

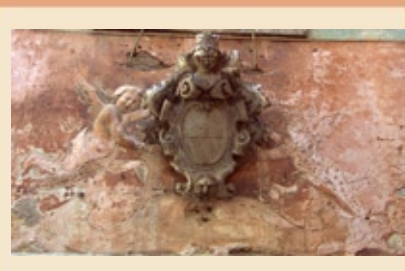


The old town of Kotor is one of the best-preserved medieval towns in this part of the Mediterranean. It was succeeded in preserving its original form, so typical of towns between the XII and the XIV century. The asymmetric structure of the narrow streets and squares, combined with the numerous valuable monuments of medieval architecture, contributed to Kotor being placed on UNESCO's "The world natural and cultural inheritance" list. The cultural inheritance of

this town is enriched by the unique architectural styles and the ambient atmosphere. The fortification system of Kotor, which protects it from the sea, is actually a wall 4.5 km long, 20 m high and 15 m wide, and is preserved as one of the world's historic values. The oldest town gate, of the three existing in the town, is the "South" gate which was partially constructed in the IX century. The "North" and the "Main" gates were built in the renaissance style by the first half of the XVI century. The most representative monument of Roman architecture in the Adriatic is the magnificent Cathedral of St. Tiphun, constructed in 1166 and built

on the remains of the former temple from the IX century. Besides the cathedral, in the hart of the town, there are magnificent examples of sacral architecture originating from XII till XX century: the Romanic church of St. Lucas from 1195, the Romanic church of St. Ana from XII century, the Romanic church of St. Mary from 1221, the Orthodox Church of St. Nicolas etc. There are also numerous palaces in the town: the Drago palace with Gothic windows from the XV century, the Bizanti palace from the XVII century, the Pima palace, with typical renaissance and baroque forms from the XVI century the Grubonja palace with

the built-in emblem of the old Kotor's pharmacy established in 1326; the Grgurina palace, from the XVII century, which



today contains the Naval museum, and finally the Clock tower, from the XVI century, with the medieval pillory just beside it. For centuries, it has been a crossroads of commercial roads under strong influence of Venice.



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| 1. MainTown Gate (Sea Gate), XVI c. | 6. Town Hall | 11. Maritime Museum | 16. Path to the Fortress of St. John |
| 2. Rector's Palace, XVII c. | 7. Cultural Center | 12. Town Well | 17. Nothern Gate, XVI c. |
| 3. Town Walls, IX-XVIII c. | 8. Southern Gate, XII-XVIII c. | 13. St. Luca's Church, XII c. | 18. Church of Our Lady of the Health, XV c. |
| 4. Clock Tower, XVI c. | 9. St. Triphon's Cathedral, XII c. | 14. St. Nichola's Church | |
| 5. Pima Palace, XVI c. | 10. Drago Palace, XV c. | 15. St. Mary's Church, XII c. | |