

Mujina cave

Mujina cave holds traces of presence of the Neanderthal men in this area. It is located within the karst environment around Labrička draga, which historically served as an important communication route with the hinterlands. For that reason, several archaeological sites from different periods can be found here. In the approximate vicinity of the cave, there are also the remains of the Roman road which connected Sibenik with the hinterlands.

The cave is of small dimensions with a big entrance facing the south-east. Small plateau in front of the entrance enables good control of the surrounding area, which was important to prehistoric men because it helped them notice the animal herds that used to inhabit this area. Systematic archaeological research within the cave has uncovered rich layers of Mousterian culture dated to the period from 45000 to 39000 BC. Within the 2 metres deep layers, various lithic artefacts and animal bones have been discovered. They testify about the activities performed by the Neanderthals within the cave, and numerous animal bones tell us about their diet. While the cave was being used, the climate was significantly colder and sea level about 90 metres lower.

Biranj

Biranj is a stratified archeological site located at a prominent peak of Mount Kopač (601 m) above Kaštela. A prehistoric hillfort, late Classical Antiquity Castrum, the sanctuary of the supreme Slavic god Perun and the Romanesque church of St. John are located here. The outer bastion of this prehistoric hillfort is almost 800 metres long and encloses the area of nearly 73.000 m², which makes it one of the largest hillforts on the eastern Adriatic coast and in the hinterland. The bastion is made of dry wall and is at some parts up to 12 metres wide. Archaeological research has revealed cultural layers dated to Neolithic and Bronze Age, with a well-developed lithic industry.

Tip of the stone arrow (Neolithic-early Bronze Age)

Classical Antiquity settlement of Siculi

The remains of the Classical Antiquity settlement of Siculi are located in Resnik, next to Kaljed Staffilj, at the mouth of the eponymous creek. It has been mentioned in numerous historical sources, and the Roman Emperor Claudius settled his military veterans here in the mid-1st century BC. During many years of archaeological research, it has been established that this settlement spread over the area of 36.000 m² and that it was founded in the 2nd century BC. At this time, the surroundings of the Kaštela Bay were the stage for very dynamic events related to Greeks from Iliad, Romans and Delmatae. Apart from the remains of the evenly organized residential blocks and streets, a smaller part of the fortification walls and underwater docks that are today submerged into the sea have also been preserved. It is assumed that the layout was rectangular, with a surface of 3.6 ha. Residential blocks were extremely long, around 13 metres wide. The settlement was destroyed during the second half of the 1st century BC, as evidenced by the remains of the collapsed roof structures and soot found in most of the researched houses. Apart from the ancient docks, the remains of a Palaeolithic site and Neolithic settlement are also located underwater, in front of the mouth of the creek.

Stone domestic altar (2nd-1st century BC)



Working hours

The Vitturi Castle

Winter (October-May): Monday, Wednesday and Friday 9-16
Tuesday and Thursday 9-19, Saturday 9-13
Summer (June-September):
Monday-Saturday 9-20, Sunday 9-13

The Archbishopal Palace

Winter (October-May): Monday, Wednesday and Friday 9-16
Tuesday and Thursday 9-19
Summer (June-September):
Monday-Friday 9-20, Saturday 9-13

Tickets: Adults 15 HRK, Children 5 HRK

Expert guide through permanent display by previous appointment: 100 HRK.
Expert guide at the archaeological sites of Siculi, Biranj and Mujina cave by previous appointment: 500 HRK.

Group visits by previous appointment possible outside the stated working hours.

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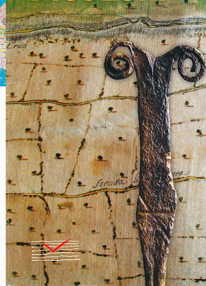


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KAŠTELA TOWN MUSEUM



Museum

The seat of the Municipal Museum of Kažleba is located in one of the best-preserved fortresses in Kažleba – Vitturi Castle. Kažleba are the second city by population in Split-Dalmatian County, comprised of seven villages sprawling along the coast of the Kažleba Bay. Each village originated during the period of the Ottoman threat, when the nobility and the Church from the surrounding cities of Split and Trogir built their castles to protect the population against the Ottoman attacks. Apart from the Modern era historical cores, there is a whole range of archaeological sites dated to prehistoric times, Classical Antiquity and Middle Ages within the area of Kažleba.

The Municipal Museum of Kažleba was founded in 1999, through restructuring of the Regional Museum of Kažleba, which had originated from the Studin Gallery (founded in 1986). The richness of the cultural heritage of the Kažleba area is reflected in the work of the museum, which contributes to preservation of cultural heritage of this area by gathering and representing the material. There are Archaeological, Cultural-Historical, Modern and Contemporary Art, Pedagogical, Documentation, as well as Restoration and Conservation departments operating within the Museum. The permanent exhibition of the museum is located in the Vitturi Castle in Kažleba Lukšić, and in 2012, a permanent exhibition was opened at the Archbishop's castle in Kažleba Sućurac. The museum takes care of two archaeological sites: the remains of an ancient settlement of Siculi at Rešnik and Majina cave in Labenska draga.

Vitturi Castle in Kažleba Lukšić

The castle itself with its surrounding historical core is well preserved, and in the period between the year of 1993 and 2001, its appearance from the beginning of the 18th century has been restored. The castle was in its most representative stage in that period. During the research works, defensive moat and a stone bridge in front of the northern entrance were rediscovered. The castle was built by the noble family Vitturi, at the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century. Due to frequent Ottoman attacks, it was necessary to protect the local population, which had been living in the medieval village of Ostrog on the slopes of the Kozjak Mountain before the construction of the Castle. Along with the castle, a small, fortified settlement was also formed, and its folk stone architecture and space organization has been preserved till this day.

Permanent museum display

The permanent museum display is located at the second floor of the Castle Vitturi, and it was opened in 2008. The display is comprised of two parts: cultural-historical (southern wing) and archaeological (northern wing), with a total amount of 679 exhibits. Between those two parts, there is a gallery with a lapidarium. Development of the individual castles and urbanism of the Kažleba villages, as well as the representation of defence against the Ottomans through the weapon collection, are shown in the cultural-historical part. The life of the noble families of Kažleba, as well as folk costumes, is represented in a separate part.

Within the archaeological part of the permanent exhibition, there are valuable archaeological finds dated to Prehistory, Classical Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Lithic artefacts of the Mesolithic culture discovered in Majina cave (45000-39000 BC) are of a special interest, as well as the numerous finds from the ancient settlement of Siculi and the sepulchral contributions from the Early Croatian neopoleae.



Bridal chest (18th century)



Clock shaped as a lantern (17th century)



Coat of arms of the noble family Papalić (16th century)



Bronze bust of a boy (1st century BC)



Relief cosmic cup (2nd - 1st century BC)



The view of the altar partition (16th-18th century AD)



The Archiepiscopal Palace in Kažleba Sućurac

The historical core of Kažleba Sućurac was formed at the end of the 15th century around the tower constructed by Andrija Biseri, the Archbishop of Split, in 1592 in the area called Lučić. In 1489, next to the tower whose foundations are still visible today, the Archbishop of Split Bartolomeo Avramović constructed a defensive complex Kažleba in which the Archiepiscopal Palace was the central part. Entire Kažleba was well fortified with a wall, and its battlements have been partially preserved. On the second floor of the Archiepiscopal Palace, there are museum premises with rich cultural-historical and archaeological collections. Since 2012, the archaeological department of the Museum has been located here.

Towards the permanent display

The exhibition entitled "Towards the permanent display" has been organized on the second floor of the Archiepiscopal Palace. It is comprised of two parts: cultural-historical and archaeological, with 138 exhibits. The exhibited material depicts the wealth of the movable cultural heritage of Kažleba Sućurac. The largest part of the material originates from the collection of the association Podvornje, which was in charge of its maintenance up until 2012. Part of the exhibited archaeological material has been discovered during the excavations of the employees of the archaeological department of the Municipal Museum of Kažleba (Krtine, Boline and Trstenik) and of the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments (Pula). Among the exhibits, the finds from the Bronze Age hillfort at Putalj and early-Romanesque arch of the altar partition (a so-called Arch from Sućurac) are especially noticeable.



Reliquary of St. John the Baptist (16th century)

Treasury of the parish church in Kažleba Štafilić

Movable parts of the ecclesiastical heritage of the Parish Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary are exhibited in the Treasury. Votive gifts (so-called Our Lady's gold), filigree handmade jewellery, as well as modest but valuable liturgical objects made of silver, books and paintings are exhibited next to the painting of Our Lady. In most part, these are the imported works of the Venetian governance and of Austrian jewellers, as well as of local artisans from Split, Trogir and Kažleba. These items were acquired and donated by confraternities and individuals.



The icon of Our Lady of Grace (16th century)