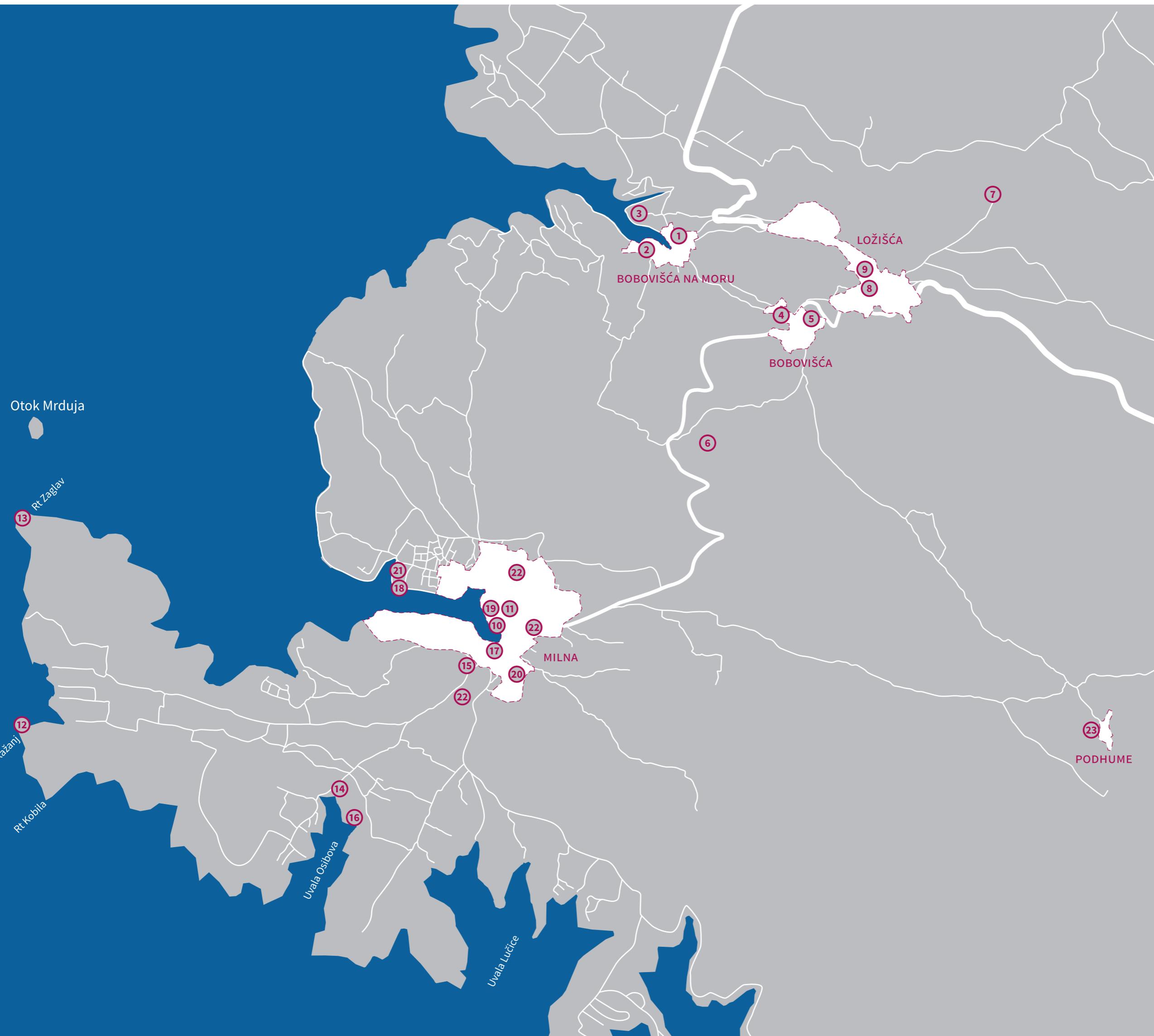


Milna

OTOK BRAČ | ISLAND OF BRAĆ

LOKACIJE | LOCATIONS



BOBOVIŠĆA NA MORU

1 KUĆA VLADIMIRA NAZORA → Sklop kuća Nazor osim ambijentalne vrijednosti arhitekture 19. stoljeća ima i memorijalni značaj jer je tu pjesnik Vladimir Nazor proveo dio djetinjstva. Kuća Vladimir Nazor i sklop kuća oko nje zaštićena su kulturna dobra Republike Hrvatske. | **VLADIMIR NAZOR HOUSE →** It's value as an example of early 19th century architecture, the Vladimir Nazor house is also a memorial to the great Croatian poet who spent his childhood here. Vladimir Nazor home is a protected national and cultural heritage sight of the Republic of Croatia.

2 KAŠTEL OBITELJI GLIGO → Kaštel obitelji Glico koja se javlja koncem XVII. st., vrijedan je utvrđeni barokni sklop za obranu luke i pristupa u unutrašnjost otoka Brača. Kaštel Glico zaštićeno je kulturno dobro Republike Hrvatske. | **CASTLE GLIGO →** Glico family came to the fore in the late 17th century. Their castle is a valuable Baroque fortification, at the time important for the defense of the harbor, as well as the interior Brač. The Glico castle is a protected national and cultural heritage sight of the Republic of Croatia.

3 TRI SESTRICE → Kula Tri sestrice je simbolična kula s betonskim trostupom i frizom koju je sagradio Vladimir Nazor 1937. godine. Na stupovima su urezana slova I, O, A - početna slova imena sestara Irma, Olge i Amalije, za koje se cijeli život brinuo. | **THE THREE SISTER TOWER →** This symbolic tower, made up of three concrete pillars and a frieze, was built by Vladimir Nazor in 1937. Carved on the pillars are the initials I, O and A, representing Irma, Olga and Amalija - the three sisters he had taken care of his entire life.



BOBOVIŠĆA

4 KUĆA CERINIĆ–GLIGO → Reprezentativno je zdanje kasnobaroknog klasicizma. Sagradena je u prvoj polovini 19. stoljeća. | **THE CERINIĆ–GLIGO →** The Cerinic Glico family mansion represents late Baroque Classicism. This impressive two-storey building with a raised roof was built in the first half of the 19th century in the middle of a spacious garden.

5 CRKVA SV. JURJA → Gradnja crkve Sv. Jurja počela je 1656., a završava 1696. godine čemu svjedoči natpis na položenom kamenom dovratniku pred vratima današnje župne crkve. Koncem 19. st. crkva je srušena do temelja i 1914. g. sagradena je nova, ova koja postoji i danas. | **CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE →** The building of the church commenced in 1656 and finished in 1696, as is documented by the inscription on the stone doorpost, found in front of today's parish church. At the end of the 19th century it had been completely torn down, only for the new, present-day church to be built in its place in 1914.



6 CRKVA SV. MARTINA → Crkva sv. Martina podignuta je na briježu između Bobovišća i Milne na streljski važnom mjestu koje omogućava pregled akvatorija od Splitskih vrata do Hvara i Visa. Jednobrodna crkva s polukružnom apsidom po proporcijama i oblikovanju pokazuje odlike zrele predromanike. | **CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN →** Church of St. Martin was built on a hill between Bobovišća and Milna at The strategic important place that provides an overview of the Split archipelago door to Hvar and Vis. The one-nave church with a semicircular apse proportions and shaping shows the characteristics of mature pre-Romanesque.



LOŽIŠĆA

7 MOST FRANJE JOSIPA → Most je podignut za vrijeme austrijske uprave i svojevrstan kuriozitet na ovom danas bezvodnom otoku. Od milja Bračani most zovu "Most Franje Josipa". Most se ubraja u raritetna tehnička rješenja i spomenik je inženjerije 19. st. | **THE FRANZ JOSEPH BRIDGE →** The bridge was built during the Austrian administration and is considered a bit of a wonder on what is today a waterless island. Locals affectionately call it the Franz Joseph Bridge. It is considered to be a technical rarity as well as a monument to 19th century engineering.

8 ZGRADA ŽUPNOG DVORA I PRVA ŠKOLA → 1857. g. sagrađena je zgrada župnog dvora i prva škola u Ložišćima. Kamena dvokatnica s tri visoka luminara u potkovlju vrijedan je primjer stambeni i javne arhitekture polovice 19. st. Nastava se održavala od 1857. godine, a 1965. godine škola se zatvara te učenici nižih razreda pohađaju osnovnu školu u Milni. | **FIRST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BUILDING AND PARISH HOUSE →** Ložišća's first elementary school building and parish house was built in 1857. This two-storey stone house featuring three tall dormers represents a notable example of mid-19th century architecture, both public and private. The building was used as a school from 1857 until 1965. After it closed, its students were transferred to the school in Milna.

9 CRKVA SV. IVANA I PAVLA → Crkva sv. Ivana i Pavla izgrađena je 1820. g., a kraljevski barokno pročelje i kameni dvor ispred crkve. Najistaknutiji dio crkvenog sklopa je kićeni zvonik sagrađen 1899. g. prema nacrtu poznatog hrvatskog kipara Ivana Rendića. | **CHURCH OF ST. JOHN AND ST. PAUL →** St. John and St. Paul Church was built in 1820. It features a baroque facade and a stone courtyard in front of the church. The most prominent part of the church is its ornate bell tower, built in 1899 and designed by the great Croatian sculptor Ivan Rendić.



MILNA

10 CRKVA GOSPE OD BLAGOVJESTI → Crkva Gospe od Blagovijesti sagrađena je 1783. godine u baroknom stilu. Crkvu krasiti bogato pročelje i kamene skale koje vode do crkve. Visoki kameni zvonik stariji je od same crkve sagrađen u 16. stoljeću. U sklopu ove crkve nalazi se i sakristija, prvotna crkvica u Milni sagrađena 1519. godine. | **OUR LADY OF ANNUNCIATION CHURCH →** Our Lady of Annunciation Church is a baroque-style church built in 1783. The church is adorned with an ornate facade and stone steps leading up to it. Its tall bell tower, built in the 16th century, is older than the church itself. Part of the church is also the sacristy – the original small church built in 1519.

11 KAŠTIL ANGLIŠĆINA → Kaštil Anglišćina sagradila je obitelj Cerinić (Cerineo) između 16. i 17. stoljeća. Ubraja se u renesansne kaštelle za obranu pristaništa. Naselje Milna se razvilo na prijelazu iz 16. i 17. stoljeće od doseljenika iz Nerežića, oko utvrđenog kaštila, koji narod zove Anglišćina, a čija do kraja nerazjašnjena prošlost pripovijeda da je u njoj živio engleski lord. | **CASTLE ANGLIŠĆINA →** The Anglišćina Castle was built by the Cerinić (Cerineo) family in the period between 16th and 18th centuries. It belongs to the Renaissance type of castle intended to defend the harbor. The town of Milna was founded around the fortified castle, by settlers from Nerežića, at the turn of the 17th century. They affectionately named it Aglišćina, based on the unsubstantiated tale of an English lord who supposedly lived in it.

12 SVJETIONIK RAŽANJ → Svjetionik je izgrađen 1874. godine na zapadnom rtu otoka Brača. Sastoje se od osmerokutne kamene kule i prizemne zgrade ukupne površine 110 m². U središtu južnog pročelja je poligonalna kula sa lanternom na vrhu. Svjetionik Ražanj kulturno je zaštićeno dobro Republike Hrvatske. | **RAŽANJ LIGHT-HOUSE →** The lighthouse was built in 1874, on the westernmost tip of Brač. Its octagonal stone tower and the adjoining building occupy 110 m². The tower rises from the middle of the facade, with a lantern-room at the top. Ražanj Lighthouse is a protected national and cultural heritage sight of the Republic of Croatia.



13 UTVRDA BATERIJA → Utvrda Baterija je smještena na rtu Zaglav, a sagrađena je 1806. g. za vrijeme francuske uprave. Kako bi Francuzi sprječili rusko brodovlje da zauzme srednjodalmatinske otoke, na zapadnom rtu Brača sagradili su utvrde i postavili bateriju od 4 topa, a kasnije je ojačali s 6 topova. | **BATERIJA FORTIFICATION →** Baterija fortification is located on the horn of Zaglav. It was built in 1806, during the French administration of the island. The French were intent on stopping the Russian attempts to take control of the islands of Central Dalmatia. For this purpose they built fortifications on the western shores of Brač. Initially they installed a 4-cannon battery, later adding 6 more.

14 CRKVA SV. JOSIPA U UVALI OSIBOVA → Crkva svetog Josipa je široka jednobrodna građevina s izduženom polukružnom apsidom s profiliranim elementima arhitektonске kamene plastike klasicističkih odilika. Crkvu je podigla Bratovština sv. Josipa 1869. godine. Na glavnom oltaru je palo s likom sv. Josipa iz 17. st., dar zadarskog nadbiskupa Vicka Zmajevića. | **ST. JOSEPH CHURCH IN OSIBOVA BAY →** This wide, single-nave church features an extended, semicircular apse adorned with classicist style stone elements. The church was built by the Brotherhood of St. Joseph in 1869. The main altar features a 17th century altarpiece with the image of St. Joseph, a donation by the Zadar archbishop Vicko Zmajević. According to the patron saint of Saint Joseph The entire bay is called Osibova.



15 GROBLJE I CRKVA GOSPE OD SEDAM ŽALOSTI → Početkom 19. st. pod Napoleonovom vlasti, u Dalmaciji je zabranjeno pokapanje mrtvih u crkvama i naseljima, te je tako 1880. godine milinarsko groblje premješteno izvan mjesta gdje je sagrađena oktogonalna crkvica u stilu mauzoleja posvećena gospici od sedam žalosti. | **OUR LADY OF SORROWS CHURCH AND CEMETERY →** This octagonal church dedicated to our lady of the seven sorrows was built as a mausoleum in 1880. The old Milna cemetery needed to be relocated outside the settlement as a result of an early 19th century Napoleonic ordinance which prohibited burials in churches and settlements across Dalmatia.

16 CRKVA SV. IVANA KRSTITELJA → Crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja izgrađena je u 14. st. u prijelaznom razdoblju iz romaničke u gotiku. Obnovljena je 1994. godine zaslužom Milnarina Jurja Buzolića. U njoj se čuvaju vrijedni barokni reljefi Matka Mijića, poznatog kipara. | **ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST CHURCH →** This 14th century Church of St. John the Baptist represents a period of transition between Romanesque and Gothic architectural styles. It was renovated in 1994 thanks to the efforts of Milna's Juraj Buzolić. The church is home to valuable Baroque reliefs by the famous sculptor Matko Mijić.

17 CRKVICA SV. JERE → Na dnu Pantere bilo je nekada istezalište brodova i brodogradilište, vlasništvo Mate Bonačića-Protija, pok. Prospera. Na zemljištu zvanom Banjić uz dozvolu nadbiskupa oko godine 1860. njegov sin Jere dao je sagraditi malu crkvu u čast svojeg zaštitnika sv. Jeronima, uz određeni legat. | **ST. JEROME CHURCH →** Mate Bonačić-Protti, son of Prosper, used to own a shipyard and slipway in the Pantera bay. In 1860, his son Jere commissioned building a small church in the Banjić area, with the permission of the Archbishop. He dedicated the church to his saint protector, st. jerome.

18 CRKVA SV. NIKOLE → Arne Harašić, posjednik iz Milne, je 1844. godine sagradio crkvu za duhovne potrebe mještana, posvetio ju je sv. nikoli, zaštitniku pomoraca, na veliku radost pomoraca koji su se uvali Vlaška sklanjali od nevremena. | **ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH →** In 1844, Arne Harašić, landowner from Milna, commissioned a church for the people of Milna. The church was dedicated to St. nicholas, patron saint of sailors, much to the delight of sailors who used the Vlaška bay to hide from stormy weather.

19 POLACA → Polaca je svečana loda s pjacetom i skalinama, na kojoj se nalazi bista Ivana Bonačića-Sarga, milinarskog filantropa, koji je oporučno svoj imetak ostavio Milni i milnaranim. Graditelj je nepoznat, a vjeruje se da je Polaca gradena po uzoru na djela Velikog hrvatskog kipara Ivana Rendića. | **POLACA – LOGGIA AND SQUARE →** Polaca is the ceremonial loggia with a small square and stairs. It features the bust of Ivan Bonačić-Sarga, a great philanthropist from Milna who left his wealth to the town and the people of Milna. The architect of Polaca is unknown, although it is believed it was modeled after the works of the great Croatian sculptor, Ivan Rendić.

20 STUDENAC → Studenac je danas dubok oko 7 m, uzak i zidan kamenjem odozgo do vrha. Po svemu sudeći, to je prva voda u Milni još iz ilirske i romanske vremena. Uz bucal i pokraj njega nalaze se tri kameна, koja su služila za napajanje stoke, a to su ulomci starokršćanskih sarkofaga. Na jednometar od njihurezan je starokršćanski križ, no nije poznato porijeklo sarkofaga. | **STUDENAC →** The well is 7 meters deep, narrow and its draw-well is built using stones. This is believed to be the first water source in the Milna area, going back to Illyrian and Roman times. The interesting feature of Studenac are the three stones found near the draw-well. These are remains of early Christian sarcophagi which were later used as cattle troughs. Even though one of the remains features an early Christian cross carving, their origin is mainly unknown.

21 ŠPILJA U UVALI VLAŠKA → Za vrijeme trgovanja pomorskim putem u 18. st u valu Vlaška dolazili su brodovi ribara i trgovaca koje su lokalni stanovnici nazivali Vlasima, te je i sama uvala po tome dobila naziv Vlaška uvala u kojoj je špilja koja je korištena kao sklonište od kiše i nevremena. | **VLAŠKA BAY CAVE →** During the maritime trading period of the 18th century, many fishermen and merchants frequented this bay. Locals referred to all of them as Vlasi, which subsequently left the bay with its current name Vlaška Bay. The cave found in the bay served as shelter from stormy weatheraška Bay Cave.

22 GUSTIRNE I PJOVERI → Gustirna je čitav sustav kojim se kiša navodi na sliv preko kojeg se puni spremnik za sakupljanje kišnice. Pjover karakterizira površinu iznad gustirne po kojem se slijeva voda do same gustirne. Milna ima dva pjovera i jedno pojilo za stoku s manjom gustirnom. Sagradeni su 1928. godine od novca kojeg su donirali iseljenici. | **RAINWATER COLLECTION SYSTEM →** Gustirna is a system that directs rain water into a water tank. Pjover is the surface laid above gustirna which catches rainwater and lets it flow into gustirna. In the Milna area there are two pjovers and one cattle watering trough with a small gustirna. They were built in 1928, using donations from Milna's immigrant communities.

PODHUME

23 CRKVA GOSPE LURDSKE → Crkva je sagrađena 1925. godine u čast Gospe Lurdske. Godine 1962. bila je svečana posveta crkve, a od tada Milnarani svake godine na blagdan Gospe Lurdske hodočaste u Podhume. | **OUR LADY OF LOURDES CHURCH →** This church dedicated to Our Lady of Lourdes was built in 1925. In 1962 it was solemnly dedicated and since then it is a place of annual pilgrimage by the people of Milna, on the Day of Our Lady of Lourdes.