



# SPLIT,

I Love you



This is a personal 7 day trip map to Split by Virginia Duran. It is in conjunction to Google maps directions. Oriented towards architecture, it shows what to visit, why, where and when. Prices and other helpful tips about this city. Importance is marked with (\*) being (\*\*\*\*) the must see. See end for useful links.

	WHAT	Architect	WHERE	Notes
	Zone 1: Split			
*****	Silver Gate		Poljana kraljice Jelene 4	Porta Orientalis is their Roman name. These gates were used to enter the palace from the east towards the west, through the main street, decumanus, all the way to the Iron Gate and to Pjaca, the central city square. The Silver Gate was more modest in its decorations than the Golden one, and it was closed from the Middle Ages till 1952, only to be thoroughly reconstructed during the destruction of the Baroque church Dušica. On each side of the gate the remains of the octagonal towers are visible, hence making it easy to imagine the beauty of the construction and the strength of the control over the entrances from the north, east and west.
*****	Diocletian's Palace		Dioklecijanova ul. 1	Taking up a prime harbourside position, this extraordinary complex is one of the most imposing ancient Roman structures in existence today. Built as a military fortress, imperial residence and fortified town, the palace measures 215m from north to south and 180m east to west. The palace was built in the 4th century from lustrous white stone transported from the island of Brač, and construction lasted 10 years. Diocletian spared no expense, importing marble from Italy and Greece, as well as columns and 12 sphinxes from Egypt. Each wall has a gate at its centre that's named after a metal: the northern Golden Gate, the southern Bronze Gate, the eastern Silver Gate and the western Iron Gate. Between the eastern and western gates there's a straight road (Krešimirova, also known as Decumanus), which separated the imperial residence on the southern side, with its state rooms and temples, from the northern side, once used by soldiers and servants.
*****	Cathedral of St Domnius		Ul. Kraj Svetog Duje 5	Split's octagonal cathedral is one of the best-preserved ancient Roman buildings standing today. It was built as a mausoleum for Diocletian, the last famous persecutor of the Christians, who was interred here in 311 AD. The Christians got the last laugh, destroying the emperor's sarcophagus and converting his tomb into a church in the 5th century, dedicated to one of his victims. Note that a ticket for the cathedral includes admission to its crypt, treasury and baptistery (Temple of Jupiter). Mon-Su (8am-8pm) Jun-Sep, Mon-Sun (7am-12pm / 5-7pm), May & Oct Mon-Sun (7am-12pm) Nov-Feb, Mon-Sun (8am-5pm) March-April
*****	Vestibule		Ul. Iza Vestibula 1	At the southern end of Peristil, above the basement stairs, is the vestibule, a grand and cavernous domed room, open to the sky, which was once the formal entrance to the imperial apartments. If you're lucky, you might come across a klapa group here, taking advantage of the acoustics for an a cappella performance. Beyond the vestibule and curving around behind the cathedral are the ruins of various Roman structures, including the imperial dining hall and a bathhouse.
*	Split Ethnographic Museum			This mildly interesting museum has a collection of traditional costumes, jewellery, musical instruments, toys and tools. The ground floor hosts temporary exhibits. Make sure you climb the reconstructed Roman staircase that leads to the Renaissance terrace encircling the top of the vestibule. The views from up there are reason enough to visit the museum. Mon-Sat (9.30am-8pm), Sun (9.30am-1pm) Jun-Sept



☆☆☆☆☆	Diocletian's Palace Substructures	Brass Gate of Diocletian's Palace	The Bronze Gate of Diocletian's Palace once opened straight from the water into the palace basements, enabling goods to be unloaded and stored here. Now this former tradesman's entrance is the main way into the palace from the Riva. While the central part of the substructure is now a major thoroughfare lined with souvenir stalls, entry to the chambers on either side is ticketed. Although mostly empty save the odd sarcophagus or bit of column, the basement rooms and corridors exude a haunting timelessness that is well worth the price of admission. For fans of Game of Thrones, here be dragons – Daenerys Targaryen keeps her scaly brood here when she's in Meereen. General admission 40 Kn. Mon–Sun (8.30am–9pm) May–Sep, check other opening times online
☆☆☆☆☆	Street Let Me Pass	Ul. Kraj Svetog Ivana 1	While exploring the maze of narrow streets that are the heart of the city of Split, keep an eye out for Europe's narrowest street. Pusti me proc, or Let Me Pass, wasn't part of Diocletian's original floor-plan but nonetheless gets its fair share of attention from tourists visiting 1,700 year-old Jupiter's Temple which it is adjacent to. It is actually a cool place to hang out, watching the etiquette as people wait their turn. In past centuries, ladies relished the opportunity to pass here, with the hope of bumping into male suitors, or passing notes to them.
☆☆☆☆	Jupiter's Temple	Ul. Kraj Svetog Ivana 2	Although it's now the cathedral's baptistery, this wonderfully intact building was originally an ancient Roman temple, dedicated to the king of the gods. It still has its original barrel-vaulted ceiling and a decorative frieze on the walls, although a striking bronze statue of St John the Baptist by Ivan Meštrović now fills the spot where the god once stood. Of the columns that once supported a porch, only one remains. The black granite sphinx guarding the entrance was already ancient when the Romans dragged it from Egypt in the 3rd century. It was literally defaced by the Christians, who considered it a pagan icon. General admission 10 Kn. Mon–Sat (8am–7pm), Sun (12.30–6.30pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	City Museum	Papalićeva ul. 1	The Split City Museum is housed in the former Papalić Palace. The collection presents the urban, cultural, artistic and economic heritage of the city. The museum is also home to the Emanuel Vidović Gallery, dedicated to the most important Split painter of the 20th century. The original palace was built by Juraj Dalmatinac in the 15th century for one of the many noblemen who lived within the old town. Papalić Palace is considered a fine example of late Gothic style, with an elaborately carved entrance gate that proclaimed the importance of its original inhabitants. The interior has been thoroughly restored to house this museum, which has interesting displays on Diocletian's Palace and on the development of the city. Captions are in Croatian, but wall panels in a variety of languages provide a historical framework for the displays of medieval sculpture, 17th-century weapons, fine furniture, coins, documents and drawings. General admission 20 Kn. Mon–Sun (8.30am–9pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	Golden Gate of Diocletian's Palace	Dioklecijanova ul. 10	The biggest and grandest of the city gates, this was the main processional entrance into the palace. Metal bars once blocked the outer entrance, with a wooden door on the inner section. Look for the carved heads high up on the outside wall.
☆☆☆	Gregory of Nin	Ul. kralja Tomislava 12	Sculpted by Ivan Meštrović, this gargantuan statue is one of the defining images of Split. The 10th-century Croatian bishop Gregorius of Nin fought for the right to use old Croatian in liturgical services. Notice that his left big toe has been polished to a shine – it's said that rubbing the toe brings good luck and guarantees that you'll come back to Split.
☆☆☆☆	Museum of Fine Art	Kralja Tomislava 15	In the building that once housed the city's first hospital, this gallery exhibits nearly 400 works of art spanning almost 700 years. Upstairs is the permanent collection of mainly paintings and some sculpture, a chronological journey that starts with the old masters and continues with works of modern Croatian art by the likes of Vlaho Bukovac and Ignjat Job. Temporary exhibits downstairs change every few months. The cafe has a terrace overlooking the palace. General admission 40 Kn, 20 Kn students. Tue–Fri (10am–6pm), Sat–Sun (10am–2pm)
☆☆☆	Gallery Kula	Ul. kralja Tomislava 10	Cultural institution Galerija Kula is established in 1994 in Split, Croatia and enjoys the status of a museum. Its main focus is exhibiting and publishing the works of both Croatian and International artists. Since its establishment 14 years ago Galerija Kula organized 130 exhibitions and published 130 publications in 70,000 copies for many eminent Croatian painters. Free admission. Mon–Fri (9am–12pm), Sat (5–8pm)
☆☆☆	Sinagoga	Židovski pro. 1	Built into the western wall of the Palace, Split's synagogue is the third-oldest synagogue in Europe that's still in use. Created out of two medieval houses in the 16th century, in what was then the Jewish



			ghetto, it got its current appearance around 1728. Split's Jewish community today, which can be traced back to Roman times, has around 100 members. As there is no rabbi, the community is more traditional than religious. Split's first Jewish wedding for 70 years was held at the synagogue in September 2012, the first official ceremony since WWII. The last wedding was in 1943, a year after the synagogue had been pillaged by Italian fascists. It's not open regular hours - it depends if the caretaker is there.	
☆☆☆☆☆	The Iron Gate		Ul. Ispod ure	Their original, Roman name was PORTA OCCIDENTALIS, and they are one of the four through which life flowed during all 17 centuries of the history of Split. The high arches of this large double gate lead from Diocletian's Palace to the main city square. A relief of Nika, the Roman Goddess of Victory stood on the lintel, but already in the fifth century the Christians carved a cross in its place as their symbol.
☆☆☆☆☆	City Clock		Southeastern corner of Pjaca/Narodni	The city clock has been keeping time for centuries on the east side of Pjaca, Split's main municipal square. Right outside the Iron Gate of Diocletian's Palace is a square Romanesque tower topped by a small bell tower with the large city clock on the facade. The clock face is marked with 24 Roman numbers, and the clock hands appear against an ornate sun burst in the center. The clock tower is part of a municipal complex built in the 15th century. Pjaca square (a.k.a. Narodni trg) dates from the 13th century, when medieval Split expanded west of Diocletian's palace. The Renaissance buildings fronting the square now house restaurants, cafes, shops and small hotels. Pjaca is open to the public at all times with no entry fee.
☆☆☆☆	Cyprian's Palace		Marulićeva ul. 6	The Cipriano de Ciprianis (or Cubrijan Zaninic) Palace was built in the Late Romanesque style and was once a home to a noble family from the island of Korčula. What makes it particularly interesting are hexaphore windows and the relief of Saint Anthony from 1394 at the corner of the palace. This statue of St. Anthony the Hermit represents an Italian monk who lived from 468 until 520. It stands in a niche flanked by columns on the facade of Palača Ciprianis-Benedetti. Although the palace was built for the nobleman Cipriano de Ciprianis in 1394, it was later owned by the Benedetti Family starting in 1860.
☆☆☆☆☆	Old Town Hall		Narodni trg	Dating to 1443, the Gothic-style Old Town Hall is located in Narodni Square outside the walls of Diocletian's Palace. It is the only remaining part of a complex that was destroyed in 1825, which once included the Rector's Palace, the theater and the city jail. The building was renovated in the neo-Gothic style in 1890. Between 1910 and 2005, it housed the ethnographic museum, but today the palace is used for temporary exhibitions of works by the city's painters, as well as events. It's a three-story building and, in the days when it housed the town hall, the highest levels were given over to administration. Mon-Sat (9am-9pm)
☆☆☆☆☆	People's Square or Pjaca		Ul. Iza Lože 1	Pjaca (People's Square, another square nobody in Split calls by its real name), is first mentioned in 13th century as St Lawrence's Square, and it was the first inhabited part of Split outside the Diocletian Palace, leaning to its western wall. Already for centuries the Pjaca is the central stage of the city life, there in the Gothic building of the Old Town Hall, today an exhibition centre, was the seat of the city's authority, and in still beautiful and preserved Palaces on the outskirts of the Pjaca lived the noble families Cambi, Pavlović, Nakić, Ciprianis, Karepić.
☆☆☆☆☆	Nakić Palace		Narodni trg 3	The Pjaca is surrounded by five palaces built in different styles. The Nakić Palace, built in 1902, is an Art Nouveau building which you will easily recognise thanks to the floral pattern on its façade. It's nowadays the Piazza Heritage hotel. Other structures in the area worth noting are the The Cipriano de Ciprianis (or Cubrijan Zaninic) Palace, the Renaissance Pavloviv Palace, the Gothic Cambi Palace from the 15th century and the Karepic Palace from the 16th century located next to the former Town Hall are also on the Pjaca Square.
☆☆☆☆	Statue of Marko Marulić	Ivan Meštrović	Trg Braće Radić 5	Marko Marulić is Croatian writer and Christian humanist, father of Croatian literature. Often called "Splićanin" ( a male from Split ). He left rich and varied acts to croatian literature, which are characterized by an extraordinary literary stylization, knowledge, skills and the ability to adapt diverse reading public. His statue can be found on square of Brothers Radić, usually called flower square. His famous work is Judita written 1501. Unveiling the monument to Marko Marulić was on Ceremony 26th of July 1925 for the occasion of opening the railway Zagreb-Split and maintenance of Adriatic exhibition.
☆☆☆☆☆	Venetian Tower		Trg Braće Radić 6	Split was under the rule of the Republic of Venice from 1420 until 1797. In 1435, the Venetians built a castle near the shoreline outside of the southwestern wall of Diocletian's Palace. This octagonal tower

				is all that remains. It is a formidable reminder of the strength of the Venetians from over 200 years ago. Mletačka Kula is located in Braće Radić Square, also called Fruit Square.
☆☆☆☆	Riva Split Waterfront	3LHD	21.000, Split	The city of Split and its waterfront, the Riva, are among the most interesting and most specific sites in the Mediterranean. Split waterfront is an urbanized, public, open and accessible space, 1700 years old. It stands in front of Diocletian's Palace, once the home of the Roman emperor. The modular Roman form of the palace in the latter phase became the framework that shaped the city; in the same way the modular network of concrete elements laid on Riva directed the arrangement and positions of all the other elements of the public space. 250 meters long and 55 meters wide, it is also the main public square, the space for all kinds of social events, promenade by day, parade by night. 3LHD project rearticulates the space for all the mentioned events and harmonizes them on a new integrated surface. The solution uses not only architectural design, but also materials, to respond to all the challenges of utilization set before the Riva.
☆☆☆	Prokurative		Prokurative	Prokurative or as they are officially called, Republic Square resemble the Venice St. Marks Square. The square is only open on the south side, providing a beautiful view of the harbour and the Riva (waterfront). The building of the Prokurativa was initiated by one of the most renowned mayors in the history of the city Antonio Bajamonti in the mid 19th century. He wanted to show that Split supported Italian tradition with all its might. Hence the colonnade resembling Venetians, and reliefs above the windows evoking the ancient and Renaissance influences. Bajamonti also made his great theatre on the square, but it was destroyed by a fire.
☆☆☆	The church and monastery of St. Frane		Trg Franje Tuđmana 1	The Church and the Monastery of St Francis, located on the Western part of the Riva, were built on the old early Christian site, by the grave and a small Church of St Felix, martyr from the time of Diocletian. In the 13th century the Little brothers of St Francis inhabit the Church. From the Church's artwork the most valuable is the Gothic Crucifix painting by Blaž Juraj of Trogir from the beginning of the 15th century, and the sarcophagus depicting the Crossing over the Red sea, part of the sacral artwork from the Roman times.
☆☆	The church of St. Nicholas		Marangunićevo šetalište 5	This church consecrated to the patron saint of Baška Voda sits at the top of an elegant sweep of stairs in the centre of town. It was built in 1889 in a neo-Romantic style. Two small bells sit atop the church frontage, while the bell tower to the right was added in 1991. In 1987 colourful stained glass windows by contemporary painter Josip Botteri Dini were installed, and a year later modern paintings of the Stations of the Cross painted by Josip Bifel. Appropriately dedicated to the patron saint of fishermen and sailors, the chapel's stone terrace is an excellent spot to stop and take in the sight of the Split archipelago.
☆☆	Holy Jere		Marangunićevo šetalište 3	Built in the second half of the 15th century, and dedicated to St. Jeronimus, or Jere, saint patron of Dalmatia. Andrija Alessi finishes and signs the altar in 1480. In the immediate vicinity are the hermit hermitages, walled in caves where hermit monks resided protecting the church.
☆☆☆	Meštrovićeve Crikvine - Kaštilac		Šetalište Ivana Meštrovića 39	This 16th-century fortified home near the Meštrović Gallery was bought by Ivan Meštrović in 1939 and restored to house his powerful Life of Christ cycle of wood reliefs in the chapel. At the centre of the complex, a large stone sculpture titled Author of the Apocalypse looks over a lovely quadrangle. Admission included in Meštrović Gallery ticket, 40 KN. Tue-Sun (9am-7pm) May-Sep
☆☆☆☆	Mestrovic Gallery		Šetalište Ivana Meštrovića 46	Ivan Meštrović Gallery, is an art museum in Split, Croatia dedicated to the work of the 20th-century sculptor, Ivan Meštrović. At this stellar art museum you'll see a comprehensive, well-arranged collection of works by Ivan Meštrović, Croatia's premier modern sculptor, who built the grand mansion as a personal residence in the 1930s. Although Meštrović intended to retire here, he emigrated to the USA soon after WWII. Admission includes entry to the nearby Kaštilac, a fortress housing other Meštrović works. General admission 40 Kn, 20 Kn students. Tue-Sun (9am-7pm)
☆☆☆☆	Museum of Croatian Archeological Monuments		Gunjačina ul. bb	The only museum in the country dedicated to researching and presenting cultural artifacts of the Croats in the Middle Ages, between the 7th and 15th centuries, particularly the time of the early medieval Croatian state from 9th to 12th century. The museum was founded in Knin in 1893, and was moved first to Sinj, then Klis and finally to Split where today the collection is displayed in a purpose-built museum complex, opened in 1976. Mon-Fri (9am-1pm/ 5-8pm), Sat (9am-2pm)



☆☆☆	Croatian National Theater	Emil Vecchietti and Ante Bezić	Trg Gaje Bulata 1	Originally opened in 1893, the theatre is owned and operated by the City of Split and is one of the oldest surviving theatres in Dalmatia. The building was designed by local architects Emilio Vecchietti and Ante Bezić while the interior decoration was done by Eugenio Scomparini, Napoleone Cozzi and Josip Varvodić. The theatre, which had a capacity of 1,000 (at a time when Split had a population of 16,000) was the biggest theatre in Southeast Europe at the time of its completion. In February 1970 the building was nearly completely destroyed in a fire. During the following decade the house ensembles performed plays at other venues in Split until the newly rebuilt theatre opened its doors again in May 1980. Check performances <a href="https://www.hnk-split.hr/en/">https://www.hnk-split.hr/en/</a>
☆☆☆☆	Archaeological Museum		Ul. Zrinsko Frankopanska 25	The Archaeological Museum's main collection is housed at Zrinsko-Frankopanska 25 in Split. There is also a branch building in Solin (Salona and Tusculum Collection) and two regional centres at Vid near Metković (Narona Collection), and on the island of Vis (Issa Collection). The Split Archaeological Museum is the oldest museum institution in Croatia, founded in 1820 by the decree of the Dalmatian government in Zadar. Some 150,000 artifacts cover prehistoric times, the period of Greek colonization of the Adriatic, Roman Provincial and Early Christian era to the early Middle Ages and the period of Croatian popular rulers). Of special interest is the collection of stone inscriptions from Salona and the collections of Graeco-Hellenistic ceramic objects, Roman glass, ancient clay lamps, bone and metal articles, as well as the collection of gems. In addition, the museum houses an extensive collection of ancient and medieval coins, a submarine archaeological collection, and a rich archive library. General admission 20 KN. Mon-Sat (9am-2pm /4-8pm)
☆☆	Stadion Poljud	Boris Magaš	8 Mediteranskih Igara 2	Stadion Poljud is a multi-use stadium built in 1979. The venue was built to host the 1979 Mediterranean Games and was opened by the then Yugoslav president, Josip Broz Tito. It had an original capacity of 55,000, increased to 62,000 in the 1980s, before being equipped with seats in the 1990s thus reducing the capacity to 35,000. Its trademark is a seashell-like design with roof structure spanning at 205x47 meters. Its design offers views of nearby hills and forests from the stands, modeled after ancient Greek theatres. Check events <a href="https://www.stadiumguide.com/poljud/">https://www.stadiumguide.com/poljud/</a>
☆☆	Spaladium Arena		Ul. Zrinsko Frankopanska 211	Spaladium Centar, sports and business complex is a handball arena for 12,000 spectators, a wellness center, a sky bar and an exclusive restaurant overlooking the city. The arena itself is a multi-purpose hall. In addition to handball, the arena is used for basketball, tennis, volleyball, and a venue for trade fairs, conventions, exhibitions and concerts. The agreement between the horizontal and vertical is in its composition and urban planning set in order to place the location with special importance. It resembles a ship carrier: a platform with various contents, with its vertical element serving as a landmark and a location sign. Check events <a href="http://spaladiumarena.hr/">http://spaladiumarena.hr/</a>
☆☆	P10 Mixed Use Building	Studio Up	Sukoišanska ul. 24	The P10 mixed-use building completed in 2009 houses offices, commercial showrooms, apartments, a public garage and a small archaeological museum devoted to Diocletian Aqueduct that runs through the site. This area was part of an ambitious and romantic post-war study by Berislav Kalodjera that proposed a connective sequence of open public spaces from south to the north of the Split peninsula. The site has since then been regarded as a void operating as a narthex to the sport campus on the north.
☆☆☆☆	Croatian Maritime Museum		Glagoljaška ul. 18	The Croatian Maritime Museum was founded by Split city council in 1997. Its rich and extensive historic collections were drawn from the Split Maritime Museum, founded in 1925, and the Military Maritime Museum founded in 1962, and several associated maritime heritage collections including marine archaeological finds and artefacts from Brodosplit Museum situated in Split's shipyard. It is situated in the 17th-century Gripe Fortress – the only fully preserved fortified building in Split. The fortress courtyard provides an exhibition space for the larger exhibits in the museum collection. General admission 20 KN. Mon-Sat (9am-8pm)
☆☆☆☆☆☆	University of Split Library		Ul. Ruđera Boškovića 31	The University of Split was officially established in 1974 when the units having already had an effect in their professional, scientific and teaching areas entered its structure. As a predominant scientific and teaching public institution in the region the University of Split has expanded during the course of the past 30 years to include eleven Faculties, one Academy of Arts and four University Departments. Jasmin Semovic's 2008 University Library is a multistorey glass block en piloti, convincingly connected to the walkways of Split 3. Mon-Fri (8am-12am), Sat (9am-12am)



✪	Diocletian aqueduct		8, 21000, Split, Croatia	The Roman aqueduct of Spalato (present Spilit, Croatia) was built simultaneously with the Palace of Diocletian (ca 243 - 316 CE) in the late third and/or early fourth century. It was used for the water supply of the imperial residences and weaving workshops within the palace, and probably for the villages in the area. From the source of the Jadro to the Palace the aqueduct was about 9 km long, and as the height difference of both endpoints was 33 meters, the average fall of the channel was 0,37%. The cross-section of the channel was on average 0,75 x 1,60 m, but varied depending on the part of the route. Specifically, the lower parts of the route were over land in a brick construction with pylons and arches, but the main part was partially or completely underground.
<b>Zone 2: Solin</b>				
✪✪✪✪✪	Salona Archaeological Site		40, Ul. don Frane Bulića	The ruins of the ancient city of Salona, situated at the foot of the mountains just northeast of Split, are the most archaeologically important in Croatia. Start by paying your admission fee at the Tusculum Museum, near the entrance to the reserve, as you'll need the map from its brochure to help you navigate the vast, sprawling site. This small museum has lots of ancient sculpture and interesting displays on the archaeological team that uncovered the site. Salona was first mentioned as an Illyrian town in 119 BC and it's thought that it already had walls by then. The Romans seized the site in 78 BC and under the rule of Augustus it became the administrative headquarters of the Roman Dalmatian province. When Emperor Diocletian built his palace in Split at the end of the 3rd century AD, it was the proximity to Salona that attracted him. That grand history all came to a crashing halt in the 7th century, when the city was levelled by the invading Avars and then the Slavs. The inhabitants fled to take refuge within Diocletian's old palace walls and in the neighbouring islands, leaving Salona to decay. General admission 20 Kn. Mon-Sat (9am-7pm), Sun (9am-1pm)
✪✪✪✪✪	Ruins of the Amphitheatre		Draškovićeva ul. 52	At the northwest end of Salona's town limits, subsequently fortified, there is an amphitheatre, which forms part of the town defence system. Its remains are comparatively well-preserved (much worse than the one in Pula, though), showing the benefits of the well-known reconstruction made by the Danish archaeologist Ejnar Døggve. The first excavations, made in the end of the 1840s, were initiated by F. Carrara, who was also responsible for the first and very systematic archaeological research of this town and its archaeological research. In 1850 he published a book on the Salonian topography and excavations undertaken earlier, which is still very valuable and useful. Admission included in Salona's Archaeological site ticket. Mon-Sat (9am-7pm), Sun (9am-1pm)
<b>Zone 3: Klis</b>				
✪✪✪✪✪	Klis Fortress		Kliška tvrđava, 21231, Klis	Controlling the valley leading into Split, this imposing fortress spreads along a limestone bluff, reaching 385m at its highest point. Its long and narrow form (304m by 53m) derives from constant extensions over the course of millennia. Inside, you can clamber all over the fortifications and visit the small museum, which has displays of swords and costumes and detailed information on the castle's brutal past. Klis' real history (in a nutshell) goes like this: founded by the Illyrians in the 2nd century BC; taken by the Romans; became a stronghold of medieval Croatian duke Trpimir; resisted attacks for 25 years before falling to the Turks in 1537; briefly retaken in 1596; finally fell to the Venetians in 1648. However, let's face it, the only history that most visitors to the site these days are interested in is courtesy of Game of Thrones - this is Meereen, where Daenerys Targaryen had all those nasty slave-masters crucified in season four. General admission 40 Kn. Mon-Sun (9.30am-4pm)
<b>Zone 4: Outskirts</b>				
✪✪✪✪	Kaštilac Fort		Kaštilac bb, 21213, Kaštel Gomilica	Kastel Gomilica was founded in 1529 by Benedictine nuns and is one of seven such forts in the Kastela area. Entrance to the castle is protected by high tower over the stone bridge with arches. Kaštilac is 40 metres (130 ft) away from the shore, connected with the stone bridge, which was made only of stone. Recently, this middle ages fort has been used as a backdrop for episodes of the TV program "Game of Thrones" that feature the city of 'Bravos'. As with all of Kastela, it is a lovely walk around.



	Split Airport		Cesta Dr. Franje Tuđmana 1270	Split Airport, the second biggest by passenger numbers in Croatia, has opened its new terminal in 2019. The first grass airfield was located in Sinj and the first commercial route was opened in 1931 by the Yugoslav airline Aeroput. It linked Zagreb with Belgrade through Rijeka, Split and Sarajevo, and maintained this route until the start of the Second World War.
<b>Zone 5: Trogir</b>				
	Trogir North Gate		Ul. Gradska vrata 6	Trogir is a small island with a cool walled city. There are two gates to get in – the North Land Gate and South Marine/Sea Gate. After crossing a small bridge, you enter the walled city through the North Gate. The statue of St. Ivan Trogirski, protector of the town, is on top of the gate. The town is small and impossible to get lost as there are two main streets.
	Cathedral of St. Lawrence		Trg Ivana Pavla II	The Cathedral of St. Lawrence was built on the foundations of an Early Christian cathedral destroyed in the 12th century during the sack of the town by the Saracens in 1123. The building of the cathedral began in 1213 and finished during the 17th century. Work on the bell tower began at the end of the 14th century, but it was not completed until the end of the 16th century. The first floor is in Gothic style and was built by Masters Stejpan and Matej.
	St Sebastian's Church	Niccolo di Giovanni Fiorentino	Trg Ivana Pavla II 2	The St. Sebastian's Church was built in 1476 as a votive church or an offering given by the citizens of Trogir in thanks for deliverance from the plague. The front of this Renaissance building, which was executed by Niccolo di Giovanni Fiorentino, is decorated with the sculptures of St. Sebastian and Christ the Saviour. It displays the coats of arms of Bishop Giacomo Tortlon and that of the duke Malipiero. Above the front rises the two-story tower of the town clock. No longer used for services, this 1476 church shelters stone sarcophagi and the photos of locals killed in the 1990s war. It's topped by a large, blue-faced Renaissance clock.
	Tower Kamerlengo Trogir		Obala bana Berislavića	The Kula fortress of Kamerlengo (Fortress Sv. Marko) was built in the mid-15th century by Marin Radoj as part of an expansion of the Veriga Tower, built on the site in the late 14th century. As part of the defense system, the fortress was surrounded by a ditch filled with sand; inside the walls were a well and other structures for withstanding long sieges. St. Mark's Tower on the north end of the fortress was built shortly after the castle in typical Renaissance style and its roof once was ringed with guns at the ready to repel invaders. Kamerlengo began to deteriorate at the end of the 19th century and was renovated after World War II. Today the castle's interior courtyard is used as a summer stage and open-air cinema. Tourists can climb to the top of the tower and enjoy the view during the day and also at night when no movie is showing. General admission 10 KN. Mon-Sun (9am-10pm)
<b>Zone 6: Islands</b>				
	Šolta			Šolta is a beautiful island 19 km long and 4,5 km wide with great local wine, honey and olive oil. The best thing about this sometimes neglected Dalmatian island just 9 nautical miles from Split is that there are very few tourists. The fact that they don't have ATMs (not that we've found), was a positive sign for us. Undiscovered bays and coves can be found by walking around the coast. Roman heritage can also be seen on Šolta with several ville rusticae in coastal and inland towns and villages
	Brač			The islands of Brač and Šolta are only 800 m apart. However, the lack of any direct boat connection between these two islands, makes them very far one from another. Brač is the largest Dalmatian island, and the third largest in Croatia. With so many quality stones, and a long tradition of stonemasonry, one is not surprised to find so many sculptures and sculptors on the island. The best-known sculptor born in Brač was Ivan Rendić, whose works are on display in the Gallery in Supetar. The Petrinovic Mausoleum is also worth a visit.
	Hvar			Hvar is the sunniest spot in Croatia – they have an impressive 2724 sunny hours each year – and it's well-known as the most luxurious beach destination. The island is also famous for its lavender, that turns whole swathes of land into a fragrant riot of colour in early summer. Two things not to miss are the Cathedral of St. Stephen, located on Hvar's town square and Tvrđalj Castle in Stari Grad.
	Vis			Stari Grad on the island of Hvar may well be celebrating its 2400-year anniversary since its founding by the Ancient Greeks in BC 384, with many claiming it to be the oldest town in all Croatia, but the people of Vis will tell you that they hold that title by a few years

with the founding of Issa, a colony founded by the Dorians from Syracuse in the 4th Century AD. Vis is rich in history and landscape. The beach of Stiniva and the blue cave are one of its many wonders.

- ULR map: <http://tiny.cc/omkq9y>
- Note: Directions are given in order of neighborhoods following this diagram.

1. Split
2. Solin
3. Klis
4. Outskirts

