

Originalis

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IVO STJEPČEVIĆ.

GUIDE
through
KOTOR (CATTARO)
and
BOKA

WITH 16 ILLUSTRATIONS, A PLAN OF THE
TOWN AND A MAP.

Ercegnovi - Kotor
JOV. SEKULOVIĆ

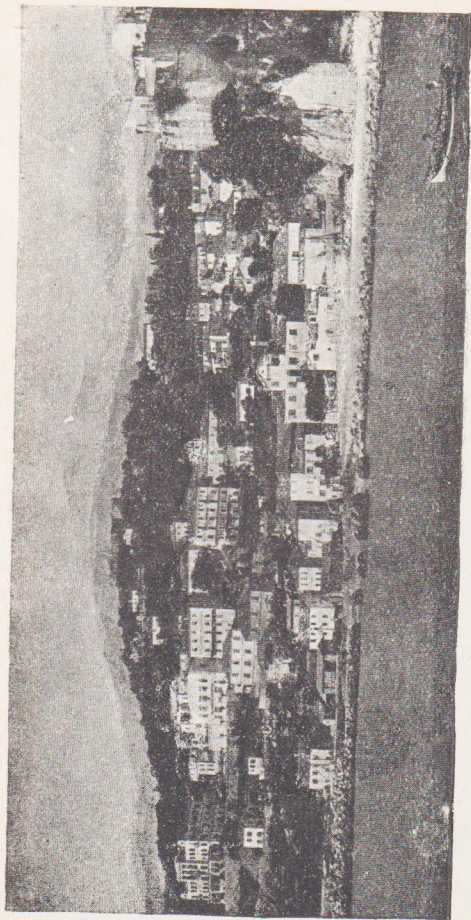
Bokese Bank

(Joint-stock Company)

at KOTOR

opposite the Town-gate.

Performs all Banking Transactions.



II. 1 Ercegnovi

(Phot. Laforest)

152508

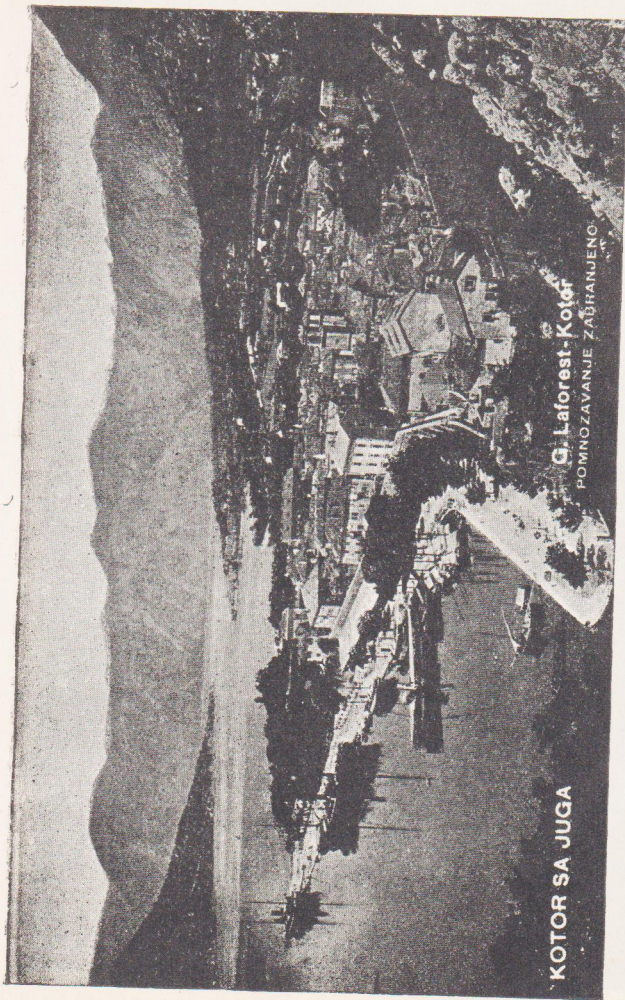
100 -
TURISTI
VODI

SLUŽBA
KUPU



ILL. 2 The Monastery Savina

(Phot. Laforest)



ILL. 3 Kotor

(Phot. Laforest)



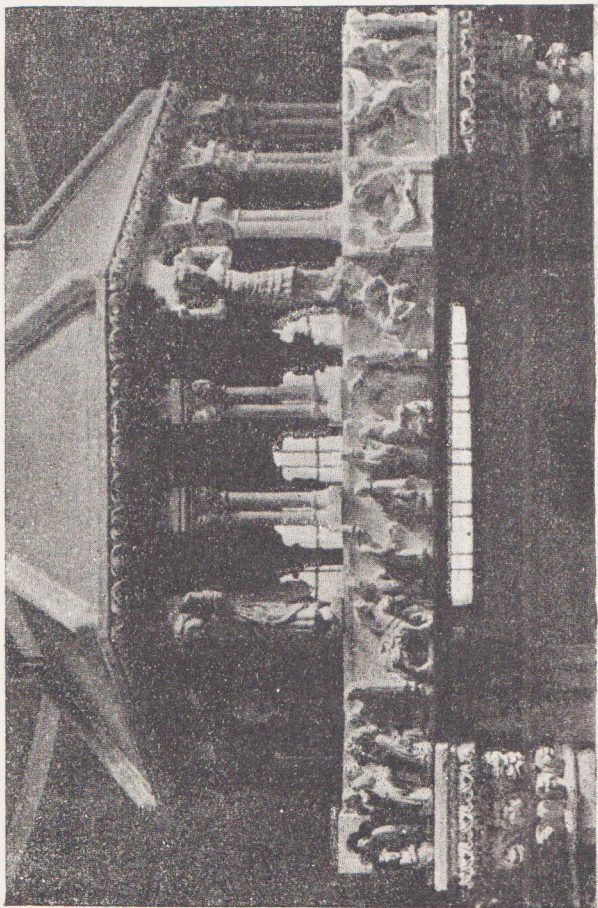
ILL. 4 St. Tryphon's Cathedral

(Phot. Laforest)

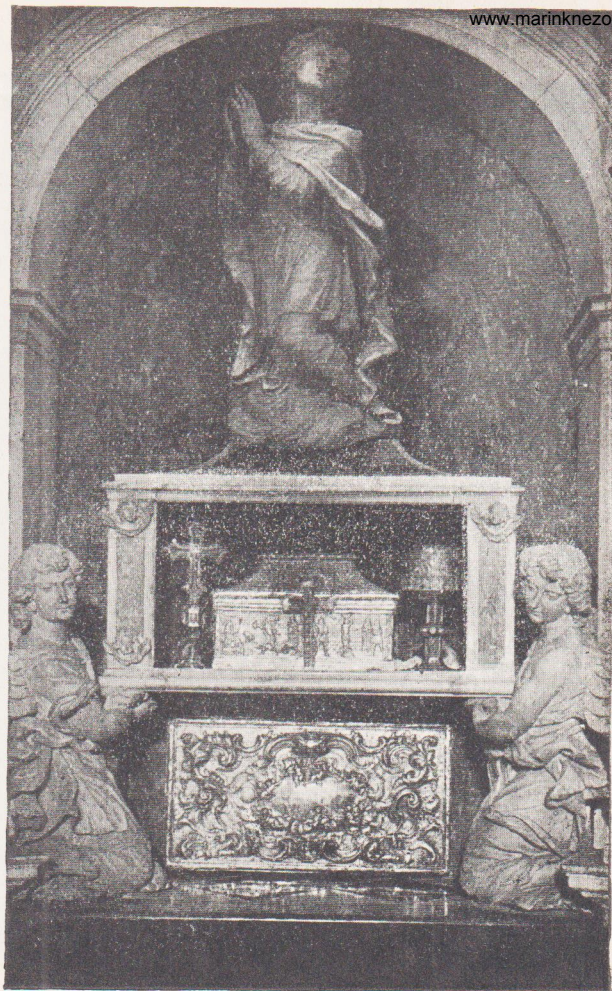


ILL. 5 Ciborium of the Chief Altar

(Phot. Laforest)



ILL. 6 The Front Architrave of the Ciborium (Phot. Laforest)



ILL. 7 St. Tryphon's Reliquary

(Phot. Laforest)



ILL. 8 A Relief in the Reliquary

(Phot. Laforest)

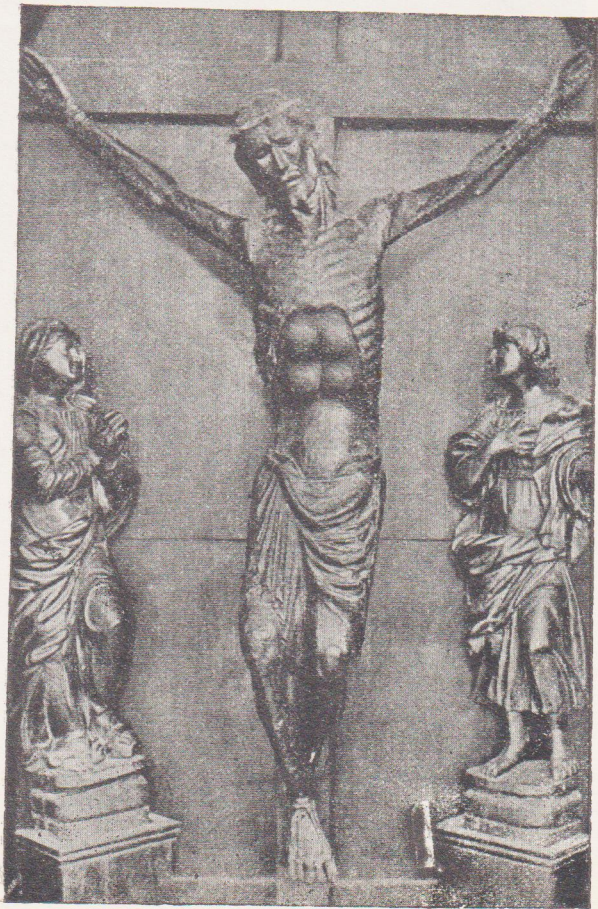


ILL. 9 St. Tryphon's Head

(Phot. Laforest)



ILL. 10 A Mariner of the Mornarica and a Girl in old costume of Dobrota (Phot. Laforest)

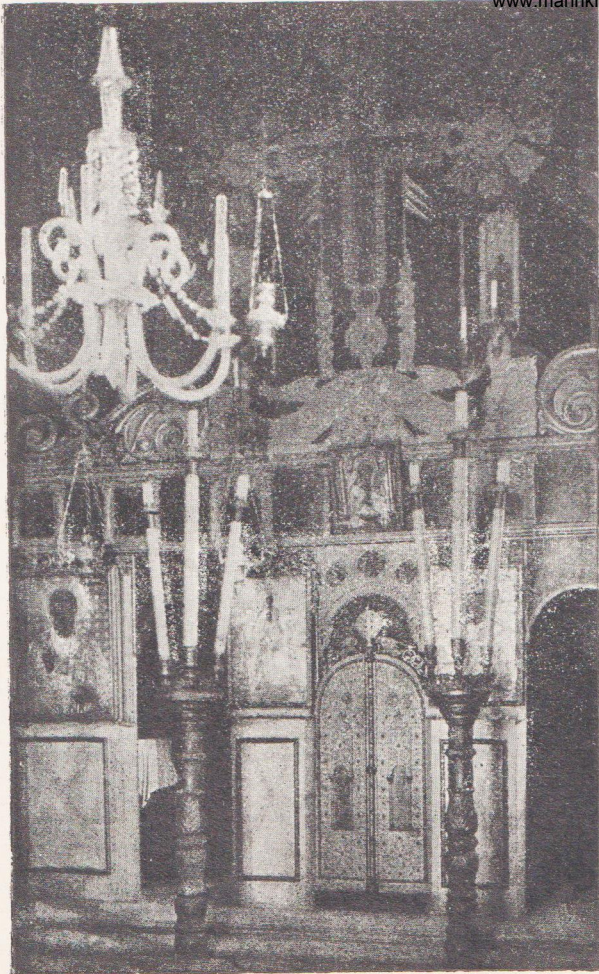


ILL. 11 Crucifix in the Collegiate Church

(Phot. Laforest)

ILL. 12 The Head of the Crucifix (Phot. Laforest)





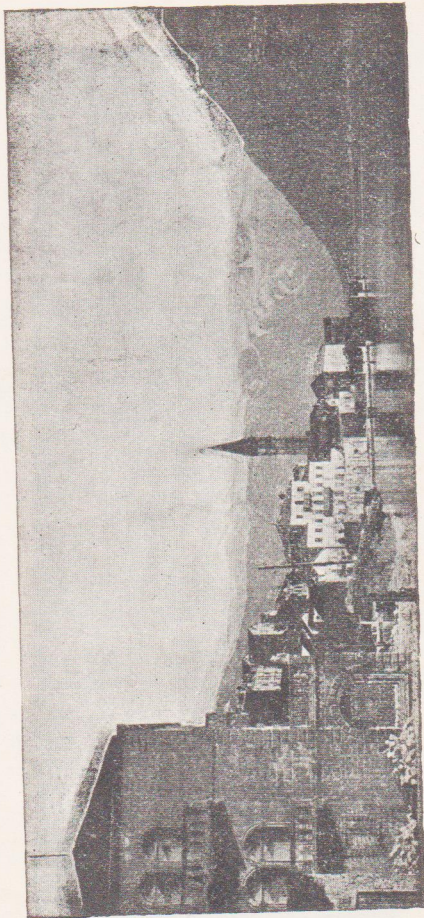
ILL. 13 konostase at St. Lucas'

(Phot. Laforest)



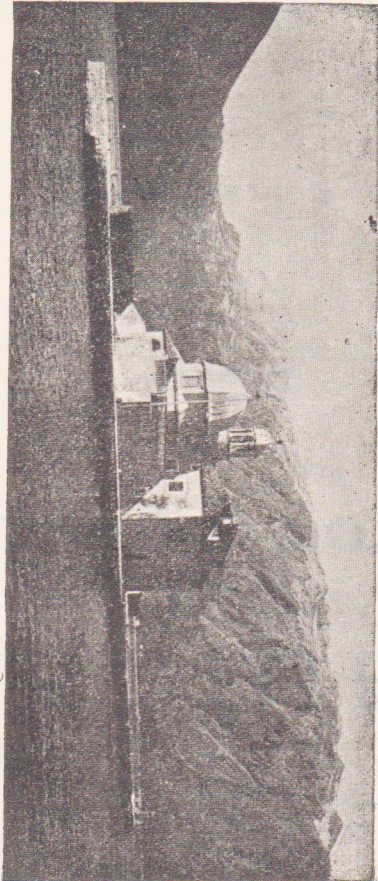
ILL. 14 A Montenegrine Peasant

Phot. Laforest)



(Phot, Laforest)

ILL. 15 Perast



ILL. 16 The Island of the Chisel

IVO STJEPČEVIĆ.

GUIDE

through

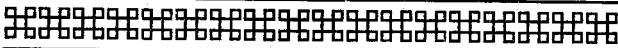
KOTOR (CATTARO)

and

BOKA

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Bokeška Štamparija Kotor - 1927.



The Bay of Kotor.

The Bay of Kotor (youg. Boka Kotorska, it. Bocche di Cattaro) lying in the middle of the eastern coast of the Adriatic on the 15th degree east of Greenwich, is divided into three smaller bays: those of Ercegnovi, Tivat and Risan-Kotor.

Boka Kotorska, shortly, called Boka, was known to the ancient Greeks as „Rhizonikòs kólpos“ after Risan, the chief town of Boka, and formed a substantial part of the Illyrian kingdom. Their Queen Teuta withdrew to Risan in 229 B. C. from the persecutions of the Romans. In the year 168 B. C. Boka came under Roman rule, the Illyrian King Gentius having been taken to Rome as prisoner. After the fall of the Roman Empire and the rule of Nepos, Odoacer and the Eastern Goths the history of Boka is bound with that of

Constatinople, the emperors of which endeavoured to maintain their possessions against the attacks of the rulers of the neighbouring Travunja and Dioclea. Towards the end of the 12th century Boka came under Serbian rule, where it remained till the fall of the Empire of the Nemanjas after the death of Stephen Dušan. The stormy period following his death divided Boka into three political districts. The north-western part shares in the lot of Herzegovina. Kotor with its district goes its own way, while the south-eastern part comes under the influence of the neighbouring Zeta.

In the year 1483 the Turks conquered Ercegnovi and with a short interval they ruled over the north-western part of Boka till 1687; they conquered in 1496 also the south-eastern part except Budva and remained there till 1647; thus Boka was united again in the latter half of the 17th century under the rule of Venice, to which Kotor belonged since 1420. The further history of Boka is the same as that of the town of Kotor.

Ercegnovi (it. Castelnuovo, Ill. 1) lies just opposite the entrance of Boka. It was built in 1382 by the Bosnian King Tvrtko I. and called after his nephew Erceg Stephen.

Ercegnovi.

Ercegnovi (it. Castelnuovo) was in the past very important both as a trading town and as a military place. It was the centre of the commerce from Herzegovina and Bosnia, the key of the bay. The town was surrounded by high and strong ramparts, which the course of time meanwhile transformed into ruins. In the year 1483 the Turks took possession of it and remained in it until the 12th of July 1538, when the allied Spanish, Venetian and French fleet occupied it. A strong Spanish garrison remained in it under the command of Don Feranto Gonzaga. The Spaniards restored the town ramparts and built above the town a strong fortress, which is still to-day called „Španjola“ and they joined it to the town by an underground passage (subway). The Turks rebuilt the fortress, as it is to be seen from a Turkish inscription on the same. For the loss of Ercegnovi touched the Turks to the quick so that their fleet attacked the town under the command of Hajradin Barbarossa on the beginning of August of the next year. After a heroic fighting in which most of the garrison perished, the remainder surrendered to the Turks,

which remained governors of the town until the year 1687. During the great war, waged by the Emperor Leopold against the Turks (1683-1699) the Venetians conquered the town, on the 30th of September 1687. Since this time the town remained in possession of the Republic Venice till its fall.

Ercegnovi counts nowadays with the environs Topla and Savina about 1500 inhabitants, of Slav origin and of Catholic and Serbian-Orthodox religion. Besides a public school and a lyceum for girls it has a grammar school and a teachers' school. The Franciscan cloister is beside the church of St. Anthony, which was built in the year 1710. The parish church of St. Hieronymus is worth seeing, it was built in the year 1856 in the place of the older, which had been built by the efforts of the Venetian general Proveditor Hieronymus Corner. On the square before the Town-hall rises the beautiful serbian-orthodox church of the Archangel St. Michael, built in the year 1911. Interesting is also the Catholic chapel of St. Anna, on the hill outside the town, built in the year 1538 by the Spanish Commander Don Feranto Gonzaga, who had been buried therein in the year 1550, beside his son Nicholas and his wife Margaret. The

said chapel was demolished and rebuilt several times. Its present form dates from the year 1704. In the suburb Topla beside the chapel of St. George, there is the pretty Serbian-Orthodox parish church built in the year 1713, and repaired in the year 1864. The church had been richly endowed by Baron Sava Vladislavić, Privy councillor of the Russian czar Peter I. His sepulchral stone stands in the chapel of St. George, whither it had been transported from the parish church in the year 1864, when the said church was repaired.

Among the newer buildings are to be mentioned the „National Home“ (Narodni Dom) and the „Hotel Boka“, which offer beside the „Hotel Jadran“, „Amerika“ and „Rudnik“ to the travelers a pleasant stay in this charming country.

At the East of Ercegnovi, in the suburb called „Savina“ there is the Serbian-orthodox monastery „Savina“ in a charming grove (Ill. 2). The name „Savina“ is derived from the chapel of St. Sava, which stands on the hill above the monastery and which was built by St. Sava according to tradition. Beside the monastery there are two churches: the smaller built the about end of the middle ages,

and the larger built in the year 1799. Both are consecrated to the „Assumption of the Holy Virgin“, and are visited by numerous people on the 28th of August (15th August old style). The monastery is recorded in the year 1648, but it seems to have been damaged in the Turkish-venetian war in the year 1687. It was renewed by the monks in the year 1694, who fled before the Turks from the monastery Tvrdoše near Trebinje, under the bishop Savatije Ljubibratić.

The north-west side of the actual monastery was built by the nephew of Savatije, the bishop Stephen in the year 1725; Gerasim Petranović, bishop of Kotor restored the north-east side and regulated the grove in the year 1876.

In both churches there are many valuable objects of historic and artistic value. Besides expensive vestments, a silvery gilt plate made in Požarevac in the year 1648, a pretty plaid of red damask adorned with many pictures and embroidered in Belgrade in the year 1659, it is to mention the arm brought from the monastery Tvrdoše, belonging to the Serb Queen Ellen, according to tradition, and covered with silver in the year 1759, as well as a silverplated crystal Cross of St. Sava with 4 rubies on the

edges. In the small church besides the fresco-pictures representing different saints and among them some of the dynasty of Nemanjić, the ikonostase „Christ's Face“, as well as the ikonostase „The Mother of God“ adorned with many offerings are worth mentioning. The ikonostase of the church was brought by the bishop Savatije. The pictures on the Ikonostase in the large church are painted by Simo Lazović Bjelopoljac.

In the rich library of the monastery there is the remarkable manuscript „Krmčija“ (canon composed by St. Sava).

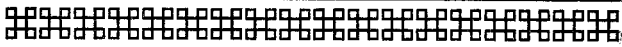
* * *

The steamer turning to the right enters the wide bay of Tivat, where numerous villages scattered about along the coast and on the hill emulate to show their beauty to the astonished traveller. They all are connected by a magnificent green cover, of which the tame olive tree forms a prominent part. To complete the agreeable impression of the picture the background is occupied by the high Lovćen, on the top of which there is a small chapel, in which the relics of the eminent Serbian poet and Montenegrine ruler are enshrined. At the end of the bay lies the little

town of Tivat, before which some war-ships are lying at anchor.

The traveller wonders, where Kotor is, as no trace of it is to be seen and the bay of Tivat seems to be shut up all around by the shore. But the skilful hand of the helmsman leads him to the Strait of Verige (Chains, so called from the chains, by which the strait was closed in old time) where hills seem to have receded from each other in order to form a passage for the traveller, that he may once more admire another enchanting scene. High mountains, on one side bare and rocky, on the other mostly covered with woods sloping steeply to the surface of the sea, form a delightful contrast and remind the traveller of the Scandinavian fiords. Opposite Verige the once rich and famous Perast is reflected in the smooth water with two small isles. They divide the inner bay of Kotor in two parts. Going to the left we enter the Bay of Risan and turning to the right we leave behind us on the western shore Stolivo and Prčanj and in the East Dobrota before reaching Kotor.





Kotor.

The town of Kotor (it. Cattaro, Ill. 3.) lies at the end of the Bay at the foot of the Lovćen, distant from Cape Ostro 16 seamiles. The inhabitants, about 2500, are by nationality Jugoslavs, and by religion Catholics and Serbian - orthodox. The town is the residence of the Catholic and the Serbian-orthodox bishop. It is the seat of the Town Office, District Office, military authorities, Circuit and District Court, Inland Revenue Office, Custom-house Office, Post Office and others. Besides the elementary schools for boys and girls and a commercial school there is a public grammar school and a Nautical Academy, which is situated in Dobrota ten minutes walk from the town. The town counts several associations and clubs: the old-renowned „Bokeljska Mornarica“, a seamen's corporation; the choral society „Jedinstvo“; the Yugoslav Reading Club“; the Servian workmen's

Reading Club; the Croatian workmen's Reading Club; the gymnastic club "Sokol"; the musical amateur club "Bokelj", a town band and the society for the improvement of urban scenery "Lovćen" etc.

Money transactions are provided for by the Bokaška Banka, the Croatian Saving Bank and a Branch-Office of the Adria-Danube Bank. In the town there is the administration of the Steamship Company "Boka" which maintains the coasting trade in the bay, the Agency of the "Jadranska Plovidba" (Adriatic Steamship Company), of the "Dubrovačka Plovidba" (Ragusanaer Steamship Company) and of the Italian Steamship Company "Puglia". The town is provided with waterworks since 1917 and with electric light since 1925.

The Citadel St. John, called after the chapel existing therein in the past centuries, rises over the town and is built upon an almost steeply sinking, 260 m high rock, which split off from the backwards lying mountain in an earlier period of the terrestrial formation of the globe, whereby a cleft arose, which renders the citadel inaccessible from the mountain's side. On the front side there leads up to the top a long

stair-way which is all around protected by cre-nelated walls. Almost in the middle of the hill there is the Chapel of the Madonna of Health (once of resting - place) to which a great many pious people go on pilgrimage yearly on the 21st of November.

The town has three gates: to the west the Pier - gate, to the north the river - gate (Porta Fiumera) and to the south the gate „Gurdić“. The last two gates were provided until late with movable bridges and at night they were closed and the bridge hove. In time of danger even the Pier gate was closed and one could come to the pier through the small door.

Kotor is built on alluvial soil and has a triangular form. Although small, it is a very interesting town. The numerous small and winding lanes with many and irregular squares, the ancient buildings beside the new ones, remind the traveller of Venice, the former ruler of the town, which offers the aspect of a medieval fort surrounded all around by high ramparts and prominent towers, which were reconstructed at different epochs of the Venetian time and enclosed on two sides by water and on the third by a steep inaccessible cliff.

On the spot of the present town **Out of the history of the town.** there was in the Roman time an inhabited place, which spread and took the leading part in Boka during the invasion of the barbarians and to which as to the surest spot the rests of the Roman inhabitants, scattered all over the district, retired. Under the present name Kotor is recorded for the first time in the latter half of the 7th century after Christ and formed till the year 1185 part of the Bysantine Dalmatia (Thema Dalmatia). In the year 1185 after the death of Emperor Emanuel it was joined to the Serbian state, founded by Stephen Nemanja and remained under Serbian rule till the extinction of the Nemanjas. Under the menace impending upon it from the brothers Balšić, who took possession of the neighbouring Zeta, Kotor applied for protection to the Ungarocroatian King Lewis the Great in 1370. After his death Kotor acknowledged in 1385 the sovereignty of the Bosnian King Tvrtko I. till his death in the year 1391. Since then for almost thirty years the town was independent, but it endeavoured in the meantime to gain the protection of Venice as the danger of the Turks from the east grew bigger and bigger and Venice offered the

best prospects for a speedy and peaceful development of the town trade. After long delay the Republic took at last in the year 1420 Kotor in its possession and it remained therein till its fall in 1797, when it was occupied by the Austrians, who delivered the town in the year 1806 to the Russians. From 1807 till 1814 the town was in the hands of the French and on the 12th of June 1814 it was occupied again by the Austrians.

Besides the political changes which had varied effects on the development of the town, Kotor had to undergo also some hostile attacks in the past ages. In the year 840 the town was conquered and sacked by the Saracens and in the year 1002 burnt by the Bulgarian Emperor Samuel. In the great war, waged between the Venetians and the Ungaro-croatian King Lewis (1378-1381) the Venetian Admiral Vettorico Pisani occupied, robbed and burnt the town on the 14th of August 1378. Hairadin Barbarossa attacked the town with a strong fleet in the year 1539. Thirty years later it was again endangered by the Turkish Admiral Partaj. It would have been attacked by him but for the defeat of the Turkish fleet at Lepanto in 1571. In the year 1657 Kotor had once more, but for the last time, to feel the

Turkish power. The town was besieged from landwards and after two months of unsuccessful action the Turks went away on the 2nd of October.

Besides the mentioned attacks the town suffered also from other heavy calamities. The population was frequently thinned by contagious diseases, especially by the plague and leprosy, for which latter a special hospital (*domus leprosororum*) is mentioned as existing at the beginning of the 15th century outside of the town; strong earthquakes brought much misery on the town in 1537, 1563, 1667 and 1729. The most disastrous was the earthquake of 1563, when 180 houses were destroyed in the town and among them the palace of the Proveditor. A gun-powder explosion in the year 1731 caused also great damages to the town.

Kotor was in the past ages a very important commercial place. By its geographical position, besides Ragusa, it represented the link between Italy and the Balkan countries, especially the Serbian ones, where the merchants of Kotor enjoyed special privileges at the time of the Serbian kings¹⁾. The merchants of Kotor were ex-

¹⁾ A proof of the special interest shown to the town is given by Nemanja himself, who fortified it and built his palace therein beside the palace of Michael, King of Dioclea.

porting in caravans raw material from the Balkans and importing mostly from Italy manufactured goods. The trade was promoted by numerous colonies, especially by those in Serbia (Novobrdo, Brskovo, Peć, Djakovica etc.) over which the bishop of Kotor practised spiritual jurisdiction until the beginning of the 16th century. A rapid development of the shipbuilding industry is due to the active and lucrative trade. Records of the 15th century inform us, that large sea-going vessels were built in the naval yard, which was situated near the present Coffee-house „Dojmi“. To provide the money necessary for the commerce companies (*societas mercantiae*) were founded and the members divided the gains and losses in proportion to the invested amounts. Some goods were manufactured in the town itself and many artisans, organized in various guilds, found their livelihood.

On account of the lively trade the welfare of the inhabitants (about 3500) had reached already in the earlier times a considerable degree of prosperity. The best proof of it are the 30 churches, that were built by single rich families. In the second period of the Venetian rule the prosperity passed on the neighbourhood of Kotor,

especially on the interior bay, where Perast, Prčanj, Dobrota counted besides 800 small barges some 325 sailing - vessels of 120 to 400 tons burden. Napoleon's wars put an end to the well-being of Boka and ever since she did not recover. The fine houses, forming a row along the coast, in which the traveller supposes a stirring life, stay nowadays deserted only as sad witnesses of past splendour and brilliancy.

Though Kotor never was an independent state, yet in earlier times it enjoyed wide autonomy which was reduced by - and - by by Venice, till it became a mere formality towards the end of the Venetian rule. The power of the town was not limited to the town - walls, but extended to a good deal of Boka. Like in the neighbouring Dalmatian and Italian towns the legislative power of the town was first in the hands of the national assembly, later in the 14th century in those of the Great Council, composed of the nobility. Besides the Great Council there was also the Little One and the Council of the Requested.

At the head of the executive power there was the Prince (Prior, Comes, Proveditor), who was appointed by the relative sovereign authority, and by the Great Council within the space of time

from 1391 till 1420. It was the Prince's duty to rule with three judges chosen every year over the town and its district and he performed this duty by the help of subordinate officers such as the customhouse officer, chamberlain, district-surveyor, overseer of the townwalls, revenue officer, mint-inspector, who were chosen every other year. Besides these there were in the town service the notary, the physician, the chemist, the teacher and the barber. As an autonomous town it had its own coins till the latest period of the Venetian rule. The money was divided into silver ypeerpers and copper folars. The mint was on the pier-square north-west of the townwalls.

The population of the town was at first Roman, but partly it died out and partly amalgamated with the Slav element of the surrounding country. In the beginning of the 15th century the town was inhabited almost wholly by Slavs, but the official language in all documents remains to be Latin and in court proceedings also Italian. After the coming of the Venetians the Italian influence grew stronger especially in the later period of their rule, as Venice became the centre of the commercial and intellectual life of the town.

Even then the lower classes of the town population remained little accessible to this influence.

The population was divided into the nobles and the people. Between them many quarrels arose, as the nobles managed to gather in their hands all the might since the beginning of the 15th century. Besides free citizens there were also slaves in the town.

The social order was kept up by laws, which the citizens were obliged to observe by pain of death. A collection of the town laws was printed at Venice in the year 1616 under the title: „Statuta et leges civitatis Cathari“.

The sights of the town.

When the traveller leaves the ship and goes along the landing-place, on the left he sees the former arsenal and the public garden with the comfortable coffee-house „Dojmi“ and then he comes to the town-gate, built in 1555 by the Proveditor Bernard Renier, to whom the letters B. R. relate. Above the gate there is the Venetian lion, and over it the Austrian eagle, raised in 1897 in remem-

brance of the first coming of the Austrians in 1797. Over the gate there are to be seen the arcades of the present military barracks and former unfinished palace of the Venetian Proveditor, raised after the earthquake of 1563, which destroyed the first palace and buried in its ruins the Proveditor Francis Prioli and his family. The palace stood on the square of St. Tryphon on the southern side. The inscription inside the gate opposite the ancient statue of the Madonna mentions the Turkish attack in the year 1657.¹⁾

INCLI. NOMINI. AC. IMMORT. GLORI
ANTON¹. BERNAR. TOT. ILIRY. AC. ÆPY
GEN. D. M. PROC. TVRCAR. EXERCIT
PROPVLSTATOS. AB. OBSESSA. CATA^{SI}
CIVITATE. P. BIMESTRE. INTEGRV. AÑO
1657.

NICOLINVS. MARTINONVS. COMES BE
RGOM. ARMOR. SVPRASINTENDENS. HOC
INSIGNE. GENTILITI. NVMQVA. INTER. MO
RITVRÆ. MEMORIÆ. MONVMENTV. EX
ANIMO. DICAT. ET SACRAT.

To the famous name and immortal glory of Anton Bernard, who by the order of the General Procurator of the whole Illyricum and Aepyrum drove the Turkish army from the Town of Kotor, besieged for two months. In the year 1657.

Nicolinus Martinonus, Prince of Bergamo, military commander, this remarkable monument to the immortal memory of his fellow-tribesman heartily devotes and dedicates.

On the left of the entrance in front of the former palace of the Proveditor there is an enclosed gable-roofed yard, where the town guard until late had its quarters. Opposite the gate there is the clock tower built in the year 1602.¹⁾ In the very same place there stood formerly the tower, in which suspected persons were tortured (turris torturae). The square served not only as a market-place, but also judicial proceedings were held there in fore-court of the Town-hall (Sub Lobia

¹⁾ The tower was built in the time of the Proveditor Anton Grimani, to whom the inscription above the gate refers:

A.	G.
MD	CII

The second inscription above the western side refers to the Proveditor Anton Contareno.

MARCUS. ANTONIUS
CONTARENO. RECTOR
ET. PROVVISOR. CATHARI
ANNO. DNI
MDXX

Above it on the large plate the inscription runs :

HAEC. ET. MAIORA REPENDAM
MERITIS NON ALIVNDE
PARATIS

Thus and higher I shall reward the merits deserved nowhere else. The inscription refers very likely to Anton Grimani.

Communis). Court meetings were also held on the shore before the town-gate and in the entry of St. Tryphon's church (Lobia Sti Tryphonis). Before the clock-tower there is a stone pyramid and a Roman sepulchral monument.¹⁾ At the end of the square to the north-west there is the Town-hall, built in the year 1902 on the spot where the town-theatre stood. The building where the military bakery now is, served to the Venetians as storehouse for navy-material. At the beginning of the street leading to the Gymnasium (secondary school) founded in 1864 on the left side there is

¹⁾

D. M. S.
 CLODIAE
 EVPHROSYNÆ
 ANN. XXIII.
 CLODIVS
 EVPHROSYNVS
 ET. CLODIA
 FREQVENTILLA
 PARENTES
 V. F.
 ET CLODIO EV
 CARPO MAGISTRO

(Dedicated to the nether gods — to Clodia Euphrosina 24 years old, Clodius Euphrosinus and Clodia Frequentilla her parents, alive made it, and to the master Clodius Eucarpus.

the palace of the extinct mighty family Bisanti, in the court of which there is the stone monument of the Proveditor Peter Duodo erected in 1691 in memory of his noble deeds. On the right side of the same street we find the palace of the family Biscuchia, built in 1776. It has a beautiful portal and in the palace the Circuit and District Courts have their residence. On the right side of the square before the Gymnasium we see a beautiful building in the Venetian style and then we come to the square of St. Tryphon, on which the most important and most beautiful monument of the town and Boka stands. (Ill. 4)

Tryphon, to whose memory the **St. Tryphon's church.** church is consecrated, was born at Kampsade in Phrygia (Asia Minor) and was tortured in the reign of the Emperor Decius (250-253). His body was brought by a Venetian vessel to Kotor in the year 809, when the nobleman Andrew de Saracenis erected the church in his honour and he was made protector of the town and of the bishopric of Kotor. This church, which seems to have been round according to the Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenetos (912-959) broke down and in its stead the present cathedral was built towards the

middle of the 12th century in Romanesque style with two steeples at the fore having a middle aisle and two side aisles. It was solemnly consecrated in the year 1166 by the bishop Malon in the presence of the Bysantine Governor.

The church has undergone several changes and reconstructions which became necessary to remove all the damages that were caused by the action of underground water and by several earthquakes, especially by those in 1563 and 1667.

The inscription on the left of the entrance mentions the intended attack of the Turks in 1570¹⁾

1)ERRESTRI. INĜĒTI. EXERCITV. PARTAT
 TAR. Q̄NQVAGĪTA. NAVĪV NVMERO SELIMI
 MPĀTORIS. SVMMI. DVCES. SPĀTES SE. CLARO
 AESI. OPPIDO. FACILE. POTITVROS. EXPVGN
 OS. EAR. VIRĪV. TERROR. PPVGNATOR. ANIMIS;
 VERO. A. BERdo. COTARENO. ET. ZACCIA. SALAMO
 RECTORE. AC. PVISORIB. CLARISS; VERBO. FACTOQ,
 C. MINV. CERTO. Q̄VAM. FORTI. CŌSILIO. SPRETI;
 ADE. COGNITO. P̄. EXPLORATOIRES. CVM: LOCI. SITV. NO. AD.
 MODV. FACILI; TV. EOSD. PPVGNATOIRES. DILIGĒTISse. OI. AP
 PARATV. AD. OBSIS. TEDV. NO. CITRA. HOSTIV. PICVLV. INSTRV
 CTOS. PSTATES. ĪGENĪO. ANIMO I VICTOS. SPE. DEIECTI. ABIERE.

(.....with a big army, and Partai with fifty vessels, the supreme commanders of the Sultan Selim, hoped to conquer easily the renowned town of Kotor and to intimidate the hearts of the defenders by fright before their power; but contemned by the not less firm than resolute will of Bernard Contareno and Prince Zaccaria Salamoni, proveditors famous

and that on the right the last reconstruction in the year 1907.

The interior of the church leaves a very pleasant impression. The proportion of the middle aisle and of the two side-aisles, the cross-vaults, where two in the side-aisles correspond to one in the middle aisle, the evolvment of the pillars and their transition to the vaults, especially to those of the middle aisle, the partition of the vaults, all this satisfies the eye of the viewer.

The columns are of marble and one is of granite; all of them are of Roman origin and end in Chorinthian marble capitals, on some of which the broken acanth leaves have been repaired with plaster.

A beautiful work of art is the ciborium of the high altar (Ill. 5, 6) built in the year 1362 of inland stone in Romanesque style of the transition period. The reliefs on it represent the miracles of St. Tryphon according to the legends of the time. During the reconstruction in the year

both by word and deed, and having found out by spies that the place was not easily to be conquered and that the defenders were wisely and bravely, not without danger for the enemy completely furnished with all the necessary for the defence, they lost their hope and went away).

1907 four small pillars and the base of the fifth in the middle were found walled in the altar as well as the bases of the columns which supported the earlier ciborium that was smaller than the present one. Leaden boxes with the bones of martyrs and incense were laid in the capitals of the front columns as it is usual at the consecration of altars. The columns and the earlier ciborium date from the time of Malon's consecration in 1166.

The silver relief pictures placed behind the altar in three frames were worked in Kotor in the year 1440 and the big silver lamp hanging over the presbytery belong to the last quarter of the 17th century.

The marble angel statues placed in the side aisles and in the stairs leading to the reliquary date from the latter half of the 17th century.

The relief statue of a bishop on the right of the chief entrance is a sepulchral monument of Tryphon Bisanti (1513-1532) and the black slate on the left contains the inscription dedicated by the Proveditor Daniele Renier to his wife.

In the vestry there is a marble architrave from the 9th century belonging probably to the earlier church. There is kept also the silver ornament of the chief altar. A big silver cross in the Gothic

style, presented by the bishop Marino Contareno (1429-1454) is worth mentioning as well as the tabernacle made in the year 1618 by the Venetian goldsmith Venturini (partly of gilt copper, partly of silver). The silver antependium dates from the year 1773 and the silver chandeliers from the year 1681. The smaller ones, the canopy and the pontifical dais were presented by Nicholas Bisanti († 8. February 1705).

Beside the church close to the left **The reliquary.** of the entrance there is a separate building, the reliquary, erected in the year 1652. Directly on the right we see a small marble sarcophagus, in which the body of St. Tryphon was brought in the year 809. The big beautiful canvas picture hanging on the wall of the outer chapel and representing a scene of Golgota belongs to a painter of the Venetian school (Bassano). Behind strong iron rails, made at Venice in 1652, the relics of St. Tryphon are kept in a marble shrine surmounted by a kneeling statue of St. Tryphon (Ill. 7); in the niches, besides some relics of the same martyr, there are kept those of different saints in legs, arms, busts overlaid with silver. The marble decoration and the altar before the iron rails were executed at the beginning of

the 18th century at the expense of the married couple John Boliza and Vincentia Buchia by the sculptor F. Ca. Bianca. The eight reliefs (Ill. 8.) of extraordinary beauty, placed in the year 1685 round the base of the inner chapel, are representing episodes of the martyrdom of St. Tryphon (F. Ca. Bianca).

The head of St. Tryphon which is kept in the marble shrine, is a very fine piece of workmanship. On a pedestal of Byzantine origin belonging probably to the beginning of the 13th century there is a wreath of Gothic style and therein is the golden calotte made in Venice in 1662 by the goldsmith Beneto Rizzi (Ill. 9). Through the crystal opening the crown of the martyr's head is to be seen. In the same shrine there is also a wooden box, covered with silver relief plates representing scenes from the life of St. Tryphon. It contains the bones of St. Tryphon and some wax plates with the seals of the church and of the Commune of Kotor. Close to it there is a fine cross worked out in grotesque style containing a bit of the cross on which Christ was crucified and a piece of the column, at which he was flogged. Besides this cross there is another, with which Marc d' Aviano blessed the Christian army at the head of which the

Polish King John Sobjeski came to relieve Vienna from the Turks in 1683¹⁾.

It is further to mention the big wooden cross hanging on the inside of the iron rails. It is said to have been presented to the Church of St. Francis by Queen Ellen, wife of the King Stephen Uroš I. (1243-1276), with whose donation the monastery and the church of Sf. Francis were erected.

The silver arms, legs and other silver pieces belonging partly to this church and partly to others, were presented by pious families. They

¹⁾ The cross carries this inscription:

VERA CRUX + EXTITIT ISTA QVA
 P. DE AVIANO MARCVS CAPVCINVS,
 IN AV A PLENA FIDE EXERCITVM AV-
 STRIACVM SVB ANO 1683 BENEDIXIT.
 HANC + CRUCEM SVB DONO TRIBVIT RVS
 Pr SANTI PROVLIS CONCIOOR CAPVCIN. RMO DNO
 DOMCO FERRARI PLEBANO IADRE. DIVI SIME-
 ONIS. IN ANO 1684.

(This is the very same cross, with which the Capuchin Marc d' Aviano in full ancestral faith blessed the Austrian army in 1683. This cross was presented by the Reverend Santi the provincial preacher of the Capuchins to the Reverend Dominicus Ferrari, curate of St. Simon's at Zara. In the year 1684).

were made at different times since the 14th century. The niches in which they are kept were faced with silver, of which the French General Gauthier had had money coined, when he was besieged by the Montenegrines and Bokese from September 27, 1813 till January 2. 1814.

On the square before the church of St. Tryphon there are in the groundfloor of the house of the extinct family Drago (with a beautiful balcony of the transition period) the localities of the „Bokeljska Mornarica“ where the costly costumes and arms are kept, which the members of the association carry on the fête of St. Tryphon on the 3rd of February. The Mornarica was in the beginning a guild under the protectorate of the Church, instituted for the aim of mutual assistance among the seamen (confraternitas nautarum). The statute was written in the year 1463. As shipping was the chief resource of the town, the association came to great importance and received from Venice various privileges as a reward for the considerable services performed for the Republic in its naval operations. The organization of the Mornarica is a military one. In the localities of the

**Bokeljska
Mornarica
(Bokese Seamen's
Association).**

association there is a facsimile of the cross, which was given to the town by the Serb King Stephen Uroš II. (1282-1321), and which is set on the standard of the Saint on the fête day, the 3rd of February.

The celebration of the fête of St. Tryphon, to which a great many people from the district come, is a very interesting and ancient institution. On the 27th of January „the little Admiral“ (a boy dressed in the costume of the Mornarica) announces the coming fête to the people in the presence of the clergy and the civil and military authorities. On the 2nd of February the mariners wearing splendid costumes (Ill. 10) and costly arms fetch in the forenoon from the prefect the state-flag and from the mayor the town-flag, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon they open the fête with an ancient dance in front of the church. A solemn divine service is then kept before the relics which have been brought down from the reliquary. The relics placed on the high altar, are incensed alternately by two respectable citizens of both religions, while the mariners stand guard of honour. On the 3rd of February before the divine service at 10 o'clock the mariners perform again the ancient dance. After church the relics are carried in pro-

cession about the town and are attended by the Mornarica in arms. In the afternoon the relics are replaced into the reliquary and the day is closed by a concert and fireworks. The next Sunday the mariners come again together. In the forenoon they accompany in procession the St. Tryphon's head, which is carried about to the sick. After church they have dinner and then they return the state and town-flag. A concert and fireworks again form a close of the fête.

Passing the lane between the church and the bishop's residence, **Sarcophagus of Andrew Saracenis.** one can see on the wall three sepulchral inscriptions referring to some bishops of Kotor living in the 13th century.¹⁾ In the court of the bishop's residence there

¹⁾ Interesting are the inscriptions of the brothers Michael and Sergius, sons of Leo, both bishops of Kotor, written in Leonine hexameters.

HIC IACET IN TVMBA. SERPENS MITIS M. COLVMBA
 PRESVL DISCRETVS. MICHAEL PIETATE REPLETVS.
 LEONIS HAC VRBE NATVS. PECCATORVM SORDE PIATVS
 IVSTITIAE CVLTOR. PRECE BLANDA CRIMINIS VLTOR.
 MILLEN: CC V. TRANSIVIT. CELICA REGNA ANNO PETIVIT.

(Here rests in the grave a snake, now a tame dove, the shrewd shepherd Michael, replete with piety, son of Leo, born in this town, having repented the stain of sin, lover of justice, and with mild word avenger of evil, died in 1205 and come into heavenly kingdom).

is an inscription from the Roman times.¹⁾ Behind

SVM PVLVIS FACTVS PVLVIS DE PVLVERE TRACTVS
 SERGIVS SVM EPISCOPVS LEONIS CVIVSDAM FILIVS
 QVI CVM FRATRE MEO EPISCOPO P. SISTIMVS INCLVSI IN
 HOC TVMVLTO
 OMNES QVI ASPICITIS ORATE ET PRO NOSTRIS CONTAGIIS
 SEDVLE
 DOMINVM DEPRECATE CVIVS DISCESVS FVIT MILS. CC.
 NONO. X

(I am turned into dust, dust ensued from dust. I am Sergius the bishop, son of certain Leo, who with my brother, the bishop, are lying closed in this grave; may all that look at pray God ceaselessly for our sins, whose death followed in 1219).

The third inscription refers to the bishop Deodatus
 PRESVL. OBIT CATHARI PATRICIIVS DEODATVS
 INSIGNIS MORIBVS. ET DOGMATE NOBILITATVS
 CORPVS HABET TVMVLVS QVOD NOVIMVS IN CINERE
 SPIRITVS ASTRA PETIT QVEM SPES EST GLORIFICARI
 A. D. MCCLIII

(The shepherd of Kotor, the nobleman Deodatus, eminent, with behaviour and purified by faith has died. The body, which we know to be dust, rests in the grave, and the soul, which, we hope, will be glorious, has gone to heaven - A. D. 1254).

¹⁾

D, M. S.
 CAESONIA NARDIS
 CAESONIO HERMETI
 PIEN. CON. VIVA. FECIT
 ANN XLV. ET. SVIS. OMNIBVS
 SVB ASCIA DEDICAVIT

Dedicated to the Gods of the nether world! Caesonias Nardis to Caesonius Hermeti the good husband, made it when alive at the age of 45 years and to all of hers set it.

the iron door, under the staircase leading into the reliquary there is the Sarcophagus of Andrew Saracenis, the founder of the first church in honour of the St. Tryphon. It was found in 1840 buried in the same street.¹⁾ It is worth seeing from the outside the beautiful window placed on the apsis of the middle aisle, after the model of which the southern side door of the church was worked in 1907.

At the end of the street one can see a Romanesque portal, leading into the court of the monastery and church of St. Paul, built in 1263 by the citizen Paul Bari and given to the monks of St. Dominicus. Blessed Osanna lived in it, she was born at Komani in Montenegro in 1493 and was

¹⁾ When found, the sarcophagus was full of earth, as the cover was broken. There were therein some small bones, pieces of the skull, the shoulder and the shin. The inscription on the sarcophagus runs:

†L. PMÑ DNĪ. EGO. ANDREACI. VNA CVM, CO-
NIVGE. MEA. † MARIA. EDIFICAVI
MVS. ARCA. ISTA. ET. REQVIIVIMVS. IN. IPSA †
VOS. OMNES. QVI. ESTIS. ROGATIS. DS.
PRO. NOS PECATORES

(I, Andreaci together with my wife Mary † erected this tomb and rest therein † all of you are requested to pray God the Saviour for us, sinners).

buried in the church of St. Paul in 1565. When the church was turned into a storehouse by the French, her body together with the altar of St. Paul was transferred in 1807 into the church of St. Mary, where it is still now. On the wall of this church there is the following inscription,¹⁾ referring to the foundation of the same, and above the portal of the court there is a Roman sepulchral monument.²⁾

1) ANNO TRIGENO BIS TERNO MILE DVCENO-
QVI FVIT VRBANVS VICE QVARTVS PAPA ROMANVS-
OROSIO DANTE DOMINO REGNVM MODERANTE-
ECCLIESIAE CHRISTI CVM MARCVS PRAEFVIT ISTI-
VIR GENERIS CLARI PAVLVS COGNOMINE BARI-
NOBILIBVS NATA CVM CONIVGE DOBRE VOCATA-
ISTVD FVNDAVIT TEMPLVM GENTISQVE DICAVIT-
DOCTORI SAVLO MVTATO NOMINE PAVLO-
PRO QVIBVS EXORES QVISQVIS VENIS HVC VT ADORES-
QVOD COELOS OPERE TALI MEREANTVR HABERE-

The inscription is set out in leonine verse

(In the year 1263, when Urban IV was pope of Rome, Uroš King and Marc Bishop, Paul Bari, a man of noble family with his wife Dobra, also of noble origin built this temple and dedicated it to the teacher of the people Saul, whose name was turned into Paul. All that come here to pray may pray for their deserving the heavens by this deed).

2) SEX. P. GRACILIS. AN. LX
Q. P. GRACILIS. E. A. XX.
M. AEMILIVS. CELER. AN
XXV. H. S. S.

The street behind St. Tryphon's leads **Gurdić.** us to the south through the part of the town, called Gurdić, from the well placed on the right of the town-gate. In this street we see the big barracks built by the Venetians for a military hospital in 1769, and a little further on the left the abandoned monastery and the decayed church of St. Franciscus, constructed in the year 1668.

Close to the town-gate there are two more barracks constructed by the Venetians in 1765 on the spot where a monastery for nuns and the church of St. Mary and Lucy are related to have been built in the middle of the 14th century.

Gurdić is a well throwing water out of underground caves through a bell-mouthed opening and it will spout out enormous quantities of water in the rainy season. In summer sometimes a very interesting occurrence can be seen. The water ceases to come out and instead of it the sea with which the well is connected flows into the well and passing through underground canals and caves springs forth on the other side of the town near

(Sextus Publius Gracilis 60 years old, Quintus Publius Gracilis 20 years old, Marc Emilius Celer 25 years old, are buried here.

the north-gate one meter above the sea-level and puts in motion the wheels of the mill built upon the brook in the time of the greatest draught. This phenomenon lasts about a fortnight.

Going to the north from the street behind St. Tryphon's we pass the staid church. prisons and come to St. Joseph's church, built in 1631 beside the church of the Holy Cross, which is the mother-church of a Confraternity of the same name. This Confraternity, the statutes of which date from the year 1298, exists still to-day. It was called also „Confraternitas batentium“ from the whipping, which the brothers performed on themselves. It was not a professional but a religious and humanitarian institution. The Church of the Holy Cross had its own reliquary, the contents of which were transferred into the reliquary of St. Tryphon's after the demolition of the church. The semicircular arch above the church door showing in relief Jesus Christ with crossed arms and all the instruments of torture is placed on the entrance door of the town cemetery at Škaljari. Close to the church of the Holy Cross there was the Hospital for the poor under the name „Hospi-

tale pauperum St. Crucis“, erected in the year 1372.¹⁾

At St. Joseph's, which belonged once with the adjoining monastery to the nuns of St. Franciscus, there is a beautiful marble altar of the second half of the 17th century. Beside an old silver Cross of Gothic style there are in this church also two very important pictures: The Invention of the Holy Cross by Paul Veronese and The Torture of St. Bartolomeus by Hieronymus de St. Croce. In the church steeple there is the oldest bell of the country, made at Venice in 1461.

¹⁾ The inscription referring to the building of the hospital, is walled behind the entrance door of St. Joseph's on the left and runs:

ANNO DNI MIIILXXII
 DIE. II. IANVARIII HVIVS OSPI
 TALIS. OPVS AD DEI LAVD
 EM ET HONOREM SANCTE
 CRVCIS INCEPTVM FVIT
 PRO FRATERNITATI SCOL
 E. SANCTE CRVCIS TEMPOR
 E BELTRAMOLI DEIMB
 ONATE MAGISTRI SCO
 LE PREDICTE. †

(A. D. 1372 on the 2nd of January this hospital was begun to the glory of God and to the honour of the Holy Cross for the confraternity of the school of the Holy Cross, in the time of Beltramoli de Imbonate, master of said school.)

St. Mary's church. The church was built towards the middle of the 13th century. after the older one, built at the end of the 7th century, had been demolished its decay having been caused by time. The building is in Romanesque style with a cupola in the middle, over which there is a stone eagle, probably of Roman origin. The side aisle to the north was built very likely in the year 1330 and has a Gothic window in the front. The steeple beside the church was built in the year 1791. In the apse behind the high altar there is to be seen from the outside a coupled window, which has been walled up.

Above the high altar, which is partly of black marble there is in the niche behind the wooden tabernacle a very old wooden crucifix, which is partly covered with a thin layer of canvas and coloured plaster; the hair is of dyed stuffing and the movable crown is wound up of proper twigs (Ill. 11, 12). This fine piece of workmanship ascribed by the Benedictine monk Timoteus Cisilla in his work „Bove d' oro“, written in 1624, to Michelangelo Buonarotti.

On the side altar in a wooden shrine there is kept the intact body of Blessed Osanna. On the pavement of the church there are to be seen

many tombs, among which the most interesting is that of Bernardus Pima, a poet, who lived at the beginning of the 16th century.

Close to the church begins the way which leads to the Fort St. John, built in 1760. On the front of the house on the right of the said way there is the old emblem of an apothecary's shop (a death's-head with bones and a snake). To the north there is the Town-gate „Fiumera“, which leads over a stone bridge to the „Montenegrine Market-Place“. The gate was erected in the year 1539 in memory of the successful defence of the town from the Turkish attack, which was led by the famous Admiral Hairadin Barbarossa. The town was defended by the proveditor Matthew Bembo, after whom the tower to the west of the gate was called „Bembo-Tower“.

The part of the town remaining on the right hand side is called „Parilo“ after a well, which throws sometimes in the rainy season so much water as to inundate the street and stop access to the gate. At that time the water of the adjoining brook reaches the height of the Town-gate. It happens sometimes, when it keeps raining for two or three days, that many wells spring up in the

town itself for a short time. On the brook there are two mills. A very interesting occurrence may be seen in summer here as well as in the underground spring close to the south gate of the town. At the time of the greatest drought, when the water in the brook falls to the lowest and the mills cannot go, salt water suddenly spouts out which seems to be coming from the underground spring near the south gate of the town, and the mills begin at once to work, but only for a short time, as the water soon disappears. John Justiniano in a description of Kotor in 1553 says, that many people think, that this brook and the well at Gurdić are in underground connection with the Lake of Scutari.

The church of St. Nicholas is the **St. Nicholas' church.** Serbian-orthodox Cathedral, built in 1909 in Byzantine style. The side walls with the big triple-lancet windows on the outside and the space under the high cupola in the inside make an agreeable impression. The pictures on the iconostase were executed by the Bohemian painter France Ziegler.

On the same square there is the **The church of St. Lucas.** church of St. Lucas, built in 1195 by the citizen Maurice Casafranca and

his wife Buona in the reign of the Grand-Župan Nemanja and his son Vukan, as it results from the inscription placed in front.¹⁾

Till 1657 the church was in the hands of the Catholics when it was ceded for use to the Serbian-Orthodox, who took refuge in the town flying before the Turks from the neighbouring Grbalj. The Catholics kept an altar for themselves a long time afterwards. In 1368 the cupola was very likely rebuilt and the new arches and bows.

1) + IN XPI NOMINE ANNO AB INCARNATIONE DNI
 NRI IHV XRI MILESSIMO.CENT NONAG QVINTO IND TERTIA
 DECIMA EGO MAVRVS FILIVS ANDREE CAZAFRANGI.VNA CVM.
 BVONA MEA CONIVGE FILIA PRIORIS BASILII EDIFICAMVS.
 ECCLAM
 AD HONOREM DI ET.SCI LVCE APLI ET EVANG P REMEDIO.
 AIARVM NRARV
 ET OIMVM FIDELIVM XPIANORVM SVB TEMPORE DNI NE
 MANE—MAGNI IVPANI— ET FILII SVI VELCANNI REGI DIOCLE
 DALMATIE TRIBVNIE TOPLIZE ET COSNE. OMS QVI LEGITIS
 P NOBIS ORARE DIGNEMINI VT XPS SIT NOBIS SEMP VITA
 AMEN +

(In the name of Christ. In the year 1195 Indiction XIII. I Maurice, son of Andrew Casafranca together with my wife Buona, daughter of the Prior Basil are building the church to the honour of God and St. Lucas, the apostle and evangelist for the salvation of our souls and of all true Christians; during the reign of the Grand Župan Nemanja and of his son Vukan, king of Dioclea, Dalmatia, Travunja, Toplica and Hvosstno. May it please all readers to pray for us that Christ may be our life for ever. Amen. +.)

are of Gothic character. The chapel of St. Spiridion, which is joint to the church, was built in the year 1747. The steeple after the Roman fashion is also a later construction. The beautiful iconostase from the year 1689 is worth seeing. (Ill. 13).

Near the church of St. Nicholas there
The museum. is the small Town-Museum, which was founded in 1906 at the instigation of Mons. Francis Bulić, conservator of the Archaeologic Museum at Split, in order to save from decay some relics of antiquity, which were found in the church of St. Tryphon during the reconstruction of the church in 1907. The Museum is placed in the former church of the Madonna of the Rosary.

Next to the Museum there is the
The church of St. Clara. church of St. Clara, which belongs with the adjoining monastery to the Franciscans. The chief altar is of marble and great beauty; it was erected in the beginning of the 18th century at the expense of John Bolizza and his wife Vicentia Buchia by Ca. Bianca. In the monastery there is a library with 20.000. volumes.

When the traveller leaves the town let him pay attention to the **Market-place.** Place, which is situated on the southern side between two bastions of the Town-walls and was built in 1905. It is divided in three parts for the sale of fruits, fish and meat. Before the market-place a market is held every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, which is frequented by the peasants of the neighbouring villages of Boka and Montenegro. Very interesting are their costumes as well as the products offered by them for sale (Ill. 14). While the peasants from the littoral bring mixed goods, in summer especially fruits, the Montenegrine peasants sell mostly poultry, charcoal, cheese, potatoes, cabbage, smoked mutton and smoked fish.

In the southern part of the town, called Gurdić, the town-walls are supported by pilasters. The small door in Gothic style, walled up near the third pilaster served once for throwing rubbish into the sea, which went as far as the rampart on this part of the town. Some coats of arms belonging to Venetian Proveditors are also to be seen. Most of them were knocked down by order of the Venetian government in the year 1662. Over the well Gurdić there stands an interesting

coat of arms representing the Archangel Gabriel the field being cantoned with dies. Another interesting coat of arms is on the round tower close to the town-gate „Gurdić“ on the right of the entrance — the field is cantoned with a wreath and has 15 small medallions.

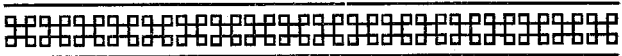
In order to make the picture of the town in the past more complete, let the reader be informed, that both the bridge across the Gurdić, connecting the quay with the opposite shore and hatt near the Coffee-house „Dojmi“ connecting the quay with Dobrota were constructed in the 19th century and that the access to the town from the landside was possible only through the Gates Gurdić and Fiumera, while the chief Gate could be reached only from the seaside.

The iron bridge across the Gurdić is joint to the high way which forks out into two branches not far from the iceworks. One branch partly built in the beginning of the past century and partly before the Great war, goes along the sea-shore to Tivat; the other was built in the year 1882 and passing through the village of Škaljari reaches the ridge Trojica, where it forks out again into four branches. One road goes to Mount Vrmac, the second to Tivat, the third to Budva

and the fourth up the Lovćen to Njeguš and Cetinje. The bridge near the Coffee-house „Dojmi“ at the foot of the Tower called „Campana“ and formerly „Cittadela“, is connected with the road built some years before the war going along the coast to Ercegnovi and farther on.



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Environs of Kotor.

On account of its historic and artistic monuments the most important place in the environs of Kotor is the town of Perast, united with Kotor, besides by sea, by a handsome road.

Dobrota.

Driving from Kotor to Perast one will pass Dobrota, which extends along the coast 7 kmts. and counts about 1200 inhabitants.

The place to-day is only a sad picture of the past prosperity as it is to be seen from the numerous buildings partially abandoned and demolished. The inhabitants having devoted themselves completely to the shipping trade had amassed large riches especially in the eighteenth century. The seamen of Dobrota distinguished

themselves by skilfulness and bravery even in the wars, which Venice carried on against the Turks, wherefore Dobrota was raised in the year 1704 by the Republic to the rang of a community.

The former wellfare is to be seen besides on private buildings also on two churches. The next on the way from Kotor is that of St. Matthew built in the year 1670 on the spot, where an older church stood which was demolished by an earthquake in 1667. The high altar and the steeple were founded by the sea-captain Paul Kamenarović († 1787). The church contains besides several silver ornamental objects a phial with the blood of the Saviour and a thorn of his crown and then a precious chasuble of the royal chapel of Louis XVIII.

The church of St. Eustace is larger and finer. It was built in 1773 also on the spot of an older church destroyed by the earthquake of 1667 and contains 7 marble altars. The palla behind the high altar, representing the Invention of the Cross, is a work of Paul Veronese. The pictures of St. John Nepomuk, St. Aloysius, the Way of the Cross, all by Fr. Solimena, then a picture of the Holy Virgin by Dolci and the palla on the altar of the three Magi are worth mentioning. In the rich

Church treasury besides a Bysantine Madonna and numerous silver ornamental objects there are the following things worth seeing: a relic of St. Eustace mounted in gilt silver filigree-work, a precious pluvial of the chapel of the Venetian family Morosini, the turban of the Turkish pirate Hadshi Ibrahim, who died in the year 1656 at Piraeus by the sword of Mark and Joseph Ivanović of Dobrota, and at last many church vestments from the 17th and 18th century of native and foreign origin, adorned with laces of high artistic value.

Perast.

Perast (Ill. 15) lies at the foot of Mount Sutilija (St. Elijah or Monte Cassone) opposite the Strait of Verige. The town has about 500 inhabitants mostly employed in the merchant service. In the former monastery of St. Francis there is a nuns' cloister. The Fort of the Holy Cross above the town was erected by the Venetians and is mentioned in the 16th century. The origin of Perast is lost in the far past and judging from its name it seems to be Illyrian. Its

political history is like that of Kotor, on which it was dependent. While the Turks ruled over the neighbouring Risan on one side, and over Orahovac and over the village of Glogovac, lying high on the Mount Sutlija, on the other side (1539-1687), Perast remained unceasingly in the hands of Venice till its fall. The Perastines were loyally attached to the Republic and distinguished themselves by bravery in the wars against the Crescent so much, that twelve Perastines had to guard the flag of the supreme commander of the Venetian fleet in time of war. As Perast was not surrounded by walls, it was often exposed to the plundering expeditions of the neighbouring Turks. The most important attack was undertaken on the 15th of May 1654 by a strong Turkish army under the command of Mehmed-aga Rizvanagić. After a desperate fighting, in which Mehmed-aga himself was killed, the Turks were beaten back. The Perastines attributed the victory to the protection of the Holy Virgin, wherefore the votive fête of the Madonna of the Chisel is celebrated still nowadays on the 15th of May.

As the place was built on bare rocks, the Perastines were ever since dependent on the sea. A Shipyard at Perast is mentioned already in

the 14th century, but until the beginning of the 17th century the place was insignificant, when it began to rise rapidly. The age of its prosperity extends from the latter half of the 17th century till the fall of the Republic. Then it had about 1500 inhabitants, who were highly thought of as clever seamen.

The beautiful church-steeple, one of the finest in Dalmatia, has attracted the attention of the traveller already, when he was going by steamer to Kotor. The steeple was built towards the end of the 17th century in Renaissance style according to the plan of the Venetian architect Joseph Beati. It is 55 m high and it had to adorn a majestic church, the rear of which was only erected; if finished, the church would have been a fine ornament of the town with three longitudinal aisles and one cross one, 40 m long and 34 m broad; the front-side facing the sea would have been dome-shaped with three cupolas, of which the middle one was to be twice as big as the lateral ones. The plan was approved by the architect Andrew Tirali and the construction was to be finished within twelve years at the expenses of the community; but for different reasons it was protracted and with the fall of the Republic

completely interrupted. The adjoining Roman Catholic church of St. Nicholas contains a Baroco silver-cross as well as a canopy, which is a remembrance of an expedition of the Perastines against the Turks at the beginning of the 18th century.

In the Town-hall there are the pictures of some deserving Perastines, among which that of the Perastine painter Tryphon Kokoljić (born 1661) the maker of the pictures in the church of the Madonna of the Chisel. His work also is the picture representing the Perastine Mark Martinović instructing in navigation 16 Russian noblemen, sent purposely to Perast by Peter the Great. In the Town-hall there is kept the sword, which the Banus of Croatia Peter Zrinski is said to have presented to the Perastines for their bravery.

In the north of the town on a slope there is the roofless and abandoned residence of the Archbishop of Bar (Antivari) Andrew Zmajević, which was built in the latter half of the 17th century. Close to it there is the church of the Madonna of the Rosary, the Mausoleum of Andrew Zmajević with a slender octangular steeple. Near St. Mark's church there is the beautiful palace of the Conti Smeccchia, at the end of the town

that of the Conti Bujović, which was built in the year 1687 in the style of the Venetian Renaissance and belongs nowadays to the Conti Vicković.

It is the two islets lying opposite the Strait of Verige, on the left St. George's. Isle and on the right the Isle of the Madonna of the Chisel, that make Perast noteworthy.

On the former of the two isles there **St. George's church** was a famous Benedictine Abbey, which is mentioned already in the 12th century. The church and the monastery, to-day demolished, had often suffered in the course of time from pirates. In the church and in front of it the graves of the Perastine noble families are still to be seen.

The other isle, that of the **Madonna of the Chisel**, is much more important for the traveller (Ill. 16). It was so called after the miraculous picture of the Madonna. The isle is nowhere mentioned till the middle of the 15th century, as it was only a small rock projecting above the waves. When a small chapel was built in the latter half of the 15th century, it became necessary to enlarge the rock. Since then the pious Perastines have thrown stones round the rock and the isle is properly speaking an artificial

creation. The present church with the steeple was built in the year 1630, while the big cupola over the high altar was erected towards the beginning of the 18th century in Bysantine style with reminiscences of the Renaissance.

As soon as the traveller enters the church, he feels to be in a sanctuary, for the embellishment of which all efforts were taken. The contrast between the aisle and the presbytery is very beautiful for while the former is faintly lit, the latter with the miraculous picture of the Holy Virgin radiates in a magnificent light falling down from the windows of the high cupola. The rich ornament of the whole church with numerous pictures and silver votive objects is admirable. The pictures on the walls and the ceiling are attributed to the above mentioned Tryphon Koko-ljić, who adorned the church towards the end of the 17th century according to the directions of his patron, the Archbishop Andrew Zmajević, to whom the arrangement of the pictures is very likely due. The pictures represent all that the Bible, the patristic writers or profane sources report about the Madonna. They reveal obviously the influence of the school of Veronese, but they all are not on the same level as to colour and

technical composition. The pictures adorning the walls are divided in three parts. In the lower row there are on the right eight, and on the left six pictures of Prophets and Sibyls. Especially expressive is the picture of the Prophet Jeremiah, but excellent are also those of Balaam, Habakkuk, Isaiah, David, Moses, Abraham, Ezekiel, Micah and Haggai as well as those of the Bride of the Canticles, of the Phrygian, Lybian and Samian Sibyl. Above all the pictures on both sides there are the frames of the silver votive objects amounting to about 2000, which were donated by pious people for received graces. On the right in the third row there are two big pictures: The Presentation of Mary and the Advent of the Holy Ghost, which reminds of the school of Tiziano. The big picture on the left represents Mary's death.

In the middle of the ceiling there is an Assunta reminding that of Veronese. The 27 pictures round it framed in sections of different form and size represent scenes of Maria's life, the Evangelists, four teachers of the church and groups of slender angels, and among them charming flower-baskets. The picture above the presbytery represents Mary's Glorification in Heaven. The two marble side altars date from the middle of

the 18th century and are a donation of Conte V. Smeccchia. The picture of St. Rochus on one of the altars is by Francesco Fontebasso, a follower of Tiepolo.

The beautiful High altar is of Carrara marble and was made at Genua by Antonio and Girolamo Cappelano in 1796. The miraculous picture of the Holy Virgin, which is wrapt with a silver mantle and adorned with numerous costly votive jewels, stands on the altar in a niche under a marble canopy. The picture is executed on a cedar plank very likely by Lorenzo Veneziano. The Angelic salutation „Ave Maria, gratia plena“ stands on the diadem in Gothic letters. The two marble statues representing St. John and St. Rochus were executed by the Venetian F. Gai. The pictures in the cupola belong to the grotesque school of Genua of the 18th century.

Risan.

Risan lies north of Perast at the end of the Bay. It is mentioned already in the 4th century B. Ch. and it was a strong fort of the Illyrian kings, till it was conquered by the Romans. In

the middle ages it came under the rule of the Bysantines, of the princes of Travunja, Serbia, Bosnia and Venice. In the year 1539 it was occupied by the Turks, who kept it in their possession till the year 1687, when it was conquered by the Venetians who remained therein till the fall of the Republic.

The population of Risan amounts to 1200 inhabitants most of them carrying on trade. A highway leads into the Krivošije, which are known through their insurrections in the second half of the 19th century.

Prčanj.

Prčanj lies opposite Dobrota on the other side of the bay. A highway passing through the village of Muo unites it with Kotor. In the parish-church at Muo there is the body of Blessed Gratia, a native of Muo, who died in 1508.

Prčanj was formerly an important and rich place, as it is to be seen from the numerous fine buildings forming a row 4 km long along the coast at the foot of Mount Vrmac. It was thriving in the 18th century, when it counted about 1500

inhabitants, whereas it has nowadays only the half of it. Like the Perastines the inhabitants of Prčanj were good seamen and Venice entrusted them with the transport of official despatches in time both of peace and war.

Among all the buildings the most beautiful is the parish-church, the plan of which was executed by the Venetian Architect B. Maccaruzzi in 1789. The construction was finished in 1909. The church has three aisles with a large cupola in the middle. The high altar with a picture of the Holy Virgin in Byzantine style as well as three Angels on the Altar of the Madonna of the Rosary are by the famous Venetian sculptor Giov. M. Morleiter. A beautiful wood Crucifix by Giov. Marchiori and the pictures: Adoration of the Shepherds, the three Magi, and the four Evangelists belonging to the Venetian School of the 17th century are worth mentioning. The treasury of the church is very rich with gold and silver ornamental pieces and silk vestments; there is also a silver saucer belonging to Lord Byron.



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I. Pier	Square
II. Flour	"
III. St. Tryphon's	"
IV. St. Joseph's	"
V. Wood	"
VI. Collegiate Church	"
VII. St. Nicholas's	"
VIII. Gregorina	"

1	Town Hall
2	Custom House
3	Law Courts
4	Post Office
5	Gymnasium
6	Residence of the Cath. Bishop
7	" " " Serb. Orth. Bishop
8	District Office
9	Police

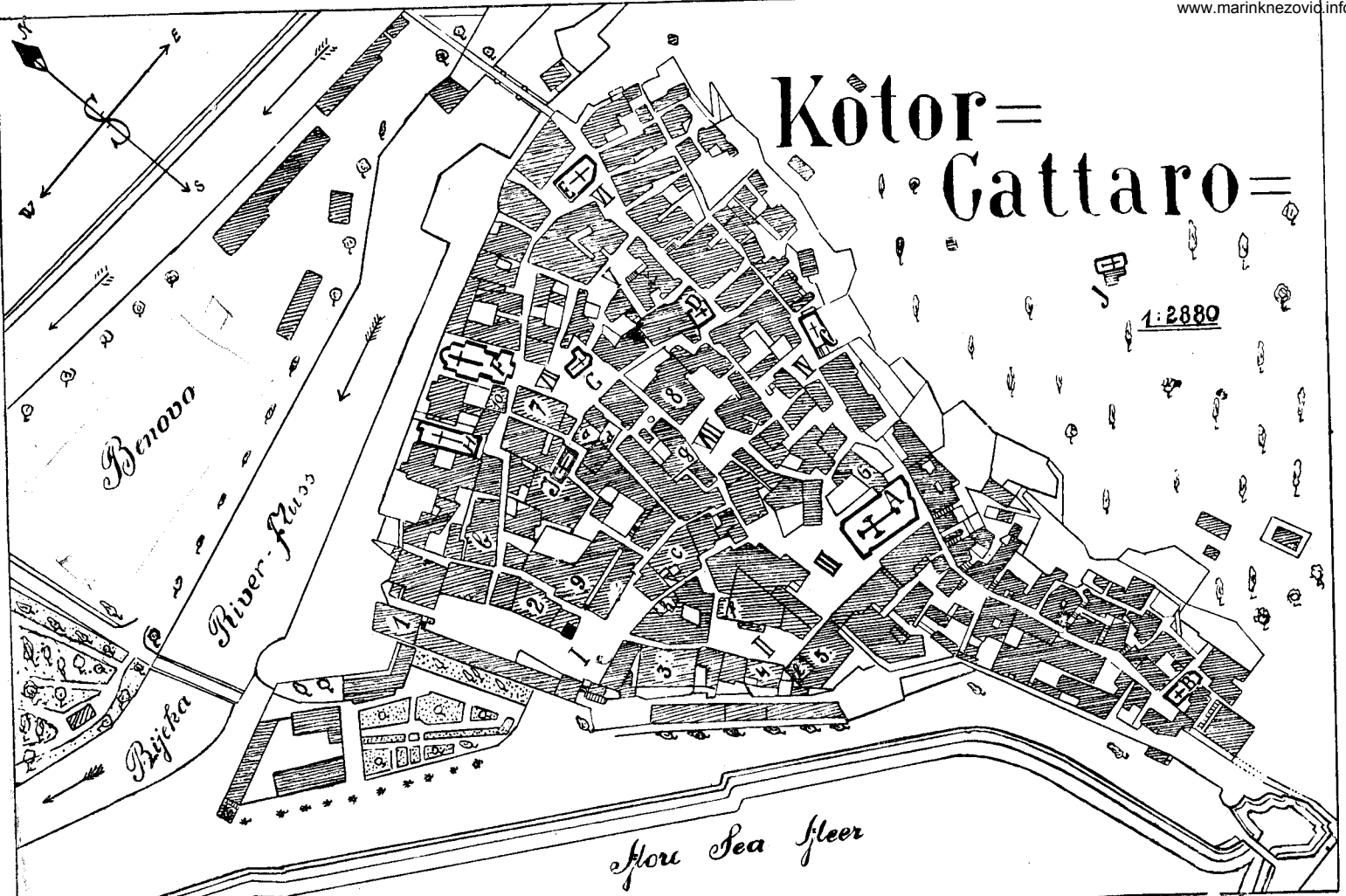
Churches

A	St. Tryphon
B	" Francis
C	" Joseph
D	" Anna
E	" Collegiate Church
F	" Nicholas
G	" Luke
H	" Clara
I	" Holy Ghost
J	Madonna of Health

a	Hotel Graz
b	Patrol
c	" Vardar
d	" Ilić
e	Steamship Company "Boka"
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