

## ROUTE 1

Split to Dubrovnik, 8 Days / 7 Nights



**Saturday**

**Embarkation at 17,00 h**



**Split** (Latin: *Spalatum*; Ancient Greek: *Aspálathos*, Ἀσπάλαθος; Italian: *Spalato*) is the largest and most important Dalmatian city, the second-largest urban centre in Croatia. Split is also one of the oldest cities in the area, and is traditionally considered just over 1,700 years old. However, recent archaeological research relating to the ancient Greek colony of Aspálathos (6th century BC) establishes the city as being several hundred years older.

UNESCO protected Diocletian Palace in Split was built between the late 3<sup>rd</sup> and the early 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D by the Roman Emperor Diocletian. He built the Palace in a large bay on the southern side of the peninsula, close to his birth place Salona. Today the Palace is still home to many residents and to major historical buildings.



Architectural historians consider it one of the best preserved late Roman villas, but also cherish the elements of the medieval city as well as the layers of the subsequent historical styles found in the eclectic makeup of the Split city core.

The peristyle of the palace, Diocletian's mausoleum, Jupiter's temple, the colonnades along the streets, Early Croatian churches, Romanesque houses, the gates of Andrija Buvina and architectural works by Juraj Dalmatinac have remained in a good state.

**Leaving for Milna, Island Brač  
Overnight in Milna**



**Milna** is a village on the western side of island of Brač. Typical small island village with Mediterranean charm and atmosphere. The village is settled in 16th century, by sheppards. Nowadays very popular nautical resort , known by good authentic Dalmatian restaurants,

**Sunday**  
**Leaving Milna island Brač for**  
**Pakleni Islands, near Island Hvar**



**Hvar**, often alluded to as the "Santorini" of Croatia due to its much photographed Venetian architecture, offers a mix of culture and a vibrant restaurant and café life.

Despite its popularity, Hvar has nevertheless maintained its authenticity with an exceptional climate boasting 2,800 hours of sunshine a year.

**Monday**  
**Leaving for Island Vis, overnight in**  
**Vis**



**Vis**- the Mediterranean communities even in the Neolithic times, 3 thousand years BC, inhabited the island Vis, especially territory of today's' City of Vis. The name of the island Issa originates from that time and that is the name that the island still holds in the croatised version.

Island Vis was the best kept secret of former Yugoslavian government – it was completely forbidden to foreign citizens to come on Vis, because it was significant Army base, but it emerged from a long period of isolation (1945-1989) with untouched natural beauty.





**Another place on the Island of Vis is Komiza** - situated in a deep bay, whose eastern coast abounds with large pebble beaches (Gusarica, Nova Posta, Velo Zalo), Komiza offers excellent visitor a number of cultural and historic sites - monastery, fortresses. It is famous for its fishermen (fishermen from Komiza are also known in San Pedro, California), so that fish and other seafood are traditionally served daily

***Tuesday  
Leaving Vis for Korčula  
Overnight in Korčula***



**Korčula's** abundant culture and history helped define its popular name 'Little Dubrovnik', a wonderfully romantic promenade runs through the town by the city walls and is teeming with lively cafes. Korčula town is also claimed to be the birth place of Marco Polo.

***Wednesday  
Leaving Korčula for Island Mljet***



**Polace/Mljet**, a village in the bay bearing the same name, in the western part of the northern coast of the island of Mljet. Chief occupations are farming and fishing. The bay is 5.6 km long and up to 3.9 km wide. It is protected by a range of small, almost completely bare and unpopulated islands (Moracnik, Tajnik, Kobrava, Ovrata). Due to the closeness to Veliko and Malo Lakes, Polace is also the harbour of the Mljet lakes.

**Thursday**  
**Leaving Mljet for Island Šipan**



**Sipan** Sometimes called the Golden Island, Sipan is the largest and most populated of the Elaphite (Elafit) Islands. The mild winter climate prevails in this little space with of an improbably great cultural tradition, there are an enormous number of monuments, over thirty churches, several monasteries, and over sixty Gothic and Renaissance summer residences of the well-to-do. On Sipan, quite unlike anywhere else, you can wander for hours along the beaten paths, but you can also find one for yourself alone, used just by the occasional wild creature, perhaps. There are few such untouched places left in the world today.

**Friday**  
**Leaving Šipan for Dubrovnik**



**Dubrovnik** - the city of a unique political and cultural history (the Dubrovnik Republic, the Statute from 1272), of world-famous cultural heritage and beauty (inscribed on the List of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO) - is one of the most attractive and famous cities of the Mediterranean. Apart from its outstanding natural beauties and well-preserved cultural and historical heritage, Dubrovnik also offers high-quality visitor opportunities.

**Saturday**  
**disembarkation at 9:00**