



St. Jacob's Cathedral

ŠIBENIK

St. Jacob's Cathedral, a three-hull basilica situated in the city centre, is enlisted in the UNESCO's world heritage due to its beauty, construction and stylistic features. The construction work began in 1431 and ended in 1536.

LOCATION AND CLIMATE

Sibenik is situated in the central part of the Croatian coast, in a picturesque bay of the river Krka. The area is characterized by a very indented coast.

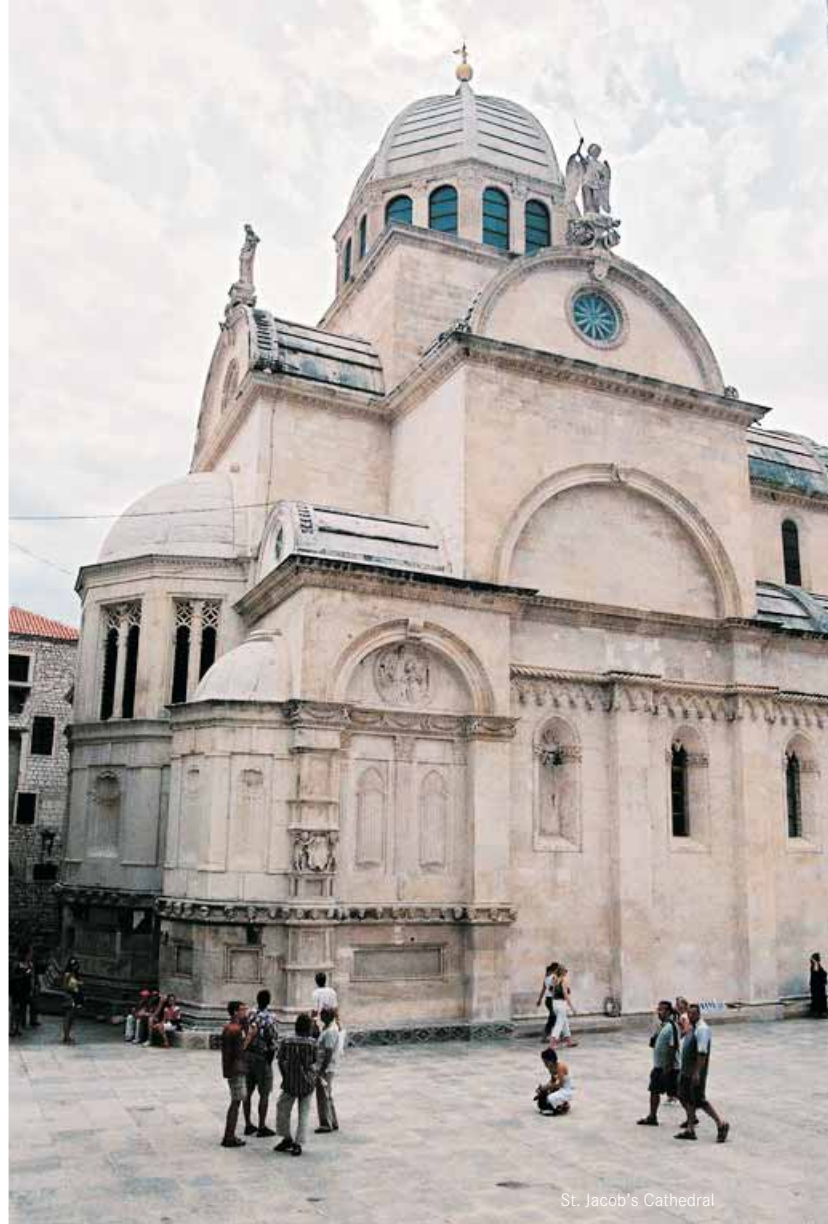
The climate is Mediterranean - temperature is quite high during the summer and amounts to 24,2 °C in July, but is bearable due to the so called „Maestral” wind, blowing in the direction sea Ð mainland, whereas the winter temperature in January amounts to 6,5 °C. The summers are quite dry, and the average annual insolation is very high (2710 hours).

HISTORY AND SIGHTS

In the 9th century, a fortress was built on the territory nowadays known as Sibenik, around which an urban settlement was established. The city was ruled by Byzantium, Hungarian-Croatian kings, Venice, France, Austria... In the 13th century it became a bishopric centre, whereas in the 15th and 16th century Sibenik was known as one of the most significant Croatian humanistic and Renaissance centres. City walls, towers and fortresses (that are extremely well preserved part of the fortification architecture) were a very significant defence system



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of the city:

- St. Michael's fortress from the 15th century
- St. Nicholas' fortress (16th ct.) at the entrance to the St. Anthony's channel, built to protect the harbour against the Turkish attacks
- St. John's fortress (17th ct.) also protected the city against the Turkish attacks
- Subicevac fortress (17th ct.)

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Among the other Gothic-Romanesque sacral buildings, the following should be emphasized: St. Krsevan's church, St. John's church, St. Francis' monastery and church, St. Lawrence's church and monastery, St. Dominic's church...

SIBENIK TODAY

Nowadays, Šibenik is an administrative and political as well as economic and cultural centre of the county of Šibenik and Knin. There are two

national parks in this area - Krka and Kornati.

Numerous sports terrains are at your disposal for recreation; conditions for sailing and rowing are more than good; there are several diving clubs with diving schools, and underwater photo safari is also possible. A riding school as well as the falconry school can be found in the vicinity. Among cultural manifestations, the most well known are the following: the International Children's Festival, Dalmatian chansons, and St. Jacob's Day (who is the patron saint of Šibenik) is celebrated on 25th July.

HOW TO ARRIVE?

By plane

If arriving by plane, you can use the Split airport (situated in Kastela, 45 km far away from Šibenik) as well as the Zemunik airport (50 km far away from Šibenik).

By car or bus

Šibenik is via Zagreb-Split highway connected with Zagreb, and it is the fastest way if arriving from the direction of north. Via Adriatic highway it is also connected with all the towns along the coast - there are branch



roads for Drnis and Knin that connect Sibenik with the inland of Croatia as well.

Regular bus lines connect Sibenik with all significant centres of Croatia and many European cities.

By train

Sibenik is via railway connected with Zagreb and Split, and that way with the rest of the Europe as well.

By ship

There are regular ferry lines that connect Sibenik with every bigger city on the coast, and via them (Zadar, Split) with Italy (Ancona and Bari).



Distance / km	Zagreb	Split	Rijeka	Dubrovnik	Trieste	Ljubljana
Sibenik	345	290	85	290	370	410