

CROATIA 22. - 30. JULY

On July 22, we traveled to the airport to stay in a hotel at the airport before we were to take the flight to Split in the early morning of 23. We put the car on [Dalen Parkering](#) and stayed overnight at [Radisson Blu Airporthotel Gardermoen](#). We came to the hotel in time to take a dinner in the restaurant. In the morning we traveled with [Norwegian](#) to [Split](#) in Croatia and arrived at [Split Airport](#). We had booked a car online, but when we arrived at the airport, it turned out that something had gone wrong with the booking, so we got no car there. All the companies that were at the airport had rented out all their cars. We therefore took a taxi to where we were going to stay. We have rented cars countless of times, but this is the first time that something has gone wrong.



Croatia's position in Europe.



Croatia.

The Croats immigrated from the east in the 500s and formed an independent Croatian state in this period, from 910 to 1091. Then the area was part of Hungary or Austrian for 827 years, with brief exceptions when the Turks occupied the northern Balkans in the 1500s. During World War II a Croatian state emerged and the government cooperated with the National Socialist Germany and dominated the occupied Yugoslav territory.

Croatia was together with Slovenia the richest and most industrialized part of Yugoslavia, and in 1991 they were breaking away from the union. It ended with a bloody war against the Serb-dominated Yugoslavia, it started with a Yugoslav attack on Vukovar in east and west in Knin. Croatia's leading politician since the 1960s has been Frano Tudjman, who was the country's first president. Croatia is a member of NATO and joined the European Union on 1 July 2013. About 90% of the population are Croats and mostly Catholics, the rest are Slovenes, Serbs, Hungarians and other minorities.



Flag



Coat of arms



The first place we were staying is called Trogir



The old town in [Trogir](#) is situated on an island. The old town was included on UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1997. Trogir has a total of ca. 10 000 inhabitants. [Link](#).



Flag



Seal



We had booked the apartment through Booking.com. It is located just outside the center and is called [Vuletic Apartments](#). The host was very decent as he acquired a rental car for us and drove us over to the car rental office, where we picked up the car. The company name is [RD Auto](#). This was in the middle of the high season, so they had only one car in which was suitable for us to rent. It was a [Skoda Fabia](#). OK car.



This is an overview map of the old town of Trogir. It is located on an island. There are two bridges that connect it with the mainland, a car / pedestrian bridge and a footbridge. Furthermore, there is a bridge to the next island, which is called Čiovo.





There is dense with boats in the channel between the mainland and the old town. We take pictures from the carbridge.



This is the car bridge. The traffic is dense all the time.

Just inside the bridge, we see the northern gate. The statue that stands above the gate is the city's patron, Bishop Ivan Orsini.



From Park Zudika we have views across to the southern part of Trogir situated on the island Čiovo.



Then a picture of the [St. Laurentius-cathedral](#).



The promenade on the south side of town. The promenade is called Obala Bana Berislavića.



A church which is named after John the Baptist.



There are many restaurants in the narrow streets.



Another restaurant. In the background we see a tower belonging to [a church and monastery dedicated to St. Dominic](#).



West of the old town, on the south side, is [Kamerlengo fort](#).



Here the submarine is on the way out.



West, but north of the old town is this defense tower, St. Markus tower.



This is the pedestrian bridge that spans the sound between the parking lot on the mainland and the old town.



Here we have taken pictures from the pedestrian bridge eastward.



Here we have taken pictures westward from the pedestrian bridge.



Stalls at the end of the bridge.



The parking lot on the mainland.



Here we are on Čiovo looking back to Trogir.



Here we see the landscape west of Trogir.



The car that we rented.



Here we are at [Okrug Donji](#), a small place west on Čiovo.



People on the beach.



Ice cream shop.



Friday the 24th of July we drove west and north of Trogir. Here we come to [Primošten](#). [Link](#). The oldest part of the town is out on a peninsula. It was originally a fishing village, but now perhaps tourism is the largest industry.



Primošten.



This is a bit north of Primošten.



Same place, in the bay.



Further along the coast we come to [Šibenik](#). It is the capital in [Šibenik-Knin county](#). It's a nice town, but we found no parking, so we just drove on. Most towns along the Croatian coast is founded by Greeks, Illyrians and Romans, but this is founded by Croats. It is mentioned in the literature the first time in 1066.



Flag

Seal



Here we have driven a bit inland to the river [Krka](#). Tourist boats go from the town of [Skradin](#) up the river and into [Krka national park](#). Here is one boat up the river and one down. As we can see, there are a lot of people on the boats.



Here one of the boats continue under the bridge towards the national park.



Swans.



[Krka](#) was established as a national park in 1985 and is one of Croatia's eight national parks. It is famous for its lakes and waterfalls and is a popular tourist destination.

[Link](#) to the park's home page.



Here we look into the National Park.



Here we look in direction of Skradin.



When we were back in the apartment, we were visited by a hungry kitten. He got some leftovers that we had.



Here he is finished eating.



He is a little wary yet.



It finds out that I'm not dangerous.



Here he is relaxing.



Relaxing even more.



Completely limp.



Lying a while on his back.



Here he wants to go. He said miaow when he went. That meant "thanks for the food, bye"



A plant outside the terrace.

The next day we drove eastward past Split and further south along the coast to Makarska. Villages lie like pearls on a string along the coast. First we drive through [Kastela](#), which is 7 villages that have grown together into a coherent agglomeration.



[Kastel Štafilić](#)



[Kastel Novi.](#)



[Kastel Stari.](#)



[Kastel Luksic.](#)



Kastel Kambelovac



Kastel Gomilica.



Kastel Sucurac



Solin



Right after Split we come to Stobreč.



Podstrana



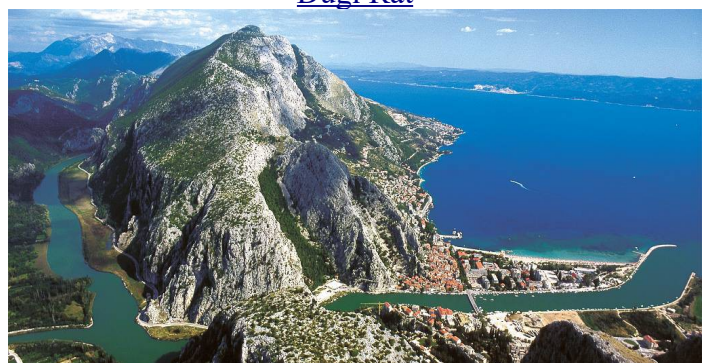
Jesenice



Dugi Rat



Duce



Omis seen from north.



Omis seen from south.



Stanici



Celina



Medici



Mimice



Marusici



Pisak



Brela



Baska Voda



Promajna



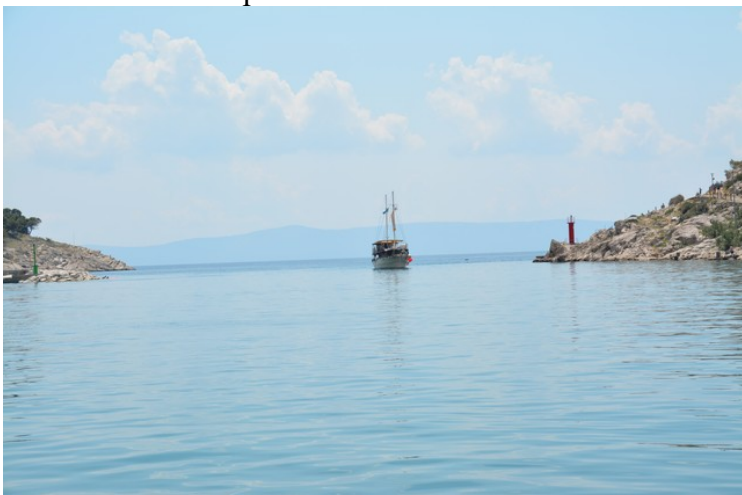
Bratus



Makarska



So some pictures we took in Makarska before we turned and drove back in the direction of Trogir.





Then some pictures we took of the rock formations along the coast.



Here we come back to Omis.



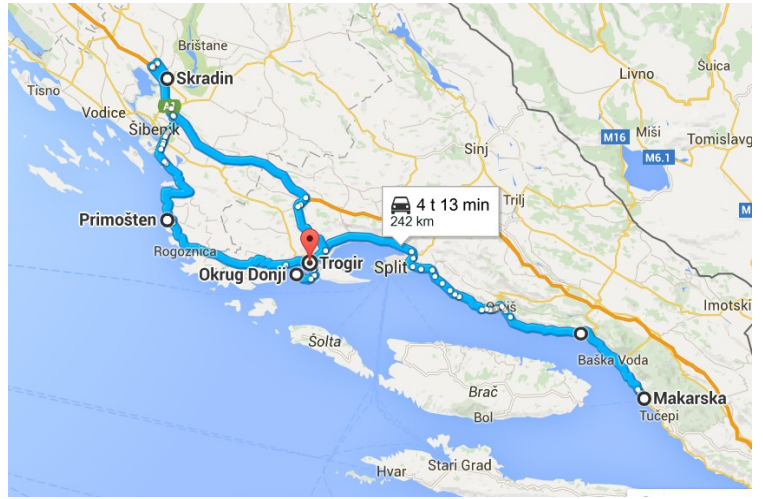
The river that flows through Omis is called [Cetina](#).



Here we see [Mirabella Fort](#). Still higher lies [Starigrad Fort](#).



Finally a picture of one of the bedside lamps in the apartment in Trogir.



These are the roads we drove while we stayed in Trogir.