



Šetajmo po Crikvenici

120 koraka povijesti

Let's walk around the city

120 steps to history



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Crikvenica je svoj turistički hod započela prije 120 godina, hvatajući korak s tek otkrivenim turističkim trendovima i željama europske aristokracije. Visokim zahtjevima bogate publike odgovorilo se otvaranjem luksuznih hotela *Therapia* i *Miramare*, s hidropatskom i terapeutskom ponudom i nizom rekreacijskih, zabavnih i kulturnih sadržaja. Zahvaljujući klimatskim blagodatima podneblja, početkom 20. stoljeća Crikvenicu je krasio atribut **klimatskog lječilišta i morskog kupališta** u koje su turisti dolazili tijekom cijele godine. Uz hotele, grade se nizovi elegantnih vila, uređuju novi parkovi, pa mali gradić nastao na tradiciji težaka, ribara i klesara ulazi na scenu svjetski poznatih ljetovališta.

Razvitak, koji su krajem 19. stoljeća započeli poduzetni Crikveničani gradnjom prvog pansiona, kupališta i hotela, bio je osobito snažan između dva svjetska rata. Tada je Crikvenica posjetiteljima nudila smještaj u 8 hotela, 10 pansiona i 11 vila te dvjestotinjak privatnih soba. Vrlo uspješne turističke godine ponovno se nižu od sredine 1960-ih. U narednih je dvadeset godina otvoreno šest novih hotela i veliki broj obiteljskih kuća namijenjenih turizmu, uz brojne nove sadržaje po mjeri suvremenih posjetitelja. Najveća su vrijednost Crikvenice oduvijek bile njene plaže koje se nižu kilometrima, jedna do druge, kao da je cijela Crikvenica jedna plaža.

U novije vrijeme crikvenički turizam se ponovno okreće rekreativno-zdravstvenim ili suvremenim jezikom rečeno wellnes-sadržajima, zatvarajući tako priču morskog kupališta i klimatskog lječilišta, započetu pred 120 godina.

Crikvenica has set out on a tourist path before 120 years, catching up with newly discovered tourist trends and desires of European aristocracy of the time. High demands of rich clients were responded by opening of Therapia and Miramare hotels, by providing hydropathical and therapeutic services and a whole range of recreational, entertainment and cultural contents. Thanks to the climatic benefits of Crikvenica area, at the onset of the 20th century Crikvenica was distinguished by an attribute of climatic health and sea resort that was visited by tourists throughout the year. Besides hotels, the strings of elegant villas were constructed and new parks were landscaped. In this manner a small city that sprang from a tradition of peasants, fishermen and stonemasons entered the scene of world renown summer resorts.

The entrepreneurs of Crikvenica built the first boarding house, beach and hotel by the end of the 19th century, initiating the development that particularly increased between two world wars. At the time Crikvenica offered its visitors accommodation in 8 hotels, 10 boarding houses and 11 villas, along with 200 private rooms. Another very successful tourist period begun in the middle of the 1960's. During the following 20 years 6 new hotels were opened, along with a large number of family houses assigned for tourism, with numerous new contents tailored after the demands of modern visitors. The biggest treasure of Crikvenica are its beaches that go on for miles, one after the other, as if whole Crikvenica is but a single beach.

Recently Crikvenica tourism again started to orient to recreational and health contents. In modern slang it turned to wellness, in this manner closing the story that Crikvenica started before 120 years as the sea and climatic health resort.

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Slikom i rječju vodimo Vas na ugodnu šetnju kroz turističku prošlost Crikvenice, u potrazi za našim najvažnijim turističkim zdanjima.

Neke su od tih zgrada nestale u prošlim vremenima ali još uvijek, poput sjena, žive na starim fotografijama i u sjećanjima Crikveničana i nekih davnih turista.

Pred Vama je štorija o prvim crikveničkim kupalištima, hotelima, modi, o svakodnevici i posebnim događajima, koje su fotografski aparati bilježili kroz proteklih 120 godina.

Let's walk around the city

120 steps to history

Let us take you, in image and word, to a pleasant stroll through the tourist past of Crikvenica, in search of its most important tourists edifices.

Some of these buildings have disappeared in the past times and still, like shadows, they keep living on the old photographs and in memories of the citizens of Crikvenica and tourists of bygone time.

You are looking at the story on Crikvenica beaches, hotels fashion, everyday life and special events, recorded by photographic cameras over last 120 years.

You are looking at the story of first Crikvenica swimming beaches, hotels, fashion, everyday life and special events that cameras have recorded over last 120 years.

Hotel Miramare
sagrađen built in 1906.



Hotel Therapia
sagrađen built in 1895.



Hotel Esplanade
sagrađen built in 1929.

Balustrada – poznato šetalište
sagrađeno built in 1926.



Gradska kupalište uređeno 1901.
Municipal beach adapted in 1901



Drugo drveno kupalište
sagrađeno 1894.
The second public beach with
wood-made facilities
constructed in 1894



Treće drveno kupalište
sagrađeno 1900.
The third public beach with wooden
facilities constructed in 1900

Stari kameni most
zamijenjen novim 1939.
Bivši pavlinski samostan iz 1412.
od 1988. je hotel Kaštel
Old stone bridge replaced by new
bridge in 1939
Ex-Pauline monastery dating from
1412 become hotel Kaštel in 1988

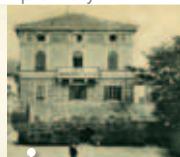


Hotel Belle-vue
otvoren established 1903.



Kotor

Hotel Nadvojvotkinji Klotildi otvoren 1891.
danasa ljekarna
established 1891 today
a pharmacy



Pansion Bedenk
otvoren 1887.
Bedenk Boarding house
established 1887



Crkva Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije iz 1412.

Church of
Assumption of
Blessed Virgin
Mary dating

Gradska luka sagrađena 1873.
City port built in 1873



Prva hrvatska štedionica
sagrađena built in 1925.
danasa FINA



Prvo drveno kupalište sagrađeno 1888.
The first public beach with wood-made
facilities built in 1888



Gradska kupališta

Prvo drveno kupalište, poznato kao *Banje poli vrutka* na Petaku sagrađeno 1888. koristilo se do 1911. U početku je imalo šest kabina, a kasnije je dograđeno još dvadeset.

Drugo drveno kupalište, koje su Crikveničani zvali *Mađarske banje*, sagrađeno je 1894. kod današnjeg hotela *Vila Ružica*. Sa svojih sto kabina bilo je najveće na Kvarneru.

Municipal beaches

The first public beach, known as *Banje puli vrutka* at Petak was built in 1888 and was in use until 1911. In the beginning it had 6 dressing cabins, and later on another 20 cabins were added.

The second public beach, which the citizens of Crikvenica called *Mađarske banje*, was built in 1894 near today's *Villa Ružica*. With its 100 cabins it was the largest beach in all of the Kvarner Bay at the time.





Prvo drveno kupalište

The first public beach



Drugo drveno kupalište

The second public beach



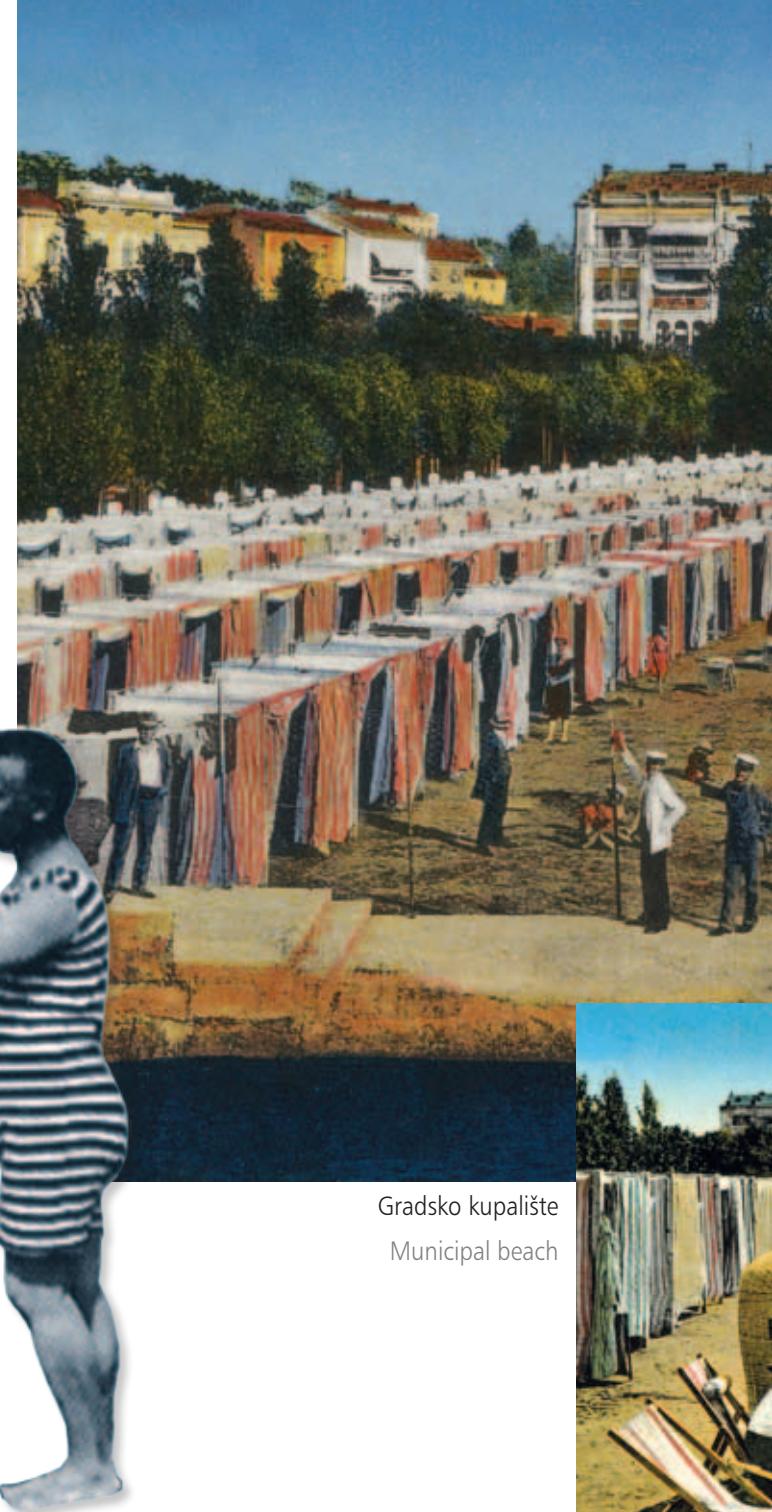
Gradska kupališta

Pješčano Gradsko kupalište uređeno je 1901. a 1910. su sagrađeni paviljoni za razne plažne sadržaje. Kupalište je pružalo usluge učitelja plivanja, masera, lječnika, a posjetitelji su svoju djecu mogli povjeriti brizi i nadzoru stručnih odgojiteljica.

Treće drveno kupalište, poznato kao *Hrvatske banje*, sagrađeno 1900. kod hotela Zagreb, srušilo je olujno jugo 1953.

Municipal beaches

The municipal sand beach was adapted in 1901. Pavilions facilitating various beach contents were constructed in 1910. The beach offered services of a swimming teacher, masseur and physician. Visitors could entrust their children to the care of professional nannies. The third beach, known as *Hrvatske banje*, was built in 1900 near Zagreb hotel. It was demolished by stormy sirocco wind in 1953.



Gradska kupalište
Municipal beach



Treće drveno kupalište
The third public beach





Hotel Nadvojvodkinji Klotildi otvoren 1891.

Josip Škomerža stariji preuredio je dio svoje kuće i otvorio hotel *Nadvojvodkinji Klotildi*, koji je radio do 1914. Bio je to prvi hotel ne samo u Crikvenici, nego i u cijelom Hrvatskom primorju. Iste 1891. sveučilišni profesor iz Graza, Johannes Frischauf objavio je prvi turistički vodič o Crikvenici.

Nadvojvodkinji Klotildi Hotel inaugurated 1891

Josip Škomerža Senior adapted a part of his house and built *Nadvojvodkinji Klotildi* Hotel. The hotel was in function until 1914. It was the first hotel in Crikvenica and, moreover, in whole of the Croatian littoral. In the same year of 1891 a university professor from Graz Johannes Frischauf published the first tourist guide of Crikvenica.

Pansion **Bedenk**

sagrađen 1887.

Prvi crikvenički pansion *Bedenk* otvoren 1887. nudio je smještaj i prehranu turistima. Kasnije je proširen te je imao vrtnu terasu sa stolovima i jog za omiljenu zabavu bočanje.

Bedenk, boarding house built in 1887

Bedenk, the first boarding house in Crikvenica, was established in 1887. It offered accommodation and meals for the tourists. Later on it was expanded with a garden terrace and a court for a popular game of bocce.



Gradska luka sagrađena 1873.

Crikvenička se gradska luka počinje graditi 1870., a prvi *Lloydovi* parobrodi pristaju već 1873. Luka je u cijeloj današnjoj dužini dovršena 1920. Ranije se koristila takozvana *Vela luka* u ušću rječice Dubračine. Uvođenje redovitih parobrodskih linija s Rijekom ubrzalo je turistički razvitak Crikvenice. Već prvim brodovima pristižu i ugledni gosti, 1887. prof. dr. Johannes Frischauf, 1891. nadvojvoda Josip Habsburg...

City port constructed in 1873

The construction of city port begun in 1870 and first *Lloyd's* steamships steamed in already in 1873. The port was finished in 1920, in its today's total length. The previously used port was the so called *Vela luka*, located in Dubračina river estuary.

The inauguration of regular steamship service to Rijeka fostered tourist development of Crikvenica. The first ships already brought in some famous guests such as professor dr. Johannes Frischauf in 1887 and archduke Joseph Habsburg in 1891.





S lijeva: Gašpar Car, Ivan Skomerža stariji i Josip Brnjac – graditelji crikveničke luke snimljeni 1886.

Port constructors Gašpar Car, Ivan Skomerža Senior and Josip Brnjac photographed in 1886.



Bivši **pavlinski samostan** iz 1412. od 1988. je **hotel Kaštel**

Bivši pavlinski samostan je 1895. otkupio Nadvojvoda Josip i u njemu otvorio vojno lječilište, a od 1897. Ladislavov dječji dom za siromašnu djecu iz cijele Monarhije. Dom je nastavio djelovati i nakon Prvoga svjetskog rata. Jedno vrijeme u njemu su radili slavni hrvatski pjesnici Vladimir Nazor i Gustav Krklec.

Ex-Pauline monastery dating from 1412 become **hotel Kaštel** in 1988

In 1895 archduke Joseph purchased a former Pauline monastery and established there a military convalescent hospital. In 1897 he turned it into Ladislau's Children's home for poor children from the entire Austrian – Hungarian Monarchy. The home remained operative after the WWI, for a while employing famous Croatian poets Vladimir Nazor and Gustav Krklec.

Stari kameni most

zamijenjen novim 1939.

Stari kameni most preko Dubračine bio je ukrašen visokim piramidama i kipom sv. Ivana Nepomuka, zaštitnika mostova. Godine 1939. gotovo na istom mjestu sagrađen je novi most s tri luka.

Old Stone bridge

was replaced by new bridge in 1939

The old stone bridge over Dubračina river was decorated with high pyramids and a statue of St Ivan Nepomuk, a protector of bridges. In 1939 a new bridge with three arches was built at almost the exactly same spot.





Hotel Nadvojvode Josipa Therapia

sagrađen 1895.

Hotel *Therapia*, prve se dvije godine zvao hotel Nadvojvode Josipa – Erzherzog Josef. Tada ga kupuje sâm Nadvojvoda Josip Habsburg i uređuje hidropatsko lječilište koje je vodio balneolog dr. Hans Ebers. Ovdje su boravili mnogi europski kraljevi i aristokracija. Među gostima hotela bili su grčki kralj Georgios, švedski kralj Oscar i bugarski kralj Ferdinand.

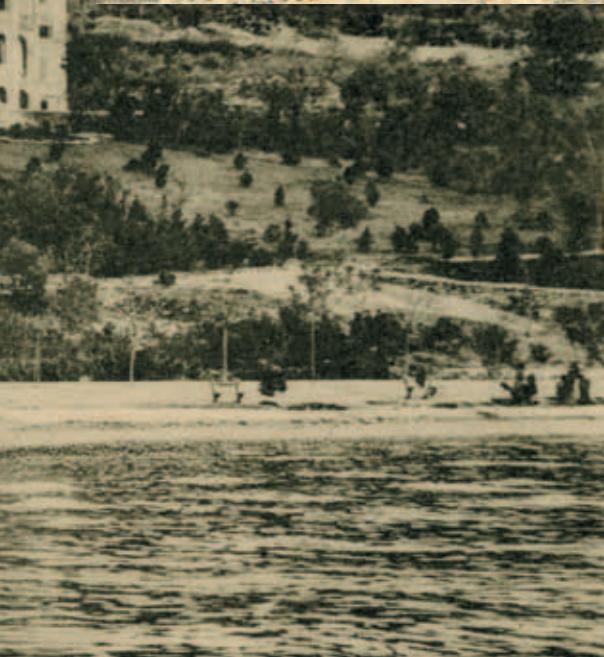
Nadvojvoda Josef Karl Ludwig Habsburg (1833.–1905.) u Rijeci je živio gotovo 25 godina, sve do svoje smrti.

Nadvojvode Josipa Therapia Hotel

built in 1895

Therapia Hotel was built in 1895. At first called Nadvojvode Josipa – Erzherzog Josef Hotel, in 1897 it was purchased by the actual archduke Joseph I Habsburg who adapted it into a hydropathical sanatorium that was managed by balneologist dr. Hans Elbers. Many European kings and aristocrats were the hotel's guests, such as Greek king Georgios, Swedish king Oscar and Bulgarian king Ferdinand. Archduke Joseph Karl Ludwig Habsburg (1833-1905) lived in Rijeka until his death, for almost 25 years.





Hotel Miramare

sagrađen 1906.

Hotel *Miramare* je jedno od najljepših secesijskih zdanja na Jadranu, sagrađeno 1906. Vodio ga je dvorski liječnik nadvojvode Josipa, dr. Herman vitez Coltelli di Roccamare. Hotel je među prvima u svijetu rapolagao rendgen-terapijom. Među gostima hotela bile su glumačke zvijezde Yves Montand, Simone Signoret i Alida Vali, te spisateljica Marija Jurić Zagorka.

Hotel Miramare

built in 1906

Miramare Hotel is one of the most beautiful Art Nouveau edifices at the entire Adriatic, built in 1906. It was managed by archduke Joseph's court physician dr. Herman knight Coltell de Roccama. Hotel was amongst the first in the world to offer X-rays therapy. The hotel was visited by star actors Yves Montand, Simone Signoret and Alida Vali, as well as by writer Marija Jurić Zagorka.



Zidovi hotela bili su bogato ukrašeni štukaturama s cvijetnim ornamentima.

Hotel walls were richly decorated with stucco flower ornaments.



Predio villa

Na predjelu između hotela *Therapia* i *Miramare* do početka Prvoga svjetskog rata sagrađen je niz elegantnih vila i sanatorijsa, vila *Mira*, hotel *Seidl*, vila *Slava*, vila *Ružica*, vila *Coltelli*, vila *Dagmar* – kasnije hotel *Crnković*, vila *Lucia*... Središte društvenog života bio je Kursalon, veliki paviljon u parku južno od hotela *Therapia*.

District of Villas

Prior to beginning of the WWI, a section between Therapia Hotel and Miramare Hotel became location of many elegant villas and sanatoriums such as Villa *Mira*, *Seidl* Hotel, Villa *Slava*, Villa *Ružica*, Villa *Coltelli*, Villa *Dagmar* – later on *Crnković* Hotel... The centre of social life was Kursalon, a large pavilion south of Therapia hotel.





Crikvenički parkovi

Prvi crikvenički park uređen je na Petaku 1888. godine, a pet godina kasnije, od gradske luke prema zapadu uređeno je prvo šetalište i zasađen drvored dug 500 m i širok 20 m.

Park hotela *Therapia* počeo se uređivati 1894. Kasnije je tu uređen mali zoološki vrt.

Kupališni park, na prostoru između *Miramara* i *Esplanade*, počinje se uređivati 1902. Sadržavao je tenis igralište i paviljon za promenadne koncerte. U parku je 1932. postavljen spomenik-fontana u čast dovršetku vodovoda.

Parks

The first Crikvenica park was landscaped at Petak in 1888. Five years later the first promenade was constructed, west from the city port, along with a newly planted avenue of trees, 500 m long and 20 m wide.

Landscaping of *Therapia* Hotel's park begun in 1894. Later on a small ZOO was located here.

The Beach Park was located between *Miramare* and *Esplanade*. Its adaptation started in 1902. The Beach Park comprised a tennis playground and a pavilion for promenade concerts. In 1932 a monument – fountain was erected in the park to honour a completion of waterworks construction.



Općinski park na Petaku / Municipal Park at Petak

Kupališni park / Beach Park





Javna acetilenska rasvjeta uvedena je 1905.
Public acetylene lighting was inaugurated in 1905.



Kupališni park / Beach Park



Spomenik vodovodu / Waterworks monument



Restorani

Već početkom 20. stoljeća duž današnjeg Strossmayerovog šetališta nižu se restorani i kavane. Crikvenica postaje mondano središte, čiji ugostitelji Crnković 1908. osvajaju zlatne medalje na prestižnim izložbama u Parizu i Karlovim Varima.

Restaurants

Today's Strossmayer's Promenade was location of many restaurants and cafeterias already in the early 1900's. Crikvenica became a fashionable destination. Crikvenica's caterers Crnković won gold medals at prestigious exhibitions in Paris and Karlovy Vary in 1908.



Restoran *Slavia* / Slavia Restaurant

Restoran *Crnković* / Crnković restaurant





Hotel Esplanade

sagrađen 1929.

Hotel *Esplanade* sagradio je povratnik iz Amerike, Leopold Dračić. Većina tadašnjih turističkih zdanja građena je novcem zarađenim i dalekim zemljama.

Od 1963. na tek sagrađenoj plesnoj terasi nastupali su riječki *Uragani*, zagrebački *Mladi* i crikvenički *Friends*, a održavali su se i mnogobrojni izbori miss-sezone.

Esplanade Hotel built in 1929

Esplanade Hotel was built in 1929 by Leopold Dračić, an emigrant who returned from USA. The majority of then tourist edifices were built by money earned in distant countries. From 1963 onwards a newly built dance terrace hosted gigs by various bands, such as *Uragani* of Rijeka, *Mladi* of Zagreb and Crikvenica's own *Friends*. It was also the site of numerous Miss of the Summer Season contests.





Putovanja

Prije dovršetka gradske luke (1873.) izletnici iz Rijeke dolazili su u Crikvenicu kočjama. U kasnijim vremenima turisti su dolazili automobilima, autobusima i drugim motornim vozilima, uključujući hidroavione u 1930-ima.

1924. crikveničko autobusno poduzeće Ivana Andresa uvodi taxi-službu.

1933. članovi njemačkog Automobilskog kluba ADAC posjetili su Crikvenicu. Iste je godine Automobilski klub iz Zagreba održao prvu gradsku utrku u Crikvenici.

1958. uvedena je trajektna linija Šilo–Crikvenica, prva na Jadranu.

Journeys

Before the city port was finalized (1873), excursionists from Rijeka came to Crikvenica by coaches. Later on tourists used to arrive by cars, buses and other motor vehicles, including hydroplanes during the 1930's.

In 1924 Crikvenica Bus Company of Ivan Andres inaugurated taxi service.

In 1933 members of German motor club ADAC visited Crikvenica. In the same year Automobile Club from Zagreb organized the first city race in Crikvenica.

A ferry service connecting Šilo and Crikvenica was inaugurated in 1958, as the first ferry service on Adriatic.



Svečani doček njemačkih automobilista 1933.

The festive welcome of German drivers in 1933.





Balustrada

sagrađena 1926.

Ovo omiljeno crikveničko šetalište sagrađeno je 1926. kada je uređen i obližnji park između gradske luke i hotela *Miramare*. Danas ime Balustrada nosi lijepo uređena plaža.

Balustrada

built in 1926

This favoured Crikvenica promenade was constructed in 1926 when the nearby park, between the city port and Miramare hotel, was also landscaped. Today Balustrada is a name of nice beach.





Sport

Prvo tenis igralište bilo je uređeno početkom 20. stoljeća za goste hotela *Therapia*.

Nogometni klub je osnovan 1919. a prvo nogometno igralište sagrađeno je tek 1924. prihodom od kockarnica u hotelima *Therapia* i *Miramare*.

Prvi plivački maraton Šilo–Crikvenica održan je 1910. Godine 1932. je osnovan plivački klub i sagrađeno plivalište na Petaku, a 1936. preseljeno je na današnju lokaciju.

Jedriličarska natjecanja održavala su se već u 1920-im godinama.

The first tennis court was constructed at the start of the 20th century, for the guests of *Therapia* hotel.

A football team was founded in 1919. The first football playground was constructed in 1924, funded from the revenue of casinos in hotels *Therapia* and *Miramare*.

The first Šilo-Crikvenica swimming marathon was held in 1910.

1932 was a year of establishing the swimming club, along with a swimming basin at Petak, that was transferred onto today's location in 1936.

Sailing competitions were held as early as the 1920's.





Speedway

U Crikvenici je 1952. sagrađeno prvo speedway trkalište u tadašnjoj Jugoslaviji. Dugi niz godina, svakoga 1. svibnja, ovdje se održavalo Svjetsko zonsko prvenstvo u speedwayu, a redovito je vozio i Mika Šnjarić, legenda našeg motociklizma. Utrke je svake godine pratilo gotovo dvadeset tisuća posjetitelja, pa je ova priredba dugo godina označavala početak ljetne turističke sezone.

Automoto društvo je u Crikvenici osnovano 1959. godine.

Speedway

In 1959 the Automoto Society was established in Crikvenica. The first speedway in Yugoslavia of the time was built in Crikvenica in 1952. For many years, every May 1st, the Crikvenica speedway hosted World Zone Championship that was regularly participated by Mika Šnjarić, a legendary native racing driver. Every year the races were attended by almost 20 000 visitors, so for a long time this event used to mark the beginning of summer tourist season.

Automoto Society was founded in Crikvenica in 1959.





Mika Šnjarić vozi počasni krug.
Mika Šnjarić drives a lap of honour.

Maškare

Maškare su bile popularne već između dva svjetska rata, a vrhunac doživljavaju u 1970-ima. Povorka gradom znala je biti duga i više od dva kilometra, duž Strossmayerovog šetališta, ulice Braće Buchoffer i Ulice Kralja Tomislava, tako da bi se spojili početak i kraj povorke. Srce maškara bio je hotel *International* u kojem su istovremeno svirala tri glazbena sastava. Maškarano je ludilo znalo privući u hotel do dvije tisuće ljudi.

Carnival

Popular already between the two world wars, the carnival culminated during the 1970's. The carnival city parade sometimes exceeded 2 km in length, moving along Strossmayer's Promenade, Braća Buchoffer Street and Kralj Tomislav Street, so eventually the end and beginning of parade would join.

The heart of carnival was International Hotel where three music bands played simultaneously.

The carnival madness attracted up to 2000 people to the hotel.





Plave zastave

Prva *Plava zastava* zavijorila se na Gradskom kupalištu 1999., a 2007. ovaj prestižni simbol čistoga mora i očuvanog okoliša dobile su još dvije plaže: *Balustrada* i *Omorika*. *Plava zastava* je visoko međunarodno priznanje koje ukazuje i na izvrsnu kakvoću turističke ponude i usluge. Sve se to dobro uklapa u sliku Crikvenice kao izrazito zdravog područja, koje je već 1906. proglašeno **klimatskim lječilištem i morskim kupalištem**.

Na izuzetno povoljnim klimatskim vrijednostima zasnovan je i rad znamenite crikveničke bolnice *Talassotherapie*.

Blue flags

The first Blue Flag, a prestigious symbol of pure sea and preserved environment was hoisted at Municipal Beach in 1999. In 2007 Blue Flag was awarded to another two beaches in Crikvenica: Balustrada and Omorika. Blue Flag is the high international award marking the excellent quality of tourist offer and services.

This all fits well into the image of Crikvenica as an outstandingly healthy area, that was acclaimed as both climatic health and sea resort as early as 1906. The extraordinary beneficial climatic conditions are the base of famous Crikvenica hospital *Talassotherapia*.





Hotel Omorika
otvoren established
1973.

Hotel Vila Aurora
otvoren established
2002.

Hotel Esplanade
otvoren established
1929.

Hotel Ad turres
otvoren established
1969.

Hotel Therapia
otvoren established
1895

Hotel Vila Ružica
otvoren established
1913.



Od 1816., kada je u Crikvenici počeo raditi poštanski ured, naziv Crikvenice se na poštanskim žigovima pojavljivao u različitim oblicima.

Since the establishment of postal official in Crikvenica in 1816, the name of Crikvenica parades at postal stamps in various forms.

1839. CZIRQUENITZA ■ 1854. CZIRQUENTZA / CIRQVENIZA ■ 1855. CIRQVENIZA

Hotel Zagreb
otvoren established
1969.

Hotel International
otvoren established
1964.

120 CRIKVENICA
1888-2008
godina turizma
Years of Tourism

Hotel Crikvenica
otvoren established
1913.

Hotel Kaštel
otvoren
established 1988.



■ 1857. CIRQUENITZA ■ 1867. CZIRQUENITZA / CIRKVENICA ■ 1918. CRIKVENICA

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