

DUBROVNIK 24. - 26. OKTOBER 2017

We came back from Manchester late in the evening of October 23rd. We did not want to drive home in the middle of the night, so we had booked a room at [Radisson Blu Airport Hotel, Oslo Gardermoen](#). When we were on the way, we decided that we should take a short trip [Dubrovnik](#) the next day. We had bought tickets at [Norwegian](#).



We stayed here.

The plane departed from Gardermoen at 09.50 and was in Dubrovnik at 12.45.



This is [Dubrovnik Airport](#). The airport was opened in 1962. It got a new terminal in 2010.



The map shows where the airport is located relative to Dubrovnik.



We had booked at [Hotel Dubrovnik](#) in Lapad, which lies a bit outside the old town.



The outdoor restaurant.



The reception.



Breakfast room/Restaurant



The room.



The terrace.



Dubrovnik, also known as Ragusa, was founded in 639. It is listed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site. The name of the city means 'oak forest' in Croatian.

The city was founded by people who fled from the avars. After they destroyed the Greek colony Epidaurus, the inhabitants moved northward and settled in the area that became Dubrovnik city. The city was subjected to the Byzantine Empire in 896 and became a very important trading city with a fleet of over 300 vessels.

In the Middle Ages, the city was a rival to Venice, as the only free city state in the Eastern Adriatic. In the 15th and 16th centuries, the city achieved a remarkable level, thanks to its prosperity and its diplomatic capabilities.

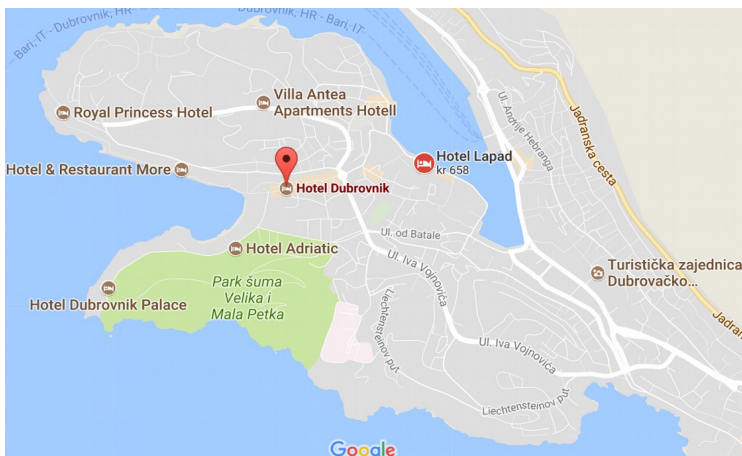
Later, the city came under Ottoman rule, and from 1815, Austria and later Austria-Hungary. In 1918, the city became subject to the Kingdom of Yugoslavia when it was created. It was exposed to a massive bombing during the war in former Yugoslavia in 1991. This damaged much of the Old City, despite this being without military significance. The old town has been rehabilitated afterwards.



Flagg



Byvåpen



This map shows where the hotel is located on the peninsula of Lapad, which consists of the Lapad and Babin Kuk districts. Here are most of the hotels, a nice seafront and a few useful beaches. In addition, there are many bars and restaurants, which makes it a good place to stay here instead of in the old town, without feeling located on the outskirts. It is possible to walk from Lapad to the old town in just 30 minutes.

We did not walk this stretch. We took the bus to the Old Town and taxi back to the hotel later in the day.



This is the view from the terrace.



Here we have left the bus outside the wall that goes around the Old Town. Here we look towards [Lovrijenac](#), which is a fort outside the walls.

Then we turn around 180 degrees and we look towards the [City Walls](#).



There is a plateau here and there are several restaurants. It is a popular place for good views in several directions. Below is a bay where there is an old harbor, [Kolorina](#).



We head towards the main entrance to the Old Town.



This is the bridge crossing the moat to the main gate, [Pile](#). There are 4 gates in the city wall. This is most used.



Here we look up to the top of the mountain called [Srd](#). It is a popular lookout place. It is possible to get up there on a trail right up the mountain side, but there is also a roadway. The most popular way to get there is perhaps the cable car that needs 4 minutes to the top. There is a restaurant up there, an amphitheater and even a fort.



Dubrovnik's patron saint, [St. Blaise](#), stands above the entrance.



Just inside the gate stands [the Onofrio fountain](#), built in 1311 to collect rainwater. Right from Dubrovnik was founded, the water supply was arranged by collecting rainwater in cisterns.



The fountain seen from the other side.



Here we look down the main street called [Placa or Stradun](#). It was plated with marble in 1468.



Narrow side streets.



At the end of Stradun is the square. This is the [Bell Tower](#) where the bells chime every hour. The first tower was built in 1444.



This is the [Sponza Palace](#). It has had many functions over time, such as customs houses, banks, mints and schools. Today, the city archive is kept here. Between the palace and the bell tower we see the gate leading down to the old harbor.



In the middle of the square stands [The Orlando Column](#). There is a platform at the top where speeches are held during festivals.



This is a [church](#) dedicated to St. Blaise. It was built in 1715 on the ruins of an ancient church that was partially destroyed during the great earthquake in 1667, and finally completely destroyed by the fire in 1706.



This is Loggia Square.



This is the [cathedral](#). It was built in 1713. Before this there have been several churches here. The former was destroyed during the great earthquake in 1667.



We have walked through this gate in the wall and are down in [the old harbor](#). We see the bell tower at the top left.



There are ferry boats and many types of tourist boats from here.



Here are some boats with a glass bottom.



We ate a light lunch at this restaurant in the harbor. It's called [Poklisar](#).



Piano music.



This is the rest of the lunch, which was very good. Cheese, tomatoes, oil and spices.



Here we see the restaurant we ate at.

Here we are back in Stradun and look into a side street.





We look along Stradun towards the Pile gate. On the right side of the street we see the bell tower at [the Franciscan monastery](#).



We then walked through some side streets that are packed with restaurants.



We sat at one of the restaurants to have an Irish coffee. The coffee that was used was not good at all, but perhaps the whiskey was good.





Before we left the old town, I took a picture of one of the figures on the Onofrio fountain.



Finally, a picture from the hotel. A fountain with a marble ball that rotates using the water that comes out on the underside of it.

The day after, it was time to go back to Norway. Those who worked at the front desk at the hotel booked a taxi that took us to the airport.

Norwegian departed at 13.15 and arrived at Gardermoen at 16.15.

Then there was some waiting for Dalen Parkering to take us back to their parking lot to get our car that had been parked with them since we traveled to Manchester.