



Places of Interest

- 1 Most tours to the old city begin at the ancient entrance at the **Pile Gate** where you will pass through the **city walls**. Built between the 13th and 17th centuries, these great walls encompass the entire old town and are 3 to 19 feet thick and are 6,200 feet long with several bastions and two great fortresses guarding each approach.
- 2 Dating from the 14th century, the **Franciscan Monastery** has a remarkable gothic porch with a small ornamented cloister. The monastery preserves the equipment and utensils of the third oldest functioning pharmacy in the world. The library contains more than 30,000 volumes, including 1500 manuscripts, 15 illuminated choral books (from the 15th and 16th centuries), and numerous works of old Croatian music.
- 3 The **Dominican Monastery** dates also from the 14th century but was not completed until 200 years later. It contains an interesting cloister along with a fine collection of Renaissance paintings, featuring works of local and Italian masters.
- 4 Formerly a 16th century customs house and mint, **Sponza Palace** is a predominantly Gothic palace. Five pillars and six graceful arches support the main façade and gallery. It is home to the historical archives of the old republic.
- 5 At the end of the Placa stands **St. Blaise's Church** consecrated to the Patron Saint of Dubrovnik, Blaise or Vlaho. This Baroque building was constructed between 1706 and 1714 on the site of a 14th century church. The gilded silver statue of St. Vlaho holding a model of the city in his hand (located on the main altar) and two stone statues were recovered from the original structure.
- 6 This 15th century palace was once the seat of government during the independent republic era in Dubrovnik. Combining late Gothic and early Renaissance styles, the **Rector's Palace** is now a museum with furnished rooms, Baroque paintings and historical exhibits. Here you'll see how the ruling class and aristocracy lived. The palace also has on display a collection of coins, medals, stamps, heralds, and arms.

Beyond Dubrovnik

Cavtat – second only to Dubrovnik in importance as a tourist resort on the Dubrovnik Riviera. This picturesque seaside resort grew up around the ruins of an ancient settlement by the Greeks from Epidaurus, and through the years has become a favorite destination for sailors and yacht enthusiasts.

Trsteno – the natural beauty and lush vegetation of this town qualifies it as one of the most beautiful towns in the surrounding area. It is well known for its Arboretum, one of the oldest and prettiest Renaissance Parks on the Dalmatian Coast.

Ston – a small town on the narrow isthmus that connects the peninsula of Peljesac to the mainland. This little town is often called a smaller version of Dubrovnik since it has a magnificent wall surrounding the city as well. The walls were

necessary in order to protect the large salt pans that produced the most highly valued product of the Dubrovnik Republic. You will also find in Moli Ston (Small Ston) oyster farms, which are considered to be the best in the world due to the quality of the oysters harvested.

SHORE EXCURSIONS To make the most of your visit to Dubrovnik and its surrounding areas we suggest you take one of our organized Shore Excursions. For information concerning tour options, content and pricing, please consult your Shore Excursion Brochure or contact the Shore Excursion Desk.

LOCAL CUSTOMS Bargaining: Most shops have set prices. Bargaining is not a custom in Croatia.

Tippling: It is customary to tip waiters, drivers, guides and other service personnel.

Local Cuisine: The Adriatic Coast excels in fresh seafood dishes ranging from scampi, shellfish, and Dalmatian brodet (mixed fish stewed with rice), all cooked in olive oil and served with boiled vegetables. Italian pizza and pasta are also good options on the Dalmatian Coast, costing about half of what you will pay in Western Europe.

Drink Specialties: It is customary to have a small glass of brandy before a meal and to accompany the food with one of Croatia's fine wines. Ask for a local regional wine. Croatia is also known for its plum brandies, herbal brandies, cognacs, and liqueurs such as maraschino, a cherry liqueur made in Zadar. Italian-style espresso coffee is also a local favorite.

LOCAL CURRENCY The unit of currency in Croatia is the Kuna (Local abbreviation kn, international abbreviation HRK), consisting of 100 lipas. Notes are available in 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, and 1000 denominations.

A money exchange office is located in the port terminal. Visitors should exchange currency and convert any remaining notes prior to leaving Dubrovnik.

POST OFFICE AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES The main Post Office is located in Gruz, at Obala Pape Ivana Pavla II, No. 24.

The Telephone and Telegraph Office is also located in the port building at Gruska Obala 24. Telephones are available inside the terminal and calling cards can be purchased at the Post Office. Public telephones in the Old Town accept only phone cards.

You can also place a call with your personal calling card using the following access codes:

AT&T: 0800-22 0111 / MCI: 0800-22-0112 / SPRINT: 0800-220-113

TOURIST INFORMATION The Dubrovnik Tourist Board is located in the Old Town at Cvijete Zuzoric Street.