

BM1205 COST Action Management Committee meetings and BM1205 Workshop

Hotel Park, Split, Croatia, 25-27 September 2015

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1)

BM1205 Action Meetings/Workshop VENUE

Hotel Park



Hotel Park is the oldest and most popular hotel for Split residents and their guests. Since its opening back in 1921 the hotel was and remains the most prestigious venue for all social and political events in Split. The hotel is located in the elite part of town, next to the famous beach Bačvice (blue flag award), 10 minutes walking to the centre (Diocletian's Palace) and 5 walking to

the ferry, bus, and railway terminals and 20 km from Split Airport. With all the changes the hotel has a new look but remains true to our tradition and atmosphere - classic sophisticated space at hotel Park with a modern flair.

Address:

Hotel Park
Hatzeov Perivoj 3
HR – 21000 Split, Republic of Croatia
Phone: +385 (0)21 406 400

HOW TO REACH SYMPOSIUM VENUE

BY PLANE

[SPLIT AIRPORT](#) is only 20 km away.

All the information on reaching Split by air can be found on the Croatia Airlines website and, presumably, on many other air carriers' websites; here, you will find only the info about how to reach hotel Park once you've arrived at the airport. The Split Airport is located in Divulje, between Trogir and Kaštela, around 20 kilometers from the Split centre. Croatia Airlines provides a bus directly from the airport exit station to the main bus station in Split, the ticket price being HRK 30 (approximately EUR 4). Hotel Park Split is a 5-minute walk from the bus station. Taxi is also available, as well as a local bus line Trogir-Split.

Getting to Split – Flights from Europe to Split

All routes listed below are direct, although most operate only during summer.

Flights from Austria to Split: Croatia Airlines from Vienna

Flights from the Czech Republic to Split: Smartwings from Prague and Ostrava

Flights from Denmark to Split: Norwegian from Copenhagen, SAS from Copenhagen

Flights from Estonia to Split: Estonian Air from Tallinn

Flights from Finland to Split: Finnair from Helsinki, Norwegian from Helsinki

Flights from France to Split: Croatia Airlines from Paris and Lyon, Easyjet from Paris, Volotea from Nantes

Flights from Germany to Split: Air Berlin from Friedrichshafen; Croatia Airlines from Berlin, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Munich; Condor from Frankfurt; Easyjet from Berlin; GermanWings from Berlin, Cologne/Bonn, Dortmund, Dusseldorf, Hamburg, Hanover and Stuttgart and other cities in Germany/Europe via connecting flights

Flights from Greece to Split: Croatia Airlines from Athens

Flights from Italy to Split: Croatia Airlines from Rome; Easyjet from Rome, Milan and Naples; Volotea from Venice; Vueling from Rome, Florence, Palermo and Catania

Flights from Macedonia to Split: Croatia Airlines from Skopje

Flights from the Netherlands to Split: Croatia Airlines from Amsterdam; Easyjet from Amsterdam

Flights from Norway to Split: Norwegian from Trondheim, Bergen, Stavanger and Oslo; SAS from Alesund, Stavanger & Bergen

Flights from Poland to Split: EuroLOT from Gdansk and Warsaw

Flights from Russia to Split: Aeroflot from Moscow; S7 Airlines from Moscow

Flights from Serbia to Split: Croatia Airlines from Belgrade; Air Serbia from Belgrade

Flights from Spain: Croatia Airlines from Madrid; Iberia from Madrid; Vueling from Barcelona

Flights from Sweden to Split: Norwegian from Stockholm

Flights from Switzerland to Split: Easyjet from Basel and Geneva; Edelweiss from Zurich; Skywork from Bern

BY BUS / TRAIN

The Main Bus Station and Train Station are located in the eastern part of the Split ferry harbour, so that these instructions also apply to visitors reaching Split by sea. Hotel Park is a 5-minute walk from the ferry terminal and the bus and train stations. The taxi service is available at two locations: one right next to the bus station and the other on the western part of the harbour, immediately next to the St. Francis Church (Sveti Frane).

BY CAR

From Zagreb

The fastest and easiest way to get to Split is by Zagreb-Split highway, otherwise known as E-65 on international road maps and as A-1 inside Croatia. The route is about 380 kilometres long and will take 3,5 to 4 hours. When the signs let you know you're getting close to Split, look for the Dugopolje exit. As you enter the city follow the hotel signs that will lead you to the hotel Park.

From Slovenia

From Ljubljana just follow the highway E-70 to Zagreb, then take the A-1 to Split. The route is about 380 kilometres long and will take 3,5 to 4 hours. When the signs let you know you're getting close to Split, look for the Dugopolje exit. As you enter the city follow the hotel signs that will lead you to the hotel Park.

From Italy

Take the E-70 motorway to Trieste and look for the signs that point to Fiume and route number E-61 (local route 7), which crosses Slovenia and enters Croatia at Pasjak. Then, take route E-61, which will take you towards Rijeka. When possible, get on E-65 (local route 6) to Bosiljevo, where you'll see signs for the A-1, which you follow right in to Split. The route on the A-1 from Zagreb to Split is about 380 kilometres long and will take 3,5 to 4 hours. When the signs let you know you're getting close to Split, look for the Dugopolje exit. As you enter the city follow the hotel signs that will lead you to the hotel Park.

For further informations please visit:

Taxi: +385 (0)21 970, +385 (0)21 347777, +385 (0)21 360555

For bus departures and arrivals, visit the [Bus station Split](#) website

All information on flights to and from Croatia are available at the [Croatia Airlines](#) website

Croatian Motorways web site www.hac.hr

See traffic information for Croatia can be found at the [Jadrolinija](#) website

Additional information on Split is available on our page [The City of Split](#)

BY BOAT

Split is the largest and most important passenger port on the Adriatic coast. Maritime and ferry lines connect it with Bari, Pescara, Ancona as well as with Hvar, Korcula, Dubrovnik, Sibenik, Zadar and Rijeka. From ferry port you can reach the venue on foot (hotel Park is a 5-minute walk from the ferry terminal) or by taxi.

2)

ACCOMMODATION

1) Hotels

Hotel Park 5* - venue

<http://hotelpark-split.hr/index.php>



The new hotel Park 5* has capacity of 73 luxury rooms for all needs of the guest. Amenities include air-conditioning, a flat-screen satellite TV and a safe. The spacious bathrooms provide bathrobes, slippers and free toiletries. Free WiFi access is available throughout the property. The Restaurant Bruna provides a refined dining experience, while the Lounge Bar, Glass Winter Garden and a beautiful terrace provide a more eclectic range of dining and entertainment options. Free private garage car parking is provided on site.(plug-in electric car parking).

Hotel Cornaro 4*

(distance from the venue app 1,5 km) <http://www.cornarohotel.com/en/>



The Cornaro Hotel has 74 rooms, 3 suites and 1 premium suite meet the highest standards in terms of facilities and design offering features such as air conditioning, Wi-Fi, telephone, minibar, in-room electronic safe (laptop "friendly") and flat screen satellite TV. Guests can enjoy their breakfast in a modern and inviting restaurant with an open air terrace, professional service and a wide variety of dishes.

All the rooms are non-smoking and equipped with air conditioning, underfloor heating, telephone, Smart TV, high-speed internet connection (Wi-Fi) available throughout the hotel, hair dryer, in-room electronic safe (laptop "friendly") and a mini bar. The hotel's business guests can enjoy the free high-speed wireless internet in every room.

Hotel President 4*

(distance from the venue app 3 km) <http://www.hotelpresident.hr/split/>

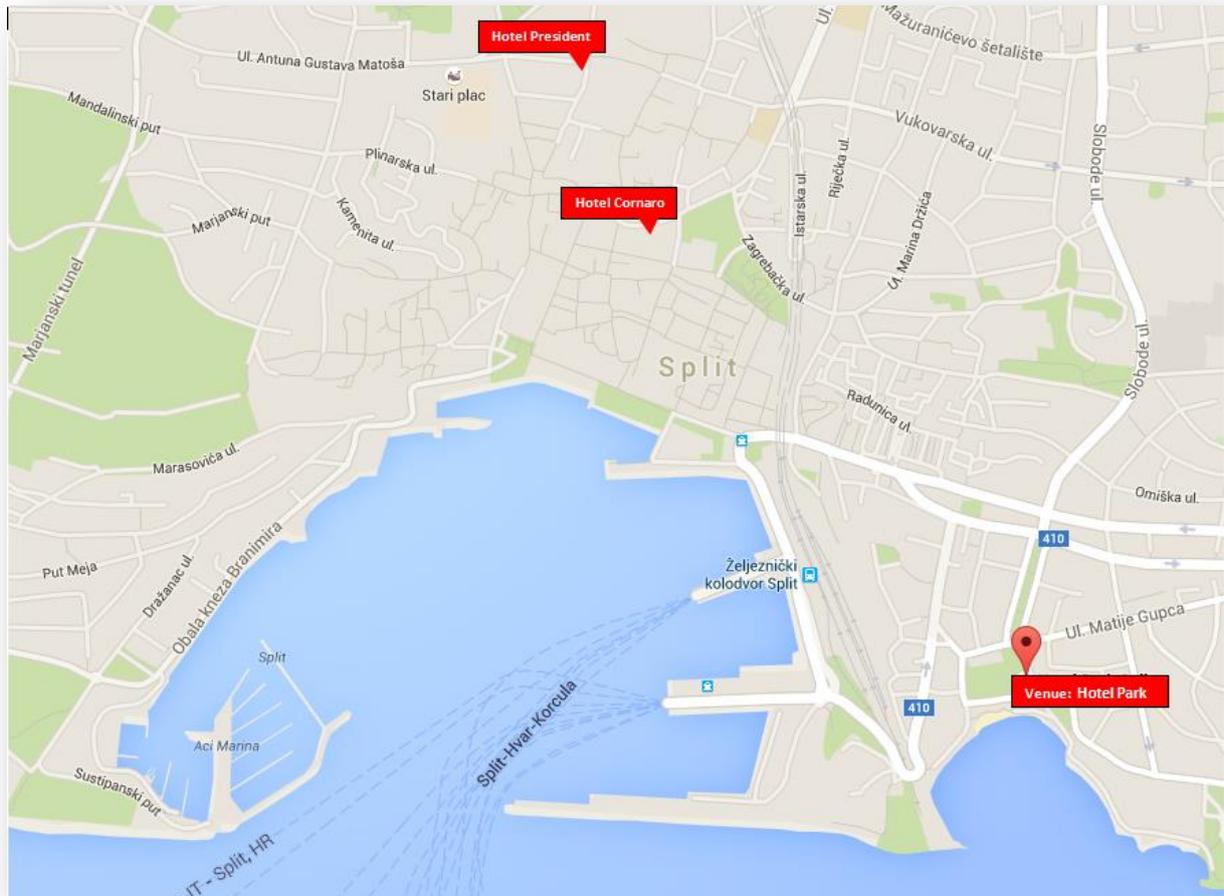
Located in the center of Split, at the foothills of Marjan Hill, this luxurious hotel features concierge services, a spa and rooms with free Wi-Fi. Bacvice Beach is 5 minutes away by car.



The rooms at the Hotel President Split are decorated with rich fabrics and wooden furniture. They have a spacious sitting area with a sofa and flat-screen TV. The private bathrooms have marble walls and include slippers, a bathrobe and fragrant soaps and lotions. Guests of the President Split can enjoy Mediterranean and international cuisine at the restaurant, which offers a buffet menu and an extensive wine list. The bar serves refreshing drinks, as well as gourmet coffee.

The hotel's spa features a sauna and jacuzzi, as well as a medical center which offers various health programs. Other facilities include an airport shuttle and a tour desk, where guests can arrange to visit local attractions.

Map of the hotels



List of other hotels in Split can be found at:

<http://www.visitsplit.com/en/hotels/>

Please note:

No rooms have been blocked. Booking and payment have to be done directly with the hotel.

2) Private accommodation

Private accommodation in Split can be found at:

<http://www.visitsplit.com/en/private-accommodation/>

Please note:

No rooms/apartments have been blocked. Booking and payment have to be done directly with the apartment/room owner.

3) Youth hostels

Youth hostels in Split can be found at:

<http://www.visitsplit.com/en/hostels/>

www.hostelbookers.com/hostels/croatia/split

www.hostelworld.com/findabed.php/ChosenCity.Split/ChosenCountry.Croatia

Please note:

No rooms have been blocked. Booking and payment have to be done directly with the youth hostel.

3)

GENERAL INFORMATION

BM1205 COST Action Meetings/Workshop VENUE AND DATE

Hotel Park

September 25-27, 2015, Split, Croatia

Visa Requirements

It is the sole **responsibility of the attendee** to take care of his / her visa requirements. Attendees who require an entry visa **must allow sufficient time** for the **application procedure**. Attendees should contact the nearest embassy or consulate to determine the appropriate timing of their visa applications. It is recommended to **apply for a visa at least 3 months in advance** of the Symposium.

4)

USEFUL INFORMATION

Useful info when traveling to Croatia

VISAS

A passport or some other identification document recognized by international agreements is needed. Information: Diplomatic missions of the Republic of Croatia abroad or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic Croatia: www.mvpei.hr

It is your responsibility to check if you need a visa for entering Croatia. Please check for details at the Croatian Embassy or Consulate in your country. No visa is required for nationals of the USA and EC.

GSM OPERATORS

Currently there are five GSM operators offering the GSM service in Croatia.

T-Mobile operating under +385 98 xxxxxx and +385 99 xxxxxx.

VIPnet operating under +385 91 xxxxxx.

TELE2 operating under +385 95 xxxxxx.

Tomato operating under +385 92 xxxxxx.

Bonbon operating under +385 97 xxxxxx.

Please contact your local GSM operator to check the availability and the costs of roaming services.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Country code: (+/00) 385

Area code (Split): (0)21

Police: 192

Fire-fighting center: 193

Emergency: 194

Time check: 18095

Information local calls: 18981

General information service: 18981

Information national and international calls: 11802

Wake-up calls: 18100

Roadside vehicle assistance: 1987

Weather forecast: 18166

OPENING HOURS

Banks and post offices are normally open from 7:00 or 7:30 a.m. to 7:00 or 8:00 p.m.

Non-Governmental offices work from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Most grocery stores and department stores are open non-stop, from 6:00 or 7:30 a.m. to 7.30 or 8:00 p.m.

CURRENCY & EXCHANGE

The basic Croatian currency unit is the Kuna, made up of 100 Lipa. Foreign currency can be exchanged for local money at banks, post offices and exchange offices, according to the valid rates of exchange. Visit the exchange office on the Web for valid exchange rates.

CREDIT CARDS

All major credit cards are normally accepted throughout Croatia, as advertised at points of sale, such as: American Express, Diners Club, Euro card/Master card, Visa, JCB, and Eurocheques. Traveler's Cheques are also accepted.

TAX FREE

Foreigners can claim a sales tax refund within one year for purchased goods. Don't forget to ask the salesman to fill out the tax refund form when purchasing goods.

ELECTRICITY

220 V, 50 Hz

TIME ZONE

Central European Time (CET).

CLIMATE

Split experiences a classic Mediterranean climate; with warm sunshine throughout its summer months and mild weather over the winter. Split is one of the sunniest Mediterranean destinations due to its extremely convenient geographical position and typically enjoys an enjoyable and pleasing climate. The warmest average max/ high temperature is 30 °C (86 °F) in July & August. The coolest average min/ low temperature is 5 °C (41 °F) in January & February.

TELEPHONE

Public telephone boxes accept only phone cards available from newspaper stands and post offices.

SMOKING POLICY

Smoking and non-smoking areas.

WATER

Tap water is drinkable in all parts of Croatia.

CUSTOMS

Customs Administration of the Republic of Croatia: www.carina.hr

5)

CONGRESS CITY SPLIT



Location

Split is the second largest city in Croatia, with just over 200,000 inhabitants, and is the largest city on the Adriatic coast. Located on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, between the wooded slopes of Marjan Hill to the west, and rocky beaches of the picturesque willages to the east, overlooking middle Adriatic islands on the horizon, Split is the pulsating heart of the Dalmatian coast.

History

Split was founded more than 1700 years and built around the palace of the roman emperor Diocletian. The Emperor Diocletian built his retirement palace here and large sections of it still survive today. As the legend has it, Diocletian, after his surprise abdication he came to Split and spent his twilight years growing prize cabbages, apparently he found it most therapeutic after a lifetime of hard campaigning. He dragged his co-Augustus Maximus unwillingly into retirement with him. However Maximus couldn't adjust to a retired lifestyle after his spell in the imperial sun so he returned to join in the civil war that resulted in Constantine becoming single Emperor and founding Constantinople. Today, the palace – historical center of the city – is a UNESCO World Heritage site. It is one of the world's most famous and richest urban melting pots of historical and cultural influences. The ruins of Diocletian's Palace, built between the late 3rd and the early 4th centuries A.D., can be found throughout the city. The cathedral was built in the Middle Ages, reusing materials from the ancient mausoleum. Twelfth- and 13th-century Romanesque churches, medieval fortifications, 15th-century Gothic palaces and other palaces in Renaissance and Baroque style make up the rest of the inner city centre.

Ambient

Split's culture and ambient is defined by its long history. Although, a 1700-year old open-air museum by itself, Split boasts a number of famous museums and cultural attractions. Visit the rich Archeological museums, catch a ballet company rehearsing for the summer festival in one of the spacious public squares or listen to locals singing age-old Adriatic melodies on the Riva. See an open air concert, or one of many summer festivals. Explore the narrow cobblestone alleys. Just a few minutes of walking distance away you can find the oldest, but also the smallest Catholic functioning cathedral in the world, but also world's second-oldest continually functioning Sephardic synagogue. Not far away is one of the largest and oldest Jewish cemeteries in Europe, but also Europe's narrowest street. Take a stroll along Riva, a broad seaside thoroughfare in the lee of the palace walls. Benches litter the shore, next to mega yachts and tour boats, sheltered by rows of palm trees.



What to see?

Diocletian's Palace (UNESCO heritage site)



The historic centre of Split is built around the remains of this Roman palace. You only need to wander around to experience it but you can also pay to visit the excavated remains of the basement of the palace. The palace has well preserved main streets *cardo* and *decumanus*. Roman palace is enriched with some gothic and renaissance buildings which makes a perfect

match. Palace has 4 monumental gates *Porta Aurea* (*Zlatna vrata*, Golden gate), *Porta Argenta* (*Srebrna vrata*, Silver gate), *Porta Ferrea* (*Željezna vrata*, Iron gate) and *Porta Aenea* (*Mjedena vrata*). It is probably the best preserved Roman palace in general.



St. Dujice's cathedral

Originally built around 305 AD as a mausoleum of Roman emperor Diocletian's (the oldest cathedral building in the world). Cathedral is also a very beautiful mixture of Roman temple and Catholic church. It also has a beautiful belltower which provides you a great

panoramic view of Split, nearby islands and Marjan hill.



Peristil square (Peristylum)

Main square of Diocletian's palace with well preserved Roman architecture. Peristil was meant to be used by the Diocletian and the cult of the living son of Jupiter. The emperor made appearances under the arch of the central part of Vestibul entrance. His subjects approached him adoringly and either kneeled to kiss the hem of his purple cloak or prostrated themselves in front of him. The red color of the granite pillars further emphasizes the ceremonial function of the place. Since the emperor Diocletian\'s time purple is the imperial color. With the construction of the new city square with the city hall (Pjaca) in between the 13th and the 14th century, Peristil became more of a religious center. From its western side it is bordered by the palaces of local noble families Grisogono and Cipci, that lean on its authentic columns and arches. Due to their Renaissance and Gothic architecture they are a monuments in their own right. Because of its unique beauty and specific acoustics, Peristil became a famous theatre scene, almost custom made for opera classics (Verdi's AIDA) and Greek tragedies (Antigona, King Edip).



Prokurative

Trg Republike (Republic Square) is a large, open square surrounded on three sides by a collection of elaborate neo-Renaissance buildings known as the Prokurative. On the southern side, the square opens up to a lovely view of the harbour. Construction of the Prokurative started during the latter half of the 19th century under the supervision of General Marmont, with the buildings inspired largely by the architecture of the same period in Venice. While relatively unoccupied in the cooler months, the square comes alive in the summer with concerts and cultural events, the most popular being the Entertainment Musical Festival of Split.

Jupiter's temple



Ancient Roman temple which became St. John's church. The Temple of Jupiter was constructed around the same time Diocletian's Palace was completed, around 3rd-4th Century. It is one of the best preserved Roman temples. By the 13th Century the temple was used as a baptistery. On the side of the temple is one of Split's famous and narrowest

streets, "Pusti me proć." (Let me pass).

People's square (Narodni trg)



On the western side of the palace is the *Narodni trg* on which is the old town hall, which was built in the 15th century. The town hall houses an ethnographic museum (worth visiting) which was

established in 1910. nearby is a city museum.



Let Me Pass (Pusti me da prodjem) Street

South of the Jupiter's temple there's a passage officially named "Kraj svetog Ivana" (Close to St. John's). This is the narrowest street in Split, also known as the "Pusti me da prodjem" (Let Me Pass) street. It is only about 70 cm wide.



Two original Egyptian sphinxes

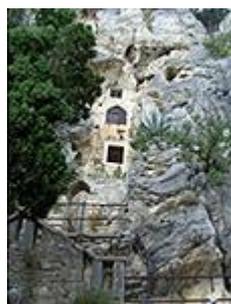
One is located on Peristil square, and the other in front of Jupiter's temple or St. John's church. They were brought from Egypt by Roman emperor Diocletian.



Riva

Riva is the main city promenade. Since 2007. Riva has a new, "modern" look, which is not accepted by most of the people.

Marjan



...a hill situated on the west of Split. Marjan is an oasis for many people who look for a natural stress relief, a great place for long walks, jogging, and bike rides. Marjan's peak, Telegrin is 174 m high and gives a wonderful panoramic view of Split. South cliffs are popular within alpine climbers. St. Nicholas

church is situated on the east of Marjan, on it's south side are beautiful St. Jeronimus church and "Gospe od Betlema" church (Madonna of Betlehem). House building is strictly forbidden in order to save Marjan - the lungs of Split.

Grgur Ninski Statue



This imposing statue of Grgur Ninski - Gregory of Nin - by Ivan Mestrovic commemorates the 10th century bishop

who fought to hold religious services in the Croatian language. It once occupied the Peristyle but is now located just outside the north gate of the Diocletian Palace complex.

Varoš



One of the oldest parts of town. A place where lived most of the city peasants and fishermen. Charming streets and beautiful small houses.



Croatian National Theater

As in Zagreb, the National Theatre in Split played a vital role in the promotion of the Croatian language while the country was still ruled from elsewhere. This venerable institution opened in 1893, first at Dobroma, before this imposing edifice was built decades later. Early performances featured troupes from Italy while a local theatrical culture developed. Today the HNK not only stages Croatian-language theatre, but also foreigner-friendly opera and ballet. It's a major venue during the Split Summer Festival.



Galerija Meštrović

The Gallery was founded on a donation from Ivan Mestrovic. It was opened in 1952 in the building Ivan Mestrovic had built according to his own plans from 1931 to 1939. The building was intended as a combination of residential quarters, exhibition halls and ateliers for artists. The largest collection of Mestrovic's works from all of his phases is deposited in the Gallery. Bronze sculptures are on display in the park. Artworks out of marble, stone, wood, bronze, oil paintings and an assortment of drawings are on display in the halls of the gallery.



Poljud stadium

Poljud stadium known to locals as "Poljudska Ljepotica" (Poljud Beauty) is a second largest stadium in Croatia and has a capacity of 36,000 people. The stadium was originally constructed by the Yugoslavian government as part of the facilities for the 1979 Mediterranean Games and was officially opened by Josip Broz Tito, who was a devoted fan of the team who play their home games in Poljud HNK Hajduk Split. By far the most important

and revered sports team in Dalmatia, a dedicated fanbase around the world has followed Hajduk throughout the team's history. There are numerous anecdotes about Hajduk never played without at least some of their loyal fans in the stands, the Torcida. It is the oldest supporters group in Europe.

MUSEUMS

[Archaeological Museum](#)

[Ethnographic Museum](#)

[Croatian Maritime Museum](#)

[City Museum of Split](#)

Where & what to eat?



Croatia's coastal cuisine is unique in that most of its produce is organic and Split's location on the Dalmatian Coast makes it a great seafood destination.

The tradition of grilling and roasting fish and delicacies of the sea has been carried down from generation to generation, where the taste of the fish depends on the grilling technique and the type of wood chosen. There is also the Dalmatian olive oil method of cooking, **gradelavanje**, which gives the fish a particular and fantastic taste. All along the coast and the isles, the fish menus are unrivalled - even the humble sardine will never taste quite so delicious. Many Croatian fish restaurants have their own fishing boats, so you can be assured of the freshness of the fish.

Konoba is the Croatian word for "cellar," as in wine cellar — now used to describe a tavern-style restaurant serving up traditional food and drink. Picture dimly lit rooms with stone walls, wooden benches and folk art.

The most famous local delicacies is **Soparnik**. It originates from nearby Poljica region (formerly known as Poljička Republika or Republic of Poljica). It is a dough filled with mangold vegetable and baked on fireplace. On top comes olive oil and garlic. You can find it on Pazar (green market).

Italian influences dominate on Croatia's coast, amongst the best are; Risotto with tender white scampi or black calamari, a dish beloved by all Croatians. A wide selection of salumi, magnificent Istrian and Dalmatian hams (**Dalmatinski pršut** - comparable to Parma or Speck) and cheese from the island of Pag, are well worth trying, as are the large varieties of excellent Croatian wines and beers.

Do not miss Dalmatian paštica s njokama (Gnocchi).
Croatia's coastal cuisine is unique in that most of its produce is organic.

RESTAURANT SUGGESTIONS:

Restaurant Adriatic Grašo

It is located beneath Marjan and it is an elite place that can offer a variety of specialties from the traditional menu, as well as French cuisine. Restaurant is visited by many famous personalities from sports, music and Croatian singers.

Address: Uvala baluni bb, 21000 Split

Restaurant Babilon

In the center of Split, in a beautiful surrounding, you can enjoy in an excellent dalmatian specialties, as well as in a great offer of domestic and foreign wines. Space can be rented for private celebrations, such as weddings, birthdays.

Address: Washingtonova 13, 21000 Split

Tavern Maslina

Situated in the heart of the city, the restaurant offers a large variety of fish dishes and meat dishes, as well as food under the grill. In the offer is also a rich wine list of domestic and foreign wines and other alcoholic beverages.

Address: Teutina 1A, 21000 Split

Tavern Stare grede

The restaurant offers various Dalmatian specialties and great wines. The cellar space, can be booked for some celebration, such as birthday, christening, and you will get the special offer menu.

Address: Domovinskog rata 46, 21000 Split

What to buy?

You can find many souvenir shops with original souvenirs of stone, sea sponges, Croatian olive oil, and wines. You can also find a terrific collection of ceramic product and traditional jewelry.



Lavander - Croatian lavender is already a brand and for sure one of the Croatia's most wanted and quality souvenir. As such it represents Croatia all over the world.

You can find lavender in everything from chocolate to fragrant beauty products.



Olives - Olive trees and **olive oil** are occupying a special place on Dalmatian coast.

Everywhere you go you'll be surrounded by olive trees, very well known for its symbolic – hope, peace, eternity, holiness, splendor and of course – the magnificence of Mediterranean.



Wine - In Dalmatia, the Greeks and Romans first started growing vines, and Croats continue and improve it. The entire history of Dalmatia is closely connecting with the production of wine, literary, artistic, economic and political. Winemaking represents the main branch of production in Dalmatia, half of the population engaged in agricultural breeding stock.

Processing of grapes is done in modern wineries and cellars.

Dalmatian wines are the best quality because of the abundance of soil crag and solar heat. The most famous sorts from this area are Plavac mali and Pošip.

Where to go out?



HEMINGWAY BAR SPLIT

Address: VIII Mediterranean games 5, 21000 Split

Web: www.hemingway.hr



LOUNGE BAR & DISCO CLUB IMPERIUM

Address: St Duje's Wharf (ferry terminal), 21000 Split

Web: www.imperium.hr



O'HARA MUSIC CLUB

Address: Uvala Zenta 3

Web: www.ohara.hr



PLAVA KAVA

Address: Put Supavla 1

web: www.plava-kava.com

6)

CROATIA - DID YOU KNOW?

Where is Croatia?

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

Croatia extends from the furthest eastern edges of the Alps in the north-west to the Pannonian lowlands and the banks of the Danube in the east; its central region is covered by the Dinara mountain range, and its southern parts extend to the coast of the Adriatic Sea.

SURFACE

The mainland covers 56,542 km², and the surface of the territorial sea is 31,067 km².

POPULATION

4,437,460 inhabitants; composition of population: the majority of the population are Croats; national minorities are Serbs, Slovenes, Hungarians, Bosnians, Italians, Czechs and others. System of government: multi-party parliamentary republic.

CAPITAL

Zagreb (779,145 inhabitants), the economic, traffic, cultural and academic centre of the country.

COASTLINE

5,835 km of which 4,058 km comprise a coastline of islands, solitary rocks and reefs. Number of islands, solitary rocks and reefs: 1,185; the largest islands are Krk and Cres; there are 50 inhabited islands.

HIGHEST PEAK

Dinara: 1,831 m above sea level.

About Croatia

Croatia is indeed unique, not only for its crystal clear, clean blue sea, but also for a thousand years of different cultures that have replaced each other and sometimes assimilated in these areas. The Adriatic sea is not only a deep gulf in the Mediterranean cut into the Continent of Europe thereby creating most economical trade route between Europe and the East, it is also the cradle of ancient civilizations. There is much material evidence about that which is finally beginning to come to light, from the depths of Adriatic caves and from the deep blue sea. The east coast of the Adriatic sea was inhabited as early as the beginning of the early Stone Age, and there is proof that most of the accessible islands were also inhabited (archaeological findings in caves near the islands of Hvar and Palagruza, etc.). Thanks to the favourable geographical characteristics of our coast, with its numerous bays, inlets and coves, the coastal belt has ever been a significant mercantile and nautical route. Archaeological findings prove that in the 6th century BC the ancient Greeks had commerce with the Illyrians by means of the sea, and that they founded their colonies there (Pharos, today's Starigrad, on the island of Hvar and Issa – or Vis). Later on, the Romans arrived, and they not only built palaces and summer residences but they also spent a considerable amount of time on the sea, and there are many underwater findings located between Pula and Cavtat which shows this to be true. Such findings are mainly amphorae, which were at the time commonly used for storing everything from wine to wheat, oils and perfumes.

Testimony to the glorious times can be found not only on the mainland, but also under the sea in the shape of shipwrecks and remains of the detritus of great ships. The period of Austro-Hungarian rule commenced thereafter. Ports were built and fortified, trade and shipbuilding flourished. During the two World Wars, the Adriatic was one of the more important areas of battle, and there are many shipwrecks dating from those periods. Near Pula, for example, which at a time was a strategically vital naval harbour twenty shipwrecks have been located, including a number of submarines, destroyers, and torpedo-boats. The Adriatic Sea has always been an important maritime route between East and West, which can still be seen today because of the numerous relics, which remind us that the past should never be forgotten, but rather used as a lesson for the future.

Did you know about Croatia?



Necktie

A cravat, symbol of culture and elegance, is associated with Croats. They have not actually patented it, but they spread it as an accessory across Europe in the 17th century. Then it became and, to this day, remained a necessary article of clothing under the name of Croatia.

What is the history of the cravat? After Turkish attacks, the Croatian Military Boreder was formed and its soldiers were an inexhaustible source for other European battlefields. They participated in the German Thirty Years War (1618-1648) and they were easily recognized because of the scarves around their necks, a predecessor of the cravat. From 1635 Croatian soldiers also served in France and in 1667 a special regiment named Royal Cravates was formed. Common soldiers wore scarves made of coarse materials and officers wore scarves made of fine cotton or silk. These neck scarves were a part of Croatian battle dress and a kind of identification because uniforms did not exist at the time. It is known that the French king Louis XIV was involved in secret negotiations with counts Zrinski and Frankopan in order to get Croatia under French patronage. That failed, but the Sun King started to wear a cravat because it was more practical and more beautiful than the starched high-lace collar the French used to wear. When the most powerful European king put on the cravat, a new fashion style became popular. The court even employed a cravat-maker (cravater) who delivered a few cravats to the king on a daily basis so he could choose the one that suited him most. The cravat quickly spread across Europe. After the French, the Belgians and the Dutch also accepted it and then it came to the British Isles which was crucial for its development. Then it conquered all continents. The English have turned the cravat into a cult. They changed the patterns and the way of knotting. Until the 19th century, the cravat was white, but the English introduced coloured cravats and they showed someone's style. Later, Jesse Langsdorf, an American textile manufacturer, made a revolutionary step by cutting the fabric into three parts and then sewing it back in a way which enabled easier tying and industrial production. The Italian have added new artistic elements which stressed the individuality of the person wearing it. Although there are, theoretically, 85 ways to knot a cravat, only a dozen of knots suit the usual notions of symmetry and balance. The most famous knot is a single or double Windsor knot which was introduced by the Duke of Windsor. Today the most popular shapes of cravats are the elongated ones (half-bottle shape), bow ties and the so-called ascot-ties.



Nikola Tesla

Nikola Tesla (10 July 1856 – 7 January 1943) was a famous inventor, mechanical engineer, and electrical engineer. He was an important contributor to the birth of commercial electricity, and is best known for developing the modern alternating current (AC) electrical supply system. His many revolutionary developments in the field of electromagnetism in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were based on the theories of electromagnetic technology discovered by Michael Faraday. Tesla's patents and theoretical work also formed the basis of wireless communication and the radio. Born in the village called Smiljan (now part of Gospić, Croatia), in the Croatian Military Frontier of the Austrian Empire (modern-day Croatia), Tesla was a subject of the Austrian Empire by birth and later became an American citizen. Because of his 1894 demonstration of short range wireless communication through radio and as the eventual victor in the "War of Currents", he was widely respected as one of the greatest electrical engineers who worked in America. He pioneered modern electrical engineering and many of his discoveries were of groundbreaking importance. In the United States during this time, Tesla's fame rivaled that of any other inventor or scientist in history or popular culture. Tesla demonstrated wireless energy transfer to power electronic devices in 1891, and aspired to intercontinental wireless transmission of industrial power in his unfinished Wardencllyffe Tower project.

The SI unit measuring magnetic field B (also referred to as the magnetic flux density and magnetic induction), the tesla, was named in his honor.



Penkala

Eduard Penkala was born in Liptovský Mikuláš (in what is now Slovakia), to Franjo Penkala, who was of Polish Jew heritage, and Maria Penkala who was of Dutch heritage. He attended the University of Vienna and Technische Universität Dresden, graduating from the latter in 1898 and going on to earn a doctorate in organic chemistry. He then moved with his wife and family to Zagreb (which was then in the Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia, also part of Austria-Hungary) and subsequently added "Slavoljub" (meaning "Slav-lover") to his name, becoming a naturalized Croat. He became renowned for further development of the mechanical pencil (1906)– then called an "automatic pencil" – and the first solid-ink fountain pen (1907). Collaborating with an entrepreneur by the name of Edmund Moster, he started the Penkala-Moster Company and built a pen-and-pencil factory that was one of the biggest in the world at the time. This company, now called TOZ-Penkala, still exists today. TOZ stands for "Tvoronica olovaka Zagreb," which means "Zagreb pencil factory."



Neanderthals

Krapina is a town in northern Croatia, in region of Zagorje. The Zagorje region has been inhabited since the Palaeolithic Age. Krapina is famous for an archaeological discovery in 1899, where a population of Neanderthals* was discovered by geologist, archaeologist and paleontologist Dragutin Gorjanović-Kramberger. The archaeological discovery on a hill called Hušnjak unearth over eight hundred fossil remains depicting over almost 75 Neanderthals individuals, along with tools and weapons, making the site one of the most significant in Europe. Studies of these Neanderthals fossil shows that they died between the age of sixteen and twenty four. In total approximately 884 bones were discovered.

Although the bones and artefacts are now displayed in the Croatian Natural History Museum in Zagreb, there is a park on the hill in Krapina with sculpted life-size models of Neanderthals engaged in everyday activities such as wielding clubs and throwing stones. The nearby Museum of Evolution has a few prehistoric artefacts and other exhibits tracing the history and geology of the region.

What is a Neanderthal?

The Neanderthal or Neandertal, is an extinct member of the Homo genus that are either classified as a subspecies of humans (*Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*) or as a separate species (*Homo neanderthalensis*). Neanderthals have been discovered in Europe and parts of western and central Asia.

Neanderthal skulls were first discovered in Engis, Belgium (1829) by Philippe-Charles Schmerling and in Forbes' Quarry, Gibraltar (1848). They are commonly described as having broad chest, sloping forehead and no chin. Neanderthal cranial capacity is often thought to have been as large or larger than modern humans, indicating that their brain may have been the same size or bigger; however, a 1993 analysis of 118 hominid crania concluded that the cranial capacity modern humans is slightly larger than the Neanderthal man.

...**Croats** first settled the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea in the seventh century A.D. Tomislav, the first Croatian king, was crowned in the year 925 A.D.

...**The stone which built the White House** in Washington D.C. comes from the island of Brac.

...**The eighth deepest cave** in the world Lukina cave with a total depth of 1,392 m is situated in the heart of the national park Sjeverni Velebit at an altitude of 1,475 m above sea level.



...**Dalmatian dogs** originate from Dalmatian Riviera, they were “spotted” in a 17th Century oil painting in monastery in Dalmatia – this is thought to be the first record of the infamous pooch.

...**The first torpedo** was constructed by croatian retired naval officer Ivan Lupis Vukic in the 19th. Although similar gadgets, like submarine mines, existed 50 years before, he was the first invented the missile that can move alone. In the 1860 year he presented his invention to the Austro-Hungarian navy. With the authorization of the navy, in the city Rijeka was founded the factory 'Torpedo' that was producing those missiles.

...**Ivan Vucetic- criminologist and anthropologist**, was born on the island of Hvar (later emigrated in Argentina). He is a pioneer of scientific dactiloscropy (identification by fingerprints) and his methods of identification were and are used worldwide.



...**The Amphitheatre in Pula** is one of only 3 preserved in the world, which was once the site of gladiator fights. Built in the 1st century AD during the reign of Emperor Vespasian, it is the 6th largest amphitheatre in existence.

...**Lim Chanel**, also known as Lim Bay or Lim Fjord – only 20 minutes drive from Rovinj (Istria) is over 10 km long and has been declared "a special maritime reserve" and "an area of outstanding natural beauty"

...**The cathedral of St. Domnius** is the the oldest serving cathedral in the world. It was built in the beginning of the 4th century, as mausoleum of Roman emperor Diocletianus and transformed into Christian church in the 7th century. Domnius, or as the Croats call him Duje, was the bishop at the nearby town of Salona who was martyred by Diocletianus in 304 AD. St. Domnius cathedral is also one of the smallest cathedrals in the world.

...**Parachute** was invented by Croatian scientist and inventor Faust Vrančić (Fausto Veranzio). Although widely perceived as an Italian, Vrančić was a Croatian born in the town of Šibenik, about 200 kilometres from Split, but spent most of his life in Venice. Among other things, having studied the sketch of the parachute by Leonardo Da Vinci, Vrančić designed his own version. He is widely believed to have performed a first parachute jumping experiment for real and, therefore, to be the first man to build and test a parachute. He did it as a 65-year old in 1617. by jumping from St Mark's Campanile in Venice.

...**Humans believed that the Moon has an atmosphere**, until Croatian Ruđer Bošković proved otherwise. This 18th century physicist, astronomer, mathematician, philosopher, diplomat, poet, theologian, Jesuit, and a polymath from the city of Dubrovnik is responsible for a number of breakthrough scientific discoveries, but best known for his valuable findings in astrology. A lunar crater is named after him.

...**The oldest pharmacy** in the world is located in Croatia. It was established in Dubrovnik, city about 200 km from Split, in 1317. It has been working up to this day. Dubrovnik boasts a long history of health regulations and institutions. Official medical service was introduced in 1301, a refuge for old people was opened in 1347, the first quarantine hospital was opened in 1377.

...**Once Earth** was considered a geologically compact entity. Mohorovičić concluded that the Earth has several layers above a core. He was the first to establish, based on the evidence from seismic waves, the discontinuity that separates the Earth's crust from its mantle. This is now called the Mohorovičić discontinuity or Moho. Because of this Andrija Mohorovičić is credited as the father of modern seismology.



...One of the **most famous beaches in Europe** is located only a short boat ride away from Split. Zlatni Rat (Golden Cape) is a narrow white pebble beach on a promontory near Bol, a small village in the island of Brač. The unique shape of the beach shifts with the changes in tide, currents and wind, veering out 634 metres into the sea. It's a premier site for wind surfing.



...**Kornati archipelago** is the densest archipelago in the Mediterranean Sea. It is located in the northern part of Dalmatia, south from Zadar and west from Šibenik, and north from Split. It consists of 140 islands, some large, some small, in a sea area of about 320 square kilometers. From northwest to southeast (and from northeast to southwest they stretch for 13 kilometres. It is one of the most popular nautical tourist spots in the Adriatic.