



# PRINCESS PATTERN

A daily guide to cruise activities 

DUBROVNIK • THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 2008 • GRAND PRINCESS  
Sunrise 6:38am • Sunset 6:41pm • Tonight's Dress: Smart Casual

## Welcome to Dubrovnik



Of all the lovely towns along the Dalmatian coast, Dubrovnik may very well be the most picturesque. Beneath the frowning limestone mass of Mount Sergio, the brilliant white marble of the city walls contrasts with the blue waters. You can tell that there is a story here, and what a story it is! At its peak,

Dubrovnik was a very successful competitor of Venice, and one of the most prosperous commercial powers in the world. But in spite of the rivalry with Venice, the origins of both cities were quite similar. The disintegration of the Roman Empire allowed barbarian tribes to raid and pillage settlements along the coast. Refugees and survivors fled to offshore islands where they could better defend themselves, and found a new life in harmony with the sea.

## Let Us Entertain You!

Grand Princess boasts a star-studded cast of 22 entertainers plus 30 musicians, all under the expert guidance of Cruise Director Paul O'loughlin. The three separate show lounges, each spotlight a different type of entertainment from the Princess shows "Cinematastic" & "Do You Wanna Dance" in the Princess Theater, to "Motor City" and "Shake, Rattle & Roll" in the Vista Lounge. We will also feature 10 Headline Guest Entertainers this cruise. That's over 20 different shows available to you! With the introduction of Personal Choice Cruising, never has so much entertainment choice been offered afloat!

## FROM THE NAVIGATOR



Early this morning we began passing between various islands along the Croatian coastline, before making our approach to the port. Early this morning we took our pilot, who offered his local knowledge and advice to the Captain, and then brought the ship alongside her berth.

### TIME CHANGE



Please be reminded that Ship's clocks will be set **Forward One Hour on Friday morning**, September 26th at 2:00am.

### WEATHER:

Partly cloudy with possible shower.  
Wind: Northerly light breeze.  
High 23°C

### GOVERNMENT ISSUED PICTURE ID

Please ensure you have a Government photo identification (Passport, Driver's License etc.) when ashore in Dubrovnik, copies as not accepted. All Croatian Visa holders must have their passport with them. It is a finable offence in Dubrovnik to not carry appropriate ID.

## TODAY'S HIGHLIGHTS

Events and activities not to be missed

### ENTERTAINMENT

#### PRINCESS THEATER

Promenade, Decks 6 & 7 Forward  
8:30pm & 10:30pm

#### SPOTLIGHT SHOWTIME

Starring:

The UK's Premier Comedy Juggler

#### PETE MATTHEWS

MC: Cruise Director Paul

Music by the Grand Princess Orchestra

Audio or video taping is prohibited due to copyright.

Last three rows reserved for passengers with limited mobility.

### ENTERTAINMENT

#### VISTA LOUNGE

Promenade Deck 7 Aft  
8:30pm & 10:30pm

#### CLASSICAL CONCERT

Featuring

#### THE PRELUDE STRING QUARTET

A celebration of music from around the world

MC: Deputy Cruise Director Stu

Audio or video taping is prohibited due to copyright.

No savings of seats please.

### FEATURED TODAY ...

#### GUEST ARTIST DORIT LEVI PAINTING DEMONSTRATION

TONIGHT! 7:00 PM

MAIN ATRIUM DECK 5

Experience the magic, the fantasy, the vibrant artwork of **DORIT LEVI** tonight as the world renowned artist completes one of her masterpiece works for our privileged guests to witness!

Join us in Main Atrium at 7:00 p.m. for this exciting demonstration.



## CROATIA AT A GLANCE

**SIZE:** 58,540 sq km (22,830 sq mi)

**POPULATION:** 4,493,312  
(July 2007 est.)

**LANGUAGE:** Croatian

**CAPITAL:** Zagreb

**TYPE OF GOVERNMENT:** Presidential  
/ Parliamentary Democracy

**CURRENCY:** Croatian kuna (HRK).  
Bills are 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200,  
500, 1000. Coins are 5, 10, 25, 50 lipa.

**TIME ZONE:** GMT + 1

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At its peak, Dubrovnik was a very successful competitor of Venice, and one of the most prosperous commercial powers in the world. But in spite of the rivalry with Venice, the origins of both cities were quite similar. The disintegration of the Roman Empire allowed barbarian tribes to raid and pillage settlements along the coast. Refugees and survivors fled to off-shore islands where they could better defend themselves, and found a new life in harmony with the sea.

Sometime around the year 639, the Avars sacked the Greco-Roman town of Epidaurum, not far from modern Cavtat. Fugitives found their way to a small rocky island, where others from Salona and nearby towns were attempting to preserve something of their former way of life. Their earliest fortifications were crude, and their ships were small, but they survived nicely. They called their new town "Ragusa" because it was founded on rocks.

At first, the Latin-speaking refugees ignored the Slavic people along the nearby shore, but in time they saw good reason to come to an understanding with them. By the 12th century, the shallow creek dividing the island from the mainland was filled in and paved over. The broad thoroughfare or "Stradone" which had been the old division now became the principal market street of the new city. Today it is called the Placa. A new set of walls was constructed to enclose the combined settlements. The glittering and impermeable marble of the present

battlements gives mute testimony to the growing wealth of the city.

The old harbor was well protected by nature and human ingenuity, and provided a secure base for an expanding commercial empire. Newer ships were designed and built from the excellent local timber of the mountainside. The Slavic name "Dubrovnik" means "well wooded" and highlights the quality of the hardwood forests. Even from the earliest times, ships from Ragusa were constructed according to sound engineering principles and the strictest laws of safety. A first rate commercial fleet now reached out to an expanding circle of ports, trading lavish and exotic products. Using the word "argosy" to describe any rich merchant ship recalls the brilliance of Ragusa.

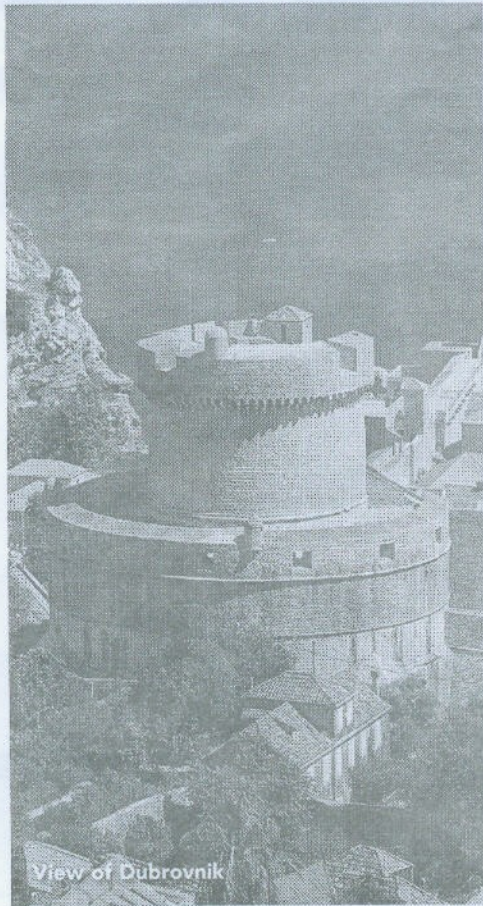
Although the city was still only about half a mile across, and never had any craving to gobble up foreign territory, it became a great maritime force in the Mediterranean. Its true wealth was in the skill of statesmen, sailors, and merchants who paid strict attention to commercial contracts and diplomatic neutrality. Even as great empires rose and fell around them, the Ragusans tended to business, and the steady growth of their commerce took care of the rest.

Clever agreements with the Normans in Sicily helped them avoid control by Byzantine and Venetian magistrates, and also opened the rich markets of southern Italy. During the 12th and 13th centuries, they gave lip service to Venice, but largely retained control of their own trade. By the 14th century, they placed themselves under the protection of the Hungarian-Croatian Kingdom, and handled most of

### ABOUT YOUR PORT GUIDE

This is your guide to Dubrovnik, specially prepared by Princess Cruises. This guide is intended to assist you if you are on a shore excursion, touring independently or doing both.

Please note that the information provided is general in nature and is subject to change.



its overseas commerce. Only the extinction of the Hungarian monarchy by the Turks in 1526 broke this link. Dubrovnik flaunted the motto "Liberty cannot be sold for all the gold on earth."

During its golden age, Ragusa's population was solidly Slavic, but it always remained a cosmopolitan city, open to cultural influences from everywhere. Their native language was Serbo-Croatian, but the architecture and institutions imitated the fashions of Italy. Civil magistrates were elected from about 200 noble families, just as they were in Venice. According to a statute book of 1272, power was shared among the Senate, Greater Council, and Lesser Council, all presided over by a Rector, who was elected for a very short term.

From the earliest times, slavery and torture were forbidden. Refugees were welcomed and embraced. The greatest treasures of Serbian literature survived the turmoil of the middle ages because Ragusa was there to provide shelter for authors and their books. Education was given the highest value. Bonds of comradeship and

patriotism thwarted even the slightest hint of revolution. In 1347, civic pride provided a home for the elderly poor at public expense. All in all, Ragusa seemed to be paradise in a very small place.

Living on this combination of wits and trade allowed the city ever wider friendships. English King Richard the Lion Heart passed through in 1192, on his return from the crusades. He donated a large sum of money in thanksgiving for surviving a gale at sea; it was used to begin work on a new cathedral. The present street plan dates from 1296, when a huge fire devastated much of the old town. The Black Death struck down 7,000 citizens in 1348, including 110 nobles of the Great Council. This disaster induced tighter quarantine regulations on all ships. The same year saw reconstruction of the church of St. Blaise, patron of the city. Today's Baroque design came still later.

The Rector's Palace was built in the 11th century, and later took on its Venetian Gothic and Renaissance character. But much of the city we see now took shape during the 14th century: the old Sponza (customs house) is one conspicuous example. At opposite ends of the Placa are impressive late Romanesque monasteries for the Dominican and Franciscan friars, each entrusted with watching an important gate. Near the Franciscan house is a 14th century pharmacy, complete with scales and instruments. The Orlando Column was raised to solemnize the Hungarian alliance. The impressive Minceta tower was completed during the following century. When Spain took control of southern Italy,

King Ferdinand assured the people of Ragusa that they would retain all of their privileges there, and indeed throughout the huge Spanish empire. The city had already signed a pact with the Ottoman Turks allowing them access to Constantinople and the heartland of the Balkans, including Serbia, Bulgaria, and the lower Danube. Thus by remaining strictly neutral, Ragusan ships could visit enormous areas of Europe which were at war with one another, even when no one else could do so. One lapse in this neutrality led to the loss of 12 ships

which sailed with the Spanish Armada, and the temporary loss of English markets in the bargain.

By about 1600, Ragusa had more ships than ever, with a tonnage equal to that of Venice, and contacts as far afield as India and America. The city's diplomatic skill was so adept that many called it the Republic of Seven Flags, since it had no active adversaries. During this period of glory, art and literature flourished so resplendently that admirers spoke of the "South Slavonic Athens."

But in 1667, a terrible earthquake demolished the city. What was not flattened by the tremor was consumed by fire, including the Cathedral, many houses, and priceless books and art objects. Over 4,000 people were killed, more than half the population. The city survived only because of the many ships and citizens which were in foreign ports at the time. The Cathedral was rebuilt in 1713, and the other treasures restored as nearly as possible. But it was a nearly fatal blow for the former giant. So many of the old Latin families had been killed that the population was nearly 100% Slavic — the name Dubrovnik gradually replaced Ragusa.

The Republic was formally abolished by Napoleon in 1808, surviving its old rival Venice by a couple of years. It has been administered as part of Dalmatia-Croatia ever since. For most of the 19th century, it formed part of the Austrian empire, then passed to the new state of Yugoslavia after World War I. In 1991, the federal states of Yugoslavia broke apart in a brief but violent civil war which resulted in full independence for Croatia. Because of its proximity to Bosnia and Serbia, Dubrovnik took a very severe pounding during a siege of several months. The death and destruction was as relentless as it had been at any time in the city's long history. The carnage in the old city was somewhat moderated because the UNESCO flag flew above a "world heritage site" and drew attention to the injury to such a unique locale.

Recovery and healing requires time, but at least it has begun.

## Places of Interest

For six centuries Dubrovnik was an independent republic — an oligarchy ruled by patrician families. The Republic was overthrown by Napoleon in 1808.

### DUBROVNIK RAMPARTS

The city walls were completed in the 15th century — they encircle old Dubrovnik with a circumference of more than a mile and a half.

### FRANCISCAN MONASTERY

The 14th-century monastery boasts cloisters in Romanesque and Gothic styles as well as one of the finest manuscript libraries in Europe.

### PHARMACY

The 14th-century Pharmacy displays old apothecary jars, medical books, healing recipes, and works of gold and embroidery. Part of the Franciscan Monastery, it is considered the oldest working pharmacy in Europe.

### RECTOR'S PALACE

The 15th-century palace was the seat of government during the Dubrovnik republic. View collection of coins, medals, stamps, heralds and arms.

### CATHEDRAL AND TREASURY

Dubrovnik's magnificent Cathedral boasts ornate architectural detail and a treasury containing an opulent collection of gold and silver items.

### CAVAT

This seaside resort began life as a Roman city and has long been a favorite stop for the yachting set. England's Edward VIII and Wallace Simpson honeymooned here.

### DOMINICAN MONASTERY

The monastery boasts a fine collection of Renaissance art including frescoes by Paolo Veneziano and a painting by Titian.

### TRSTENO

This small village is home to an Arboretum as well as a 300-year-old Fountain of Neptune, an old summer palace and a medieval oil mill.

### STON

The city and its valuable salt pans are protected by one of the longest stone walls in the world. The fortifications were created during the reign of the Dubrovnik Republic.

## Practical Information

### DOCKING/ANCHORAGE

Your Princess ship will either dock or anchor in Dubrovnik depending on the local conditions of the day.

### SHORE EXCURSION DEPARTURES

Passengers will meet at a specific location for each Shore Excursion departure. Please refer to the Princess Patter and tour tickets for the correct place and time.

### TAXIS

Limited taxis are available in Dubrovnik. Most taxis accept U.S. dollars and Euros.

### SHOPPING

Unique souvenirs can be found that will always remind you of Croatia:

**Lacework/Embroidery Work:** Works of art made from simple thread

**Leather Goods and Handicrafts:** Traditional crafts handed down from generations

**Crystal, Porcelain and Pottery:** Fine pieces can be found throughout the city

### OPENING AND CLOSING TIMES

**Banks:** Dubrovacka Banka and Privredna Banka, both located in the Place area, are generally open Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

**Shops:** Monday through Saturday from 8:00am to 8:00pm. Most shops are open on Sundays from 10:00am to 8:00pm.

**Post Office:** Located in Old Town, generally open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

### PROPER ATTIRE

Please wear proper attire when planning to visit churches, cathedrals and other sacred places. Women and men should cover their shoulders and knees to enter religious sites.

### LOCAL CUISINE

#### Food Specialties

Croatian cuisine combines the Mediterranean and Continental styles and is reflective of the country's history and culture. Popular dishes include:

**Seafood:** Dubrovnik's location on the Adriatic provides the area with excellent seafood and shellfish such as lobster, oysters, and mussels.

**Turkey with Mlinci:** Mlinci is a type of fat-free dough that goes particularly well with turkey and poultry.

**Brodet:** A mixed fish and rice stew cooked in olive oil and vegetables.

**Orahnjaca:** A tasty desert of flour, yeast, sugar and lots of ground walnuts formed into a roll.

#### Drink Specialties

Croatia is known for its grape-laden vineyards and its production of fine wines. Most famous are:

**Reds:** Teran, Cabernet and Merlot; **Whites:** coastal Pinor Malvazija Kujundūoā, White Muōkat.

### TIPPING

Suggested tipping 15 to 20 percent for good service.

### SOME USEFUL WORDS

Yes	Da
No	Ne
Please	Molim
Thank you	Hvala
Good morning	Dobro Jutro
Where is the	Gdje je

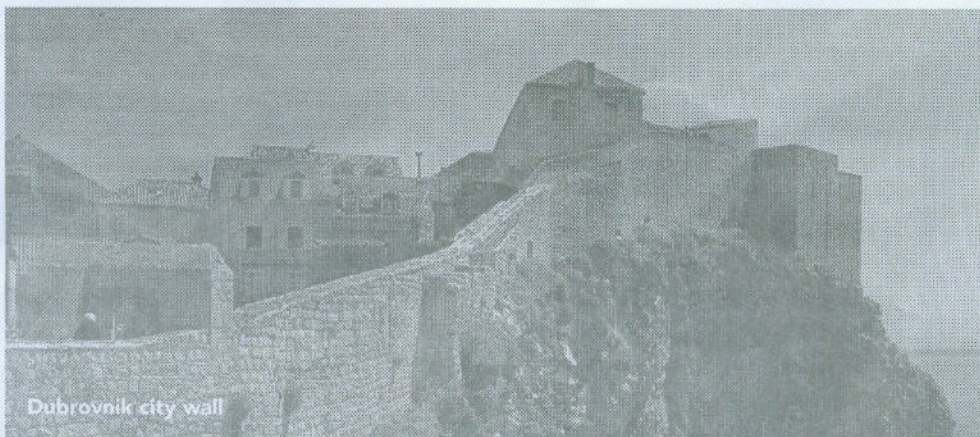
### CLIMATE

Croatia's climate varies from region to region. The often-visited Dalmatian coast has a Mediterranean-like climate with mild winters and warm summers. The climate of the mountainous regions is more typically Eastern European with cold winters and warm summers.

### PRINCESS CRUISES AGENTS

In case of emergency while you are ashore, please contact:

Jadroagent Dubrovnik  
Obala Pape Ivana Pavla II 1  
Dubrovnik, Croatia 20000  
Telephone: 385-20-419-000  
Telefax: 216-1-735-404





To Ship  
Allow 30 Minutes  
Travel Time

