Put Solina 4 or visit the Tourist Information Center moz.biograd.com More information on the town is available at

Put Solina 4 ili posjetite turističko-informativni centar www.discover-biograd.com Više informacija o gradu potražite na











Biograd in the palm of your hand

A short guide for a walk through the town

SPOMENIK KRALJU TOMISLAVU

Nalazite se na početku biogradske Rive i prva atrakcija koju ćete vidjeti u Biogradu na Moru je spomenik u čast prvom hrvatskom kralju Tomislavu. Spomenik ima oblik obeliska, a podignut je u čast proslave tisućite obljetnice hrvatskog



GRADSKA UPRAVA

Dok još pričamo o počecima, pred vama se nalazi zgrada Gradske uprave u kojoj također dolazi do nekih novih početaka, ovdje se prenose ideje, donose odluke... Na pročelju zgrade možete uz latinične uočiti i natpise na glagoljici, početku pismenosti i najstarijem slavenskom pismu.

.....



SPOMENIK MAJCI

Pored Gradske uprave, u malenom parku, nalazi se spomenik posvećen svim majkama. U neposrednoj blizini vidjet ćete i spomenik izgrađen u spomen na Domovinski rat, stoga na jedan način spomenik majci možemo shvatiti kao veliko hvala svim majkama koje su hrabro poslale sinove u Domovinski rat i omogućile nam sve što danas imamo.



SPOMENIK BRANITELJIMA

S druge strane Gradske uprave nalazi se još jedan spomenik posvećen hrvatskim braniteljima koji su Biogradu i cijeloj Hrvatskoj dali najveću dragocjenost vlastiti život. Akademski kipar fra Jakov Jaki Gregov, inače vojni kapelan 134. Brigade HV Biograd, udahnuo je dušu i srce u ovaj spomenik.



SPOMENIK ŽDRALU

Ždral je ptica koja u Japanu simbolizira mir. Daleki istok Biogradu je zemljopisno daleko, no i najveće daljine imaju svoje blizine stoga origami ždral simbolizira prijateljstvo grada Biograda i Hirošime te učlanjenje Biograda u međunarodnu organizaciju "Gradonačelnici za mir" koja se izričito bori protiv nuklearnog oružja.



BIOGRAD - SRCE JADRANA

Biograd se nalazi točno u srcu Jadranske obale, a i njegov prepoznatljiv logo u obliku je srca. Stoga je u samom centru grada na Rivi postavljen foto kutak u obliku crvenog srca. Neka vam crveni foto kutak bude trajni podsjetnik na lijepo vrijeme provedeno u Biogradu.



ZAVIČAJNI MUZEJ

Avanturistički se izdvojite iz turističke vreve hrabro zakoračite prema Zavičajnom muzeju smještenom u zgradi na ruševinama srednjovjekovnih zidina između kraja 18. i početka 19. stoljeća. Tamo vas očekuje pogled na blago s potopljenog mletačkog broda iz 16. stoljeća. Ako želite svojim očima oživjeti bogatu kraljevsku povijest Biograda trk u muzej!



SPOMENIK ORAČIMA

Šetajući Rivom doći ćete do još jednog vrijednog spomenika. Riječ je o spomeniku posvećenom oračima. Podignut je povodom 59. Svjetskog natjecanja u oranju u Biogradu na kojem poljoprivrednici kroz natjecanje prikazuju sve vještine kojima se služe u svakodnevnom bavljenju poljo-



Obalac je naziv spomenika obalnim radnicima koji su mukotrpno i pošteno zarađivali kako bi prehranili sebe i svoju obitelj. Isto kao orači, u potpunosti zaslužuju sva priznanja koja mogu dobiti. Ovdje je lučki radnik heroj kao što je i jedan vojnik. Neosporivo je da su svi zaslužili blistave i čvrste spomenike kojima Biograd pokazuje koliko je ponosan na ljude koji su ga metaforički izgradili i ostavili neizbrisive tragove koji se nikad ne smiju zaboraviti i kojima uvijek treba težiti.



OTOK SV. KATARINA

Otok je dobio naziv po ostacima srednjovjekovne crkve svete Katarine, inače bi se definitivno zvao Otok ljubavi. Naime, poznat je po nalaženju mladih izmjenjivanje nježnosti, daleko od znatiželjnih očiju.



OTOK PLANAC

Postoje sretne i nesretne ljubavi pa tako i dva otoka koja odgovaraju svakoj ljubavnoj situaciji i ishodu. Na otok Katarinu išli su sretni parovi, a Planac, otok suza, bio je rezerviran za one koji su bolovali od nesretne i neuzvraćene ljubavi te im je trebalo mjesto da se isplaču i neko vrijeme budu u samoći i tišini.





rije mnogo godina na ovom mjestu nalazio se ulaz u srednjovjekovni grad, a od kraja 16. stoljeća do početka 19. stoljeća ulaz u utvrđeno selo. Biograd je doživio mletačko rušenje 1125. godine i postao je skromno, maleno naselje. Obnovljen je u 16. stoljeću, opasan je obrambenim zidinama prema kopnu i predjelu Jaz s tri pravokutne i jednom peterokutnom kulom. Iznad Vrata o'sela nalazio se grb i natpis Alviža Grimanija, generalnog providura Dalmacije i Albanije. Taj natpis potvrđuje obnovu Biograda u 16. stoljeću.

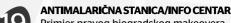


CRKVA SVETOG ROKA

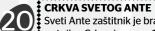
U gradskom parku nalazi se crkva posvećena svetom Roku, zaštitniku kuge. Iako se nalazi u srcu Biograda, zapravo je jako intimna i idealna za tiho razgledavanje i molitvu. Najraniji spomen crkve svetog Roka nalazi se u oporuci pisanoj 1653. godine u kojoj žena Ivana Senjanina po imenu Franica ostavlja urod masline "crikvi svetog Roka ka je prid selom našim".



SPOMENIK PALIM BORCIMA Dok sjedite na klupici u parku ili šećete diveći se njegovom zelenilu, zasigurno će vam za oko zapeti spomenik podignut u čast poginulim pripadnicima antifašističkih snaga u 2. Svjetskom ratu. Mjesto u parku također ima i kip velikana hrvatske povijesti, političara i književnika Stjepana Radića.



Primjer pravog biogradskog makeovera - godine 1925. podignuta je antimalarična stanica. Gotovo sto godina nakon, 2020. godine mjesto je renovirano u Informativni centar za turiste, mjesto koje svakako trebate posjetiti kako bi bolje upoznali grad i okolicu.



Sveti Ante zaštitnik je braka, žena, djece, trudnica i putnika. Crkva je sagrađena sredinom 19. stoljeća i pripada bratovštini svetog Ante. U to vrijeme crkva se nalazila na morskoj obali, a nasipanjem Jaza početkom 20. stoljeća ostala je na nižoj razini od ostalih terena.



SPOMENIK DR. FRANJI TUĐMANU

Šetnja će vas zasigurno odvesti i do kipa dr. Franje Tuđmana, prvog predsjednika suverene i samostalne Republike Hrvatske. Vodeći obranu Hrvatske u Domovinskom ratu, nedvojbeno zaslužuje spomenik u našem gradu Biogradu.



GRADSKA TRŽNICA BIOGRAD

Lokalno stanovništvo najbolje ćete doživjeti ako posjetite njihovu tržnicu i vrevu koja tamo počinje svakoga dana još u ranim jutarnjim satima. Prava sinesteziia mirisa. sluha, okusa, opipa i pogleda dogodit će vam se na lokalnoj tržnici prepunoj svježeg voća i povrća. Pored tržnice naići ćete na ribarnicu koju svakako trebate posjetiti.



STARO GRADSKO GROBLJE Otvoreno je 1829. godine, do tad su se ugledni ljudi pokapali u crkvi svete Stošije, a ostali oko nje. Odluka izgradnje groblja dogodila se kad je austrijska vlast zabranila pokapanje mrtvaca u crkvi radi zdravstvenih razloga.Gradsko groblje smješteno je uz samo naselje jer su ljudi oduvijek vjerovali kako živi i mrtvi još uvijek žive skupa i da ne postoji ni jedna sila koja će ih razdvojiti.



LJETNO KINO

Boraveći u Biogradu nemojte propustiti makar jednu večer provesti u ljetnom kinu koje se nalazi na otvorenom, pod zvjezdanim nebom, okruženo prekrasnom borovom šumom u neposrednoj blizini mora. Svakako nezaboravno, jedinstveno iskustvo koje će vam ostaviti lijepa sjećanja na



SPECIJALNA BOLNICA ZA ORTOPEDIJU

Specijalna bolnica za ortopediju je moderan centar za liječenje ortopedskih bolesti. Izgradnja ove bolnice počela je 1932. godine, a sa radom je počela 1936. godine i ovo je danas jedna od najstarijih zdravstvenih ustanova u regiji.

Ortopedska bolnica Biograd na Moru, zbog svog dugogodišnjeg djelovanja, postala je dio identiteta grada u čijem svakodnevnom životu zauzima izuzetno važno mjesto.



Gradska groblja se sve više tretiraju ne samo kao posljednja počivališta naših najmilijih već i kao mjesta kulturne i povijesne baštine. Novo groblje u Biogradu na Moru otvoreno je 1987. godine.



CRKVA SVETOG IVANA KRSTITELJA

Crkva je sagrađena 1988. godine, a novu župnu crkvu s oltarom posvetio je nadbiskup Marijan Oblak, tome svjedoči ploča nad ulazom u crkvu. U sklopu crkve nalazi se i pastoralni centar.





JESTE LI ZNALI?



CRKVA SVETE STOŠIJE

Župna crkva Sv. Stošije sagrađena je u baroknom stilu u 18. stoljeću na predjelu Glavica. Nažalost, kao i ostale crkve u Biogradu doživjela je ratna razaranja no ipak hrabro i ponosno stoji. Sv. Stošija kršćanska mučenica i svetica zaštitnica



NARODNI TRG

Kad ste prošetali biogradskom Rivom zaputite se prema unutrašnjosti gradske jezgre, a prva stanica svakako neka vam bude Narodni trg. Kad dođete tamo, znajte da se upravo na tom mjestu gdie stoijte za vrijeme hrvatskih vladara, a pogotovo Petra Krešimira IV okupliao narod pred kraljeva suca istražitelja. Često možete od lokalaca čuti kako ovaj trg nazivaju i trg Brce. Danas se na ovom mjestu organiziraju kulturna događanja.



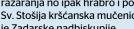
OSTACI BAZILIKE SV. IVANA EVANĐELISTA

Ostaci bazilike svetog Ivana Evanđeliste pričaju o burnoj prošlosti. Po onome što je do današnjeg dana sačuvano vidljivo je da se radi o trobrodnoj bazilici. Pripadala je muškom benediktinskom samostanu koji je u drugoj polovici 11. stoljeća osnovao Petar Krešimir IV.



CRKVA SVETOG TOME

Nedaleko se nalaze i ostaci crkve i samostana Sv. Tome Apostola koja je pripadala ženskom benediktinskom samostanu, a danas je dio privatne kuće. Točan datum osnutka samostana nije poznat, a iz povelje Petra Krešimira IV izdane 1060. godine saznajemo da je do tada dobio kraljevsku slobodu i posjed Rasohatica kod Tinja. Nakon ratnog razaranja Biograda, benediktinke su se preselile u



ie Zadarske nadbiskupije.

MONUMENT OF KING TOMISLAV

 At the beginning of the Biograd na Moru waterfront the first attraction you will see is the first monument in honor of the Croatian King Tomislav. The monument is in the shape of an obelisk and was raised in honor of the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the Croatian kingdom.



While still referring to the beginnings of history, the City Hall building appears right in front of you, a place where new beginnings appear, ideas are transferred, decisions are made.

On the facade of the building, you can notice Glagolitic inscriptions besides the Latin ones for the Glagolitic was the beginning of literacy and the oldest Slavic alphabet.



MONUMENT OF A MOTHER

In a small park next to the City Hall building, there is a monument dedicated to all mothers. Right next to it there is one in memory of the Homeland War whereby we can somehow comprehend the monument of the mother as great thanks given to all those mothers who bravely and with heavy hearts sent and let their sons to participate in the Homeland War providing us with all we have today.



MONUMENT TO THE DEFENDERS

Opposite City Hall there is another monument dedicated to the Croatian defenders who gave the greatest value to Biograd and all of Croatia - their lives. Academic sculptor friar Jakov Jaki Gregov, also a military chaplain of the 134th Brigade of the Biograd Croatian Army, put his heart and soul into the monument.



MONUMENT OF THE CRANE

The crane is a bird that symbolizes peace in Japan. The Far East is geographically a long way from Biograd, but even the furthest distances have their closeness, whereby the crane symbolizes the friendship of the city of Biograd and Hiroshima in Japan, as well as the membership of Biograd in the international organization of Mayors for Peace, which explicitly fights against nuclear



BIOGRAD - HEART OF THE ADRIATIC

Biograd is situated right in the heart of the Adriatic and its recognizable logo is in the shape of a heart. A Photo Point has, therefore, been placed in the very center of the town and it is in the shape of a red heart. Let this red photo point be a reminder of the wonderful time you spent in Biograd.



THE HOMELAND MUSEUM

Be adventurous, leave the tourist hustle and bustle behind and step boldly into the Homeland Museum located in a building on the ruins of walls dating from between the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. True treasures from the sunken Venetian ship from the 16th century are waiting to be seen inside the museum. It you want to relive with your own eyes the rich royal heritage of Biograd, off to the museum!



MONUMENT OF THE PLOWMAN

Walking along the waterfront, you will come to another valuable monument. It is a monument dedicated to plowmen. It was erected on the occasion of the 59th World Plowing Competition in Biograd, where farmers through the competition showed all the skills they use in everyday agriculture.



THE DOCK WORKER

The dockworker (longshoreman) is a monument dedicated to dockworkers who worked hard and honestly to feed their families. They fully deserve all the recognition they can get. Here a port worker is a hero as is a soldier. It is indisputable that everyone deserved bright and solid monuments with which Biograd shows how proud it is of the people who metaphorically built it and left indelible traces that must never be forgotten and which should always be strived for.



ISLAND OF SAINT CATHERINE

The island acquired its name from the remains of the medieval church of St. Catherine, otherwise it would have been definitely called the Island of Love. It is namely known as a meeting place of young couples due to the wonderful places on the island where they could exchange moments of tenderness away from prying eyes.



ISLAND OF PLANAC

There are happy and unhappy loves as are the two islands that suit each situation of love and its outcome. Happy couples went to the island of St. Catherine, while the island of Planac, island of tears, was for those who were less happy and suffering from unhappy and unrequited love and needed a place to cry and be in solitude and silence for a while.



PEOPLE'S SQUARE

Once you have promenaded along the waterfront in Biograd and headed towards the town nucleus, let your first stop be at People's Square. Once you reach it, you should know that the site you are standing on is where Croatian rulers, Petar Krešimir IV in particular, gathered their people in front of the sovereign's investigating judge. You can often hear the locals call this square Brce Square. Today it is a site where cultural events are



REMAINS OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S BASILICA

The remains of the basilica of St. John the Evangelist are witness of the turbulent past. The preservations left today show that it was a three-nave basilica. It belonged to the Benedictine monastery, which was founded in the second half of the 11th century by King Petar Krešimir IV.



CHURCH OF SAINT THOMAS

The remains of the church and convent of Saint Thomas are seen nearby. The church belonged to the Benedictine convent nuns and today it is part of a private house. The exact date of the founding is unknown, but the charter issued by Petar Krešimir IV in 1060 indicates that the property of Rasohatica in Tinj locality had also acquired royal freedom. Following the war destruction of Biograd, the Benedictine nuns transferred to Zadar.



i.....i CHURCH OF SAINT ANASTASIA

The Baroque style parish church of St. Anastasia was built in the 18th century in the Glavica area. Unfortunatly, the church experienced war destruction just like other churches in Biograd, but it is still standing proudly. St. Anastasia was a Christian martyr and she is the patroness of the Zadar Archdiocese.



VILLAGE ENTRANCE

Many years ago, this place was the entrance into the medieval town, and, from the end of the 16th century to the beginning of the 19th century, it was the entrance to an established village. Biograd experienced Venetian devastation in 1125 and became a small and humble locality. It was renewed in the 16th century encompassed by defensive walls toward the hinterland and Jaz (a part of Biograd) with three rectangular and one pentagonal tower. There is a coat of arms above the Village Entrance with the inscription Alviž Grimani, general Governor (providur) of Dalmatia and Albania. That inscription confirms the renewal of Biograd in the 16th



CHURCH OF SAINT ROCCO

The church dedicated to St. Rocco, the patron of the plague, is located in the town park. Even though located in the heart of Biograd, it is a very intimate and ideal place for a quiet visit or prayer. The earliest mention of the church of St. Rocco can be found in a testament written in 1653 where the wife of Ivan Senjanin called Franica left her olive yield to "the church of St. Rocco for it is in front of our village".







MONUMENT TO THE SOLDIERS FALLEN IN WW II

While sitting on a bench in the park or walking through the park and admiring its greenery, a monument raised in honor of the antifascist forces that fell in the Second World War will surely catch your eye. The park also holds a place for a great man of Croatian history, the politician and literate Stiepan Radić.



ANTIMALARIA STATION/INFO CENTER

An example of the first Biograd make-over - year 1925 when the antimalarial station was built. Almost one hundred years later, in 2020, it was renewed into the Tourist Information Center, a place you must visit to know better the city and its surroundings.



CHURCH OF SAINT ANTHONY

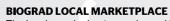
Saint Anthony is the patron saint of marriage, women, children, pregnant women and travelers. The church was built in the 19th century and belongs to the Brotherhood of St. Anthony. At the time, the church was located on the seaside but the embankment of Jaz at the beginning of the 20th century left it at a lower level compared to the remaining terrain.



Obala kralja Petra Kreš

MONUMENT OF DR. FRANJO TUĐMAN

Your promenade will lead you to the monument of dr. Franjo Tuđman, the first President of the sovereign and independent Republic of Croatia. Leading the defense of Croatia during the homeland War, he undoubtedly deserves a monument in our city of Biograd.



The locals can be best experienced if you visit the marketplace and the hustle and bustle that starts there every day in the early morning hours. A real synesthesia of smell, hearing, taste, touch and sight will happen to you at the local market full of fresh fruits and vegetables. Next to the market, you will come across a fish market that you should definitely visit.



THE OLD CITY CEMETERY

The cemetery was opened around the year 1829. Until then, eminent inhabitants were buried in the church of St. Anastasia, while others were buried in the churchyard. The decision to build a cemetery occurred when the Austrian government banned the burial of the dead in the church for health reasons. The city cemetery is situated next to the locality itself for people have always believed that the living and the dead live together and that no force can separate even being death itself.



SUMMER CINEMA

While staying in Biograd na Moru, do not miss at least one evening in the summer cinema that is in the open air, under starry nights and surrounded by a lovely pinewood next to the sea. An unforgettable and unique experience that will leave you with fond memories of Biograd.



SPECIAL ORTHOPEDICS HOSPITAL

The special orthopedics hospital is a modern center for the treatment of orthopedic diseases. The construction of this hospital began in 1932 but it started working in 1936, and today it is one of the oldest health institutions in the region. Biograd Orthopedics Hospital, due to its long-term activity, has become part of the identity of the city occupying an extremely important place in the life of the city.



CITY CEMETERY

City cemeteries are not only being treated as the last resting places of our loved ones but all the more as places of cultural and historical heritage. The new cemetery in Biograd na Moru was opened in 1987.



CHURCH OF SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST

The church was built in 1988, and the new parish church with an altar was consecrated by Archbishop Marijan Oblak, and proof of this is a plaque over the entrance door. A pastoral center is located in the church.



ourished politicaly and culturally during the rei

