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STAZA GOSPI SINJSKOJ THE OUR LADY OF SINJ ROUTE

Turistički vodič / Tourist guide



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Uvodnik

Pješačenje "Stazom Gospo Sinjskoj" jedinstven je doživljaj

Staza Gospo Sinjskoj hodočasnički je put kojim se, iz nekoliko pravaca, stoljećima pješači k najvećem marijanskom svetištu na južnohrvatskim prostorima. Svake godine, uoči blagdana Velične Gospe, u noćima između 8. i 15. kolovoza, na hodočašće prema gradu Sinju kreću tisuće hodočasnika, osobito mlađih, a 15. kolovoza se održava središnja vjerska svečanost. Hodočasnici pristižu iz nekoliko pravaca, a najviše iz pravca juga iz Solina, te iz pravca sjevera iz Bosne i Hercegovine.

U centralnom mjestu hodočašća, marijanskom svetištu u Sinju nalazi se slika Čudotvorne Gospe Sinjske. Naslikana je na platnu, duga je 58 cm, a široka 44 cm. Slika ne prikazuje cijeli lik Majke Božje, nego samo poprsje koje izlazi iz tamne pozadine. Dobro je sačuvana, iako je na više mjesta bila prelamana. Ti su prijelomi vjerojatno nastali dok su je fratri nosili u torbi kad su 1687. godine bježali iz Rame. Tada je kršćanski narod morao ostaviti svoje domove i pobjeći pred neprijateljskom opasnošću. Fratri su Gospinu sliku od Rame do Sinja, zatim preko Dugopolja i Klisa donijeli do Splita, gdje su se 9. siječnja 1688. privremeno uselili u staru benediktinsku opatiju na Sustjepanu. 1591. Fratri su sliku konačno donijeli do crkve u Sinju i stavili je na oltar. Tu počinje povijest hodočašćenja Gospo Sinjskoj.

MUP Republike Hrvatske svake godine upozorava hodočasnike da se kreću utvrđenim cestovnim pravcima i da obvezno hodaju uz lijevi rub kolnika u kolonama, odnosno grupama. Istodobno se upozoravaju vozači da u određene dane budu oprezni uz poštivanje uputa i zapovjedi prometne policije. Unatoč dobroj regulaciji prometa u danima hodoča-

šća, često su se događale nezgode u kojima su automobili naletjeli na hodočasnike. Bilo je i smrtnih slučajeva.

Potaknut tim prometnim nesrećama i osobnim iskustvom na mnogim hodočasničkim stazama širom svijeta došao sam na ideju da se hodočašće u Sinj može izvoditi po tradicionalnim pješačkim, konjskim stazama i napuštenom trasom popularno nazvane "Rere", nekadašnje željeznice i to ne samo u vrijeme svetkovine nego preko cijele godine.

Pješačenje po obilježenoj stazi jedinstveni je doživljaj koji čovjeka zbljava s prirodom. Hoda se najvećim dijelom izoliran od prometne gužve i kroz slikovite krajeve koji su bogati povijesnim naslijeđem. Utvrde, stećci, gradine, muzeji, sakralni objekti, ostaci starih staza i mostova, vidikovci i ugostiteljski objekti su mjesta za odmor i kontrolne točke na stazi gdje se može utisnuti pečat na zadnjim stranicama ovog vodiča kao uspomena na nezaboravno putovanje koje ste uradili snagom svog duha i mišića. Projekt "Staza Gospi Sinjskoj" odobren je u sklopu programa IPA Hrvatska-Bosna i Hercegovina i njegova je provedba počela 9. travnja 2013. godine. Projekt je trajao ukupno 24 mjeseca, a proveli su ga partneri s hrvatske i bosanske strane: gradovi Sinj i Solin i HGSS Stanica Split te općine Prozor Rama, Tomislavgrad i Livno. Provedbi projekta pridonijeli su i suradnici: Turistička zajednica Grada Sinja, Franjevački samostan Gospe Sinjske, Franjevački samostan Rama - Šćit, Turistička zajednica Hercegbosanske županije i Planinarska udruga "Kamešnica" Livno.

Stipe Božić



Introduction

The walk along the route of Our Lady of Sinj is truly a unique experience

The route of Our Lady of Sinj is a pilgrimage trail, used for thousands of years from several directions, to walk towards the largest Marian shrine in southern Croatia. Every year in the nights between August 8-15, just before the Feast of the Assumption of Mary, thousands of pilgrims, especially young ones, start their traditional walk towards Sinj, while the main religious ceremony takes place on August 15. Pilgrims arrive from several directions, mostly from the south from Solin and from the north from Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In the central pilgrimage site, the Marian shrine in Sinj, there is a painting of the Miraculous Lady of Sinj. Painted on canvas, it is 58 cm long and 44 cm wide. The painting does not depict the entire figure of the Madonna, only her bust coming out of the dark background. It is well preserved even though it had been folded in several places. These folds were most probably created by the monks who carried it in their bag while they were fleeing from Rama in 1687 when Christians had to leave their homes due to an imminent enemy threat.

Monks carried the painting from Rama to Sinj then later on to Split through Dugopolje and Klis where they temporarily found refuge in the old Benedictine abbey on Sustjepan in 1688. In 1691, monks finally

brought the painting to the church in Sinj and placed it on the altar. This marks the beginning of the history of pilgrimage to Our Lady of Sinj.

Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Croatia issues warnings for pilgrims every year, urging them to use the marked road routes and to walk in lines or groups on the left edge of the curb. Drivers are also reminded on certain dates to be careful and to follow instructions and orders given by the traffic police. In spite of good traffic regulations during the pilgrimage periods, unfortunately, accidents were known to happen, even fatal ones, when pilgrims were run over by reckless drivers.

Because of these accidents, and my own personal experience gathered on many pilgrimage routes across the globe, I had an idea to use the traditional walking and horse routes as well as the abandoned "Rera" railroad route not only during the annual celebrations but throughout the year.

Walking along the marked trail is a unique experience, which makes you feel at one with nature. Most of the trail is isolated from the traffic jams and takes you through picturesque areas filled with historical heritage. Forts, medieval tombstones, old settlements, museums, sacral objects, remains of old paths and bridges, lookouts and cafes all represent resting places and checkpoints where you can get a stamp imprinted on the last pages of this guidebook as a memory of this unforgettable journey you've undertaken with the strength of your muscles and your spirit.

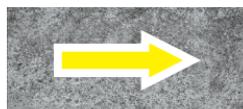
The „Our lady of Sinj Route“ project has been approved within the scope of the IPA Croatia - Bosnia and Herzegovina programme and its development commenced on April 9th, 2013. The project development lasted a total of 24 months and it was implemented by partners from the Croatian and Bosnian side: the cities Sinj and Solin and the Croatian Mountain Rescue Service station Split along with municipalities Prozor Rama, Tomislavgrad and Livno. Implementation of the project was also helped by the Sinj Tourist Board, Franciscan monastery, Our Lady of Sinj, Franciscan monastery Rama-Šćit, Herzeg-Bosnia Canton Tourist Board and the Mountaineering Association Kamešnica Livno.

Stipe Božić

Ilija Veselica



Označenost Staze Gospi Sinjskoj Markings on Our Lady of Sinj Route

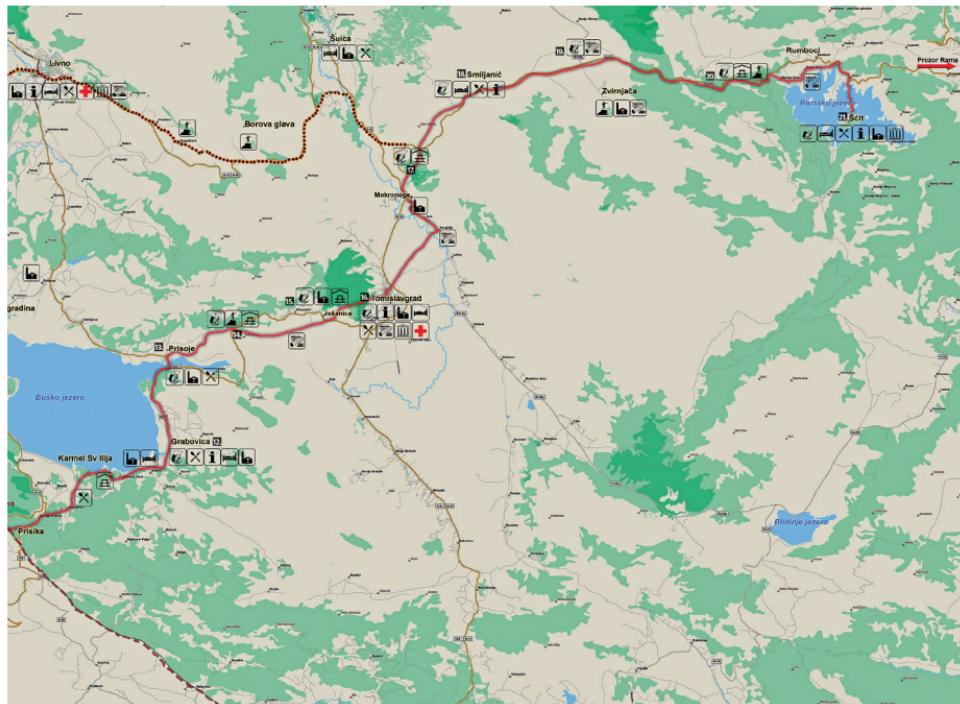


Označenost Staze Gospi Sinjskoj

"Staza Gospi Sinjskoj" cijelom je svojom dužinom označena jedinstvenim oznakama, koje je definirao projektni tim. Potvrda da smo na "Stazi Gospi Sinjskoj" je usporedna markacija koja se postavlja na kamenju u vodoravnom i kosom položaju. Mora biti vidljiva iz oba smjera, a postavlja se u smjeru puta. To je žuto-bijela traka širine 3+3 centimetra i dužine 12 centimetara u koju je utopljen reflektirajući prah.

"Staza Gospi Sinjskoj" markirana je žutim strelicama obrubljenim bijelom bojom na svim lokacijama gdje je potrebno naglasiti smjer.

Na svim raskrižjima postavljeni su putokazi smeđe boje s logom projekta, toponimom i kilometražom gdje je to potrebno. Montirano je i 26 info ploča s kartom "Staze Gospi Sinjskoj" i servisnim informacijama područja kroz koje prolazimo i uređeno 9 odmorišta s nadstrešnicom. Na svim kontrolnim točkama su ugrađeni pečati od mesinga promjera 3 cm s logom projekta i nazivom kontrolne točke. Pečat će se utisnuti u vodič projekta kao potvrda da smo prošli određene dionice puta. Uvriježeno je da hodočasnici na hodočašće nose sa sobom tintu i jastučić potrebno za otisk pečata. Na stazi su svakih nekoliko kilometara postavljeni i odjlevi s utisnutim logom projekta od umjetnog kamena dimenzija 12 x 12 cm.



Markings on Our Lady of Sinj Route

The Our Lady of Sinj Route is marked in its entirety with unique markings defined by the project team. Confirmation of path is marked with two parallel lines and these markings are placed on rocks vertically or horizontally. It must be visible from both directions and it is placed in the direction of the path. It is a yellow-white stripe 3+3 cm wide and 12 cm long with incorporated reflecting dust.

Our Lady of Sinj Route is marked by yellow arrows with white trimmings in all locations where the direction has to be accented.

Brown waymarks with the project logo, toponym and kilometres (where necessary) are placed on all junctions. 26 info boards are also assembled with the route map and all service information relating to the area we are passing as well as 9 covered resting areas. Brass stamps (3cm diameter) are embedded on all check points and they contain the project logo and the name of the check point. Stamps will be imprinted into the project guide as confirmation that we have passed certain route legs. It is customary for pilgrims to carry their own ink and pillow needed to the stamp imprint. Casts with embedded project logo made out of artificial stone (12x12 cm) are placed every few kilometres along the path.

Tehnički opis Staze / Technical description of the route

Tehnički opisi i profili Staze Gospi Sinjskoj prate smjerove kretanja hodočasnika Solin-Sinj i Rama Šćit-Sinj. / Technical descriptions and profiles of Our Lady of Sinj route follow the directions of movement of pilgrims Solin-Sinj and Rama Šćit-Sinj.

1. Dionica Prasvetište Solin - Rera Klis

Put počinje od Prasvetišta na Gospinu otoku gdje je i pečat kontrolne točke, ide preko mosta pored Zvonimirova doma Ulicom kralja Zvonimira prema Gašpinim mlinicama. Na križanju se ide pravo u naselje Glavičine. Na kraju puta ulazi se na pješačku stazu (Napoleonov put - kaldrma) koja nas kroz maslinike i pored uređenog odmorišta s pogledom na Split vodi do ceste D1. Nakon 200 metara skreće se lijevo. Sa D1 se ulazi na usku asfaltnu cestu, a ona kroz kuće uđe u pješačku stazu koja izlazi na lokalnu cestu Rupotine - Klis. Prije ceste prolazi se ispod sačuvanog nadvožnjaka kojim je nekad prolazila Rera. Cestom se ide do nekadašnje željezničke postaje Rere Klisu gdje se nalazi pečat s oznakom kontrolne točke.

1. Leg Shrine Solin – Rera Klis

The path begins from the Shrine on Our Lady's islet (Gospin otok) where the check point stamp is located, goes over the bridge next to Zvonimirov dom, along Kralja Tomislava street towards Gašpine mlinice. At the crossroad, the path continues straight to the village of Glavičine. At the end of the path, we enter the walking route (Napoleon's path - kaldrma) which takes us through olive groves and an excursion site overlooking the city of Split all the way to road D1. After 200 m we turn left. From D1 we enter a narrow asphalt road which passes by the houses and enters the walking path that leads to the local Rupotine-Klis. Before we get to the road we cross under the preserved overpass once used by "Rera". The road goes all the way to the former Rera railroad station in Klis where the checkpoint stamp is located.

2. Dionica Rera Klis - Dugopolje

Od željezničke postaje Rere na Klisu ide se trasom uskotračne željeznice koja je u samo prvom dijelu asfaltirana. Izlazi se na D1 ispod ugostiteljskih objekata na Klis Grlu. Na križanju iznad naselja nastavlja se pravo cestom za Dugopolje. Kad se prođe ispod nadvožnjaka, skrene se lijevo na asfaltiranu cestu koja ide paralelno s D1 do nadvožnjaka iza benzinske postaje. Preko nadvožnjaka se spušta do kapelice Gospe u dnu polja i stećaka gdje je i kontrolna točka.

2. Leg Rera Klis - Dugopolje

From the Rera railway station in Klis, the path continues along the narrow gauge railway which is covered with asphalt only in its first part. The exit to D1 is located below the eateries in Klis Grlu. At the junction above the village path continues straight along the road to Dugopolje. Once you go under the overpass, we turn left onto an asphalt road which is parallel to D1 all the way to the overpass behind the gas station. Through the overpass we descend to the chapel of Our Lady at the End of the Field and the tombstones where the next checkpoint is located.

3. Dionica Dugopolje - Križice - Dicmo

Od kapelice Gospe u Dnu Polja ide se cestom do industrijske zone Podi, pored hotela "Katarina" do kružnog toka i dalje pravo asfaltiranim cestom Dugopolje - Bisko do podvožnjaka autoseze. Čim se prođe ispod podvožnjaka, naglo se skreće desno makadamskim putem koji vodi do Križica. Na tom mjestu se s asfaltirane ceste skrene lijevo i ulazi na pješačku stazu. Nakon 100 metara je uređeno odmorište i postavljen pečat kontrolne točke.

3. Leg Dugopolje - Križice - Dicmo

From the chapel Our Lady at the End of the Field the path goes along the road to the industrial zone Podi, alongside hotel Katarina to the roundabout and further ahead on the asphalt road Dugopolje - Bisko all the way to the highway underpass. As soon as the underpass is crossed, there is an abrupt right turn onto a macadam road leading to Križice. In this very spot we turn left from the asphalt road and enter a walking path. After 100 m there is an excursion site and the checkpoint stamp.

4. Dionica Križice - Dicmo - Rera Dicmo

Od Križica staza se spušta najprije blago, a poslije sve strmije novoprobijenom stazom do nekadašnje trase Rere u dnu polja. Ide se Rerom do križanja s asfaltiranim cestom Dicmo - Bisko. Nakon prelaska ceste ponovno se ulazi na trasu Rere koja vodi do prvih kuća u Dicmu i asfaltirane ceste. Na križanju u naselju Dicmo nastavlja se desno do napuštene željezničke postaje stare Rere u Dicmu gdje je i pečat kontrolne točke.

4. Leg Križice - Dicmo - Rera Dicmo

From Križice, the path descends, mildly at first and then more steeply, all the way to the former Rera route at the end of the field. Rera path must be followed all the way to the junction with the asphalt road Dicmo - Bisko. Upon crossing the road, we once again enter the former Rera route leading towards the first houses in Dicmo and an asphalt road. At the junction in the village of Dicmo, we continue on the right all the way to the abandoned railway station of the old Rera in Dicmo where the checkpoint stamp is located.

5. Dionica Rera Dicmo - Kukuzovac

Trasom Rere paralelno s D1 ide se prema Kukuzovcu sve do izlaska na asfaltiranu cestu pored gospodarske zone Kukuzovac. Dalje uz D1 nastavlja se do odmorista na Kukuzovcu. Nakon odmorista skrene se desno na kolski put kojim se ponovno ulazi na trasu Rere. Skreće se lijevo te nastavlja do spomen-obilježja civilnim žrtvama pored kojeg je odmoriste i pečat kontrolne točke.

5. Leg Rera Dicmo - Kukuzovac

We follow the Rera route, in parallel with D1, towards Kukuzovac until we reach the exit onto an asphalt road next to the industrial zone Kukuzovac. We continue along D1 all the way to the Kukuzovac excursion site. After the excursion site there is a right turn onto a drive which takes us back to the Rera route. Turn left and continue along to the monument for civil victims next to which is an excursion site and the checkpoint stamp.

6. Dionica Kukuzovac - Svetište Sinj

Od spomenika se trasom Rere stiže do predivnog pogleda na Kamešnicu i Sinjsko polje. Dolazi se do D1 koju treba oprezno prijeći i nastaviti Rerom kroz borovu šumu do prvih kuća u Brnazama pa asfaltiranim cestom do D1 pored "Lidl". Prelazi se D1 i nastavlja gradskom Ulicom fra Pavla Vučkovića. Ponovno se prelazi D1 na pješačkom prijelazu i nastavlja Alkarskim trkalištem do Svetišta Gospe Sinjske gdje je i pečat kontrolne točke.

6. Leg Kukuzovac - Shrine Sinj

From the monument, along the Rera route, we reach the beautiful vistas of Kamešnica and the Sinj field. We also reach D1 which should be crossed carefully and then we continue along the Rera through pine woods all the way to the first houses in Brnaze then we follow the asphalt road to D1 next to Lidl. After crossing the D1 we continue along the town street Pavla Vučkovića. We cross D1 once again at the pedestrian crossing and keep going through the Alkar field all the way to the shrine of Our Lady of Sinj where the checkpoint stamp is located.

7. Dionica Otok - Svetište Sinj

Ova dionica je nešto kraća od 11km. Od crkve sv. Luke, zaštitnika Otočana i općine Otok, idemo nekoliko stotina metara užom asfaltiranim cestom kroz Baniče do križanja s cestom. Na raskrižju krenemo desno prema rijeci Cetini i mostu na Kerepu. Iza mosta skrenemo desno na makadamski put kroz Sinjsko polje i kroz nekoliko raskrižja poljskih putova dolazimo do sportskog aerodroma Sinj. Nastavljamo asfaltnom cestom desno prema Sinju. Prolazimo pored autobusnog kolodvora i na križanju s državnom cestom nastavimo ravno Glavičkom ulicom do Svetišta Gospe Sinjske.

7. Leg Otok - Shrine Sinj

The length of this leg is just under 11 km. From St. Luke's Church (St. Luke is the patron saint of Otok), we head through Banići for a few hundred meters until we reach the intersection. At the intersection we turn right towards the river Cetina and the bridge on Keper. After the bridge, we take a right turn onto a macadam road

through the Sinj field and through several intersections of field roads, we reach the Sinj airport. We pass by the Sinj bus terminal and at the intersection with the state road we continue heading straight on Glavnička ulica all the way to the Our Lady of Sinj shrine.

8. Dionica Grab - Otok

Od crkve sv. Ivana u Grabu idemo preko mosta i rijeke Grab. Nastavljamo lijevo do ceste kojom idemo desno prema Vratnicama. Na Vratnicama (odvojak za Rudu) prijeđemo most preko rijeke Rude i odmah iza skrenemo desno na usku asfaltiranu cestu koja vodi uz rijeku Rudu. Dolazimo na kolski put koji vodi uz borovu šumu i kojim nastavljamo pored bočališta do ugodnog odmorišta uz rijeku Ovrlju. Preko mostića prelazimo na drugu stranu rječice i dolazimo do asfaltirane ceste kojom nastavljamo lijevo do raskrižja u središtu Otoka. Pored trgovina i ugostiteljskih objekata nastavljamo ravno, na raskrižju skrenemo lijevo i kroz Sušiće dolazimo do crkve sv. Luke.

8. Leg Grab - Otok

From St. John's Church in Grab we cross the bridge and Grab River. We continue to the left until we reach the road that will take us towards Vratnice (on the right side). At Vratnice (turn for Ruda) we cross the bridge across the Ruda River and immediately turn right onto a narrow asphalt road along the river. We then reach a dirt road that follows the pine woods and continue along passing the bocce field and a nice resting area by the Ovrlja River. We cross the bridge to get to the other side of the river and come to an asphalt road which will take us left all the way to an intersection in the centre of Otok. We continue straight passing many stores and restaurants, turn left when we reach the intersection and reach St. Luke's Church through Sušići.

Odvojak Otok

Od crkve sv. Ivana idemo nizvodno uz rječicu Grab do lokalne ceste. Na križanju nastavljamo lijevo do Gaze gdje desno prelazimo most na rijeci Rudi i pored restorana "Premijer" nastavljamo ravno širokim makadamskim putem kroz Sinjsko polje. Kad stignemo do nasipa rijeke Cetine, nastavljamo užvodno ispod naselja Keviči do odmorišta uz rijeku. Od odmorišta idemo ravno do asfaltne ceste u Otku gdje nastavljamo lijevo našom "Stazom Gospa Sinjskoj".

Otok turnoff

From St. John's Church (crkva sv. Ivana) we follow the river Grab downstream until we reach the local road. At the intersection we continue left to Gaz where we will cross the Ruda River Bridge on the right side and continue straight on a macadam road next to the Premijer restaurant through the Sinj field. Once we reach the banks of River Cetina we continue upstream below the village of Keviči all the way to the resting area by the river. From the resting area, we continue going straight until we reach an asphalt road in Otok where we take the left turn and continue along our Path.

9. Dionica Ljut - Grab

U Ljutu pored odmorišta nalazi se gater s jelenima lopatarima. Pored Šipića i Vučina spuštamo se odličnim makadamskim putem preko Kovačine do naselja Gilići gdje počinje asfaltirana cesta. Nastavljamo preko Gusića lokve do raskrižja za Velić na kojem idemo ravno preko Krive drage. Na križanju za Pode nastavljamo ravno gdje se nakon nekoliko stotina metara naglo serpentinama spuštamo u mjesto Grab. Kod raskrižja za Grapske mlinice nastavimo desno do crkve sv. Ivana.

9. Leg Ljut - Grab

Next to the resting area in Ljut there is a shelter for fallow deer. Next to Šipići and Vučine we descend down an excellent macadam road through Kovačine to the village of Gilići where an asphalt road commences. We continue through Gusića lokve all the way to the intersection for Velić where we continue straight towards Krive drage. At the intersection for Pode we continue straight where after few meters we begin a serpentine descent to the village of Grab. At the intersection for Grapske mlinice we continue to the right all the way to St. John's Church (crkva sv. Ivana).

10. Dionica Kamensko - Ljut

S graničnog prijelaza Prisika idemo ravno cestom te nakon nekoliko stotina metara skrenemo desno na kolski put koji nas vodi do lokalne ceste. Lokalnom cestom nastavljamo do crkve sv. Petra u Kamenskom. Od crkve idemo ravno na kolski put kojim dolazimo do magistralne ceste Trilj - Livno. Cestu oprezno prelazimo i uskom asfaltnom cestom kroz naselje Brčići blago uzbrdo dolazimo na široki makadamski put koji nas vodi do vjetrenjače na vrhu Vitrenjača 910 m n/v. Spuštamo se do asfaltirane ceste za Voštane kojom idemo desno uzbrdo do križanja. Na križanju se odvojimo lijevo za Ljut gdje ubrzo, makadamskim putem, stižemo do gatera za jelene lopatare i odmorista.

10. Leg Kamensko - Ljut

From the Prisika border crossing we continue straight along the road and turn right after a few hundred meters onto a dirt road which will take us to the local road. We continue along the local road all the way to St. Peter's Church (crkva sv. Petra) in Kamensko. From the church we continue going straight onto a dirt road which will lead us to the trunk road Trilj - Livno. We cross the trunk road carefully and take the narrow asphalt road uphill through Brčići village and reach a wide macadam road that will take us to the windmill on the Vitrenjača top at 910 m above sea level. We descend to an asphalt road to Voštane, where we take a right turn and go uphill until we reach the intersection. At the intersection we take a left turn for Ljut where a macadam road will soon take us to a resting area the fallow deer shelter.

11. Dionica Grabovica - Kamensko

Od Grabovice se spuštamo jugozapadno i siječemo ponovo glavnu cestu te se spuštamo do obale Buškog jezera i nastavljamo dalje. Ponovo se vraćamo na glavnu cestu da bi je neposredno ispod Lonića kuća opet ostavili i krenuli na desnu stranu makadamskim putem prema jezeru. Uz jezero idemo do Duhovnog centra "Karmel sv. Ilike" (Zidine-Bukova gora), a otuda na Bukovu goru gdje skrećemo preko plaže Marinovac gdje je i odmoriste. Zatim preko zaseoka Gale - Galići dolazimo do Kazaginca. U Kazagincu Staza sijeće cestu i ide na lijevu stranu te kod Vrtline skreće desno pa područjem Paljika izlazi na Gornju Prisku. Malo niže je i granični prijelaz Prisika gdje Staza prelazi na područje Republike Hrvatske.

11. Leg Grabovica - Kamensko

From Grabovica we head southwest and once again cut the main road descending towards the shores of Buško lake and continuing further along. We again reach the main road only to leave it below Lonić houses where we take the macadam road on the right towards the lake. Along the lake we head towards the Spiritual centre "Karmel sv. Ilike" (Zidine - Bukova gora), and from there we go to Bukova gora where we will cross through the Marinovac beach and the resting area. Then, through the village Gale - Galići we will reach Kazaginac. In Kazaginac, the Path cuts the road and goes left, then right next to Vrtline exiting to Gornja Priska in the area of Paljika. Border crossing Prisika is located a bit further down where the Path crosses into Croatian territory.

12. Dionica Karlov Han - Grabovica

Nakon prijelaza mosta skrećemo desno i idemo uz cestu R417 lijevom stranom koristeći djelomično kolski put koji je paralelan s cestom. Siječemo cestu i prelazimo na desnu stranu kroz Naklo, a od tuda ponovno presijekavši cestu prema Eco-selu "Grabovica". Na idiličnom mjestu sela Grabovica, odakle se prostire pogled na prekrasno Buško jezero, 2013. godine otvoreno je Eco-selo "Grabovica". Nalazi se uz samu granicu s Hrvatskom i dalmatinskim zaleđem, na mjestu gdje se susreću Bosna, Hercegovina i Dalmacija, mediteranska, kontinentalna i umjerena klima, na nadmorskoj visini od 700 metara.

12. Leg Karlov Han - Grabovica

After we cross the bridge we turn right and continue in parallel with the road R417 on the left side, using a dirt road. We cut the road and cross to the right side through Naklo, and from there, cutting the road once again, towards eco village Grabovica. In an idyllic location of the Grabovica village, with beautiful panoramic views of Buško lake,

eco-ethno village Grabovica was opened in 2013. It is located along the border with Croatia and Dalmatian hinterland, where Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia as well as the Mediterranean, continental and mild climate all intersect at an altitude of 700 m.

13. Dionica Mali Gradac - Karlov Han

Lijevo nam ostaje Ilirska gradina, Mali Gradac. Još dalje od Gradca nalazi se Surđup, prirodni kameni fenomen kraškog područja. Idemo nizbrdo makadamskim putem kroz borov šumu u pravcu Prisoja. Spuštamo se prema Brljevcu, a otuda dalje k središtu Prisoja. Dolazimo ponovno na glavnu cestu M6.1 i skrećemo lijevo na most došavši do naseljenog mjesta Karlov Han, jedno od naselja župe Prisoje. Nalazi se 20 km od Tomislavgrada na magistralnoj cesti koja vodi prema Republici Hrvatskoj, 15 km od graničnih prijelaza Kamensko i Prisika. Tu je i križanje ceste koja od Livna vodi dalje prema Mostaru i Hercegovini. Ovaj lokalitet poznato je arheološko nalazište iz razdoblja Rimskog Carstva. Tu su pronađeni i spomenici koji svjedoče o antičkom životu od kojih je najpoznatija-Juvenalova ploča.

13. Leg Mali Gradac - Karlov Han

On our right we have the Ilyric fort, Mali Gradac. Further along is Surđup, natural stone phenomenon of the karst area. We head downhill on a macadam road through pine woods towards Prisoj. We descend towards Brljevac and then towards the centre of Prisoj. Once again we find ourselves on the main road M6.1 and turn left onto the bridge reaching the inhabited village of Karlov Han, one of the settlements within the Prisoje parishes. It is 20 km away from Tomislavgrad, on a trunk road leading towards the Republic of Croatia, 15 km from the Kamenski and Prisika border crossings. An intersection of the road that takes us from Livno to Mostar and Herzegovina is also located here. This locality is a well known archaeological site with remains from the Roman Empire. Monuments that serve as a witness of ancient life were found here, Juvenal's Tablet being the most renowned of them all.

14. Dionica Ostrožac - Mali Gradac

Od Ostrožca makadamska cesta desno vodi prema vrhu Tušnice (10 km), a mi idemo lijevo k naseljenim mjestima Jošanica i Stipanjići. Skrećemo desno k Stipanjićima i koristimo staru cestu, te u blizini crkve prelazimo preko magistralne ceste M6.1 i makadamskim putem silazimo u polje. Prolazimo pored stećaka i nastavljamo preko polja i njegovim obodom. Na kraju polja se penjemo i izlazimo na cestu M6.1 koju prelazimo i dolazimo do odmorišta. U neposrednoj blizini se vide ostaci stare rimske ceste Salona - Delminium duboko usjećene u kamen ovoga prostora. Dio ovoga puta se zove i Gospin put jer je upravo tuda prolazila Majka od Milosti poslije prozvana Gospa Sinjska 1687. godine.

14. Leg Ostrožac - Mali Gradac

From Ostrožac, a macadam road on the right takes us towards the Tušnice peak (10 km), and we will go to the left towards inhabited villages Jošanica and Stipanjići. We turn right for Stipanjići using the old road, cross the trunk road M6.1 near the church and descend towards the field on a macadam road. We pass the medieval tombstones and continue through the field and its brim. At the end of the field, we climb and exit onto the M6.1 road which we then cross to reach the resting area. In the vicinity, we can see the remains of the old Roman road Salona - Delminium, deeply truncated into the stone of this area. Part of this path is also called Our Lady's Path since it was the exact route which was taken by Our Mother of Mercy which was later named Our Lady of Sinj in 1687.

15. Dionica Franjevački samostan i bazilika - Ostrožac

Od bazilike skrećemo lijevo i nakon 100 metara desno Ulicom Bokovac prema Gaju, borovoj šumi iznad naselja Tomislavgrad. Makadamskim putem prolazimo pored šumarske kuće s desne strane i nastavljamo dalje kroz šumu. Spuštamo se na uređeno izletište "Ostrožac". Ime nosi po potoku koji teče neposredno uz samo izletište. Mjesto prekrasne prirode, tištine te mjesto kuda prolaze brojne planinarske i biciklističke trim-staze.

15. Leg Franciscan monastery and basilica - Ostrožac

From the Basilica we take a left turn and after 100 meters, we go right on the Bok-

ovac street towards Gaj, pine woods above Tomislavgrad. On a macadam road we pass through by the forest house on our right side and continue further through the woods. We descend to an excursion site Ostrožac. It was named after the brook which flows along the excursion site. It is an area of beautiful nature, serenity and a place filled with numerous cycling and hiking paths.

16. Dionica Ravne - Franjevački samostan i bazilika

Skrećemo lijevo pješačkom stazom kroz mladu borovu šumu i dolazimo do izvora Bukovik. Od tuda se spuštamo makadamskim putem na glavnu cestu do benzinske crpke gdje skrećemo lijevo prema Tomislavgradu. Nakon 300 metara od benzinske crpke silazimo lijevo na makadamsku cestu i penjemo se pored groblja Vučkovine, a otuda asfaltnom cestom do sela Lug gdje skrećemo lijevo kroz naseljeno mjesto Kuk do Sarajlija a onda skrećemo desno kroz polje. Prelazimo preko mosta na rijeci Šujici i idemo prema Tomislavgradu udaljenom 4 km. Prelazimo cestu i nastavljamo ravnodu Bazilike i franjevačkog samostana u Tomislavgradu.

16. Leg Ravne - Franciscan monastery and basilica

We turn left by a footpath through young pine woods and reach the Bukovik spring. From here we descend through a macadam road onto the main road all the way to the gas station where we turn left towards Tomislavgrad. 300 meters after the gas station we take the macadam road on the left and climb past the Vučkovine cemetery and from there we take the asphalt road to the village of Lug, turn left through the inhabited village of Kuk all the way to Sarajlije where we turn right through the field. We cross the bridge on Šujica river and head towards Tomislavgrad which is 4 km away. Crossing the road, we continue straight to the Basilica and the Franciscan monastery in Tomislavgrad.

17. Dionica Smiljanić - Ravne

Od farme Smiljanić vijugavim putem kroz tipično kraško područje krećemo se prema jugozapadu cestom R418. Dijelom silazimo s ceste na desnu stranu na stari makadamski put i dolazimo do velikog proplanka gdje je prekrasan vidikovac, mnogo okolnih brežuljaka i mlade borove šume. Otuda puca pogled na okolno područje planina i Duvansko polje. Tu sijećemo cestu R418 i dolazimo do odmorišta.

17. Leg Smiljanić - Ravne

From the Smiljanić farm we head towards the south west on a meandering road R 418 through a typical karstic area. We partly get off the road on the right side onto an old macadam road and reach a specious glade with a beautiful lookout, numerous surrounding mounds and young pine woods. From here we have a panoramic view of the surrounding mountainous area and Duvno field. This is where we cut the R418 road and reach the resting area.

18. Dionica Ravanjsko polje - Smiljanić

Na samom rubu Ravanjskog polja s desne strane ceste nalazi se OPG "Smiljanić" udaljen od Tomislavgrada 20-ak km. Topla obiteljska atmosfera farme Smiljanić osigurat će za svakoga ponešto. Nudi domaće specijalitete, tišinu i mir ovoga područja, a posebno je privlačno ljubiteljima jahačkog sporta.

18. Leg Ravanjsko field - Smiljanić

On the very edge of the Ravanjsko field, on its right side is a family homestead Smiljanić, some 20 km from Tomislavgrad. Warm family atmosphere of the Smiljanić farm will provide something for everyone. It offers domestic cuisine, tranquility and peace of this area and it is especially attractive for all horseback riding enthusiasts.

19. Dionica Ramsko jezero - Ravanjsko polje

Krećemo li dalje cestom Prozor - Tomislavgrad, kroz živopisno područje laganim usponom, prolazimo najvišu točku ove dionice puta i dalje do prostranog platoa. Na lijevoj strani je naselje Zvirnjača, a s desne strane prostrano Ravanjsko polje te naseљa Gornje i Donje Ravno. S desne strane ceste nalazi se i nekropola stećaka udaljenih stotinjak metara.

19. Leg Rama lake - Ravanjsko field

If we continue further along the road Prozor - Tomislavgrad, we pass through the highest point of this leg through a very picturesque area with a slight ascent as well as a spacious plateau. On our left we have the village of Zvirnjača and the spacious Ravanjsko field on our right along with villages Gornje and Donje Ravno. On the right side of the road is a necropolis of medieval tombstones, a few hundred meters away.

20. Dionica Šćit, Rama - Ramsko jezero

Od Franjevačkog samostana Rama Šćit staza ide asfaltnim putom do Ripaca gdje skreće lijevo i izlazi na regionalni put R418 (Prozor - Tomislavgrad) odakle ide zapadno prema Jaklićima gdje se odvaja s ovoga puta i skreće lijevo prema Ramskom jezeru. Makadamskim putom pored jezera ide se ispod Rumboka i dolazi do Varvare gdje su pronađeni ostaci s pretpovijesnim naseljem, ranokršćanskom crkvom sv. Barbare. Nedaleko je izvor rijeke Rame koji je potopljen. Iz Varvare putom se nastavlja do odmorišta i vidikovca Izlaz odakle seže pogled na cijelu Gornjoramsku kotlinu, samostan i okolne planine. Od odmorišta staza dalje ide prema Žvirnjači i Tomislavgradu.

20. Leg Šćit - Rama lake

From the Shrine in Šćit we take the asphalt road to the village of Ripci where we turn left onto the regional road R418 (Prozor - Tomislavgrad). We continue along the road and just before the village of Rumboci we take a left turn onto a macadam road along the Rama lake. Passing through stunning surroundings and numerous resting areas we walk by a mosque in the village Varvara where remains of an ancient settlement and early Christian church of St. Barbara were found. The sunken spring of Rama river is not far from here. From Varvara we continue uphill on a dirt road until we reach a resting area and a lookout with a magnificent view of the Shrine and the Rama lake.



Od 1 do 2 ukupna dužina / from 1 to 2 total length: **4,46km**



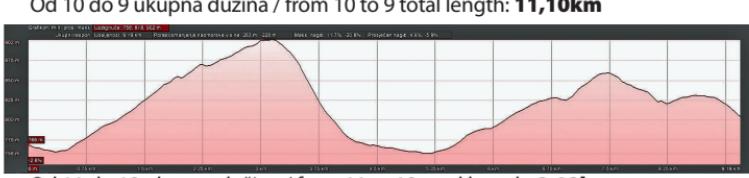
Od 2 do 3 ukupna dužina / from 2 to 3 total length: **5,37km**

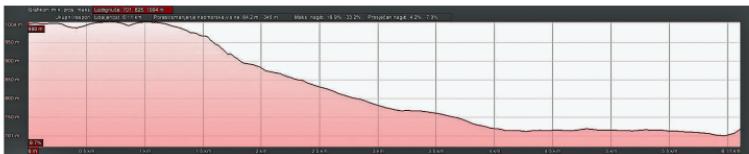


Od 3 do 4 ukupna dužina / from 3 to 4 total length: **4,54km**



Od 4 do 5 ukupna dužina / from 6 to 7 total length: **4,09km**





Od 14 do 13 ukupna dužina / from 14 to 13 total length: **6,11km**



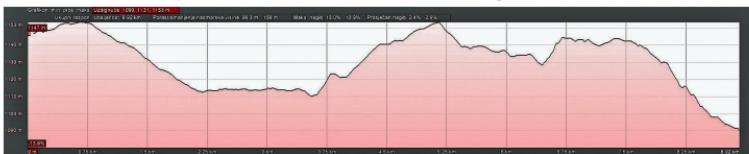
Od 15 do 14 ukupna dužina / from 15 to 14 total length: **5,85km**



Od 16 do 15 ukupna dužina / from 16 to 15 total length: **4,05km**



Od 17 do 16 ukupna dužina / from 17 to 16 total length: **10,60km**



Od 18 do 17 ukupna dužina / from 18 to 17 total length: **8,92km**



Od 19 do 18 ukupna dužina / from 19 to 18 total length: **4,40km**



Od 20 do 19 ukupna dužina / from 20 to 19 total length: **9,88km**



Od 21 do 20 ukupna dužina / from 21 to 20 total length: **9,90km**

SAVJETI SUDIONICIMA

- izabrati dionicu ili dionice čije se trajanje i težina mogu tjelesno izdržati
- izbjegavati samostalno kretanje i od grupe se nikad ne odvajati
- držati se isključivo markirane staze
- nositi čvrste i ugodne cipele s rebrastom potplatom
- uvijek imati vode, baterijsku lampu i upaljač ili žigice
- imati malu osobnu prvu pomoć
- ponijeti rezervnu odjeću, kapu te zaštitu od sunca, kiše i vjetra
- računati na moguće promjene vremenskih prilika

AKO TIJEKOM POHODA DOĐE DO NESREĆE

- pružiti prvu pomoć
- unesrećenog zaštiti od hladnoće / vrućine
- obavijestiti Hrvatsku gorsku službu spašavanja

UZ OBAVIJEST O NESREĆI OBVEZNO NAVESTI SLJEDEĆE PODATKE

- ime, prezime, adresu i telefon osobe koja je obavijestila o nesreći
- ime, prezime, adresu i telefon unesrećenoga
- lokaciju unesrećenoga i opis ozljeda
- što se poduzelo i tko je još obaviješten o nesreći

OBAVIJEST O NESREĆI MOŽE SE DATI

na telefon 112, tražiti Hrvatsku gorsknu službu spašavanja,
za BiH: 122 Policija • 123 Vatrogasna služba • 124 Hitna pomoć



ADVICE FOR PILGRIMS ON THE OUR LADY OF SINJ ROUTE

- Select only those route legs whose length and difficulty you can physically endure
- avoid walking alone and never separate from the group
- stick to the marked route
- wear solid and comfortable footwear with ribbed soles
- bring water, flashlight, lighter or matches
- bring your medicine and a basic first aid kit
- bring a change of clothing, hat and raincoat so you are ready for any possible weather changes

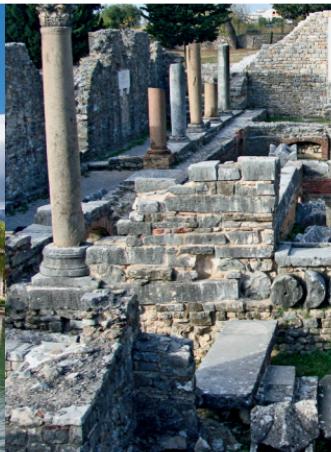
IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT DURING PILGRIMAGE

- administer first aid, however, if you are unsure of what to do, ask an expert for directions
- protect the injured person from heat or cold
- notify the Croatian Mountain Rescue by dialing 112

ALONG WITH AN ACCIDENT REPORT BE SURE TO PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- name, surname, address and telephone number of the person who reported the accident
- name, surname, address and telephone number of the injured person
- location (as precise as possible) and description of injuries
- what kind of help has already been administered and who else has been notified of the accident

ACCIDENT IS REPORTED BY DIALING 112 BOTH IN CROATIA AND BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



1. Prasvetište Solin

Kolijevka antičke i starohrvatske povijesti, smješten na rijeci Jadro, koju nazivamo hrvatskim Jordanom i populacijski najmlađi grad u Republici Hrvatskoj, Solin krije bogatu kulturnu i prirodnu baštinu što ga čini zanimljivom turističkom destinacijom. U njemu se nalazi najstarije marijansko prasvetište u Hrvatskoj koje je utemeljila kraljica Jelena prije više od tisuću godina, čija crkva čuva njezin nadgrobni natpis, a koji je 1998. poohodio papa Ivan Pavao II.

U njedrima Solina krije se antička Salona, nekad glavni grad rimske provincije Dalmacije i najveći arheološki park u Hrvatskoj, o čijoj veličini svjedoče impozantne zidine s kulama i vratima, forum s hramovima, amfiteatar i groblja sa salonitanskim mučenicima (Manastirine, Kapljuč, Marusinac), grad s više od 60.000 stanovnika i prema legendi rodno mjesto cara Dioklecijana. Osim Salone, vaši domaćini rado će vam pokazati i ostatke Gradine iz turskog vremena, Gašpine mlinice iz 18 st., u kojoj posjetitelji mogu uživati u razgledavanju mlina i starih alata te Šuplje crkve, krunidbene bazilike kralja Zvonimira, u kojoj se kralj Zvonimir 1076. krunio za kralja Hrvatske i Dalmacije.

Uz rijeku Jadro, koja izvire u podnožju Mosora na 35 metara nadmorske visine, a ulijeva se u solinski zaljev nakon 4,5 km dugog toka, u čijim se vodama razvila i endemična podvrsta Mekousna pastrva, Solin obiluje bogatom prirodnom baštinkom i brojnim manifestacijama koje za cilj imaju interpretaciju kulturne baštine toga grada. Gospi Sinjskoj kreće se upravo s Gospina otoka, najstarijeg marijanskog prasvetišta u Hrvatskoj, na kojem se na blagdan Male Gospe, zaštitnice grada Solina, koji se obilježava 8. rujna, deseci tisuća ljudi okupe u svetištu, uz prigodni vjerski, kulturni i zabavni program. Ako se odlučite na boravak u Solinu, smještaj možete pronaći u hotelu, hostelu ili privatnom smještaju, a bogatu kulinaršku ponudu, u kojoj se posebno izdvaja pastrva, kušati u našim restoranima sa spokojnjim ambijentom uz rijeku Jadro.



Ancient shrine Solin



The City of Solin has a rich and diverse cultural and natural heritage, which makes it an interesting tourism destination: it is a cradle of ancient and early Croatian history, situated on the Jadro River that is sometimes called the Croatian Jordan River, but at the same time it is the youngest town in today's Croatia regarding the age of its population.

Herein lays the oldest Marian shrine in Croatia, named Our Lady of the Island Shrine. It was established by the Queen Helen more than thousand years ago. In the remains of her votive church her epitaph was found and it can be seen in today's church of Our Lady of the Island, built over the Queen Helen's one. The shrine was visited by the Holly Father, Pope John Paul II in the year of 1998.

City of Solin is also known for ancient Salona, once the capital of the Roman province of Dalmatia and the biggest archaeological park in Croatia today. Imposing walls with towers and gates, the forum with temples, amphitheater and cemeteries where Salonian martyrs were buried (Manastirine, Kapljuč, Marusinac), all testify of its size and importance. It was the city of more than 60 000 habitants and, according to the legend, the birthplace of the Roman Emperor Diocletian.

Together with Salona, your hosts will be glad to show you the remains of the Gradina fortress from the Turkish times and the old mill named "Gašpina mlinica" from the 18th century, where you can see the mill and old tools used in the milling process. You can also visit the Hollow church, where King Zvonimir was crowned as the King of Croatia and Dalmatia in 1076.

The Jadro River, landmark of the City, springs at the foothill of the Mosor Mountain at 35 meters height above sea level and flows into bay of Solin after 4.5 kilometers. It is interesting to point out that the endemic sort of Adriatic Salmon lives in the waters of Jadro. As you can see, the City of Solin has many natural and cultural heritage sites and attractions,



and numerous manifestations and events are organized focusing on their interpretation to the citizens and visitors.

As well, Our Lady's Island with its shrine is the starting point of the pilgrimage route honoring the Our Lady of Sinj, the most known and the most important pilgrimage to the people in Dalmatia, celebrating the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. Every year, on the Feast of the Birth of the Virgin Mary (the 8th of September) - the patron of the City of Solin, tens of thousands of people visit the shrine of Our Lady of the Island. A special religious, cultural and entertaining program is organized due to the named Feast.

If you decide to visit the City, you can stay at hotel, hostel or a private accommodation. You can also enjoy the rich gastronomy offer, Adriatic Salmon being a specialty, in one of the city's restaurants placed in the peaceful surroundings of the Jadro River.

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2. Rera - Klis

Na oko pet kilometara od Splita nalazi se Klis koji odozdo izgleda kao hrid s čije je zapadne strane Kozjak, a istočne Mosor. Najpoznatiji je po svojoj tvrđavi - simbolu hrvatskog otpora u vrijeme Turaka, a danas je prekrasno uređena i valja je svakako posjetiti. Klis je i prvi prijevoj koji je spaja Split i Solin sa zaleđem pa njima prolaze stara i nova cesta od mora prema sjeveru. Kliška tvrđava prvi put se spominje već u 5. stoljeću, no najpoznatija je iz vremena kad se kapetan utvrde Petar Kružić sa svojim uskocima odupirao pokušajima turskog osvajanja, sve dok nije 1537. godine pala u turske ruke. Dotad je Klis s bližim okružjem ostao jedinim slobodnim dijelom Hrvatskog Kraljevstva na jugu, prava enklava. Doseljenje Hrvata u ove krajeve nesumnjivo je važan događaj u kliškoj prošlosti, jer dva stoljeća kasnije Kliška tvrđava je kao vladarski posjed, jedno od središta hrvatske države. Klis je u 9. stoljeću bio sjedište hrvatskih knezova i kraljeva iz dinastije Trpimirovića. Kasnije je pripadao raznim hrvatskim feudalcima. Kada krajem 11. stoljeća odumire hrvatska narodna dinastija Trpimirovića, Klis dolazi pod vlast ugarsko-hrvatskih kraljeva koji ga često daju na upravljanje svojim kneževima i banovima. Početkom dvadesetih i tridesetih godina 13. stoljeća uspjelo je hrvatskom velikašu Domaldu zagospodariti Klisom, ali su mu ga oba puta Šubići oduzeli i vratili pod kraljevu vlast. Zbog svoga istaknutoga položaja dugo vremena je predstavljao teško osvojivu utvrdu. Srednjovjekovni Klis bio je sjedište uskoka, hrvatskih boraca protiv turske i mletačke najezde. Njegovim osvajanjem 1537. godine, Turci su uspjeli doći i zauzeti Solin te prodirati kroz Kaštela, ali nikada nisu uspjeli zauzeti Split. Preostali kliški uskoci, nakon pada tvrđave, preselili su se u Senj.

Kako u Klisu nije postojala župna kuća za stanovanje župnika sve do početka 19. stoljeća, zbog toga su župnici koji su bili Klišani, stanovali u svojim obiteljskim kućama, a oni koji to nisu bili, stanovali su u iznajmljenim. Stoga su i splitski nadbiskupi sa svojom pratnjom, kada bi došli u vizitaciju župi boravili u privatnim kućama. Tako je biskup Pacific Bizza tijekom svog drugog pastirskog pohoda Klisu 3. srpnja 1754. godine odsjeo u kući Ribolija. Takvo je stanje trajalo sve do prvih desetljeća 19. stoljeća kada župnu kuću, smještenu na zapadnoj strani crvenog trga, nalazimo ucrtanu na katastarskom planu Klisa iz 1831. godine i planovima mjesta koje su izradile austrijske inženjerijske direkcije u Dalmaciji oko 1830. i 1859. godine. Na temelju ovih prikaza, te postojećih projekata njenog preuređenja Borinnija 1859. i Curira 1861. godine, kao i sačuvаниh dijelova zidova, znamo da je današnja crkva Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marija u to vrijeme bila kamena prizemnica pravokutnog tlorsnog oblika, s dvoslivnim krovom i gotovo upola uža negoli je danas.

Rera - Klis



Klis is located approximately 5km from Split. From the bottom up it looks like a cliff with Kozjak to the west and Mosor to the east of it. It is most famous for its fortress - the symbol of Croatian resistance in the Ottoman



times, which is now beautifully refurbished and definitely worth visit. Klis is also the first notch that connects Split and Solin with the hinterland, hence both the new and the old road from the sea towards the north pass through it. The Klis fortress were mentioned for the first time in the 5th century, however, it is most famous time was when the fort captain Petar Kružić, with his faithful Uskoci, resisted all attempts of Ottoman conquests, until it finally fell into the Ottoman hands in 1537. Until that event, Klis and its nearest surroundings were the only free areas of the Croatian kingdom in the south, a real enclave. Settlement of Croats in these parts was undoubtedly an important event in the history of Klis given that two centuries later the Klis fortress, as a noble estate, is one of the centres of the Croatian state. In the 9th century, Klis was the seat of Croatian princes and kings from the Trpimirović dynasty. It later belonged to various Croatian feudal families. When the Croatian national dynasty Trpimirović died out in the 11th century, Klis fell into the hands of Austro-Hungarian kings who often gave the fortress to their princes and governors. On two occasions, in the 1220s and 1230s, another member of the Croatian nobility, Domald, managed to rule the fortress, but the Šubić family took it away from him both times and returned it under the governance of the king. Because of its significant geographical location, for centuries Klis was a fortress that was very difficult to conquer. During the middle ages; Klis was the centre of the uskoci - Croatian fighters against the Ottoman and Venetian invasion. By conquering Klis in 1537, the Ottoman army managed to seize Solin and continue their surge through Kaštela, but they never managed to conquer Split. Remaining Klis uskoci moved to Senj after the fall of the fortress.

Parish houses did not exist until the beginning of the 19th century. Because of this, pastors that were originally from Klis lived in their own family homes, while others lived in rented houses. Therefor, Split archbishops and their entourage would stay in private houses during their visits to Klis. During his second pastoral visit to Klis on July 3rd 1754, Bish-

op Pacific Bizza stayed in the Riboli house. This practice continued until the first decades of the 19th century when we find the first parish house, situated on the west side of the church square, charted into the town's cadastral plan from 1831 which was drawn up by Austrian engineering directions in Dalmatia around the years 1830 and 1859. Based on these accounts and the existing designs of its refurbishments of Borini in 1830 and Curir in 1861, as well as the preserved parts of the walls, we know that today's Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary was, at that time, a stone, ground level building with a rectangular layout, double pitch roof and twice as narrow as it is today.

Priča o Reri

Sinjska rera (zvana još i *ferata*) bila je uskotračna željeznica koja je od 12. rujna 1903. do šezdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća prometovala između Sinja i Splita te u gospodarskom i socijalnom smislu bila poveznica između Cetinske krajine i najvećega hrvatskoga grada na jugu. Naziv *rera* u narodu je dobila zbog putnika koji su, dok su se vozili pjevali reru, gangu i ojkavicu. U početku su je zbog izgleda i sporosti nazivali *šuljarica*, zatim *sinjska željeznica*, *sinjski vlak*, *sinjska ferata*. Pruga je bila planirana sredinom 19. stoljeća kao prva dionica buduće pruge između Splita i Sarajeva, dvaju trgovinskih središta, koji su u to vrijeme bili povezani cestom kojom se putovalo pet dana. Druga dionica trebala je biti između Aržana i Bugojna, a bila je dio tadašnjeg plana povezivanja jadranskih luka (Dubrovnika, Metkovića i Ploča) sa zaleđem i dalje prema srednjoeuropskim prugama. Izgradnja je počela krajem listopada 1901. Objekti na pruzi i sve kolodvorske zgrade bile su gotove do kraja 1902., a pruga je otvorena 2. rujna 1903. Zbog straha od nemira zbog trojezičnih natpisa na kolodvorima (hrvatskom, njemačkom i talijanskom jeziku), otvorenje je bilo popraćeno jakim policijskim osiguranjem.

Vlakovi su vozili dva puta dnevno u oba smjera, a putovanje je trajalo dva i pol sata iz Sinja do Splita, a u obrnutom smjeru tri sata zbog kliške uzbrdice. Zbog čestih kvarova lokomotiva te preopterećenosti i malog broja željezničkih radnika, vlakovi su u prosjeku kasnili pola sata. Posljednji putnički vlak broj 3834 na pruzi Split - Sinj krenuo je iz Sinja 30. rujna 1962. Teretni promet održavao se još neko vrijeme. Pruga je bila duga 39,972 km, a imala karakteristike brdske pruge s postupnim promjenama uspona, najvećeg nagiba u tunelu "Mačkovac".

Uz otprije izgrađen kolodvor u Splitu, izgrađeno je još pet kolodvora (Vranjic-Solin, Klis, Dugopolje, Dicmo i Sinj) i tri stajališta (Mravinci, Klis-Kosa i Prosik). Naknadno su izgrađena još tri stajališta: u Koprivnom i Kukuzovcu, te u splitskom predgrađu Kopilici. Kao i prateći objekti, kolodvori i stajališta bili su izgrađeni tipski i od kamena.

The story of Rera



Sinj's rera (the railway, also known as *ferata*) was a narrow-gauge railway that connected Sinj and Split from September 12th 1903 until the 1960s.



Both in economic and social terms, it was a link between the Cetinska krajina region and the largest city on the Croatian south. The name *rera* derives from the passengers that used to sing the traditional *rera*, *ganga* and *ojkavica* songs while they were travelling. In its very beginnings, it was nicknamed *šuljarica* (creeper) because it was slow, and later on it was called the *Sinj railway*, *Sinj train* and the *Ferata of Sinj*. The railroad was originally planned in the second half of the 19th century as the first leg of the future railroad between Split and Sarajevo, two trade centres that were, at that time, connected only by road and the voyage took 5 days. The second leg was supposed to be built between Aržano and Bugojno, and it was a part of the plan to connect all Adriatic ports (Dubrovnik, Metković and Ploče) with the hinterland and further on with mid European railways. The construction started by the end of October 1901. All objects, including the terminal buildings, were constructed by the end of 1902 and the railroad was officially opened on September 2nd 1903. Because of fears that the three language signs on all terminals (they were written in Croatia, German and Italian) would cause riots, the opening was accompanied by severe police protection.

The trains operated twice a day in both directions and the journey took two and a half hours from Sinj to Split and three hours in the opposite direction because of the Klis ascent. Because the locomotives used to break down fairly often, a small number of railroad workers fact the fact that the trains were overloaded, trains were, on average, half an hour late. Last passenger train No. 3834 between Split and Sinj departed from Sinj on September 30th 1962. Freight train connections operated for a while longer. The railroad was 39 972 km long and it had the characteristics of a mountain railway with gradual changes in acclivity and the largest tilt in the Mačkovac tunnel.

Along with a previously built railway terminal in Split, a total of 5 terminals was constructed (Vranjic-Solin, Klis, Dugopolje, Dicmo and Sinj) and three stations (Mravinci, Klis-Kosa and Prosik). Three more stops were subsequently constructed; in Koprivno, Kukuzovac and the suburb of Split called Kopilica. Terminals and stops, as well as all auxiliary objects were constructed typically from carved stone.

3. Dugopolje

Treća točka staze je u jednoj od najrazvijenijih općina u Hrvatskoj - Dugopolju. "Staza Gospi Sinjskoj" županijskom cestom od naselja Klis Kurtovići ide prema kapelici Gospe u Dnu Polja. Kapelica je izgrađena 1923. godine, vjerojatno umjesto starije kapelice koja se nalazila istočnije od nje, uz staru trasu toga puta, puno bliže Dugopoljskom polju, kako joj i ime govori. To je mala građevina s uređenim dvorištem. Blagdan Gospe u Dnu Polja slavi se u Dugopolju svake godine u lipnju mjesecu. Iza kapelice nalazi se srednjovjekovno groblje, premješteno s lokaliteta Kapela prilikom izgradnje autoceste A1.

Preko puta kapelice nalazi se lokalitet Klapavice i uređena Rimска cesta - pješačka staza u duljini od 2,5 km koja kroz šumu ide ostacima antičkih cestovnih komunikacija u smjeru sjeveroistok-jugozapad prema naseljima Klis - Kurtovići i Klis - Mihovilovići. Rimска cesta i lokalitet Klapavice idealno su mjesto za dnevni odmor hodočasnika, a udaljeni su oko 100 m od ceste.

Staza se nastavlja kroz gospodarsku zonu Podi - Dugopolje i Ulicu Matice hrvatske. U neposrednoj blizini nalazi se nekoliko restorana, kao i ostali ugostiteljsko-komercijalni sadržaji (trgovine, caffe barovi, trafičke, mjenjačnice). U Ulici Matice hrvatske nalazi se i Sportski centar "Hrvatski vitezovi" s modernim stadionom NK Dugopolje. U sklopu Sportskog centra su i dvije zdravstvene ustanove, a preko puta Sportskog centra nalazi se hotel "Katarina", kategorije 4 zvjezdice i kapaciteta 180 smještajnih jedinica s kongresnom dvoranom od 1200 m².

Ulicom Matice hrvatske staza ide dalje kroz zaseoke Dračanica i Kapela prema naseljima općine Dicmo. Naselje Dračanica dobilo je svoje ime po obližnjoj lokvi koja također može poslužiti kao odmorišna točka hodočasnika. Na Kapeli, kao što joj i ime govori, nalazi se još jedno malo mjesto za molitvu prije nastavka puta za Dicmo i Sinj.

Dugopolje



The third point of the Route is located in one of the most developed municipalities in Croatia - Dugopolje. The Our Lady of Sinj route goes along the county road from the village Klis Kurtovići towards the chapel Gospe u dnu polja (Our Lady at the end of the field). The chapel was built in 1923, most probably to replace an old chapel, which used to be located more towards the east, along the old route, much closer to the Dugopolje field, explaining its name. It is a small building with a landscaped courtyard. Celebrations of Our Lady at the end of the field take place each year in June. A medieval graveyard is located behind the chapel, it was relocated there from Kapela during the construction of the A1 highway.

Klapavice site is located across from the chapel, along with the reconstruction of the Roman road, a walking path 2,5 km long that passes through the woods towards the remains of the ancient road communications in the northeast-southwest direction towards villages Klis - Kurtovići and Klis - Mihovilovići. The Roman road and Klapavice site are the ideal place where pilgrims can enjoy their daily rest as they are only 100



m away from the road.

The route continues through the Podi-Dugopolje trade zone and onto the street Matice hrvatske. In close proximity there are several restaurants as well as other hospitality - commercial facilities (shops, cafes, newsstands, exchange offices). On Matice hrvatske there is also a sports centre "Hrvatski vitezovi" (Croatian knights) with a modern stadium, home to the football club Dugopolje. Within the sports centre are two health institutions. Across from the sports centre is Hotel Katarina 4* with 180 accommodation units and a 1200 m² congress hall.

Along the Matice hrvatske street, the route continues through the villages of Dračanica and Kapela through the villages of the Dicmo municipality. Dračanica got its name from a nearby puddle which can also serve as a great resting point for pilgrims. In Kapela (Engl. chapel), as its name states, there is another small place for prayer before pilgrims continue towards Dicmo and Sinj.

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Stipe Božić

4. Dicmo - Križice

Dicmo je po arheološkim nalazima bilo naseljeno još Ilirima u antičko doba, a kontinuitet njegova imena govori u prilog prepostavci da je i njegova naseljenost bila kontinuirana. Na mjestu sadašnjeg Dicma u rimsko se vrijeme nalazio deseti po redu miljokaz (tisuće koraka) ceste Salona - Muć. Dicmo je naziv i za suho i plitko polje u kršu Dalmatinske zagore, a od 20. stoljeća i skupni naziv za naselja na rubu polja, osobito za predio oko bivše željezničke stanice, župne crkve sv. Jakova i Ane, te škole u Kraju.

Polje Dicmo je dugo oko 15 kilometara od sjeverozapada (Donje Dicmo) do jugoistoka (Gornje Dicmo), a široko do 2,5 kilometra. Nadmorska visina mu je između 315 i 319 metara. Na rubovima polja nastalo je sedam većih i više manjih naselja. Općinu Dicmo čine naselja Kraj, Osoje, Prisoje, Sičane i Sušci (**Dicmo Donje**), te Ercegovci i Krušvar (**Dicmo Gornje**). Najveće planine i brda su Mosor (1339 m), Visoka (890 m), Grubuša (647 m), Radinje (763 m) i Gradina (587 m). S uzvišenja Križice vidi se gotovo cijelo Dicmanjsko polje. Okvir polju čine: Orlovača (542 m), Visoka (891 m), Trapošnik (666 m), pa je ovo suho krško polje zatvoreno. Njegovo tlo je „crljenica“. Raspucala zemlja u ljetnoj žezi oskudna je hrana kržljavim žitima, ali dovoljna bujnim vinogradima. Na rubu polja su zaseoci: Osoje, Sušci, Sičani, Prisoje, Krušvar, Bisko i Ercegovci. Na južnom ulazu Butige, u središtu polja Kraj, a svi zajedno čine Dicmo.

Dicmo - Križice



According to archaeological data, Dicmo was inhabited by Ilirians back in the ancient times while the continuity of its name supports the assumption that it was also continuously populated. Location of today's Dicmo was, in Roman times, the tenth thousand step mark of the old road Salona - Muć. Dicmo is also the name for dry and shallow field in the karst of Dalmatian hinterland (Zagora), and as of the 20th century, it is also the collective name for settlements located on field edges, especially for the area around the former railway station, the parish churches of St Jacob and St. Ana and the school in Kraj. Dicmo field is approximately 15 km in length stretching from the north-west (Donje Dicmo) to the southeast and approximately 2,5 km wide. Its elevation varies between 315 and 319 m above sea level. Seven larger and smaller set-

tlements developed on the borders of the field. Municipality of Dicmo consists of villages Kraj, Osoje, Prisoje, Sičade and Sušci (Dicmo Donje), along with Ercegovci and Krušvar (Dicmo Gornje). Highest mountains and hills are Mošor (1339 m), Visoka (890 m), Grubuša (647 m), Radinje (763 m) and Gradina (587 m). From the mount Križice you can see almost the entire Dicmo field. The field is framed by Orlovača (542 m), Visoka (891 m) and Trapošnik (666 m), so this dry, karst field is closed off. The soil is predominantly red. Soil, cracked from the summer heat provides scarce nourishment for scraggy wheat, but plenty of nourishment for lush vineyards. Villages on the border of the field are: Osoje, Sušci, Sičani, Prisoje, Krušvar, Bisko and Ercegovci. On the south side is the village of Butige, Kraj is in the middle of the field, and all together they constitute Dicmo.

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5. Rera - Dicmo

Uz već izgrađen splitski kolodvor tijekom izgradnje željezničke pruge Split-Sinj, rere, izgrađeno je 5 kolodvora i 3 stajališta. Kolodvori su bili: Vranjic-Solin, Klis, Dugopolje, Dicmo, Sinj, a stajališta Mravinci, Klis - Kosa i Prosik. Nekoliko godina poslije bila su izgrađena još 3 stajališta: Koprivno, Kukuzovac i Kopilica. Ovo su ostaci željezničkog kolodvora u Dicmu.

Rera - Dicmo



Along with the previously built railway terminal in Split, during the development of the railway Split - Sinj, the so called Rera , 5 terminals and 3 stations were built. Vranjic-Solin, Klis, Dugopolje, Dicmo, and Sinj were the previously mentioned terminals while Mravinci, Klis - Kosa and Prosik were the railway stations. A few years later, three more stops were built: Koprivno, Kukuzovac i Kopilica. These are the remains of the railway terminal in Dicmo.



Stipe Božić



6. Kukuzovac

Uz trasu nekadašnje željeznice na Kukuzovcu, 22. 9. 2013. blagoslovljeno je i otkriveno spomen-obilježje za 67 nevinih civilnih žrtava koje su 24. rujna 1943. pobili pripadnici 7. SS divizije "Prinz Eugen". Idejno rješenje za spomen-obilježje napravila je Jelena Mastelić iz Brnaza, a izgrađeno je od 68 kamenih vaca koje su darovale obitelji stradalih sa starih kuća iz kojih su prije sedamdeset godina nedužni civili odvedeni na pogubljenje.

Na dvije ploče ugraviran je tekst o mjestu i okolnosti pogibije i imena svih 67 žrtava. Na putu prema Splitu njemački ubojice bez ikakvog neposrednog povoda 23. rujna u zaseoku Bučani u selu Vojniću ubili su 15 mještana. Krvavi pir SS-ovci su nastavili sutradan kada su na Kukuzovcu pobili 41 mještanina Košuta i još jednog civila iz Glavica koji se zatekao kod rodbine u tom selu, 7 mještana iz Turjaka, 17 mještana iz Brnaza i franjevca Rafu Kalinića.

Kukuzovac



Along the route of the former railway, on September 22, 2013 in Kukuzovac, a memorial was uncovered and blessed for the 67 innocent victims killed on September 24th 1943 by the members of the 7th SS division Prinz Eugen. Preliminary design was the work of Jelena Mastelić from Brnaze while the whole memorial site was built from 68 stone crowns given by the families of the deceased and taken off the houses from which those innocent civilians were taken before the firing squad 70 years ago.

Two stone slabs are engraved with the details of the event along with the names of all 67 victims. On their way to Split, German assassins, for no reason whatsoever, killed 15 people in the hamlet of Bučani in the village Vojnić. They continued with their bloody rampage in Kukuzovac where they killed 41 people from Košute, one civilian from Košute who just happened to visit his family that day, 7 villagers from Turjak, 17 villagers from Brnaze and a Franciscan monk Rafo Kalinić.



Arhiv TZG Sinj

7. Svetište Sinj

Smješten u srcu Dalmatinske zagore, grad na Cetini ima bogatu kulturno - povijesnu baštinu kao malo koji drugi. Još od 7. stoljeća bio je poprište velikih bitaka, a u spomen na najznačajniju, onu protiv Turaka iz 1715. godine, svakog se ljeto održava nadaleko poznata Sinjska alka, viteško nadmetanje alkara kopljaničkih na konjima.

No, ono zbog čega tisuće hodočasnika iz cijelog svijeta sredinom kolovoza dolaze u Sinj jest hodočašće Gospi Sinjskoj koja pruža utjehu, nadu i vjeru. Gospa je opisana kao rajska i zemaljska kraljica, postavljena na prijestolje njezine dobrote, ljubavi i milosrđa. Puk Sinja vjeruje kako je i najslavnija pobjeda 1715. godine plod čudotvornog Gospina zagovora, a njezina slika u to je vrijeme bila u tvrđavi. Glavnim gradskim trgom dominira crkva Čudotvorne Gospe, veličanstvena, uokvirena reljefnim brončanim vratima akademskog kipara Stipe Sikirice. Blagdan Gospe Sinjske slavi se 15. kolovoza kada grad Sinj obiluje i bogatim kulturnim i zabavnim programom. Mjesec dana kasnije, 14. rujna na blagdan Uzvišenja sv. Križa, tradicionalna je pobožnost Križnoga puta i bogoslužja na planini Visoka gdje je 10 metara visok betonski križ.

Kada dođete u Sinj, svakako treba vidjeti arheološki lokalitet Tvrđava Grad i Kamičak, jedan od najsljekovitijih i najupečatljivijih simbola Sinja.

Ilijia Veseljica





Ilija Veselica

Posjetite nadgrobni spomenik sedmogodišnjeg rimskoga dječaka Gaja Laberija koji u ruci drži kuglu ukrašenu povezanim šesterokutima, simbol prave kožnate lopte, a smatra se čvrstim dokazom da se prvi nogomet u Europi igrao baš u Cetinskoj krajini. Jedan od najprepoznatljivijih simbola Sinja živopisna je skulptura alkara kopljanika na konju, također rad Stipe Sikirice. Spomenik poznatom franjevcu fra Pavlu Vučkoviću, rad akadem-skog kipara Kuzme Kovačića, podignut je na istočnom ulazu u grad.

Nemojte preskočiti niti šetnju uz prekrasnu rijeku Cetinu koja izvire na nadmorskoj visini od 385 metara i to iz osam izvora.

Nemoguće je posjetiti Sinj, a ne probati arambaše, žabe, riječne rakove ili sinjske rafiole. Tradicionalno gostoljubivi Sinjani pobrinut će se da iz njihova ponosnog grada ne odete ni gladni ni žedni, a smještaj ćete naći u nekom od hotela ili apartmana.

Shrine Sinj



Located in the very heart of the Dalmatian hinterland, this city on the river Cetina has a rich cultural and historic heritage which cannot be compared to many other cities. As early as the 7th century it was the scene of grand battles, and to commemorate the greatest one, the battle against the Turkish army in 1715, the world renowned Sinjska Alka is held every year, a tilters tournament where the tilters, dressed in the traditional



costumes, ride on horseback in full gallop, trying to thrust a ring (Alka), hanging from a wire, with a lance.

However, the reason why thousands of pilgrims from all over the world head to Sinj in mid August is the pilgrimage to Our Lady of Sinj which offers comfort, hope and faith. The Virgin Mary is described as the queen of heaven and earth, bestowed on her throne of kindness, love and grace. The people of Sinj believe that even their most famous victory in 1715 was the result of Our Lady's miraculous intervention, given that her painting was in the fortress at the time. The main town square is dominated by the magnificent Church of Our Miraculous Lady framed by the embossed bronze doors made by the academic sculptor Stipe Sikirica. The Feast of the Assumption of Our Lady of Sinj is celebrated on August 15th when the city of Sinj is bustling with cultural and entertainment events. One month later, on September 14th, the Exaltation of the Holy Cross is celebrated with a traditional piety of the way of the Cross and a holy mass on the Visoka mountain where a 10 m cross is located.

When you arrive to Sinj, you don't want to miss the archaeological site of Town Fort and Kamičak, one of the most picturesque and distinctive symbols of Sinj. Visit the tombstone of the seven year old Roman boy Gaius Laberius holding a ball embellished with adjoined hexagons, symbol of a real leather ball, it is considered firm evidence that football in Europe was first played in the Cetinska Krajina Region. One of the most



Arhiv TZG Sinj

recognisable symbols of Sinj is the vibrant sculpture of the Alkar tilter on a horse, the work of the academic sculptor Stipe Sikirica. A monument to the renowned Franciscan monk fra Pavle Vučković, the work of the academic sculptor Kuzma Kovačić is placed on the eastern town gates. Don't miss the walk along the beautiful Cetina river which rises from 8 karst springs at an altitude of 385 m above sea level.

It is impossible to visit Sinj without tasting the arambaši, frogs, crayfish or the rafiolni of Sinj. Traditionally hospitable people of Sinj will make sure that you don't leave their city thirsty or hungry, while accommodation is available in one of the hotels or apartments.



Nikola Belančić / Branko Čović



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Restoran Dubrovnik - Domovinskog rata 65, 21230 Sinj • Tel: +385 (0)21 822 136

Restoran Zorica - Brnaška 40, 21230 Sinj • Tel: +385 (0)21 824 624

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8. Otok

Mjesto Otok dobilo je ime po otočiću Dugišu na rijeci Cetini, dugom 840 i širokom 132 m. Na tom otočiću usred Cetine, nađeni su tragovi života iz kraja brončanog i početka željeznog doba (1300 god. pr. Krista) u obliku sojenica, kao i u arheološkom sloju iz ilirsko-rimskog razdoblja (1. st. pr. Krista) u obliku ostataka glinenih lonaca od obojene grčke keramike.

Ostaci starokršćanske bazilike nalaze se na lokalitetu Mirine u selu Otok smještenom uz rijeku Cetinu kod Sinja. Ovdje se ubicira sjedište biskupije Ludrum koja je osnovana na II. salonitanskom koncilu 533. godine. Bazilika je složenog tlocrta s karakterističnim bočnim prostorijama. U tjemenu polukružne apside nalazila se subselija i biskupska katedra.

Najstarija župna crkva sv. Luke evanđelista nalazi se usred starog groblja u Otku kod Sinja. To je jednobrodna građevina s pravokutnom apsidom. Građena je od kamena i većim dijelom žbukana, osim ulaznog pročelja i gornjeg dijela SZ pročelja lađe, koji su građeni od pravilno klesanih kvadera. Apsida je presvođena gotički prelomljenim svodom s dvoslivnim krovom, pokrivenim utorenim crijevom. Krov lađe je ravan, od betonskih gredica, i na njemu je metalni križ. Na nadvratniku ulaznih vrata je natpis: „OVA CERKVA BI PR...“.

Na položaju Grebčine u Otku otkriveno je srednjovjekovno groblje. Groblje nije arheološki istraženo, međutim prema vidljivim ostacima kamениh pokrovnih ploča, najvjerojatnije je riječ o ranosrednjovjekovnom groblju na redove, iz razdoblja od 8. do sredine 11. stoljeća.

Nalazište "Roknjača" se nalazi u središnjem dijelu Otoka kod skretanja za Rudu. Na ovom mjestu je sačuvano desetak srednjovjekovnih nadgrobnih spomenika - stećaka koji se mogu datirati 14./15. stoljeće: pet sanduka, pet ploča i dvije križine. Skromno je ukrašen samo jedan sanduk. Osim stećaka na nalazištu je vidljivo i nekoliko grobova od kojih se raspoznaјu kamene obložnice. Na nalazištu je i manja kapelica posvećena sv. Anti.

Otok



The town of Otok was named after the little island Dugiš on the river Cetina, 840 m long and 132 m wide. Traces of life dating back to the end of the bronze age and the beginning of iron age (1300 years B.C) were found on the island in the form of houses on stilts as well as in the archaeological layer from the Illyrian - Roman era (1st century B.C) in the form of the remains of clay pots made from coloured Greek ceramics.

The remains of an old Christian basilica are found on the site called Mirine in the village of Otok located by the Cetina river near Sinj. The centre of the Ludrum diocese is ubicated here, which was founded on the Second Salonian Council held in the year 533. Basilica has a complex layout with characteristic side rooms. A bench and bishop's throne were located at the vertex of the semicircular apse.

The oldest Parish church, the Church of St. Luke the Evangelist is situated in the middle of the old cemetery in Otok near Sinj. It is a single-naved building with a rectangular apse. It is built of stone and paved almost throughout, except for the facade at the entrance and the upper part of the South east side of the nave which were all built of shapely carved cuboids. The apse is vaulted by a gothic broken vault with a double pitch roof, covered with interlocking tiles. The roof of the nave is flat, made out of concrete girders with a metal cross on it. The lintel above the entrance holds the inscription: „OVA CERKVA BI PR...“.

A medieval cemetery was discovered on the Grebine site in Otok. The cemetery was never researched by archaeologists, however, judging by the visible remains of stone cover slabs, this is most probably an early medieval cemetery designed with rows dating from the 8th until the mid 11th century.

Archaeological site "Roknjača" is located in the middle part of Otok, next to the turn for Ruda. About a dozen medieval tombstones were preserved here, all dating from the 14th and 15th century. Only one coffin is humbly decorated. Apart from the medieval tombstones, few graves are visible on the site with distinctive stone grave covers. A small chapel dedicated to St. Anthony is also located on the site.

9. Grab

Pod okriljem uzdignute Kamešnice, u podnožju brojnih brežuljaka teče rječica kroz mjesto Grab koje se zove upravo kao i rječica koja mu je sve dala. Tu je župna crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Grabu izgrađena 1874. godine od klesanog kamena kao jednobrodna građevina sa zvonikom na pročelju. U crkvi je veliki mramorni barokni oltar, iza kojega je smještena sakristija, i kameni oltar prema puku. Kamenica za blagoslovljenu vodu vjerojatno je iz stare crkve koja je bila na groblju, izgrađene poslije oslobođenja od Turaka, dakle, poslije 1720. godine. Na rječici su brojne mlinice.

Bugarinova mlinica je kašikara, mlinica s vodoravno položenim mlinskim kolom. Izvorno je bila prizemnica, građena od priklesanog kamena,



dvostrešnog krova pokrivenog utorenim crijeponom. Uz mlinicu je katnica sa štalam u prizemlju, na katu je bio mlinarev stan. Ursića mlinica je mlinica s vodoravno položenim mlinskim kolom, smještena na gotovo samom izvoru rječice Grab i grabska najstarija mlinica. Zbog razlike u vodostaju, Ursića mlinica se sastoji od dva dijela, odnosno ljetne i zimske mlinice koje su postavljene jedna uz drugu.

Čosića mlinica (19. st.) nalazi se na desnoj obali rječice Grab. Tipa je kašikare, tj. mlinice s vodoravno položenim mlinskim kolima smještenima pod svodovima zgrade. Unutrašnje i vanjsko mlinsko postrojenje je sačuvano te se mlinica i danas koristi. Uz mlinicu se nalazi manji kameni most koji je služio kao pješački prijelaz iz okolnih mjeseta prema mlinici i Grabu.

Grab



Sheltered by the tall Kamešnica mountain, in the base of numerous hills, a stream runs through the town of Grab, and it is that river that not only gave the town its name but it gave it life as well. The parish church of St John the Baptist is situated in Grab. It was built in 1874 from carved stone as a one-nave building with a steeple at the front. There is a large baroque marble altar with a sacristy behind it and a stone altar turned towards the people. Stone basin for holy water is probably from the old church that used to be on the cemetery, built after the liberation from the Turks, hence, after 1720. Many mills can be found along the stream.

Bugarinova mlinica or Bugarin's mill has a horizontal mill wheel. It was originally a single-storey building, built of roughly carved stone with a gable roof covered with interlocking roof tiles. Next to the mill is a two storey house with a barn on the ground level and the miller's quarters on the second floor. Ursića mlinica or Ursića mill also has a horizontal mill wheel. It is located at the very spring of the stream and it is the oldest mill in Grab. Because of the difference in the water level, Ursića mill consists of two parts, summer and winter mill built next to each other.

Čosića mlinica or Čosić mill (built in the 19th century) is located on the left bank of the Grab stream. It has horizontal mill wheels, located under the building. Both the internal and external mill plants are preserved so the mill is still in use. Next to the mill is a small stone bridge which was once used as a crossing from nearby villages towards the mill and Grab.

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10. Ljut

Ljut je naselje (selo) koje se nalazi desetak kilometara sjeveroistočno od Trilja u blizini granice Hrvatske s Bosnom i Hercegovinom. Naselje Ljut nalazi se na planini Kamešnici na 780 metara nadmorske visine u jednoj manjoj krškoj zavali i ima tek nekolicinu stanovnika.

Ljut



Ljut is a village situated some ten kilometres north east of Trilj, near the Croatian and Bosnian border. Village Ljut is located on the Kamešnica mountain on an elevation of 780 m above sea level in a small karst basin, and it has only a few inhabitants.

11. Kamensko

KAMENSKO je smješteno u Republici Hrvatskoj na području Splitsko-dalmatinske županije u općini Trilj na samoj granici s BiH pa je tu i poznati granični prijelaz. Na području Općine Trilj nalazi se 26 naselja: Bisko, Budimiri, Čačvina, Čaporice, Gardun, Grab, Jabuka, Kamensko, Koštute, Krivodol, Ljut, Nova Sela, Podi, Rože, Strizirep, Strmendolac, Tijarica, Trilj, Ugljane, Vedrine, Velići, Vinine, Vojnić, Voštane, Vrabač i Vrpolje. Naselja se prostiru na 267 km², a u njima živi oko 12 000 stanovnika. Selo je nastalo prije tristotinjak godina, a nalazi se na 750 metara nadmorske visine. Stanovništvo se nekada bavilo poljoprivredom i uzgojem stoke. U selu je crkva svetog Petra apostola na Kamenskom sagrađena 1939 godine. Crkva je sagrađena od klesanog kamena (vaca). Kamensko spada u župu Svetog Duha u Tijarici. Župa Tijarica/Kamensko ima tri crkve: crkva sv. Petra u Kamenskom, crkva Sv. Duha u Tijarici na Tarabniku gdje je nekada bila stara crkva sagrađena oko 1750 g. od taraba (daske), te mala crkva (kapela) sv. Nikole smještena je u Gornjoj Tijarici pokraj župne kuće.



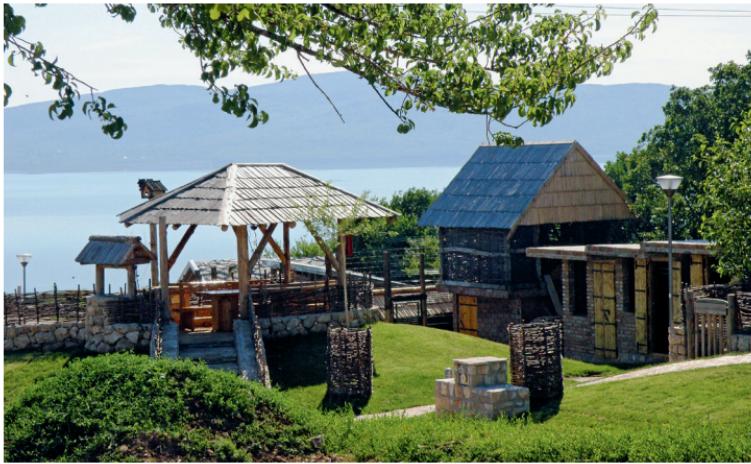
Kamensko



KAMENSKO is located in the Republic of Croatia in the Split- Dalmatia County, in the Municipality of Trilj, right on the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, so it is also a well known border crossing. 26 villages are situated in the Trilj municipality: Bisko, Budimir, Čačvina, Čaporice, Gardun, Grab, Jabuka, Kamensko, Košute, Krivodol, Ljut, Nova Sela, Podi, Rože, Strizirep, Strmendolac, Tijarica, Trilj, Ugljane, Vedrine, Velić, Vinine, Vojnić, Voštane, Vrabač and Vrpolje. Villages are spread over a total area of 267 km² with a population of 12 000. The village of Kamensko was founded some 300 years ago, and it is located at an elevation of 750m above sea level. The inhabitants were predominantly farmers and cattle breeders. The Church of St Peter the Apostle on Kamensko is located in the village, and it was built in 1939. The church is built from carved stone. Kamensko belongs to the parish of the Holy Spirit in Tijarica. Parish Tijarica/Kamensko has three churches: the Church of St. Peter on Kamensko, the Church of the Holy Spirit in Tijarica on Tarabnik on the location of an old church built around 1750 out of boards, and a small chapel, Church of St Nicholas located in Gornja Tijarica next to the parish house.

12. Grabovica

Na idiličnom mjestu sela Grabovica tomislavgradske općine, odakle se prostire pogled na prekrasno Buško jezero, 2013. godine je otvoreno Eco - selo "Grabovica". Nalazi se uz samu granicu s Hrvatskom i dalmatinskim zaleđem, na mjestu gdje se susreću Bosna, Hercegovina i Dalmacija, mediteranska, kontinentalna i umjerena klima, na nadmorskoj visini od 700 metara. Eco - selo nudi brojne svakodnevne aktivnosti i sadržaje kojima se može zabaviti na imanju i okolici te upoznati čari boravka na Buškome jezeru. U Eco - selu "Grabovica" nastanjeno je više od 230 divljih i domaćih životinja, priprema se izvrsna hrana, a pruža i mogućnost odmora i relaksacije. U ponudi Eco - sela je spavanje i odmor u ekskluzivno uređenim apartmanima.



Grabovica



In an idyllic location of the village Grabovica in the Tomislavgrad municipality, with stunning vistas of the beautiful Buško lake, Eco-ethno village Grabovica was open in 2013. It is situated along the border with Croatia and the Dalmatian hinterland, at the point where Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia, Mediterranean, continental and moderate climate intersect at an altitude of 700 meters. The eco-village offers a whole array of everyday activities and services to keep you entertained both on the estate and in the surrounding area and enabling you to experience the genuine beauty of the Buško lake. Eco village Grabovica is the habitat of over 230 wild and domestic animals, it offers scrumptious homemade food and it offers various possibilities for rest and relaxation. Eco-village also offers accommodation and relaxation in exclusive apartments.

AGROTURIZAM / AGROTOURISM

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Napomena: potrebna najava najmanje 24 sata prije dolaska

13. Karlov Han

Karlov Han je jedno od naselja župe Prisoje. Nalazi se 20 kilometara od Tomislavgrada na magistralnoj cesti koja vodi prema Republici Hrvatskoj, 15 km od graničnih prijelaza Kamensko i Prisika. Tu je i križanje ceste koja od Livna vodi dalje prema Mostaru Hercegovini. Ovaj lokalitet poznato je arheološko nalazište iz razdoblja Rimskog Carstva. Tu su pronađeni spomenici koji svjedoče o antičkom životu od kojih je najpoznatija - Juvenalova ploča.



Karlov Han

Karlov Han is one of the villages in the Prisoje parish. It is located 20 km from Tomislavgrad on the trunk road leading towards the Republic of Croatia, 15 km from the border crossings Kamensko and Piriska. Junction



of the road which leads from Livno further on to Mostar and Herzegovina is also here. This locality is well known archaeological site from the Romanic period. Many monuments testifying to the life in ancient times were found here, Juvenal's tablet being the most famous one.

14. Mali Gradac

Na samom obronku planine Grabovice, nalazi se stara ilirska gradina Mali Gradac. S ovoga područja pruža se prekrasan pogled kako na Duvanjsko polje prema sjeveroistoku tako i na Buško jezero prema jugozapadu. S ovoga mjesta vidljive su sve najviše planine duvanjskog područja Vran, Čvrsnica, Tušnica. Ovim područjem prolazila je stara rimska cesta koja je povezivala Salonu s unutrašnjosti rimske provincije Dalmatije. U širem području i danas su vidljivi tragovi cesta.

Mali Gradac



On the slope of the Grabovica mountain lies an old Illyrian fort Mali Gradac. From this spot there is a beautiful view of the Duvno field and the Buškolake towards the south west. From this location we can see all the tallest mountains of the Duvno region - Vran, Čvrsnica and Tušnica. An old Roman road that connected Salona to the hinterland of the Roman province of Dalmatia used to pass through this area. In the wider area, traces of this road can still be seen.





15. Ostrožac

Zajedničkom akcijom mještana Podgaja i Jošanice, na 2 km udaljenosti od magistralne ceste Tomislavgrad - Kamensko, 2001. godine urađeno je izletište Ostrožac. Ime nosi po potoku koji teče neposredno uz samo izletište. Mjesto prekrasne prirode, tišine te mjesto kuda prolaze brojne kako planinarske tako i biciklističke i trim-staze. Cesta koja vodi prema vrhu Tušnici (10 km) prolazi pored izletišta.

Ostrožac

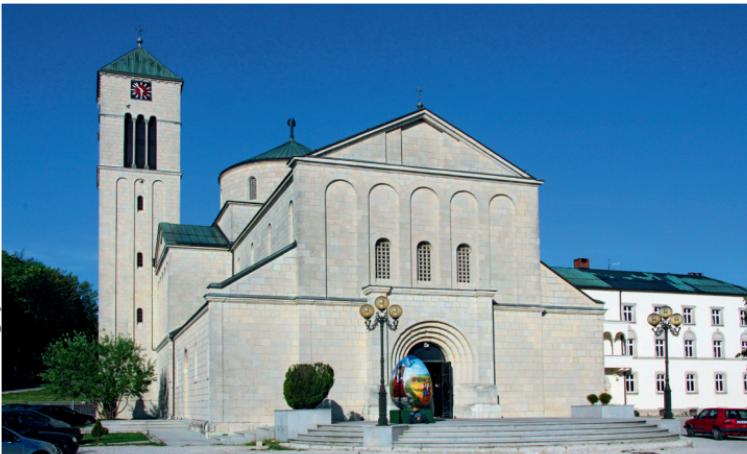


Thanks to a joint action of the inhabitants of Podgaj and Jošanica, an excursion site Ostrožac was built in 2001, 2km from the trunk road Tomislavgrad-Kamensko. Its name derives from the creek running from the excursion site. It is a place of beautiful nature, tranquility and a junction of many trim, cycling and hiking trails. The road leading to the top of Tušnica (10 km) passes by the excursion site.

16. Franjevački samostan i bazilika

Grad na tromeđi Dalmacije, Hercegovine i Bosne kroz povijesna je razdoblja mijenjao ime. Preko graničnog prijelaza Kamensko za manje od sat vremena stiže se na jadransku cestu.

Pet visinskih ploha predstavlja svojevrstan raritet. Od vinorodnog područja Vinice, preko Buškog blata, Roškog polja i Duvanjskog polja, Šuičke zaravni i sve do ledenjačkog Blidinja jezera. Kako zemljopisno, tako i klimatski tu se susreću i sudsaraju mediteranska, kontinentalna i planinska



klima s ponekad oštrim zimama i ugodnim ljetima. Broj sunčanih i vjetrovitih dana je gotovo podjednak.

Franjevački samostan u Tomislavgradu u najvećoj je mjeri djelo jednog čovjeka - franjevca, graditelja, mučenika, fra Mije Čuića. Duvanjski župnik uspio je pokrenuti javnost i sakupiti novac za izgradnju, a kao povod iskoristio je proslavu 1000. obljetnice krunidbe kralja Tomislava. Temeljni kamen postavljen je 1924. Bio je to veličanstveni događaj na Duvanjskom polju. Crkva, koja je građena punih 15 godina ima oblik starohrvatske bazilike. Duga je 38 metara, a cijela je građena od klesanog kamena. Zaštitnici bazilike su sv. Ćiril i Metod, a suzaštitnik sv. Nikola Tavelić. Na Buškom jezeru je samostan - duhovni centar "Karmel sv. Ilike" i crkva sv. Ilike proroka, zaštitnika Bosne i Hercegovine. Duhovni centar "Karmel sv. Ilike" građen je po uzoru na druge slične centre u Europi i svijetu. Stoga uz samostanski dio i crkvu, tu se nalaze velika dvorana s kabinama za simultano prevođenje, male dvorane za rad po skupinama, interkonfesionalna meditativna dvorana, sportski tereni, park sa šetnicom - sve prilagođeno i za osobe s posebnim potrebama. Centar raspolaže s 42 kreveta. Gotovo sve sobe su jednokrevetne.

Franciscan monastery and basilica

This city at the junction of Dalmatia, Herzegovina and Bosnia changed its name several times through history. Through the Kamensko border crossing, we can reach the Adriatic road in less than one hour.

Five elevated plains are somewhat of a rarity. From the wine growing area of Vinice, through Buško blato (blato meaning mud or swamp), Roško Polje and Duvanjsko Polje, Šuica plateau all the way to the glacial Blidinje Lake. In terms of geography and climate, this is where the Medi-



terranean, continental and mountain climates meet and collide with the occasional harsh winters and pleasant summers.

The Franciscan monastery in Tomislavgrad can mostly be accredited to one man - friar, builder and martyr fra Mijo Čuić. As the pastor of Duvno, he succeeded in getting the public behind the project and to raise the money for construction. The motive he used to draw in donations was the 1000th anniversary of the coronation of King Tomislav. The foundation stone was laid in 1924. It was a magnificent event on the Duvno field. The church, which took 15 years to complete, is shaped like an old Croatian basilica. It is 38 m long and built entirely of carved stone. Saints Cyril and Methodius are the patrons of the basilica while Saint Nikola Tavelić is the co-patron.





The Karmel Sv. Ilije Monastery and Spiritual Centre and the church of Saint Elias the Prophet, the patron of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are both located on Buško lake. The Karmel Sv. Ilije Monastery and Spiritual Centre is built based on other similar centres in Europe and the world. This is why, along with the monastery and church, the centre also consists of a grand hall with simultaneous translation booths, smaller rooms for groups, interconfessional meditation hall, sports courts, a park with a walking path, all adapted for disabled persons. The centre offers 42 beds, mostly in single rooms.



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17. Ravne

Na nadmorskoj visini 1020 m, 10 km od Tomislavgrada, a na putu za Ramu je prostor koji pod imenom Ravne podrazumijeva šire područje brdovitog dijela sjeverne granice općine Tomislavgrad. Područje je to s kojega se pruža prekrasan pogled na Duvansko polje, kanjon rijeke Šujice i okolnih brežuljaka. Na ovome lokalitetu, staza se nakratko spaja s onom kuda već godinama hodočasnici iz Rame, preko Šujice, Livna i Vagnja idu Majci od Milosti u Sinj.

Ravne



At an altitude of 1020 m, 10 km from Tomislavgrad on the way towards Rama we come across the space called Ravne. It includes the wider area of the mountainous part of the Tomislavgrad municipality's northern border. It is an area which offers a magnificent view of the Duvno field, Šujica canyon and the surrounding hills.

18. Smiljanic

Topla obiteljska atmosfera i izvrsna domaća kuhinja čeka vas na farmi Smiljanic. Farma se nalazi na rubu Ravanjskog polja, koje pripada općini Kupres. U prednjem krajoliku na putu Tomislavgrad - Rama, na lokaciji Pakline na Ravanjskom polju na nadmorskoj visini od 1150 metara, bračni par Ilija i Danka Smiljanic izgradili su malo obiteljsko carstvo. Pružaju ugodu, mir, tišinu i prekrasnu prirodu koju osobito vole ljubitelji jahanja. Ljeti je vruće, a zimi jako hladno tako da se temperatura spušta i do minus 38 stupnjeva, a snježni nanosi znaju biti visoki i do sedam metara. Na imanju se proizvodi i vrhunski ekološki sir iz mijeha, a pravi se od nekuhanog ovčjeg mlijeka.

Smiljanic



Warm family atmosphere and great home style cooking await at the Smiljanic farm. The farm is located at the edge of the Ravanjsko field which belongs to the Municipality of Kupres. In a beautiful landscape on the



route Tomislavgrad - Rama, on the site of Pakline on Ravanjsko field at an elevation of 1150m above sea level, spouses Ilija and Danka Smiljanić have built their little family kingdom. They offer tranquillity, peace, relaxation and beautiful nature, especially appreciated by horseback riding enthusiasts. Summer temperatures here are very high while the winters are cold with temperatures going down as low as - 38 degrees and snow drifts as high as 7 meters. Exceptional eco bellows cheese is produced here from raw sheep's milk.

AGROTURIZAM / AGROTOURISM

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19. Ravanjsko polje

Ravanjsko polje je krško polje u Bosni i Hercegovini. Administrativno pripada općini Kupres, Hercegbosanska županija. Smješteno je između planina Ravašnice, Ljubuše i Pakline, sjeverno od Tomislavgrada i Duvanskog polja. Površina Ravanjskog polja iznosi 23 četvorna kilometra dugo je 7,5 kilometara i pruža se u pravcu sjeverozapad-jugoistok (dinarski smjer). Od Vukovskog polja na sjeveru je odvojeno Ravanjskim vratima na kojima se nalaze prapovijesna gradina i nekropola stećaka koji su proglašeni nacionalnim spomenikom BiH. Gradine su ostaci materijalne kulture prehistorijskih stanovnika, a u prvom redu starih Ilira, koje svjedoče o njihovu boravku na Kupresu. Kupreški kraj obiluje vrlo brojnim i umjetnički ukrašenim stećcima ili mašetama, kako ih na Kupresu obično zovu. Nabrojeno ih je čak 1055., oni potječu iz srednjeg vijeka. Nekropola Ravanjska vrata je nominirana ispred BiH na Listu svjetske baštine UNESCO-a. Debeli zidovi su napravljeni kao sklonište i zaštita stoke, koju su uzgajali njihovi vlasnici



Ravanjsko field



Ravanjsko field is a carst field in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Administratively, it belongs to the Municipality of Kupres, in the Herzeg Bosna Canton. It is situated between the mountains Ravašnica, Ljubaša and Paklina, north of Tomislavgrad and Duvno field. The total area of Ravanjsko field is 23 km². It is 7,5 km long and it stretches in the direction northwest - southeast (Dinaric direction). It is divided from the Vukovo field on the north by Ravanjska vrata. A prehistoric hill fort and a necropolis of tombstones that were declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina are located in Ravanjska vrata. Hill forts are the remains of the material culture of prehistoric inhabitants, primarily Illyrians, that serve as a testament of their residence on Kupres. The Kupres area is abundant in numerous artistically decorated tombstones or mašete as they call them on Kupres. As many as 1055 of them were counted. They date back to the medieval times. The necropolis of Ravanjska vrata was nominated by Bosnia and Herzegovina for the UNESCO World Heritage List. Thick walls were constructed as shelter and protection of cattle kept by their owners.





Ante Beljo

20. Ramsko jezero

Na regionalnom putu od Varvare pema Tomislavgradu s vidikovca seže prekrasan pogled na biserno Ramsko jezero i cijelu Ramsku kotlinu. Izne-nađujuća je panoramska ljepota ovalne morfologije, razvedenih i blago nagnutih obala Ramskog jezera. Izduženo je pravcem ZSZ - JJI. Dužine je oko 7,5 km, širine cca 4,6 km i dubine 70 - 100 m (uz branu). Ramsko jezero i okolica veoma su atraktivni: obala, otoci, otočići, tombolo „ramska gitara“, sa spektrom boja, žutih, crvenih, zelenih obala i livada.

Područje je ograničeno strmim vijencem planinskih masiva Raduše, Makljena, Ljubuše i Vrana. Slivno područje predstavlja sam početak Jadranskog sliva, pa je voda koja dolazi u jezero izrazito čista i izvrsne kakvoće. Glavni vodni tok čini rijeka Rama, koja izvire iz dva snažna vrela jugozapadno od naselja Varvara. Lijevo vrelo je stalno, i naziva se ljetnim vrelom. Uzvodno nalazi se zimsko vrelo koje se aktivira uslijed velikih padalina i otapanjem snijega. Nizvodno, glavnu količinu vode Rama dobiva iz krških vrela Buk i Krupić koji su desne pritoke Rame. Buk i Krupić su danas ispod površine jezera, a u vrijeme većih padalina i otapanja snijega pojavljuju se i imaju kratak tok. S lijeve strane ulijevaju se potoci Brodac, Slatina i Sopot, čiji se izvori ne potapaju ni u vrijeme maksimalne kote. Uz rijeku Ramu, cijelim tokom nalazi se više izvora koji po količini vode nisu od velikog značaja. Rama je najznačajnija pritoka rijeke Neretve u koju se, posredstvom Jablaničkog jezera, ulijeva u mjestu Gračac, petnaest kilometara uzvodno od Jablanice.



Rama lake



On the regional route from Varvare towards Tomislavgrad, a beautiful vista of the crystal Rama lake and the entire Rama basin stretches from the lookout. The panoramic beauty of the oval morphology, well-indented and slightly sloped coast of the Rama lake is quite surprising. It is elongated in the direction west-northwest south southeast. It is approximately 7,5 km long, 4,6 km wide and 70 - 100 m deep (along the dam). The Rama lake and its surroundings are very attractive: the coast, islands, islets, tombolo, the Rama guitar, with a whole spectrum of yellow, red and green coasts and meadows.

The area is bordered by a steep chain of mountain massifs Raduša, Makljen, Ljubuša, and Vrana. Drainage area represents the very beginning of the Adriatic drainage so the water is exceptionally clean and excellent in quality. Main water flow is made up by Rama, which arises from two strong wellsprings southwest of the village Varvara. The left wellspring is continual and it is called a summer wellspring. Winter wellspring is located upstream and it is activated due to heavy rainfall and melting of snow. Downstream, Rama receives most of its water from karst wellsprings Buk and Krupić, both of which are right confluent of Rama. Buk and Krupić are nowadays below the surface of the lake, and during heavy precipitation and melting snow, they appear and have a short water course. Brooks Brodac, Slatina and Sopot flow into the river on the left side, and their wellsprings are not submerged even during highest elevations. Along the river, Rama, through its whole course, there are several wellsprings, but their water quantity doesn't make them significant. Rama is the most significant confluent of the river Neretva, it flows into it through Jablanica Lake in the town of Gradac, 15 km upstream from Jablanica.



Stipe Božić

21. Šćit

Franjevački samostan Rama-Šćit podigli su franjevci u 15. stoljeću i on je jedan od trinaest samostana spomenutih 1514. godine u popisu Bosanske provincije. Samostan i crkva su više puta spaljeni i obnavljeni. Današnja crkva obogaćena je vrijednim umjetninama, od kojih je najvažnija freska *Marija zaštitnica ramskog puka*, rad Josipa Biffela. Komisija za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika proglašila je kulturni pejsaž i područje franjevačkog samostana i crkve nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine. U okviru Franjevačkog samostana Rama - Šćit nalazi se *Kuća mira*. Ona raspolaže s četredesetak ležaja, kapelicom, restoranom i dvoranom za sastanke. Zamišljena je kao molitveno-rekreacijski prostor za duhovne vježbe, predavanja i slične sadržaje.

U samostanu se nalazi i galerija nazvana po fra Ljubi Luciću, jednom od najznačajnijih franjevaca Bosne Srebrenе druge polovice 20. stoljeća.

Etnografski muzej Franjevačkog samostana otvoren je 2007. godine u starom samostanu sagrađenom 1857. godine. U etnografskom muzeju na Šćitu predstavljen je život stanovnika ramskoga kraja.

Devedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća prošireno je i temeljito preuređeno samostansko dvorište. Središnje mjesto u njemu zauzima *Ramski križ*, djelo Mile Blaževića. Blažević je autor i skulpture *Ramska majka*. U ovom prostoru su i *Posljednja večera* u skulpturi *Diva Grabovčeva*, djela Kuzme Kovačića. Kovačić je autor i *Križnog puta* kroz samostanski gaj. Godine 2014. postavljena je i skulptura Gospa, djelo Stipe Sikirice.

Ramsko jezero je umjetno jezero koje je nastalo 1968. godine. Najveća dužina je 12 kilometara, površina oko 1500 ha, najveća dubina oko 100 metara, dok su oscilacije vode i do 55 metara. Polukružnoga je oblika i s mnogo zaljeva, dok blagi pad obala jezera čini pristupačnim gotovo sa svih strana. Poluotok Šćit, na kojem se nalazi Franjevački samostan, na poseban način uljepšava svojim izgledom i sadržajem, a dva manja otočića, Umac i Škarine, dodatno razbijaju jednoličnost površine vode i uljepšavaju ambijent. Bogato je ribom i to kalifornijskom i potочnom pastrvom, jezerskom zlatovčicom, smuđem, šaranom i klenom. Prizor Ramskoga jezera čini se nestvarnim i svrstava ga u najljepša jezera u Europi.



Stipe Božić

Šćit



Franciscan monastery Rama - Šćit was founded by Franciscan monks in the 15th century and it is one of the 13 monasteries mentioned in the 1514 Bosnian Province census. Both the monastery and the church were burnt and rebuilt several times. Current church is embellished with numerous artefacts, the most valuable one being *Maria, patron saint of the people of Rama*, painted by Josip Biffel. Bosnia and Herzegovina Commission to Preserve National Monuments declared the cultural landscape and the area of the Franciscan monastery / church a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. *House of Peace* is situated within the Rama - Šćit franciscan monastery. It offers around 40 beds, chapel, restaurant and a meeting room. It is envisioned as a prayer – recreation area for spiritual exercises, lectures and similar activities. A gallery is also situated within the monastery, named after fra Ljubo Lucić, one of the most prominent Franciscan monks of Bosna Srebrna in the second half of the 20th century. Ethnographic museum of the Franciscan monastery was opened in 2007 in the old monastery built in 1857. Ethnographic museum in Šćit depicts the life of the Rama area inhabitants. In the 1990s, monastery courtyard was expanded and completely restored. Rama cross, the work of Mile Blažević, occupies the central spot in the courtyard. Blažević is also the author of another sculpture, *Rama mother*. Sculptures *The last supper and the Virgin of Grbovac*, works of Kuzma Kovačić, are also on display here. Kovačić is also the author of the *Way of the Cross* spread through the monastery grove. In 2014, sculpture *Our Lady*, work of Stipe Sikirica, was also placed here.

Rama lake is an artificial accumulation formed in 1968. Its largest length is 12 km, total area approximately 1500 ha and its greatest depth approximately 100 m, while the water oscillates as much as 55m. The lake is of a semicircular shape, with a lot of bays, and the slight coastal drop makes it accessible from almost all sides. Šćit peninsula, where the Franciscan monastery is located, adds to the particular beauty of the lake with its appearance and content, while two smaller islands Umac and Škarine, additionally break the monotony of the water surface and embellish the ambience. The lake is rich in fish such as Californian trout,



brown trout, Arctic charr, pike perch, carp and chub. The scenery of the Rama lake is almost surreal and it is often listed among the most beautiful lakes in Europe.

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Skulptura Gospa

Franjevački samostan Rama - Šćit u dvorištu samostana postavio je 20. 8. 2014. godine brončanu skulpturu **Gospa** akademskog kipara Stipe Sikirice iz Zagreba. Skulptura je postavljena u povodu projekta "Staza Gospa Sinjskoj".

Sculpture Our Lady

Franciscan monastery Rama - Šćit erected a bronze sculpture of **Our Lady**, created by sculptor Stipe Sikirica from Zagreb, on August 20th, 2014. The sculpture was erected to mark the project Our Lady of Sinj Route.



Pečati / Stamps



Svetište Solin / Shrine Solin
datum/date:



Rera-Klis
datum/date:



Dugopolje
datum/date:



Križice-Dicmo
datum/date:



Rera-Dicmo
datum/date:



Kukuzovac
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Svetište Sinj / Shrine Sinj
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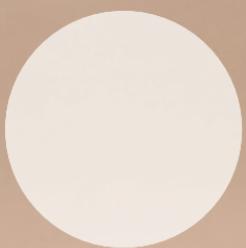
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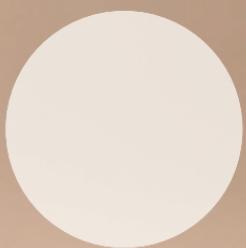
Grab
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Ljut
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Kamensko
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Grabovica
datum/date:



Karlov Han
datum/date:



Mali Gradac
datum/date:



Ostrožac
datum/date:



Franjevački samostan i bazilika
Franciscan monastery and basilica
datum/date:



Ravne
datum/date:



Smiljanic
datum/date:



Ravanjsko polje / Ravanjsko field
datum/date:



Ramsko jezero / Rama lake
datum/date:



Šćit, Rama
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Ovaj projekt financira Europska unija
This project is financed by the European Union



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Impressum

Nakladnik:

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Grad Sinj

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**Grafička priprema
i oblikovanje:**

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