



Njegusi

# KOTOR

*Kotor is listed in the UNESCO World Heritage register due to its cultural significance.*

## LOCATION AND CLIMATE

Kotor is a coastal town and port in Montenegro, situated at the most secluded and southern part of the Bay of Kotor, at the foot of the steep Lovcen cliffs.

Kotor and its surrounding area have typical Mediterranean climate, characterized by warm, dry summers, and mild, moist winters. The average temperature is 15,2 °C. The warmest month is July with the average temperature of 24,1 °C, whereas the coldest month is January with 7,7 °C. The most frequent winds in this area are south-eastern and southern ones.

## HISTORY AND SIGHTS

The area of Kotor was already inhabited in the Neolithic. The old Greeks, and later Romans, also inhabited the town, whereas in the 7<sup>th</sup> century it got under the rule of Byzantine and thus became the main centre of the whole bay with its own merchant navy. The town later became a part of the Venetian Republic and defence walls were built in order to protect the town from Turkish invasions. These walls remained preserved until today, although the town area was ruined several times due to earthquakes. From the 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, Kotor came under the Austrian rule and became a significant military port during the World War I, and after the World War II it was annexed to Yugoslavia.



KOTOR

Elonora



St. Tryphon Cathedrale (XII century)



Kotor bay



Church of Our Lady of the Health (XV century)

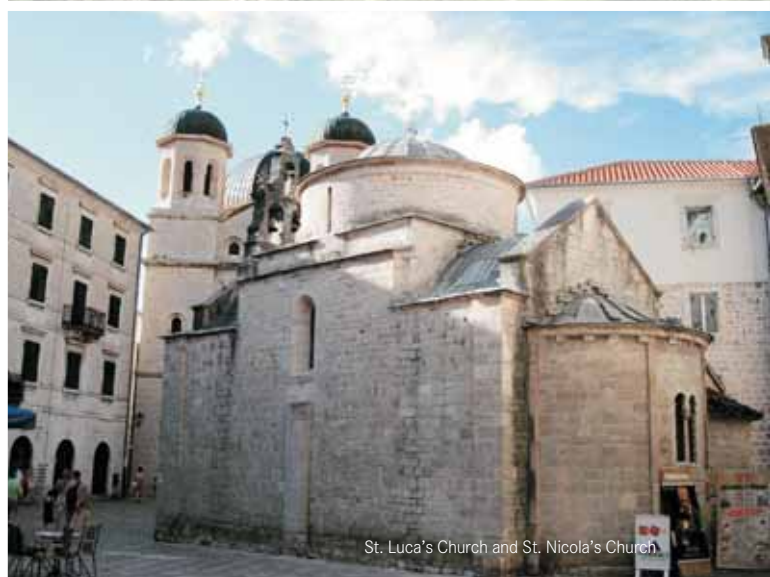
Cultural sights of the town, which are preserved until today, are the following: the Cathedral of St. Tryphon (12<sup>th</sup> ct.), the Romanesque church of St. Anne from the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> ct. with the frescoes from 15<sup>th</sup> ct., the Romanesque church of St. Luke (12<sup>th</sup> ct.), the Romanesque church of St. Mary (13<sup>th</sup> ct.), the Gothic church of St. Michael, the church of Our Lady of the Health (15<sup>th</sup> ct.), Duke's palace (17<sup>th</sup> ct.), Napoleon's theatre (19<sup>th</sup> ct.), and the orthodox church of St. Nicholas from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century with the rich collection of icons.

Numerous castles are situated in Kotor: castle Drago with Gothic windows from the 15<sup>th</sup> ct., castle Byzanti from the 17<sup>th</sup> ct., castle Pima with typical examples of Renaissance and Baroque architecture, castle Grubonja, and castle Grgurina from the 18<sup>th</sup> ct. (Maritime museum today). There's also a tower from the 16<sup>th</sup> century, next to which a medieval pillar of shame is situated.

### KOTOR TODAY

Kotor is listed in the UNESCO World Heritage register due to its cultural significance. It is one of few cities that managed to preserve numerous traditional manifestations that attract many people due to their originality, folklore, etc. The most famous carnival festivities are the following: the Bokelj night, festivities of Tryphon, Days of camellia, Film festival about the off-shore, Festival of children theatre, Kotor Art, International festival of harmony-singing groups.

Kotor is primarily a perfect destination for peaceful and quiet holidays, where you can relax and enjoy in rich cultural offer as well as night life.



St. Luca's Church and St. Nicola's Church



Kotor in mist

## HOW TO ARRIVE?

### By plane

„Montenegro Airlines” has direct flights toward Belgrade, Budapest, Vienna, Zurich, Frankfurt and Rome. JAT, Adria Airways and Pelican Blue Line companies also have regular flights to Montenegro. The nearest airport is Tivat (8 km far away from Kotor), and then Dubrovnik (73 km) as well as Podgorica (90 km).

### By car or bus

If arriving by car, you can reach Kotor via Dubrovnik, following the road along the coast. Numerous rent-a-car agencies offer rental in every bigger centre, whereas regular bus lines or organized transfer with private buses and minivans drive to every significant tourist destinations.

### By train

Bar, around 60 km far away from Kotor, is via railway connected with Podgorica and Belgrade, and via them with the rest of the Europe.

### By ship

Many tourist ships and ferries enter the port in Bar (around 60 km south of Kotor). Regular ferry lines are Bar Ð Bari and Bar Ð Ancona. There are many marinas along the coast, welcoming small and medium yachts.



Perast

Distance / km	Zagreb	Rijeka	Split	Dubrovnik	Trieste	Ljubljana
<b>Kotor</b>	676	623	293	85	702	741