60 or so mansions have been restored, with careful attention to preserving traditional architecture, landscape heritage, and biodiversity. The most well-preserved summer residences include the *Skočibuha* estate from 1562 and the recently restored *Getaldić* residence from 1516, both in Suđurađ.

Sacred sites on the island are home to masterpieces of Flemish and Dubrovnik school painting, represented by artists such as Coecke van Aelst, Francesco Sacchi, Marko Murat, and Kristofor Antunović.

A leisurely walk from Suđurađ to the 15th-century Renaissance *Rector's Palace*, built at the island's central point above Šipanska Luka, takes about an hour. During the time of the Dubrovnik Republic, island rectors resided and worked here, serving six-month terms.

Among the many sacred sites on Šipan, the most striking is the monumental *Church-Fortress of the Holy Spirit*, built in 1577 after the Battle of Lepanto in 1571 between the Holy League and the Ottoman Empire. Positioned strategically, it overlooks the waters of the sea channel between the neighbouring island of Mljet and the island's fields, serving as a refuge for locals during enemy attacks. The *Old Croatian Church of St. Peter* dates back to the 11th century, while *St. John's Church* features restored frescoes from the same period. On the island's hilltops stand small chapels that, during the age of the Dubrovnik Republic, were used to send smoke or fire signals in times of danger. One such chapel, *Holy Trinity*, now serves as a scenic viewpoint offering breathtaking views all the way to Dubrovnik.

All of the Elaphiti Islands are crisscrossed with walking trails and home to an exceptional variety of plant species, but Šipan stands out. Olive trees dominate the landscape—sacred trees of Zeus's daughter Athena, symbolizing peace, wisdom, and victory. Of the island's 617 plant species, about 20 are rare or endangered.

The most beautiful walks take

place in spring when the hills are draped in soft-blue rosemary flowers, white feverfew, fragrant yellow Spanish broom, and purple sage. Vines stretch across the fields, growing over carpets of wild thyme. The air is filled with the intoxicating aroma of medicinal and aromatic herbs. With a mild climate and 2,580 hours of sunshine annually, Šipan is an ideal year-round destination for walking, climbing island peaks, and cycling.

While visiting Šipan, you'll undoubtedly take a break under the pergolas of café terraces, restaurants, and wine and olive oil tasting rooms. Gastronomic hedonists can indulge in local specialties—especially freshly caught fish, served with vegetables harvested that very morning from local fields or the owner's garden. And, of course, the wine will be homemade. Aperitifs are a blend of freshly picked medicinal herbs, homemade brandy, and abundant sunshine. Guests are often welcomed with *rozolin*, a liqueur made from Damascus rose petals, or *orahovi-*

On the island's hilltops stand small chapels that, during the age of the Dubrovnik Republic, were used to send smoke or fire signals in times of danger.

ca, a sweet liqueur made from green walnuts. Be sure to try the island's local wine, especially the red. Young Šipan winemakers have already won several medals at wine competitions.

A refreshing swim in the azure waters of countless hidden coves—your own private paradise—far from the city crowds, will be the perfect finale to your magical stay on Šipan.



Foto / Photo by: Šime Fabris

Na povijesnoj lenti Dubrovnika

Godina 2025. obiluje obljetnicama koje su ostavile traga na lenti vremena Dubrovnika kao snažnog duhovnog i naprednog uporišta „starog kontinenta“.

Prije točno 800 godina, dominikanci su u Dubrovnik došli gotovo slučajno, zaustavivši se na svom putu u Palestinu. Bilo je to svega devet godina nakon osnutka Dominikanskog reda u svijetu. Gradski oci dali su im jednu kuću i crkvicu sv. Jakova Pipunara na Pelinama. Uz podršku i darivanja 1301. godine je započela gradnja nove crkve, a zatim dio po dio samostana, a broj braće ubrzo je narastao. U gradskom samostanu 1520. otvorena je prva javna knjižnica na području jugoistočne Europe, javna ljekarna, prva javna gimnazija 1626. koju su mogli pohađati svi staleži besplatno, te teološko učilište, a 1480. osnovana je i prva bratovština slikara, pa je jasno zašto crkva i samostan posjeduju vrijedne umjetnine. U svojoj osamstoljetnoj povijesti karizma dominikanaca kao propovjednika iznimno je bila cijenjena i u Gradu i zapadnim dvorovima. Papa Urban VIII. 1624. piše španjolskom kralju Filipu IV. : „Dominikanski je samostan u Du-



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

brovniku tvrđava kršćanske vjere na granici bjesnih Turaka...“, a dubrovački Senat javlja u Rim kako je samostan „zjenica desnog oka Vlade i naroda“.

Prije 600 godina, 1425. skandinavski kralj Erik VII. Pomeranski na svom putu u Svetu Zemlju proputovao je

kroz Hrvatsku i zadržao se u Dubrovniku na svom polasku kao i na povratku. Dubrovački, hrvatski i mađarski izvori danas nam otkrivaju kroz pisma kraja Žigmunda koliki je bio značaj Dubrovačke Republike u 15. st. u Europi, budući je osobno zamolio dubrovački



Foto / Photo by: Dubrovački muzeji / Dubrovnik Museums

Senat za pomoć u organizaciji putovanja i sigurnosti skandinavskoga kralja, dodatno pojašnjavajući kako je na povratku u potpunosti preskočio Mletke te se u Dubrovniku zadržao toliko da su, predstavnici vlasti, zauzeti oko pružanja gostoprimstva kralju, morali odgoditi izbore za novu upravu do njegova odlaska.

Slavno razdoblje dubrovačke brodogradnje počinje izgradnjom dvaju brodova nakon 1525. godine, kada Vijeće umoljenih glasa za izgradnju i opremanje novog brodogradilišta u Gružu, Starog škara, najstarijeg gručkog brodogradilišta, nakon što je ono u Portu postalo premalo i nedovoljno.

Ljetnikovac obitelji Miličić u Župi Dubrovačkoj izgrađen je prije 400 g., a prije stotinu godina, 1925. otkupljuje ga don Antun Kriletić, te pretvara u zaklonište za potrebite i stvara temelje Centra za rehabilitaciju Josipovac koji djeluje i danas.

Prije 300 godina završena je izgradnja isusovačke crkve sv. Ignacija u

Dubrovniku, čija arhitektura dominira južnom stranom Grada, a smatra se jednom od najljepših baroknih crkava istočne obale Jadrana.



Pasko Baburica, jedan od najvećih dobrotvora dubrovačkoga kraja, rođen je prije 150 godina. Kao mladić odlazi u Čile gdje je ubrzo pokazao svoju sposobnost, stekao bogatstvo, te je nakon izgradnje niza tvornica postao suosnivač i suvlasnik Jugoslavensko-amerikanske plovidbe koja vremenom stječe 26 brodova. Nikad nije uzeo čileansko državljanstvo, a poslije njegove smrti, većina njegovoga bogatstva podijeljena je u dobrotvorne svrhe.

On Dubrovnik's Historical Timeline

The year 2025 is rich with anniversaries that have left lasting effects on Dubrovnik's history, reinforcing its position as a strong spiritual and progressive stronghold of the "Old World."

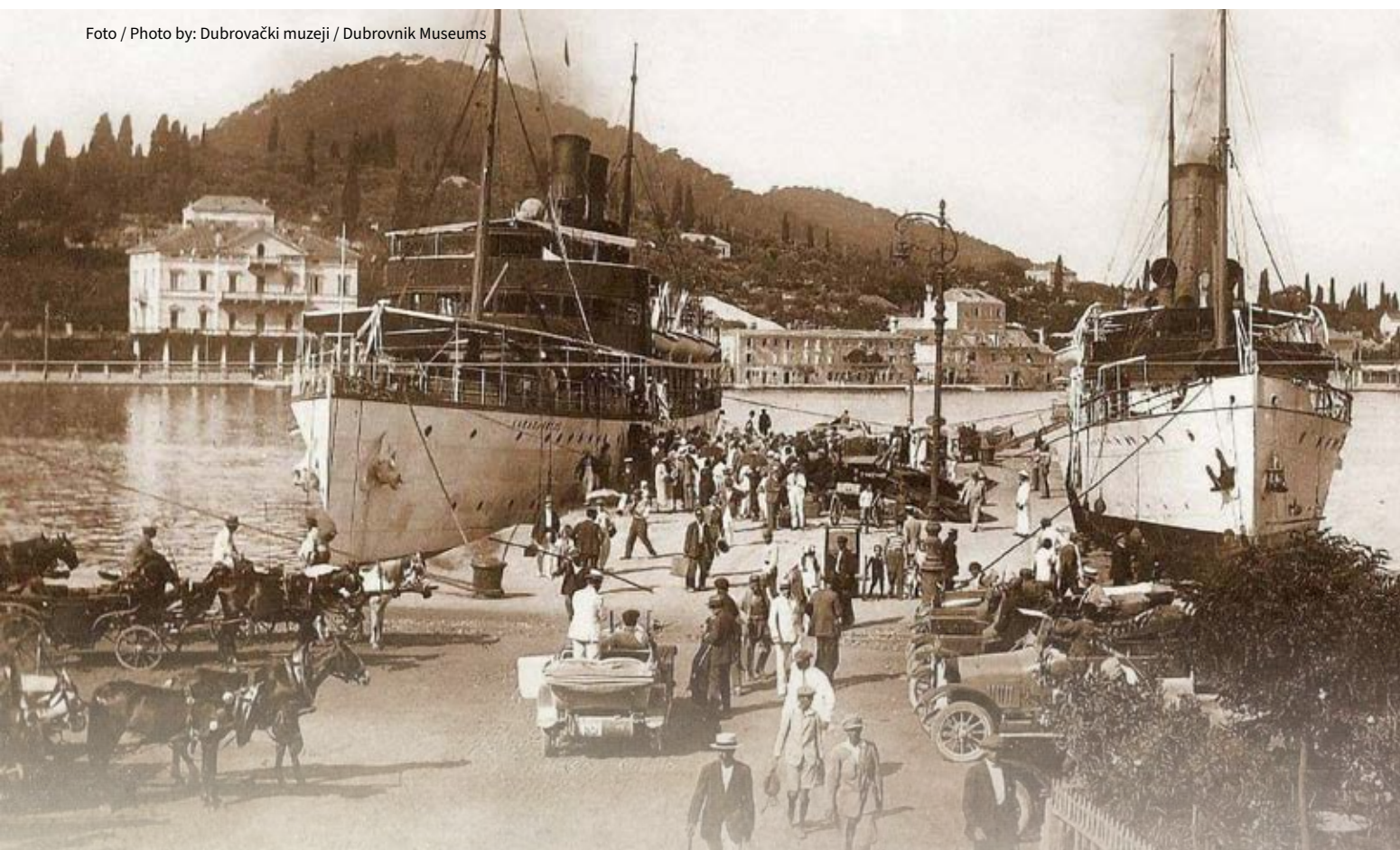
Exactly 800 years ago, the Dominicans arrived in Dubrovnik almost by chance, pausing on their journey to Palestine. This was just nine years after the Dominican Order was founded worldwide. The city's leaders provided them with a house and the small Church of St. James. With the support of local benefactors, construction of a new church began in 1301, followed gradually by the monastery, as the number of friars quickly grew. In 1520, Dubrovnik's Dominican monastery opened the first public library in southeastern Europe, along with a public pharmacy and, in 1626, the first public grammar school, which was free for all social classes, and a theological college. In 1480, the first painters' guild was established, explaining why the church and monastery today possess valuable artworks. Throughout their 800-year history, the Dominicans were highly esteemed both in Dubrovnik and at western courts for their preaching charisma. In 1624, Pope Urban VIII wrote to the Spanish King Philip IV: *"The Dominican monastery in Dubrovnik is a fortress of the Christian faith on the border of the raging Turks..."* Meanwhile, the Dubrovnik Senate informed Rome that the monastery was *"the apple of the right eye of the Government and the people."*

Six hundred years ago, in 1425, Scandinavian King Eric VII of Pomerania travelled through Croatia on his way to the Holy Land, stopping in Dubrovnik both on his outbound



Foto / Photo by: Miho Skvrce

Foto / Photo by: Dubrovački muzeji / Dubrovnik Museums



and return journeys. Dubrovnik, Croatian, and Hungarian historical sources reveal, through letters from King Sigismund, just how significant the Republic of Dubrovnik was in 15th-century Europe. Sigismund personally requested the Dubrovnik Senate's assistance in organising and ensuring the Scandinavian king's safe passage. Additional records show that on his return, Eric VII bypassed Venice entirely and stayed in Dubrovnik for so long that local authorities, occupied with hosting the king, had to postpone elections for the new government until his departure.

Dubrovnik's golden era of shipbuilding began in 1525 with the construction of two ships. Following this, the Dubrovnik Senate voted to establish and equip a new shipyard in Gruž after the one in the Old Port of the Old Town became too small and inadequate.

The *Miličić* family summer residence in Župa Dubrovačka was built 400 years ago. A century later, in 1925, it was purchased by Don Antun Kriletić, who transformed it into a shelter for those in need, laying the foundations for the *Josipovac Rehabilitation Centre*, which continues to operate today.

Three hundred years ago, construction was completed on Dubrovnik's Jesuit *Church of St. Ignatius*, whose architecture dominates the city's southern side. It is considered one of the most beautiful Baroque churches on the eastern Adriatic coast.

One of Dubrovnik's greatest benefactors, *Pasko Baburić*, was born 150 years ago. As a young man, he emigrated to Chile, where he quickly demonstrated his business acumen, amassed wealth, and co-founded the *Yugoslav-American Shipping Company*, which eventually owned 26 ships. Despite his success abroad, he never took Chilean citizenship, and after his death, most of his fortune was distributed to charitable causes.



Dubrovački triatlon



Foto / Photo by: Foto Adria

Listopad u Dubrovniku je od 2018. rezerviran za Dubrovački triatlon. Ove godine očekuje se rekordnih tristotinjak sudionika iz cijeloga svijeta.

EARTH,SEA & FIRE Dubrovnik Triathlon je sportski događaj koji ne dijeli novčane nagrade, ali na koji se natjecatelji rado vraćaju, kaže Danijel Marušić predsjednik Triatlon kluba Dubrovnik, pokretača utrke. Trodnevna manifestacija privlači početnike, ali i iskusne triatlonce koji se mogu pohvaliti da su odradili Ironmana, globalno popularnu utrku, po mnogima sveti gral ljudskih granica izdržljivosti.

Dubrovački triatlon zahtjevan je za one koji žele srušiti rekord ili poboljšati osobni rezultat. Za druge može biti početak triatlonske karijere. Za većinu užitak je sudjelovati i provesti tri opuštajuća dana u Dubrovniku.

Natječu se u dvije discipline. Sprint triatlon uključuje 0,75 km plivačke dionice, 20 km biciklističke dionice te 5km trkačke dionice.

Olimpijski triatlon dvostruko je dulji, uključuje 1,5 km plivačke dionice, 40 km biciklističke dionice te 10km trkačke dionice.

Start je u 10 ujutro. Utrku otvara skok u more i plivanje u Luci Gruž, slijedi potom bicikliranje kroz zaštićeni krajolik Rijeke dubrovačke do ACI marine u Komolcu, i na kraju trčanje gružskom obalom.

U profesionalnom svijetu, triatlonac olimpijsku kategoriju može završiti za manje od 2 sata, a sprint za 60 minuta. No, budući da su većina sudionika amateri, pa i stariji ljudi, na raspolaganju im je 3,5 sata koliko utrka traje i svatko će je završiti. Promet je zatvoren do 13.30, a u Luci Gruž nema brodova. Sve je prilagođeno natjecateljima, uz potporu Turističke zajednice, Grada Dubrovnika



i Lučke uprave Dubrovnik.

Kuriozitet je što Dubrovački triatlon okupi dovoljan broj sudionika u svim dobnim skupinama od 18 do 86 godina, pa se i međusobno natječu. U konačnici i oni će završiti na postolju pored ukupnih pobjednika.

Dolazak je ove godine najavila i 86-godišnja Britanka, koja je lani za svoj 85 - ti rođendan odradila 85 triatlona u jednoj godini. Hoće li najstarija sudionica ove godine ponoviti podvig 86 puta tek ćemo vidjeti. Dovodi je

John Lunt, legenda britanske triatlon scene, koji je između ostalog bio direktor triatlona na Olimpijskim igrama u Londonu. Ne samo da je zaljubljenik u Dubrovački maraton, nego i dugogodišnji partner na britanskom tržištu, pa su Britanci nakon predstavnika Hrvatske i BiH treći po zastupljenosti.

Poznat po bogatoj kulturi, povijesti, spomeničkoj baštini, Dubrovnik ima i svoje sportsko lice. Zbog ugodne klime, toplog i čistog mora, ravnih biciklističkih i trkačkih dionica idealna

je destinacija za triatlon. Održava se u dijelu godine kad nije velika gužva u Gradu, cijene smještaja i avio karata povoljnije su nego u špici sezone pa ne čudi što trodnevni događaj privuče zaljubljenike u taj sport iz 25 zemalja.

Organizatori su se pobrinuli da im produljeni vikend u Dubrovniku bude vrlo sadržajan.

Dan uoči utrke okupit će se na easy swim druženju na poznatoj dubrovačkoj plaži Banje. Svojevrсни plivački trening je i prilika za upoznati konkurenciju uz kavu, čaj i krafene. Na Banjama će se nakon utrke dodijeliti nagrade, uz ručak, glazbu, druženje i nezaobilazne selfije s povijesnom jezgrom u pozadini. Treći dan uključuje izlet na Lokrum, elafitske otoke, vožnju žičarom na Srđ te razgled Grada.

Neopisiva je pozitivna energija, radost i zahvalnost koju triatlonci dijele jer su se ponovno okupili na utrci – ponosno nam svjedoči Danijel Marušić, i sam iskusan triatlonac koji je uz velike svjetske maratone istrčao i Ironmana.





Foto / Photo by: Foto Adria

Dubrovnik Triathlon

Since 2018, October in Dubrovnik has been reserved for the Dubrovnik Triathlon. This year, a record-breaking 300 participants from around the world are expected to take part.

Winners of the Dubrovnik Triathlon do not earn monetary prizes, yet competitors eagerly return year after year, says Danijel Marušić, president of the

Dubrovnik Triathlon Club, the organization behind the race. This three-day event attracts both beginners and seasoned triathletes, including those who have conquered the Ironman, a globally renowned race often considered the “Holy Grail” of human endurance.

The Dubrovnik Triathlon is challenging for those looking to break records or achieve personal bests. For

others, it can be the start of their triathlon journey. But for most, it is an opportunity to participate in an active athletic event and spend three relaxing days in Dubrovnik.

Competitors race in two disciplines:

Sprint Triathlon: 0.75 km swim, 20 km bike ride, and 5 km run.

Olympic Triathlon: Twice the dis-



Foto / Photo by: Foto Adria

tance – 1.5 km swim, 40 km bike ride, and 10 km run.

The race starts at 10:00 am with a dive into the sea for the swimming segment in Gruž Port, followed by cycling through the protected landscape along the Dubrovnik River to ACI Marina in Komolac, and finally, a run along the Gruž waterfront.

In the professional triathlon world, an Olympic-distance race can be completed in under two hours, while a sprint takes around 60 minutes. However, most participants are amateurs and even older athletes, so they have 3.5 hours to complete the course. Roads remain closed until 1:30 pm, and no boats operate in Gruž Port during the event. The entire race is supported by the Tourist Board, the City of Dubrovnik, and the Dubrovnik Port Authority.

An interesting fact about the Dubrovnik Triathlon is the wide age range of competitors, from 18 to 86 years old, making it a truly intergenerational competition. All participants have a chance to stand on the podium alongside the overall winners.

This year, an 86-year-old British

woman has confirmed her participation. Last year, to celebrate her 85th birthday, she completed 85 triathlons in a single year! Whether she will repeat the feat 86 times this year remains to be seen. She is being brought by John Lunt, a legend of the British triathlon scene, who was also the triathlon director at the London Olympics. Lunt, a long-time advocate for the Dubrovnik Triathlon, has helped make the British the third-largest group of participants, following those from Croatia and Bosnia & Herzegovina.

Known primarily for its rich culture, history, and monuments, Dubrovnik also has a sporting side. Thanks to its pleasant climate, warm and clean sea,

and flat cycling and running courses, it is an ideal destination for a triathlon. The event takes place during a less crowded time of year, when accommodation and flights are more affordable, making it no surprise that the three-day event attracts triathlon enthusiasts from 25 countries.

The organizers have ensured that participants enjoy a memorable long weekend in Dubrovnik.

The day before the race, participants gather for a relaxed “Easy Swim” session at the famous Banje Beach. This training swim is also an opportunity to meet competitors over coffee, tea, and donuts. After the race, the award ceremony will also take place at Banje Beach, accompanied by lunch, music, socializing, and plenty of photos with the historic city centre as the backdrop. The third day features an excursion to the island of Lokrum, a trip to the Elaphiti Islands, a cable car ride to Mount Srđ, and a tour of Dubrovnik’s Old Town.

“The positive energy, joy, and gratitude shared among triathletes for being able to compete together again is indescribable,” proudly states Daniel Marušić, an experienced triathlete himself who has completed the Ironman alongside some of the world’s most prestigious marathons.



Foto / Photo by: Foto Adria

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Turistička zajednica
grada Dubrovnika
Dubrovnik
Tourist Board



Događanja u Dubrovniku 2025.

SIJEČANJ

FESTA DUBROVNIK

Koncem siječnja održava se Festa Dubrovnik – humanitarno-glazbena manifestacija koja za krajnji cilj ima namjenu pomoći najpotrebnijima i obnovi crkve sv. Vlahi.

Foto / Photo by: Udruuga Festa Dubrovnik



VELJAČA

FESTA SV. VLAHA

festa.hr

Festa sv. Vlahi od 2009. spada u nematerijalnu baštinu UNESCO-a i obuhvaća katoličke obrede i veličanstvenu procesiju duž ulica stare gradske jezgre.

Foto / Photo by: Dubravko Lenert



FESTIVAL VINA I DELICIJA

slobodnadalmacija.hr/vinski-podrum/dubrovnik

Festival vina i delicija „Vinski Podrum“ okuplja čuvene vinare uz brojne radionice, predavanja i degustacije.

DUBROVAČKI KARNEVO

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Dubrovački karnevo glavniom svoga programa posvećen je djeci i mladima, a tradicija feste na posljednji dan poklada i maškarane zabave, na kojoj se s nestrpljenjem iščekuju individualne i grupne maske koje se bave temama aktualnih

političkih i društvenih događanja, održala se do danas, pa je svi s nestrpljenjem očekuju.

MEĐUNARODNI DIRIGENTSKI SEMINAR „LOVRO PL. MATAČIĆ“

www.dso.hr

Međunarodni dirigentski seminar „Lovro pl. Matačić“ događaj je na kojemu brojni dirigenti iz cijelog svijeta uče o tehnikama dirigiranja, pripremajući sjajan klasični repertoar.

OŽUJAK

MEDITERANSKI SAJAM ZDRAVE PREHRANE

www.mediteranski-sajam.com

Mediterranski sajam zdrave prehrane, ljekovitoga bilja i zelenog poduzetništva događaj je kojim se promiču zdrav način života i ekološke vrijednosti, a okuplja vrhunske proizvođače iz Hrvatske i regije.

RUNWAY RUN

du-motion.com

Runway Run je jedinstvena utrka na kojoj zaljubljenici u trčanje imaju priliku trčati pistom dubrovačkog aerodroma.



Foto / Photo by: 3sporta

TRAVANJ

ELAFITI SLALOM

www.jk-orsan.hr/elafitislalom.html

Elafiti Slalom predstavlja spektakl jedrenja koji se održava u akvatoriju dubrovačkih elafitskih otoka s ciljem promicanja pomorske kulture, a kao popratni sadržaj organiziraju se i razne radionice, predavanja i koncerti.

USKRS U PRIMORJU

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Uskrs u Primorju proljetna je manifestacija koja se održava u dubrovačkim Gornjim selima, a kojom se prezentiraju tipični specijaliteti i običaji ovoga područja, kao što su penganje jaja, seoske igre i glazbeni nastupi.



Foto / Photo by: N. Raguz-Lučić

DUBROVAČKI POLUMARATON

du-motion.com

Dubrovački polumaraton je sportska manifestacija koja prikuplja trkače iz svih krajeva svijeta i sudionicima nudi jedinstvenu priliku trčati atrakcijama kao što su Stradun i gradske Zidine.

GLAZBENI CIKLUS DUBROVAČKO GLAZBENO PROLJEĆE

www.dso.hr

Dubrovačko glazbeno proljeće je ciklus klasične glazbe čiji program obuhvaća nastupe domaćih i međunarodnih glazbenika, orkestara, komornih ansambala i solista.

SVIBANJ

UTRKA PELJEŠKIM MOSTOM

du-motion.com

Utrka Pelješkim mostom prilika je za sve koji žele doživjeti iskustvo trčanja preko impresivne konstrukcije Pelješkog mosta sa spektakularnim pogledom na Malostonski zaljev.



Foto / Photo by: 3sporta

Događanja u Dubrovniku 2025.

LIPANJ

LJETO NA ORSULI

parkorsula.com

Ljeto na Orsuli je kulturno-umjetnički program poznat po organizaciji različitih događanja poput koncerata, kazališnih predstava, plesnih izvedbi i drugih umjetničkih sadržaja, usmjeren na oživljavanje Parka Orsule kao epicentra kulturnoga života.



Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi

PONTA LOPUD FILM FESTIVAL

pontalopud.hr

Festival Ponta Lopud svojim ekskluzivnim filmskim projekcijama i kreativnim susretima okuplja zaljubljenike u filmsku umjetnost, filmske profesionalce i lokalnu zajednicu na otoku Lopudu.

LAZARETI FEST

www.dubrovackabastina.com

Lazareti Fest je festival glazbe u organizaciji Dubrovačke baštine koji se ljeti održava na platou Lazareta.

MIDSUMMER SCENE

midsummer-scene.com

Midsummer Scene je etablirani festival teatra na engleskom jeziku koji, koristeći jednu od najljepših ambijetalnih pozornica - dubrovačku tvrđavu Lovrjenac, uprizaruje internacionalnoj javnosti poznate Shakespeareove drame, realizirane kroz suradnju engleskih i hrvatskih kazališnih umjetnika.

SRPANJ

LJETO NA ELAFITIMA, U ZATONU I ORAŠCU

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

U organizaciji Grada Dubrovnika i Turističke zajednice grada Dubrovnika, na elafitskim otocima, u Zatonu i Orašcu, upriličit će se, kao i već dugi niz godina do sada, zabavno-glazbeni programi s ciljem obogaćivanja turističke ponude.

DUBROVAČKE LJETNE IGRE

www.dubrovnik-festival.hr

Zasnovane na bogatoj i živoj baštini Grada Dubrovnika, Dubrovačke ljetne igre u razdoblju od 10. srpnja do 25. kolovoza postaju sjecište hrvatskog i svjetskog duha i kulture, okupljajući ponajbolje dramske, glazbene, baletne, folklorne, likovne i filmske umjetnike iz cijeloga svijeta.



Foto / Photo by: Dubrovnik Summer Festival

KOLOVOZ

LJETNA ŠKOLA FILMA ŠIPAN

sipan-film.com

Na otoku Šipanu svakog se ljeta održava ljetna filmska škola i filmski festival pod nazivom „Ljetna škola filma Šipan“ - manifestacija koja ima međunarodni karakter budući da filmovi, sudionici u programu i gosti festivala stižu iz Njemačke, Hrvatske, Bosne i Hercegovine, Slovenije i Velike Britanije.

STRADUN CLASSIC

www.dso.hr

Stradun Classic je glazbeni festival koji okuplja talentirane glazbenike iz cijeloga svijeta te nudi raznovrsne nastupe klasične glazbe, pružajući posjetiteljima

nezaboravno iskustvo spajanja vrhunske glazbe i jedinstvene atmosfere Grada.



Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi

PONTA LOPUD JAZZ FESTIVAL

pontalopud.hr

Jednom godišnje otok Lopud pretvara se u živahno jazz središte, okupljajući svjetski poznate glazbenike, talente u usponu i ljubitelje jazz-a iz cijelog svijeta kako bi uživali u glazbi i slavili slobodu izražavanja.

RUJAN

MEĐUNARODNI GLAZBENI FESTIVAL „DUBROVAČKA GLAZBENA JESEN“

www.dso.hr

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.



Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi

PONTA LOPUD BOOK BRIDGE FESTIVAL

pontalopud.hr

Ponta Lopud Book Bridge Festival je kulturni događaj koji se održava na otoku Lopud s ciljem promoviranja književnosti i poticanja dijaloga među autorima, čitateljima i kreativnim zajednicama.

Događanja u Dubrovniku 2025.

LAPAD RUN

du-motion.com

Utrka Lapad Run, nastala u suradnji sa Zavodom za javno zdravstvo Dubrovačko - neretvanske županije, dobrodošlo je osvježanje za sve trkače nakon dugih ljetnih žega u prekrasnom ambijentu poluotoka Lapad.

LISTOPAD

GOOD FOOD FESTIVAL

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Good Food Festival je dvotjedna gastronomska manifestacija koja obuhvaća raznoliku ponudu okusa, a popraćena je raznim radionicama, večerama s poznatim chefovima te gastronomskim turama.

Foto / Photo by: Katija Živković



FOODRAVANJE

www.dubrovackabastina.com

Foodravanje je gastro-glazbena manifestacija koja posjetiteljima nudi bogat izbor *street food* specijaliteta, a navečer ih oduševljava šarolikim glazbenim programom.

DUBROVNIK SPARTAN TRAIL

www.spartantrail.com/dubrovnik

Dubrovnik Spartan Trail privlači trkače iz cijeloga svijeta koji se suočavaju s nevjerojatnim i izazovnim stazama dubrovačkog područja.

DUBROVNIK TRIATHLON

earthseafire.eu

Dubrovnik Triathlon je sportski događaj koji privlači natjecatelje svih razina, od amatera do profesionalaca, koji žele iza-

zvati svoje granice u jedinstvenom okruženju jednog od najatraktivnijih svjetskih turističkih odredišta.

STUDENI

LUMIART

www.lumiart-dubrovnik.com

Festival svjetlosti „Lumiart“ poziva svoje posjetitelje da istraže igru svjetla i sjene kroz dojmive svjetlosne instalacije koje se protežu duž dubrovačkih ulica, poljana i palača.

DUBROVNIK JAZZ OUTBREAK

www.dubrovackabastina.com

Dubrovnik Jazz Outbreak Festival je jedinstven događaj koji okuplja mnoge vrsne jazz muzičare, a posjetiteljima nudi nezaboravno iskustvo uživo uz razne stilove jazz glazbe, od tradicionalnih do suvremenijih izvedbi.

DUBROVAČKI ZIMSKI FESTIVAL

dubrovackizimskifestival.com

Festival uključuje koncerte, kazališne predstave, božićne sajmove, klizalište, nastupe zborova, tradicionalne božićne i novogodišnje aktivnosti te posebne priredbe za djecu, a osmišljen je kako bi



Foto / Photo by: Julien Duval

Grad obogatio božićnim i novogodišnjim duhom te ponudio različite kulturne, glazbene i zabavne programe za posjetitelje i lokalnu zajednicu.

PROSINAC

DOČEK NOVE GODINE NA STRADUNU

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Brojni posjetitelji Dubrovnika dočekat će Novu godinu uz spektakularan glazbeni program, koji započinje već u jutarnjim satima Stare godine. Novogodišnji program obuhvaća raznovrsni zabavni sadržaj, koji će zadovoljiti različite ukuse, a posebna poslastica je svečani koncert Dubrovačkog simfonijskog orkestra uz kamenice i pjenušac prvog dana nove godine u podne.



Foto / Photo by: Foto Adria

Calendar of events 2025

JANUARY

DUBROVNIK FESTA

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.



Foto / Photo by: Udruga Festa Dubrovnik

FEBRUARY

FESTIVITY OF ST. BLAISE

festa.hr

The Feast of St. Blaise has been part of UNESCO's list of Intangible Cultural Heritage since 2009. It includes Catholic rituals and a magnificent procession through the streets of the Old City.



Foto / Photo by: Dubravko Lenert

WINE FEST

slobodnadalmacija.hr/vinski-podrum/dubrovnik

The "Wine Cellar" Wine and Delicacies Festival brings together renowned winemakers and features numerous workshops, lectures, and wine tastings.

DUBROVNIK CARNIVAL

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

The majority of the Dubrovnik Carnival program is dedicated to children and young people, but the traditional celebration on the last day of Carnival, with

a masquerade party featuring individual and group masks addressing current political and social events, has been preserved to this day and is eagerly awaited by everyone.

"LOVRO PL. MATAČIĆ"

INTERNATIONAL CONDUCTING MASTERCLASS

www.dso.hr

The "Lovro pl. Matačić" international conducting seminar brings numerous conductors from around the world together to learn about conducting techniques while preparing a fantastic classical concert repertoire.

MARCH

MEDITERRANEAN FAIR OF HEALTHY FOOD AND MEDICINAL HERBS

www.mediterranski-sajam.com

The Mediterranean Fair of Healthy Food, Medicinal Herbs, and Green Entrepreneurship promotes a healthy lifestyle and ecological values, bringing together top producers from throughout Croatia and the region. It is an ideal opportunity to sample and purchase top-quality homemade and organic cheeses, dried meats, honey, teas, natural cosmetics, jams, sweets, crafts, wine and much more while mingling with locals and enjoying live traditional music.

RUNWAY RUN

du-motion.com

The Runway Run is a unique race where running enthusiasts can run on the runway of Dubrovnik Airport.



Foto / Photo by: 3sporta

APRIL

ELAFITI SLALOM

www.jk-orsan.hr/elafitislalom.html

The Elafiti Slalom sailing spectacle, aimed at promoting maritime culture, is held in the waters of the Dubrovnik's nearby Elaphiti Islands. Workshops, lectures, and concerts are also organized as part of the event.

"EASTER IN PRIMORJE"

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Easter in Primorje is a spring event held in the hillside villages northwest of Dubrovnik, showcasing typical local specialties and traditions, such as Easter egg decorating, rural games, and musical performances.



Foto / Photo by: N. Raguz-Lučić

DUBROVNIK HALF MARATHON

du-motion.com

The Dubrovnik Half Marathon brings together runners from all over the world, offering participants a unique opportunity to race through unique attractions such as Stradun, Dubrovnik's famous main street, and around the tops of the City Walls.

DUBROVNIK MUSICAL SPRING

www.dso.hr

Dubrovnik Music Spring is a classical music cycle featuring performances by local and international musicians, orchestras, chamber ensembles, and soloists.

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MAY

PELJEŠAC BRIDGE RUN

du-motion.com

The Pelješac Bridge Run is an opportunity for all those who want to experience running across the impressive structure of the Pelješac Bridge, with spectacular views of the Bay of Mali Ston.

Foto / Photo by: 3sporta



JUNE

SUMMER AT ORSULA

parkorsula.com

Summer at Orsula is a cultural and artistic program that combines concerts, theatre performances, dance shows, and other artistic performances at a unique hillside location offering spectacular views of Dubrovnik and the Adriatic.

Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi



PONTA LOPUD FILM FESTIVAL

pontalopud.hr

The Ponta Lopud Film Festival, with its exclusive film screenings and creative encounters, brings together film enthusiasts, industry professionals, and the local community on the island of Lopud.

LAZARETI FEST

www.dubrovackabastina.com

Lazareti Fest is a music festival organized by the Dubrovačka baština Ltd., held in the summer at the Lazareti plateau.

MIDSUMMER SCENE

midsummer-scene.com

Midsummer Scene is an established English-language theatre festival that uses one of Dubrovnik's most beautiful ambient venues – St. Lawrence Fortress (Lovrijenac) – as the stage for Shakespeare's most well-known dramas. These performances are brought to life through the collaboration of British and Croatian theatre artists.

JULY

SUMMER EVENTS IN THE DUBROVNIK AREA

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

For many years the City of Dubrovnik and the Dubrovnik Tourist Board have been organizing music and entertainment programs on the Elafiti islands, and in the nearby towns of Zaton and Orašac to present to visitors the Mediterranean melody, folklore and folk traditions that have been cherished for ages.

DUBROVNIK SUMMER FESTIVAL

www.dubrovnik-festival.hr

The Dubrovnik Summer Festival is undoubtedly the largest and most renowned cultural event, not only in Dubrovnik, but in all of Croatia. It has been held since 1950 every year from 10 July to 25 August, featuring musical concerts, theater, dance and folklore performances by domestic and internationally recognized artists.

Foto / Photo by: Dubrovnik Summer Festival



AUGUST

ŠIPAN SUMMER FILM SCHOOL

sipan-film.com

Each summer the island of Šipan hosts the summer film school and festival "Šipan Summer Film School." 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.

STRADUN CLASSIC

www.dso.hr

Stradun Classic is a music festival that brings together talented musicians from around the world, offering a variety of classical music performances and providing visitors with an unforgettable experience that blends outstanding music with the unique atmosphere of the Old Town.



Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi

PONTA LOPUD JAZZ FESTIVAL

pontalopud.hr

Once a year, Lopud island transforms into a vibrant jazz hub, uniting world-renowned musicians, emerging talent, and jazz lovers from around the globe to revel in music and celebrate freedom of expression.

SEPTEMBER

AUTUMN MUSIC VARIETY

www.dso.hr

From the very beginning, this series of concerts has gained the attention and loyalty of the audience, who regularly

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Foto / Photo by: Vedran Levi



attend the concerts held in front of the Rector's Palace or in its atrium.

PONTA LOPUD BOOK BRIDGE FESTIVAL

pontalopud.hr

The Ponta Lopud Book Bridge Festival is a cultural event held on Lopud Island with the aim of promoting literature and fostering dialogue among authors, readers, and creative communities.

LAPAD RUN

du-motion.com

Set in the beautiful Lapad Peninsula, the 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.

OCTOBER

GOOD FOOD FESTIVAL

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

The Good Food Festival presents a rich array of flavors, featuring premium wines and exquisite dishes. Throughout the festival, visitors can enjoy a variety of workshops, exclusive dinners with renowned chefs, and immersive gastronomic tours as well as promotional prices at participating restaurants.

Foto / Photo by: Katija Živković



FOODRAVANJE

www.dubrovackabastina.com

Foodravanje is a vibrant gastro-music event, offering a wide range of street food specialties, while captivating visitors with a diverse music lineup.

DUBROVNIK SPARTAN TRAIL

www.spartantrail.com/dubrovnik

The Dubrovnik Spartan Trail attracts runners from all over the world who take on the incredible and challenging trails of the Dubrovnik region.

DUBROVNIK TRIATHLON

earthseafire.eu

The Dubrovnik Triathlon attracts competitors of all levels, from amateurs to professionals, who seek to challenge their limits in the unique surroundings of one of the world's most attractive tourist destinations.

NOVEMBER

LUMIART

www.lumiart-dubrovnik.com

Lumiart is an international light festival held in Dubrovnik since 2019. During Lumiart, the world-famous Old City of Dubrovnik becomes a stage for light installations, projections, new media, technology and art.

DUBROVNIK JAZZ OUTBREAK

www.dubrovackabastina.com

The Dubrovnik Jazz Outbreak festival is a unique event that brings together talented jazz musicians to provide live music experiences. Visitors will have the opportunity



Foto / Photo by: Julien Duval

tunity to listen to a variety of jazz styles, from traditional to modern, and enjoy the ambiance of this beautiful city.

DUBROVNIK WINTER FESTIVAL

dubrovackizimskifestival.com

The festival features concerts, theater performances, Christmas markets, an ice-skating rink, choir performances, traditional holiday activities, and special events for children. At this time of year, the city is filled with the festive Christmas and New Year spirit, offering a diverse array of cultural, musical, and entertainment programs for both visitors and the local community.

DECEMBER

NEW YEAR'S EVE

www.tzdubrovnik.hr

Dubrovnik's many visitors will ring in the New Year while entertained by a spectacular music program, which begins in the early hours of New Year's Eve. The New Year's program includes a variety of entertainment to suit all tastes, with a highlight being a festive concert of the Dubrovnik Symphony Orchestra, paired with oysters and champagne on New Year's Day at noon.



Foto / Photo by: Foto Adria

STARA GRADSKA JEZGRA DIO JE SVJETSKJE BAŠTINE POD UNESCO-OVOM ZAŠTITOM – PRISTUPAJTE JOJ S POŠTOVANJEM KAKO BISMO JE OČUVALI. GRAD DUBROVNIK ŽELI VAM UGODAN BORAVAK.

THE OLD TOWN OF DUBROVNIK IS PART OF THE UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST – TREAT IT WITH RESPECT IN ORDER TO PRESERVE IT. THE CITY OF DUBROVNIK WISHES YOU A PLEASANT STAY.



Molimo ne krećite se u kupaćem kostimu, bez odjeće ili dijela odjeće.
Please do not walk around in swimwear or inappropriately uncovered.



Molimo ne vozite bicikle, motocikle, mopede ni automobile bez posebnog odobrenja. Iznimka su bicikli za djecu mlađu od 7 godina.
Please do not ride a bicycle, motorcycle, moped or drive a car without obtaining special permission beforehand.
Exception applies to bicycles for children under 7 years of age.



Molimo ne bacajte opuške na javnu površinu.
Please do not discard cigarette butts in public spaces.



Molimo obavezno držite pse na povodcu.
Please keep dogs on a leash.



Molimo ne konzumirajte hranu, piće i ne ponašajte se nedolično u blizini spomenika kulture.
Please do not consume food, beverages or misbehave around cultural monuments.



Gradske zidine vrlo su visoke i mogu biti opasne, molimo ne penjite se na zidove i poštujte istaknuta pravila.
The City Walls are very high and can be dangerous, please obey the rules.

NEPRIDRŽAVANJE NAVEDENIH PRAVILA PONAŠANJA PODLIJEŽE PREKRŠAJNOM SANKCIONIRANJU.
FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE RULES OF CONDUCT WILL RESULT IN A FINE.

Dubrovnik winter festival

DUBROVAČKI ZIMSKI FESTIVAL

Prosinac / December



Foto / Photo by: Julien Duval