

komiška

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Mari Greget ▪ 100 stvari o škoju Visu i Viškom arhipelagu

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100 facts about the island of Vis and the Vis archipelago

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100 STVARI O ŠKOJU VISU I VIŠKOM ARHIPELAGU
100 FACTS ABOUT THE ISLAND OF VIS AND VIS ARCHIPELAGO

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ZAHVALA

Posebno hvala mom dugogodišnjem prijatelju i kolegi Ivi Cvitaniću, autoru i osnivaču HEPIGULS koncepta destinacijskih knjiga, koji mi je ukazao povjerenje i pozvao me da upravo Vis ispričam kroz ovaj jedinstveni projekt. Hvala ti na povjerenju, prijateljstvu, podršci i svim savjetima tijekom nastanka ove knjige.

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Ova knjiga nosi moje ime kao autorice, ali u sebi nosi znanje, vrijeme i ljubav mnogih ljudi kojima od srca zahvaljujem.

Mari

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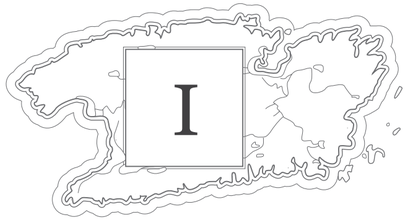
I would also like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the collaborators, experts, friends, and island enthusiasts whose knowledge, advice, and fact-checking helped make this book as accurate and authentic as possible.

This book bears my name as its author, but it also carries the knowledge, time, and passion of many people to whom I extend my sincere gratitude.

Mari



Crkva i samostan sv. Jerolima, Vis / *Church and Monastery of St. Jerome, Vis*



Dobro došli u Viški arhipelag

Welcome to Vis archipelago



1

Vis je najudaljeniji naseljeni otok u Hrvatskoj, površine nešto manje od 90 km².

Vis is the farthest inhabited island in Croatia and has an area of about 90 square kilometres.





2

Otok Vis ima blagu mediteransku klimu s minimalnim oborinama.

The island of Vis has a mild Mediterranean climate with very little rainfall.





Geomorfološki lokalitet “Gaće” / *Geomorphological site “Gaće”*

II

Kako je nastao naš škoj

How our island was formed

Viški arhipelag nastao je tijekom dugotrajnog procesa izdizanja Jadranske karbonatne platforme, uzrokovanog sudarom Jadranske i Euroazijske ploče tijekom posljednjih 66 milijuna godina. Ovi su tektonski procesi oblikovali jedinstveni otočni krajolik kakav danas poznajemo.

The Vis Archipelago was formed through a long process of uplift of the Adriatic Carbonate Platform, caused by the collision of the Adriatic and Eurasian plates over the past 66 million years. These tectonic processes shaped the unique island landscape we know today.

Viški arhipelag čini 51 otok, otočić i hrid, od kojih su stalno naseljeni Vis, Biševo i Sveti Andrija (Svetac).

The Vis Archipelago consists of 51 islands, islets and rocks, three of which – Vis, Biševo and Sveti Andrija (Svetac) – are permanently inhabited.



Arheološki muzej Vis / *Archaeological Museum Vis*



Od Isse do danas

From Issa to the present day

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Na Visu su pronađeni neki od najstarijih grčkih natpisa u Hrvatskoj, među kojima se ističe nadgrobna stela ratnika Kalije iz ranog razdoblja antičke Isse. Ovi natpisi svjedoče o ranoj grčkoj prisutnosti na Jadranu i razvoju kolonije koju je početkom 4. stoljeća pr. Kr. osnovao Dionizije Sirakuški.

Some of the oldest Greek inscriptions in Croatia have been discovered on Vis, including the funerary stele of the warrior Kallias, dating from the early period of ancient Issa. These inscriptions bear witness to the early Greek presence in the Adriatic and to the development of the colony founded by Dionysius of Syracuse in the early 4th century BC.

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U Zavičajnom muzeju grada Visa izložena je brončana replika glave božice Artemide, dok se original čuva pod posebnim uvjetima. Ovo originalno grčko djelo s kraja 4. st. pr. Kr. smatra se jednim od najznačajnijih nalaza grčkog kiparstva na istočnoj obali Jadrana i svjetskim unikatom, povezanim s kultom Artemide u antičkoj Issi.

A bronze replica of the head of the goddess Artemis is exhibited in the Local Museum of the Town of Vis, while the original is kept under special protection. This original Greek work of art, dating from the late 4th century BC, is considered one of the most significant discoveries of Greek sculpture on the eastern Adriatic coast and a unique masterpiece of global importance, associated with the cult of Artemis in ancient Issa.



Komiški zaljev / *Komiža bay*

IV

Škoj, njegovi škoji i vale

The island, its islets and bays

50

Najjužnija točka Republike Hrvatske nalazi se na otočiću Galijuli
u palagruškom arhipelagu.

The southernmost point of the Republic of Croatia is located on the islet
of Galijula in the Palagruža archipelago.

51

Na otoku Biševu nalazi se cijeli svijet špilja – od brojnih „biša” (rupa),
po kojima je otok dobio ime, do slavne Modre špilje. Iako je komiškim
ribarima bila poznata stoljećima, austrijski slikar Eugen von Ransonnet
1884. godine, prema uputama komiškog župnika don Mate Brajčina,
prvi ju je opisao i predstavio svijetu kao jedinstvenu prirodnu atrakciju.
Medvidina špilja, duga 160 metara, najdulja je morska polupotopljena
špilja na Jadranu i nekadašnje stanište sredozemne medvjedice.

The island of Biševo is home to a remarkable world of caves, from
the many biša (“holes”), from which the island takes its name, to the
famous Blue Cave. Although the cave had been known to the fishermen
of Komiža for centuries, the Austrian painter Eugen von Ransonnet,
guided there in 1884 by the Komiža parish priest Don Mate Brajčin, was
the first to describe it and introduce it to the world as a unique natural
attraction. Medvidina Cave, stretching 160 metres, is the longest
semi-submerged sea cave in the Adriatic and was once home
to the Mediterranean monk seal.



Spaljivanje žrtvenog broda / *Burning of a votive boat*

V

Dijalekti i običaji

Dialects and customs

61

Na otoku Visu govore se dva tipa cokavskih govora: viški cokavski i komiški cokavski. Viški cokavski govori se u gradu Visu, a komiški cokavski u Komiži i komiškim selima (na Biševu, u Podhumlju, Podšpilju, Boroviku i Okljućnoj). U viškim selima govori se lakavski. Cokavski govori otoka Visa od 2017. godine zaštićeni su kao nematerijalno kulturno dobro Republike Hrvatske.

The island of Vis is home to two types of cokavian dialects: the Vis Cokavian and the Komiža Cokavian. The Vis Cokavian is spoken in the town of Vis, while the Komiža Cokavian is spoken in Komiža and the surrounding Komiža villages (on Biševo, and in Podhumlje, Podšpilje, Borovik, and Okljućna). The villages around Vis speak the Lakavian dialect. Since 2017, the Cokavian dialects of the island of Vis have been protected as an item of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Croatia.

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Viški i komiški govor ubrajaju se među najočuvanije otočne govore na Jadranu te predstavljaju važan dio nematerijalne kulturne baštine otoka.

The dialects of Vis and Komiža are among the best-preserved island speech varieties in the Adriatic and represent an important part of the island's intangible cultural heritage.



Vinogradi otoka Visa / *Vineyards of the island of Vis*

VI

Flora i fauna

Flora and fauna

69

Na području Viškog arhipelaga zabilježeno je više od 700 biljnih vrsta.

More than 700 plant species have been recorded in the Vis Archipelago.

70

Na Viškom arhipelagu obitava više od 200 vrsta ptica.

More than 200 bird species inhabit the Vis Archipelago.



Judi od škoja / *People of the island*

VII

Judi od škoja

People of the island

78

Martin (Mate) Bogdanović (1882. – 1944.), rođen na Biševu kraj Komiže, bio je hrvatski iseljenik, poduzetnik i pionir američke ribarske industrije. Došao je u 1908. godine u San Pedro gdje zajedno s Josephom Mardešićem porijeklom iz Komiže 1917. osnovao tvrtku *French Sardine Company,* prvu veliku tvornicu ribljih konzervi na zapadnoj obali SAD-a.

Martin (Mate) Bogdanović (1882–1944), born on the island of Biševo near Komiža, was a Croatian immigrant, entrepreneur and pioneer of the American fishing industry. After arriving in San Pedro in 1908, he co-founded the *French Sardine Company* in 1917 together with Joseph Mardešić who was originally from Komiža, creating the first major fish-canning plant on the U.S. West Coast.

79

Ranko Marinković (1913. – 2001.) autor je slavnog romana „Kiklop” i jedan od najvažnijih hrvatskih pisaca 20. stoljeća. Rođen je u Visu i pokopan u Komiži. Tematika njegovih djela često se veže uz otočku izolaciju. Njemu u čast danas se bijenalno održavaju Dani Ranka Marinkovića u Komiži.

Ranko Marinković (1913–2001), author of the acclaimed novel Cyclops (Kiklop), was one of the most important Croatian writers of the 20th century. He was born in Vis and buried in Komiža. The themes of his works are often linked to island isolation. Today in his honour, the Days of Ranko Marinković are held every other year in Komiža.



Pogača od slane ribe / *Pie with salted fish*

VIII

Okusi škoja

Flavours of the island

88

Pogaca ol slone ribe autohtono je ribarsko i težačko jelo otoka spravljeno od dizanog tijesta, kapule, slanih srdela ili inćuna, malo peršina i ukiseljenih kapara. U viškoj verziji pogača ne sadrži rajčicu, dok je komiška pogača sadrži. Rajčica je iz Amerike u Europu stigla u 16. stoljeću, a na našem se području masovnije koristi tek od kraja 19. stoljeća pa možemo zaključiti da je do 19. stoljeća postojala *viško pogaca*, a od 19. stoljeća i *komiško*. Pretpostavlja se da se komiška pogača počela peći tek tada, ljeti, kada je bilo rajčica, dok je viška bila "zimska" verzija bez rajčice.

Pogaca ol slone ribe / Traditional pie of salted fish is an indigenous fishermen's and labourers' dish from the island, made from leavened dough, red onion (kapula), salted sardines or anchovies, a little parsley and pickled capers. In the Vis version pie contains no tomatoes, while the Komiža version does. Tomatoes arrived in Europe from the Americas in the 16th century, but only began to be used widely in our region from the late 19th century, so we can conclude that until then there was only the *Viško*, and that the *Komiško* version developed later. It is assumed that the Komiža pie started to be baked in summer, when tomatoes were available, while the Vis version remained a "winter" pie without tomatoes.

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Viški HIB je autentična delicija s otoka Visa još iz antičkih vremena napravljena isključivo od suhih smokava, travarice i koromača. Danas ima oznaku izvornosti HOP (Hrvatski otočni proizvod). Čuva se u listovima lovora i ružmarina. Težacima je vraćao snagu dok su radili u polju, krasio je stolove viške gospode te se za Božić rezao na tanke fetice i nudio prijateljima uz bićerin rakije.

The Viški HIB is an authentic delicacy from the island of Vis, dating back to ancient times and made exclusively from dried figs, herbal brandy (travarica), and fennel. Today, it proudly holds the HOP (Croatian Island Product) designation of origin. Wrapped in bay and rosemary leaves for preservation, this energy-rich treat once restored the strength of local field labourers and graced the tables of the island's nobility. Traditionally served at Christmas, it is sliced into thin wedges and shared with friends alongside a glass of local brandy.



Uvala i plaža Stiniva / ***Stiniva bay and beach***

IX

Škoj danas

The island today

92

Otok Vis bogat je izvorima pitke vode (Kamenice, Gusarica, Pizdica i Korita) premda nema stalnu rijeku. Jedini je hrvatski otok koji ima vlastiti vodovodni sustav i oslanja se isključivo na vlastite izvore pitke vode. Prvo vodocrpilište izgrađeno je 1964. godine u uvali Pizdica.

Although it has no permanent river, the island of Vis is rich in freshwater springs (Kamenice, Gusarica, Pizdica and Korita). It is the only Croatian island with its own water supply system, relying entirely on its own sources of drinking water. The island's first water pumping station was built in Pizdica Bay in 1964.

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Na otoku je snimljen film „Mamma Mia! Here We Go Again" 2017. godine, a snimanje filma otočani su nazvali „hollywoodskom sezonom".

The film Mamma Mia! Here We Go Again was shot on the island in 2017, and islanders called the whole event the 'Hollywood season'.

NA KRAJU

Ova knjiga nije enciklopedija ni znanstvena publikacija, već zbirka zanimljivih činjenica namijenjena svima koji žele upoznati i bolje razumjeti otok Vis i Viški arhipelag. Nastala je iz ljubavi prema otoku i želje da na jednostavan i pristupačan način približi dio njegove prirodne, povijesne i kulturne baštine.

Podaci i činjenice temelje se na stručnim publikacijama, znanstvenim radovima, službenim statističkim podacima Republike Hrvatske, publikacijama UNESCO Global Geoparka Viški arhipelag, Hrvatskoj enciklopediji, mrežnim stranicama nadležnih institucija, turističkih zajednica te na terenskom istraživanju i mom cjeloživotnom poznavanju otoka.

Iako je uložen velik trud kako bi svi podaci bili što točniji, moguće je da su se neke informacije u međuvremenu promijenile ili da su mi nenamjerno promaknuli pojedini propusti. Svaki dobronamjeran prijedlog ili ispravak bit će mi dragocjen za buduća izdanja.

FINAL NOTE

This book is not an encyclopaedia or a scientific publication, but a collection of fascinating facts for everyone who wishes to discover and better understand the island of Vis and the Vis Archipelago. It was created out of a deep love for the island and a desire to present its natural, historical, and cultural heritage in a simple and engaging way.

The facts and information presented in this book are based on professional publications, scientific research, official statistics of the Republic of Croatia, publications of the UNESCO Vis Archipelago Global Geopark, the Croatian Encyclopaedia, official websites of public institutions, as well as field research and my lifelong knowledge and appreciation of the island.

Although every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information, some details may have changed over time or unintentional omissions may have occurred. Any constructive comments or corrections will be sincerely appreciated and considered in future editions.