

Written and compiled
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SAVING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF SERBIA AND EUROPE IN KOSOVO AND METOHLA



Church of the Virgin, Musutiste, Sava Reka

KOSOVO AND METOHIA

the southern province of Serbia, ranks among the European regions rich in cultural monuments. As generally recognized, the cultural heritage of Kosovo, particularly its part originating from the Middle Ages, constitutes an integral part of the cultural heritage of Europe.¹

The State of Cultural Heritage in the '80s of the XX century

By virtue of the Law on the protection of cultural property of Serbia (1977) and the Law on the protection of the cultural heritage of Kosovo and Metohia (1977) – 372 cultural monuments were registered, in compliance with international standards. It was established that the province treasures as many as over 1300 remains of Christian monuments. This is attributed to the fact that the state of the Nemanjić dynasty (1183–1360) was theocratic.

The breakdown of registered cultural monuments is given in Table 1.

¹ For further details see: *Zadužbine Kosova*, Eparchy of Raška and Prizren, Prizren-Belgrade, 1987. Gojko Subotic, *The Sacred Land*, The Monacelli Press, New York, 1998, in Italian *Terra Sacra*; in French, *L'art médiéval du Kosovo*, Declee de Brouwer, Paris, 1998, and in German *Späthbyzantinische Kunst*.

Table 1. *Registered cultural monuments in Kosovo and Metohia (1986)*

Description	Founders and period											Category		
	Total	Prehistoric	Illyrian	Roman	Byzantine	Serbian	Ottoman	Catholic	Jewish	Albanian	Yugoslav	I	II	III
Archeological sites	57	11	6	15	17	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	41
Cities, urban wholes	23	—	—	—	7	11	4	—	—	1	—	4	8	11
Residential architecture	55	—	—	—	1	6	24	—	—	24	—	8	17	30
Public architecture	15	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	2	—	1	2	12
Religious architecture	160	—	—	—	3	128	20	3	—	6	—	18	43	99
Military architecture	12	—	—	1	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
Economic structures	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Engineering structures	10	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	1	2	4	4
Memorial architecture	37	—	1	1	1	13	7	—	1	5	8	3	8	26
Total	372	11	7	17	29	179	78	3	1	38	9	41	101	230

With regard to preserved historical monuments, Kosovo is a more multicultural territory than any other in the Balkans or Europe. This refers not only to the number of historical buildings, but particularly to their value. The most valuable are the monasteries of the Serbian medieval state, which mark the peak of the Byzantine architecture of the time. Important Ottoman mosques of the late 15th and 17th centuries also rank as monuments of outstanding value.

At the time when these territories were liberated from the Ottoman occupation (1912), most of the Christian monuments were found demolished or in ruins. Some churches were deserted, and some were turned into mosques.

The restoration of monuments was thus a huge task facing the Yugoslav state. It first enacted the Law on cultural monuments, in 1945, and then set up the Administration for the protection of cultural monuments. All valuable monuments were registered, architecturally documented, and huge funds earmarked for their reconstruction and restoration. Following this, the most significant monuments were reconstructed. In terms of scope and quality, these works gained recognition as one of the greatest undertakings concerning the revival of cultural heritage in a European region.

Considering its character, this Report will focus on the medieval monuments. Ever since 1919, precisely these medieval monuments have been recognized as the cultural heritage of Europe. They are said to be unique for having reconciled the architecture of Orthodox Byzantium and Catholic Romanesque, thus leaving a unique message to Europe at the time of wars between the East and West.

From this medieval group of monuments, we singled out the most valuable ones, that fall in the categories II and I. There are 51 of them. Their review, based on the status in the 90s, is given in Table 2.

Table 2 *The state of Category-I and Category-II medieval cultural monuments (1994)*

Name and founder (Category in brackets)	Place	Municipality Built	Property	State
12th century				
1 Remains of the town of Zvečan (I)	Zvečan	Zvečan	12 th century	Mixed Ruins
13th century				
2 Monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć (I)	Peć	Peć	3 rd decade of the 13 th century	Church Preserved
3 Remains of the Monastery of Studenica Hvostanska (I) On the foundations of a Byzantine basilica from the 6 th century	Vrela	Istok	1219	Church Ruins
4 Basilica of St. Peter (I)	Stari Trg	Kosovska Mitrovica	13 th century	State Ruins
5 Remains of the Monastery of St. Peter and Paul (II)	Dobra Voda	Klina	13 th century	State Ruins
6 Hermitage of St. Nicholas (II)	Prizren	Prizren	13 th century	Church Partly preserved
7 The Uljarice hermitage with church remains (II)	Svrhe	Klina	13 th century	Church Partly preserved
8 Cave hermitages (II)	Rugovska Klisura	Peć	13 th century	State Preserved

Name and founder (Category in brackets)	Place	Municipality	Built	Property	State
14th century					
9 Remains of the Novo Brdo town (I) The Fortress	Novo Brdo	Priština	Early 14 th century	State	Ruins
10 Fortified castle of the Vojinovići (I) Castle of the Branković Despotić family	Vučitrn	Vučitrn	14 th century	State	Partly preserved
11 Remains of the town of Petrić (II)	Nerodimlje	Uroševac	14 th century	State	Ruins
12 Gradište (II)	Podgrađe	Gnjilane	14 th century	State	Ruins
13 Remains of the Town of Veletin (II)	Šaškovac	Priština	14 th century	State	Ruins
14 Monument to the Battle of Kosovo (I)	Orlović	Priština	1389	State	Preserved
15 Monastery of Banjska (I) Endowment of King Milutin	Banjska	Zvečan	1313–1316	State	Partly preserved
16 Monastery of Gračanica (I) Endowment of King Milutin	Gračanica	Priština	1315–1321	Church	Preserved
17 Monastery of Dečani (I) Endowment of King Stefan Dečanski	Dečane	Dečane	1327–1335	Church	Preserved
18 Monastery of the Holy Archangels (I) Endowment of Emperor Dušan	Prizren	Prizren	1343–1352	Church	Partly preserved
19 Church of the Ljeviška Virgin (I) King Milutin, on the foundations of a Byzantine basilica from 9 th – 11 th century	Prizren	Prizren	1306–1307	Church	Partly preserved
20 Monastery of St. Uroš (I) Emperor Dušan, Emperor Uroš	Nerodimlje	Krusevac	2 nd half of 14 th century	Church	Partly preserved
21 Church of the Virgin (I) Endowment of the main court official, Dragoslav	Mušutište	Suva Reka	1315	Church	Preserved
22 Church of the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple (I) On the foundations of a Byzantine basilica	Lipljan	Lipljan	2 nd decade of 14 th century	Church	Preserved
23 Church of the St. Savior (I) Endowment of feudal lord Mladen Vladojević	Prizren	Prizren	Around 1330	Church	Partly preserved
24 Remains of the Monastery of St. Peter of Koriša (I) Peter of Koriša buried here	Koriša	Prizren	14 th century	Church	Ruins
25 Monastery of Budisavci (I) Noblemen endowment	Budisavci	Klina	14 th century	Church	Preserved
26 The “Gorioč” Monastery (II) King Stefan Dečanski (according to folk tradition)	Istok	Istok	14 th century	Church	Partly preserved
27 Monastery of Zočište (II)	Zočište	Orahovac	14 th century	Church	Preserved
28 Remains of the Ubožac Monastery (II) The Hilandar Prior Isaiah	Močare	Kosovska Kamenica	First half of 14 th century	State	Ruins

	Name and founder (Category in brackets)	Place	Municipality	Built	Property	State
29	Church of St. Nicholas (II) Serb feudal lord Dragoslav Tutić	Prizren	Prizren	1331–1332	Church	Partly preserved
30	Church of St. Nicholas (II) Endowment of feudal lord Rajko Kirizmić	Prizren	Prizren	14 th century	Church	Partly preserved
31	Church of the Holy Sunday (II) Endowment of Prince Marko Mrnjavčević	Prizren	Prizren	14 th century	Church	Ruins
32	Church of St. John (II) Endowment of feudal lord Radoslav	Crkolez	Istok	1355	Church	Preserved
33	Remains of the Church of the Virgin (II) Serb landlord Dabiživ	Vaganeš	Kosovska Kamenica	1354–1355	State	Ruins
34	Remains of the Church of St. Barbara (II) Noblemen endowment	Kmetovce	Gnjilane	6 th decade of 14 th century	Church	Ruins
35	Church of St. George (II) An unknown Serbian duke	Rečane	Suva Reka	14 th century	Church	Preserved
36	The Sokolica Monastery (II)	Boljetin	Zvečan	14 th century	Church	Partly preserved
37	The graveyard Church of St. Nicholas (II) Parents of feudal lord Gradislav Sušenica	Velika Hoča	Orahovac	1345.	Church	Preserved
38	Monastery of Dolac (II)	Dolac	Klina	14 th century	Church	Partly preserved
39	The graveyard Church of St. Nicholas (II)	Djurakovac	Istok	14 th century	Church	Partly preserved
40	Church of the Most Holy Virgin (II)	Koriša	Prizren	14 th century	Church	Preserved
41	Church of the Holy Archangels (II)	Nerodimlje	Uroševac	14 th century	Church	Preserved
42	Monastery of Binač (II)	Buzovik	Vitina	14 th century	Church	Partly Preserved
43	Remains of the Cave Church (II)	Planjane	Prizren	14 th century	Church	Ruins
44	Hermitage of Belaje (II)	Belaje	Dečani	14 th century	Church	Preserved
45	The fortress (I) Byzantine, Nemanjić and Ottoman fortress	Prizren	Prizren	14 th century	State	Partly preserved
46	Remains of the Koriša Gradište (II)	Koriša	Prizren	14 th century	State	Ruins
47	Višegrad above the Holy Archangels (II)	Prizren	Prizren	14 th century	State	Ruins
48	Remains of the Idvorac fortress (II)	Ljevoša	Peć	14 th century	Church	Ruins
49	Remains of a mining complex (II)	Mazić	Mitrovica	14 th century	State	Ruins

15th century (first half)

50	Monastery of Devič (I) Tomb of Joanikije Devički	Lauša	Srbica	First half of 14 th century	Church	Preserved
51	Church of St. Nicholas (II) Lord Rodop	Banja	Srbica	First half of 14 th century	Church	Preserved

Map 1. *Category-I and category-II medieval cultural monuments*



Destruction and endangerment of the cultural heritage during and after the NATO bombing campaign against the FRY

NATO bombing campaign against the FR of Yugoslavia, and the subsequent local governance by the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA) have endangered Serbia's cultural heritage in Kosovo and Metohia.

In the military clashes between the Yugoslav Army and the KLA, three mosques and fourteen ethnic Albanian residential buildings (kulas) – registered as cultural monuments – were damaged, and a large number of minarets on the mosques – not registered as monuments – were torn down.

However, in the period from the arrival of the KFOR troops (10 June 1999) in Kosovo and Metohia, till August 2001, four category-I monuments, 18 category-II and 30 category-III monuments were demolished or damaged, and further 55 – not registered as cultural monuments. All of them were Orthodox and in aggregate: 107 religious buildings.² That seventy-six of them were damaged or destroyed till October 1999 is a fact which speaks much of itself. The destruction and desecration of Orthodox cemeteries was even more ample, though the safekeeping of cemeteries bears a special significance in the Christian tradition. It is known beyond doubt that the destruction goes on, despite the international presence. The data quoted here is subject to certain changes, because the Serbian Orthodox Church (that compiled these data) was unable to monitor and record the destruction of property throughout the province, and the Coordination Center was not given a corresponding approval to do so (till the completion of this edition).

Destruction of registered monuments, only, is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. *Demolished and damaged cultural monuments in Kosovo and Metohia*

	Total	Byzantine	Serbian	Catholic	Ottoman	Albanian	Jewish	Others
State in 1994	372	29	179	3	78	38	1	44
Demolished and damaged during and after armed conflicts	69	0	52	0	3	14	0	0
• destroyed cultural monuments	25	0	22	0	1	2	0	0
• damaged cultural monuments	44	0	30	0	2	12	0	0

² The presentation of the destruction and damage of the monasteries and churches (the cited 107 religious edifices) was carefully prepared by the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Raško-Prizren Eparchy, and published in the book *Crucified Kosovo (Raspeto Kosovo)* third edition, Gračanica 2001.

These data show that in the post-war period Christian cultural monuments only, were destroyed or damaged. With the war over, two parallel anti-civilizational processes have been going on in Kosovo and Metohia: the destruction of the Christian cultural heritage and the expulsion and resettlement of its authentic heirs: the Serbs, Montenegrins, Croats. The Croats have mostly left Kosovo.

At the beginning of the 21st century, there is a threat that this unique multicultural and multiethnic region, that has survived since the Middle Ages, will now be erased from the European soil.

Out of totally 51 medieval cultural monuments falling in the categories I and II, four category-I monuments and 13 category-II monuments were destroyed or damaged, and a further 23 monuments are endangered. The distribution of the destroyed, damaged and endangered cultural monuments, by type, is illustrated in Map 2.

The material damage caused by the destruction and damage of Serbia's cultural heritage in Kosovo and Metohia, falls into the category of losses that cannot be assessed. The Coordination Center strives to make a cost estimate for at least the emergency part of its rescue and reconstruction.

An imperative need to save the endangered and ruined cultural heritage in Kosovo and Metohia does not stem from their number or immeasurable material damage. This need is to be found in the unique value of this cultural heritage and the consequences that will follow its destruction and lack of maintenance continues which will equally affect its future. It is the purpose of this book is both to point out these values which will be presented individually. Because we could not embrace the totality of the endangered and destroyed heritage, in selecting the structures, we limited ourselves to the Medieval monuments and, in doing so, only to those of the I and II categories. That is the group of monuments shown in Table 2.

The following presentation of individual monuments will enable the reader to become convinced of their uniqueness in the selected group. The first group lists the Medieval monuments that are endangered due to many years of non-maintenance or lack of care (I); in the second group are those monuments that are ruined or damaged (II). By the dates of their origin, they belong to Christian medieval monuments. Due to limited space, some are shown on two pages and others on one.

Given the fact that in Kosovo and particularly in Metohia, not only Christian but Ottoman and Albanian monuments were also demolished, they likewise are encompassed in this survey (III). They form the third group of registered monuments and belong to the New Era.

Map 2. Destroyed, damaged or endangered medieval cultural monuments falling in the categories I and II (1999–2002)



Name	The Patriarchate of Peć
Built	The first third of the 13 th century, 1321–1324 and 1330–1337
Owned by	Property of the Monastery of the Patriarchate
Place	Peć
Municipality	Peć
Zone of responsibility	Italy

Description of the cultural monument The Monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć is located at the edge of the old Roman and Byzantine Siperanto, the present Peć, on the main road connecting Metohia and Montenegro. It represents a unique church complex in Serbia, three churches connected as one whole (well-known in Jerusalem). Next to the main Church of St. Apostle (the first third of the 13th century), St. Demetrius Church was built to the north (1321–1324) and the Church of the Holy Mother and St. Nicholas Church to the south (1330–1337), connected with a common porch (around 1337). From the mid 13th century, the Monastery of Peć has been the center of the Serbian Diocese, and in 1346 it became the center of the Patriarchate, which makes it the most important spiritual center of the Serbian people. The whole history of styles in medieval fresco-painting of the Orthodox Christian world can be seen on the walls of the Peć Monastery. The particularly interesting fresco-painting is present on the painted facades of the Church of the Holy Mother Odigitria, and the narthex.

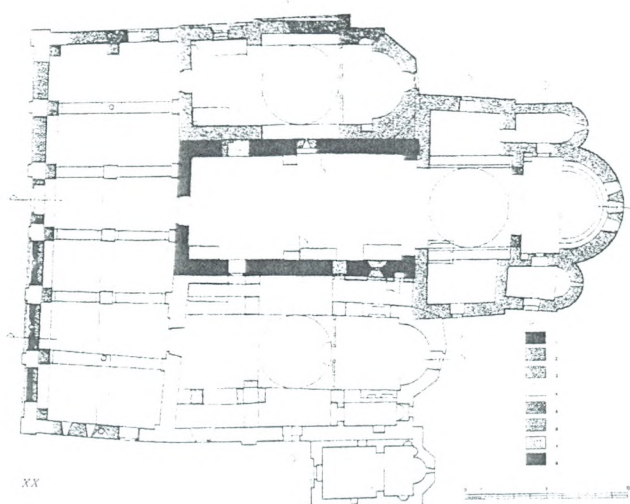
State after the armed conflict The churches are in a relatively good state, in terms of the structure. However, in many places moisture has been observed, and it is the cause of damage of the paintings. The monastery was stoned on different occasions by local people, so that damage on the lead roof cover is possible.

The Department for the Protection of Monuments carried out permanent work on protection and conservation. But since 1999 they have been prevented from maintaining this cultural property. The nuns are helpless in maintaining this unique monument of culture.

Protection and restoration measures It is necessary to elaborate a plan for the preservation of the complex and the protection of the monastery surroundings, as well as to examine the causes and means to eradicate the damp. Also the structure aspect and eventual rehabilitation of the church should be carried out. Complete assessment of the state of the paintings and elaboration of a comprehensive project for their restoration is needed.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 320.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject A joint project of the Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohia and the competent Italian institutions – Cooperazione Italiana.



Name	The Monastery of Dečani
Built	1327–1335
Owned by	Serbian Orthodox Monastery
Place	Dečane
Municipality	Dečane
Zone of responsibility	Italy

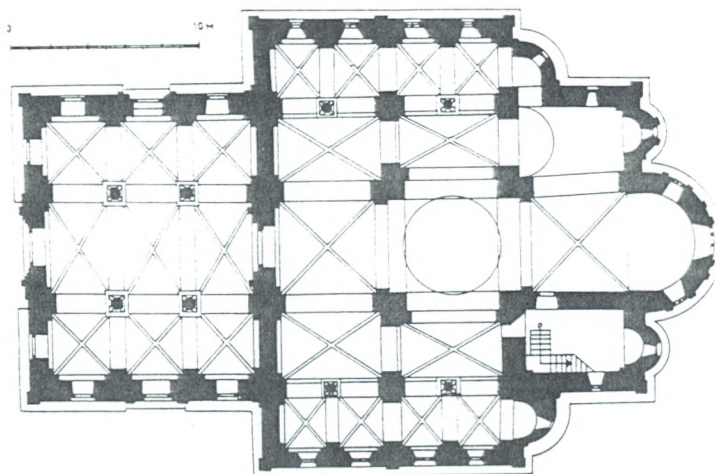
Description of the cultural monument The Monastery of Dečani, south of Peć, situated in beautiful natural surroundings, was built by Fra Vita, proto-master from Kotor, for King Stefan Dečanski and Emperor Dušan. The 36,5 m long church represents a successful integration of Byzantine layout with a dome and multi-nave basilica with beautiful Romanic facades. The church design is a result of the idea for all side spaces to be made a whole, and in a new disposition to open up towards the church interior. In that way, the impression was achieved of a five-nave church, with a step-like shape. This is the biggest church of the Medieval Serbian State. The genesis of this unique structure has not yet been established. The paintings in the church represent the largest preserved source of Byzantine iconography. This building of the Nemanjić Dynasty succeeded in reconciling the architecture of Orthodox Byzantium and the Catholic Romanics in the 14th century, and, at the time of the wars between the West and the East, to leave a unique message to Europe.

State after the armed conflict The church is in a relatively good state, but the lodgings are endangered due to neglect. The fraternity of the monastery was all the time exposed to verbal provocations by local Albanians. Local authorities, contrary to earlier regulations, are trying to usurp the monastery estate.

Protection and restoration measures The state of the stone façade ornaments requires urgent repairs and restoration. Rehabilitation and the reconstruction of monastery lodgings are also required. An urgent examination of the state of the church paintings is expected, and according to results, a detailed plan for fresco-paintings restoration should be elaborated and implemented.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 560.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject The joint project of the Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohia and an Italian institution – Cooperazione Italiana.



Name	Gračanica Monastery
Built	1315–1321
Owned by	Serbian Orthodox Church
Place	Gračanica
Municipality	Priština
Zone of responsibility	Great Britain

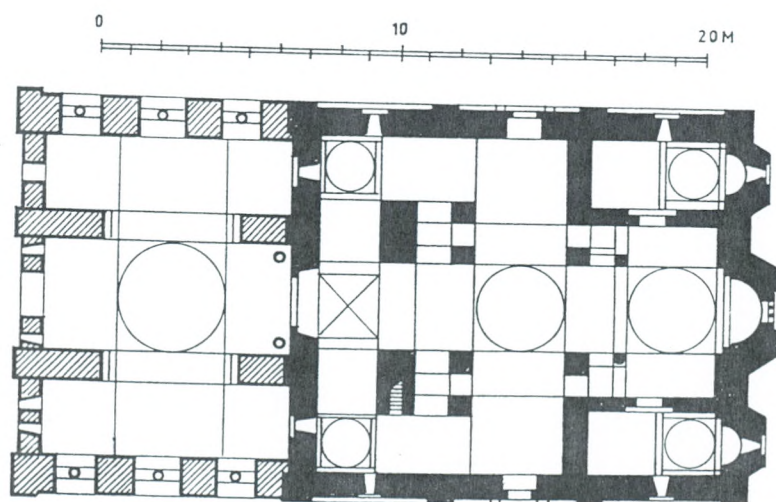
Description of the cultural monument The Monastery of Gračanica, in the field of Kosovo, was built on the location of an earlier church from the 13th century, which itself was built on the ruins of an early Byzantine basilica. It belongs to the most important monuments of Serbian Medieval architecture. It is a Byzantine church (length 25 m) for which the usual cruciform layout was just not enough, but was built on two crosses, one coming out of the other, forming a five-dome building which surpasses all previously built ones. The general intention in sacral architecture of obtaining an elevation of the building was achieved by a step-like form of the whole structure, thus creating an impressive shape and preserving the full harmony of parts and of its whole. The Monastery of Gračanica is the most frequently used monastery for replicas in the modern constructions by the Serbian Orthodox Church in Serbia and around the world.

State after the armed conflict The structural properties of the church structure should be examined. The state of the paintings has to be looked into. Post-war construction in the monastery complex should be studied, as well as a design of complete reconstruction and regulation of the whole monastery complex.

Protection and restoration measures It is necessary to examine the static properties of the church structure. Assessment of the wall paintings is also necessary. It is necessary likewise to assess damages and elaborate a plan of the entire restructuring and arrangement of the monastery complex.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 360.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject A joint project of the Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohia and the competent institutions of Russia.



Name	The Banjska Monastery
Built	1312–1316
Owned by	The Orthodox Church of St. Stephen
Place	Banjska
Municipality	Zvečan
Zone of responsibility	France

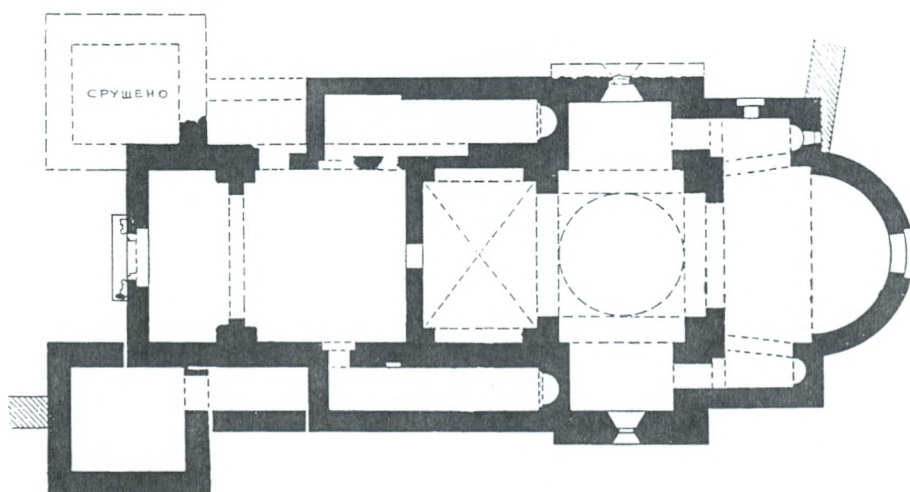
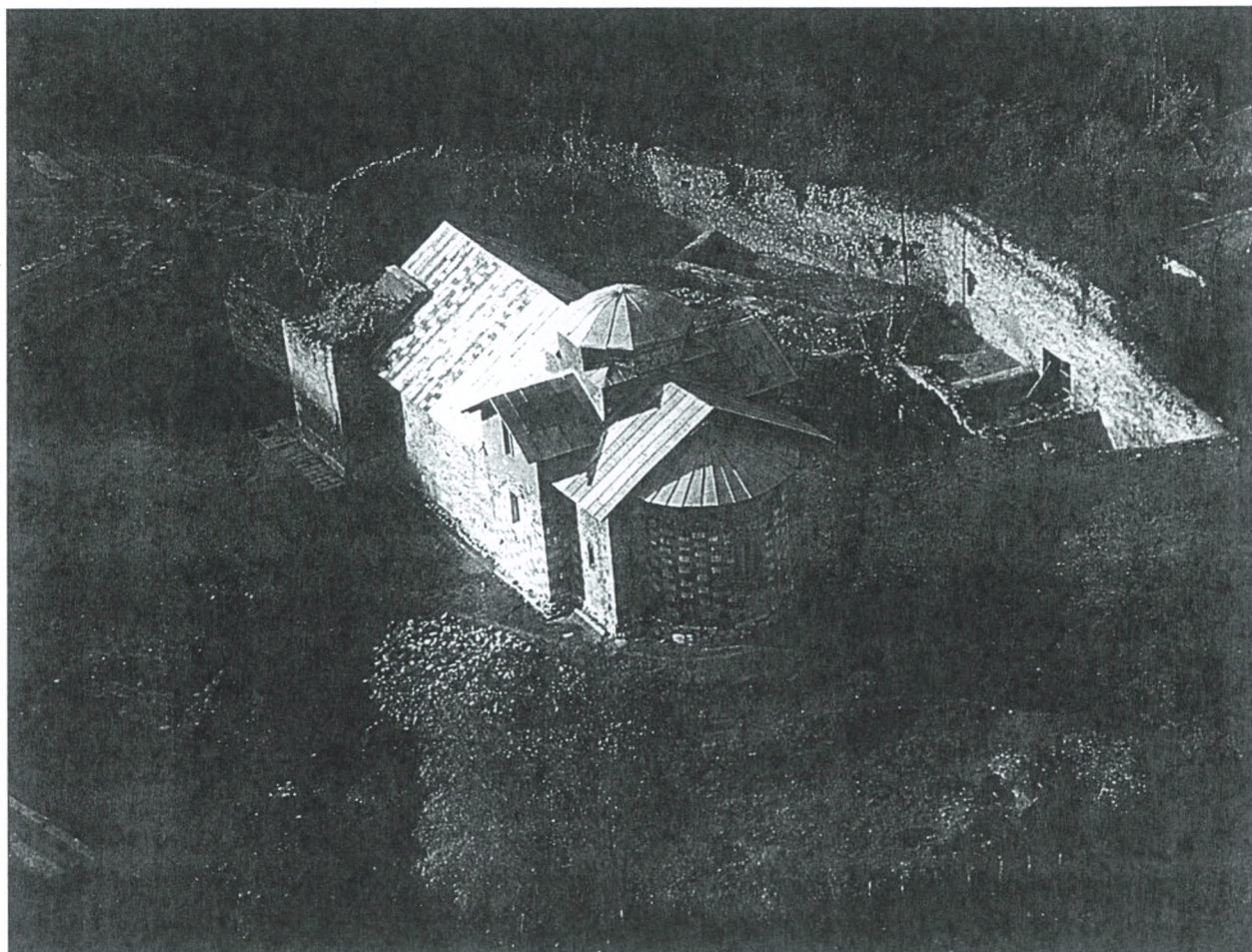
Description of the cultural monument The Banjska Monastery, north from Kosovska Mitrovica, was built on the foundations of an earlier temple, which was the seat of the diocese in the second half of the 13th century. St. Stephen's Church (length 36 m) was built as a tall building, externally looking as a three-nave church (choir, chapel, etc). The facades were decoratively built with three-color cut stone quadrants. The church was rich in sculptural decoration, mostly missing today. From luxurious fresco-paintings of the past, only fragments representing saints remained in medallions on arches below the cupola. Early in the 16th century, the church was turned into a mosque. Despite their significant architectural and artistic features, neither the church nor the monastery have been fully studied yet.

State after the armed conflict The Monastery is not active. In order to prevent it from complete ruin, in 2002 the Coordination Center had to rehabilitate the church roof structure. Other buildings within the complex are partially preserved, but are still deteriorating due to lack of care.

Protection and restoration measures Conservation work is urgently needed on the church and the preservation of the remains of other buildings of the complex. Architectural and archaeological assessment should be resumed. A geodetic survey of the whole monastery property should be carried out, and a comprehensive design should be elaborated for the protection of the complex for the purpose of rehabilitation and restoration.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 440.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subjects The joint project of the Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohia and the relevant French institution.



Name	The Monastery of the St. Archangels
Built	1343–1352
Owned by	Serbian Orthodox Church
Place	Prizren
Municipality	Prizren
Zone of responsibility	Germany

Description of the cultural monument The Monastery of the St. Archangels, in the ravine of the Bistrica river, south of Prizren, was built on an earlier location. Across the river there is a court palace, and on the steep hill above the monastery there are the remains of a fortified town (Višegrad), still insufficiently explored. It is a unique complex of structures built by Emperor Dušan as his memorial. The monastery consisted of a monumental church with the tomb of emperors, the small church, dining room, church lodgings, library and hospital, in the buildings leaning onto the strong fortification which surrounds the monastery, but is in ruins now. The church is an inscribed-cross Byzantine structure (33 meters), and a façade of cut and polished white and red marble, with extraordinary Romanic and Gothic decoration. The floor in the entrance hall was of red and blue tiles and there was a unique mosaic in the central part of the church (nave). Fragments of frescoes in the church show similarities with the work of painters from coastal workshops.

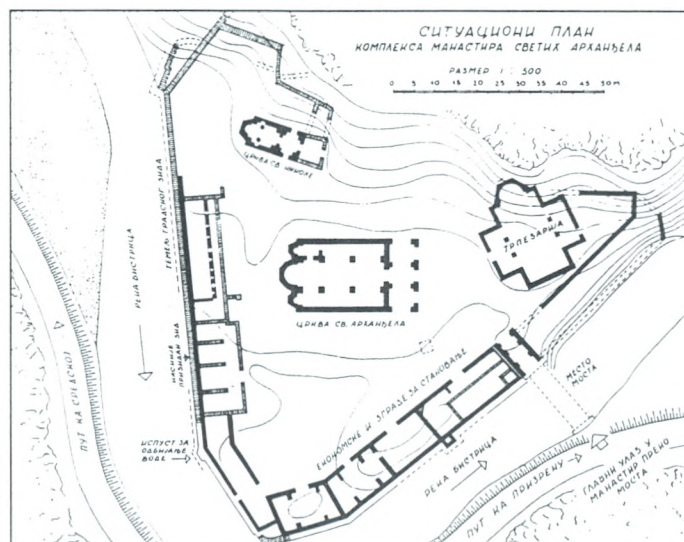
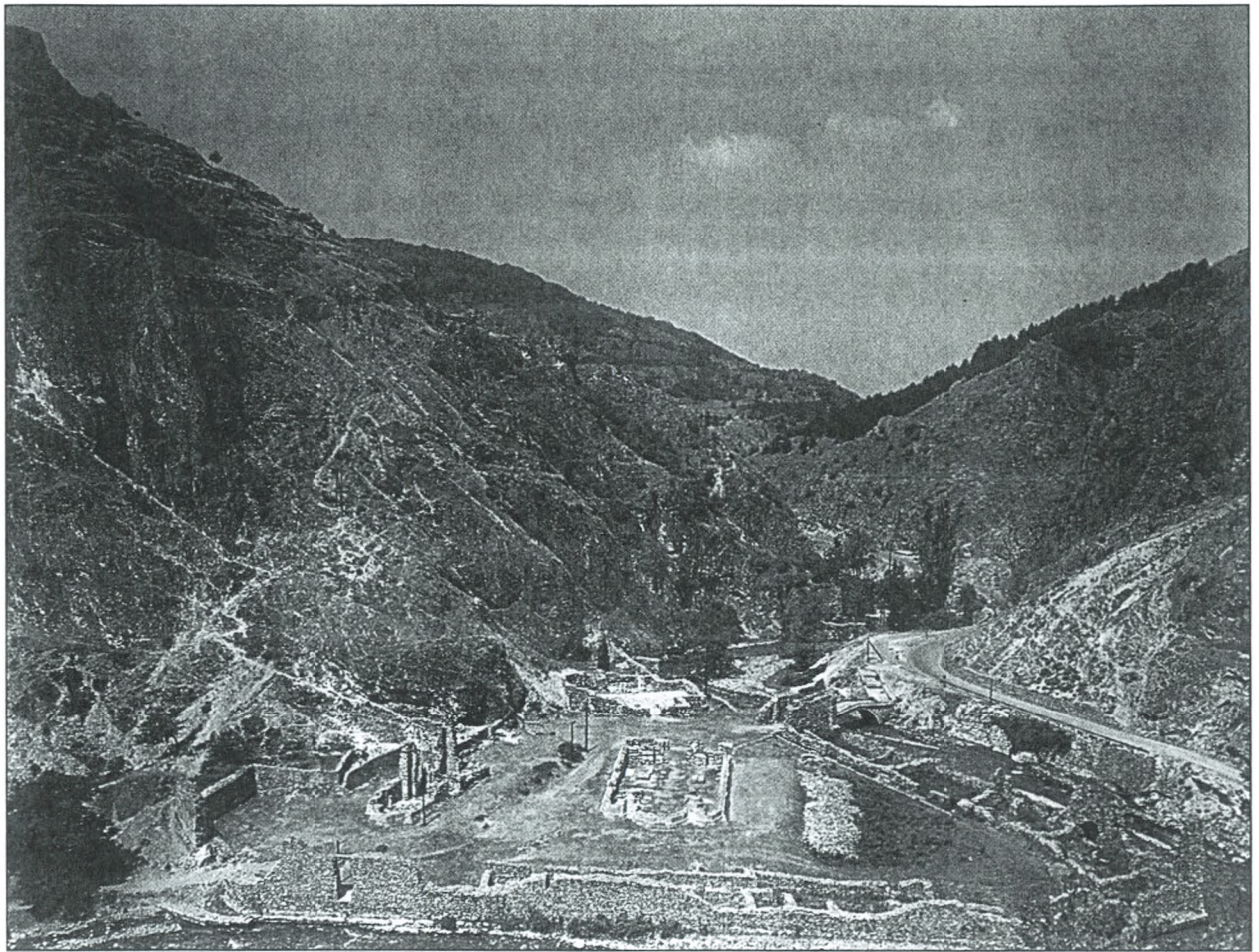
On the arrival of the Turks, the monastery was deserted, so some parts of it were destroyed, and some were taken also for building the Sinan-Pasha Mosque in Prizren. Archaeological explorations started in 1929, and after World War Two the remains of the monastery were preserved.

State after the armed conflict In the surroundings where it is located, the monument is endangered, which is confirmed by explosives placed in July 2002. The monument is in the care of a tiny monastic fraternity.

Protection and restoration measures Archaeological and architectural explorations should continue as a basis for the project of reconstruction of the monastery, the fortress and the court. The preserved remains of the buildings should be explored and preservation renewed.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 320.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject A joint project of the Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohia and the interested German institutions.



Name	The Theotokos of Hvosno
Built	6 th , 13 th and 14 th century
Owned by	Monastery of the Virgin of Hvostanska
Place	Vrela
Municipality	Istok
Zone of responsibility	Italy

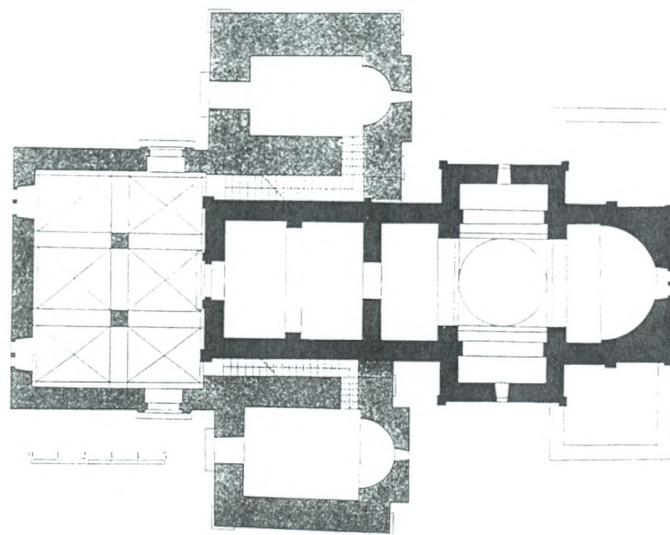
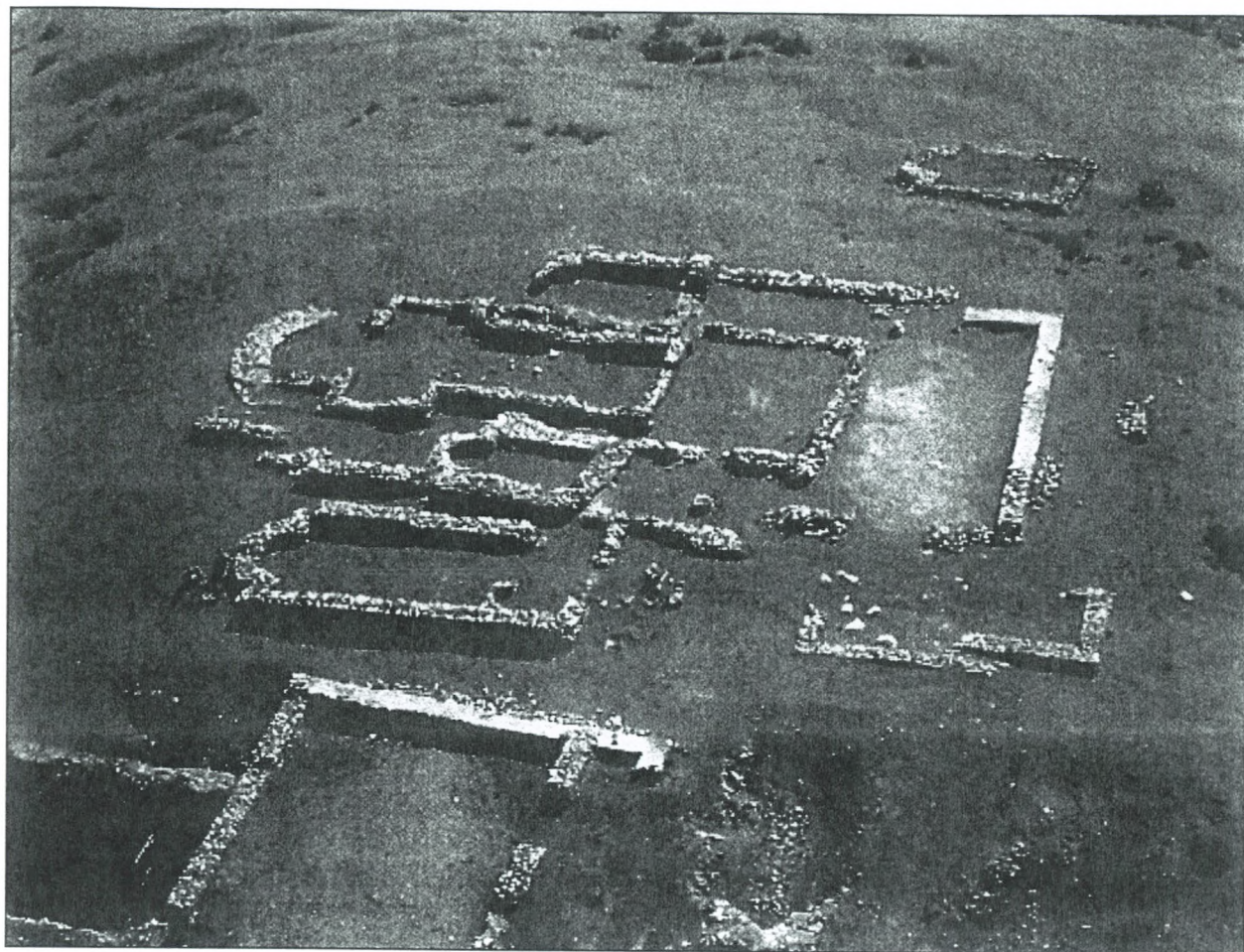
Description of the cultural monument On the foundations of an early Byzantine three-nave basilica from the 6th century, the church dedicated to the Virgin was built in the 13th century. The seat of the diocese was here, and in 1381 it became the diocese of the Metropolitan. That was a single-nave building 242 × 19 m with a dome and an apse, semi-circular inside, and rectangular outside. From the north and the south side of the nave there were two chapels, which were united from the external side with flat wall surfaces. There were two towers that were higher than the dome of the temple. Considering the construction style, the Virgin of Hvostanska witnesses the powerful architectural influence from the Adriatic. By the middle of the 14th century, a single nave-building with a semi-circular apse was additionally built. Most probably, during the Great Migration of the Serbs from Kosovo (1690), the Virgin of Hvostanska was deserted and began to deteriorate. The vestiges of the Monastery complex were investigated in 1930, and from 1966 to 1970, when the remains of the church, and the residential buildings (konak) were preserved.

State after the armed conflict Since 1999, no one is taking care of this historical and architecturally layered monument.

Protection and restoration measures It is necessary to continue archeological investigations of the monastery complex, especially the church. Considering the present state of the monument, it is necessary to carry out conservation

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 80.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject The subjects of the joint project have not been determined yet.



Name	Ulpiana (Iustiniana Secunda)
Built	98–118, mid 6 th century
Owned by	Private land-owners
Place	Gračanica
Municipality	Priština
Zone of responsibility	Great Britain

Description of the monument of culture Remains of the Roman Ulpiana and the Byzantine Iustiniana Secunda occupy an area of 35 ha, and are situated southwards of Priština, near Gračanica. Ramparts of the Roman city (2nd century) were irregular quadrangular bases; remains of the forum, temples and thermal baths were found. On the north and the west part of the town there were necropoles, and on the south-east there was a castrum on a quadrant basis. The establishment of the town is related to the reign of Traian; the mine settlement became a Roman municipium.

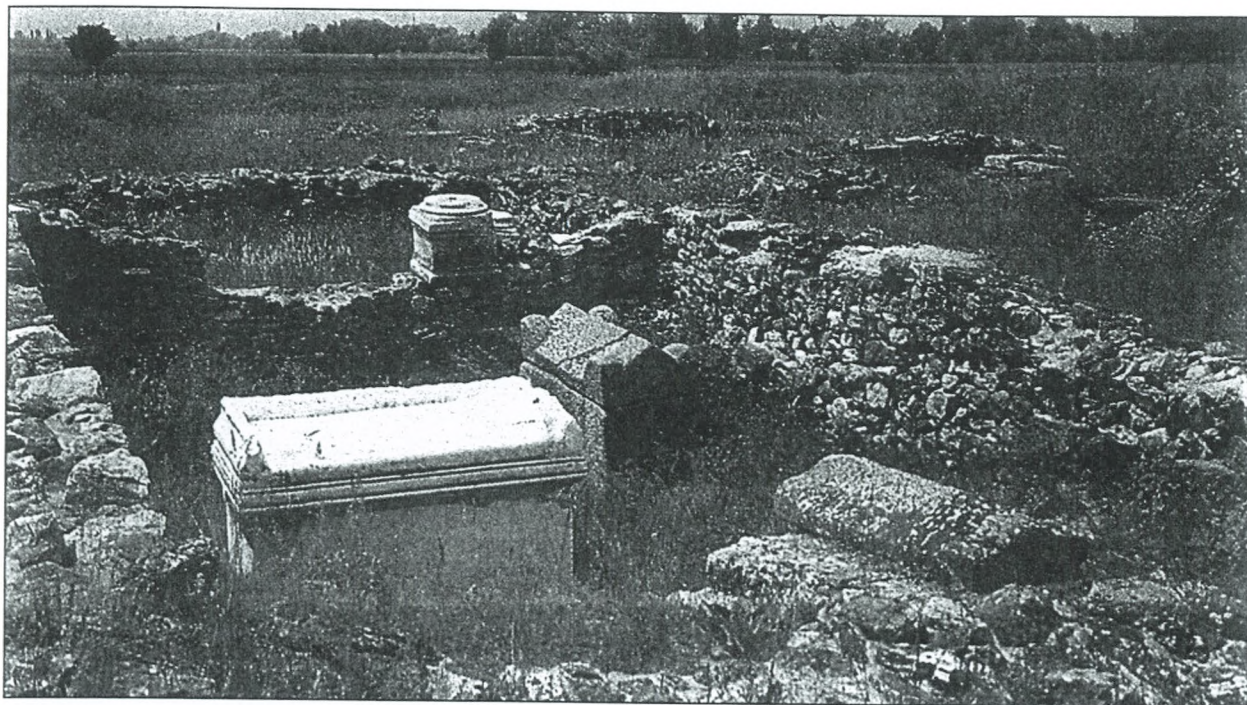
By the middle of the 6th century, during the reign of Justinian (527–565) the city was renewed. It got the name *Iustiniana Secunda*. It became the seat of the diocese. The archeological findings of the Byzantine town preserved the vestiges of the city walls and three city necropoles (6th century). Although it is a valuable site, it has not been studied yet.

State after the armed conflict Since 1999 this site has been very neglected and no one is looking after it. Devastation of the findings, opening of the Roman sarcophagus and digging of the locality have also been recorded.

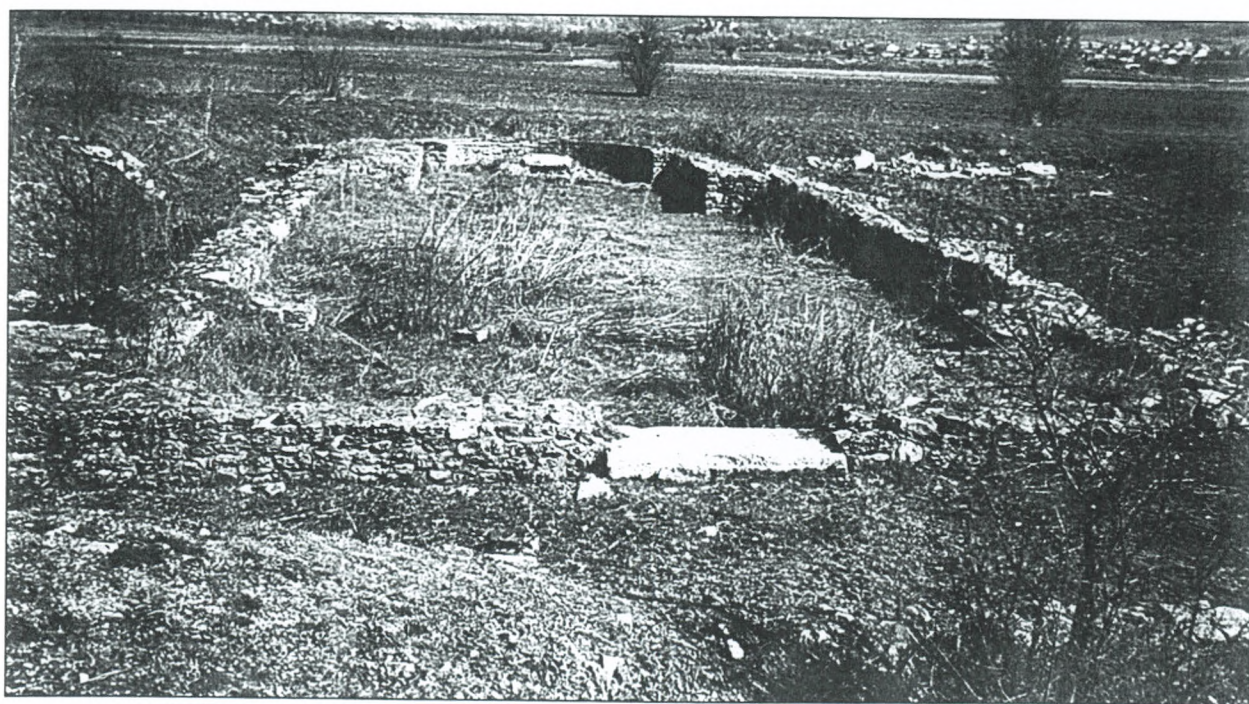
Protection and restoration measures It is necessary to examine the state of the site, continue research operations and draw up and implement an entire design for conservation and presentation of this multi-layered archeological site. It is also urgent to protect the site so as to avoid further devastation.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 230.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject Mutual project of the Coordination Centre of Kosovo and Metohia and relevant institutions of Great Britain.



State before armed conflict



State after armed conflict

Name	The Town of Novo Brdo
Built	in the 14 th century
Owned by	The Provincial Institute for Cultural Monuments
Place	Novo Brdo
Municipality	Novo Brdo
Zone of responsibility	USA

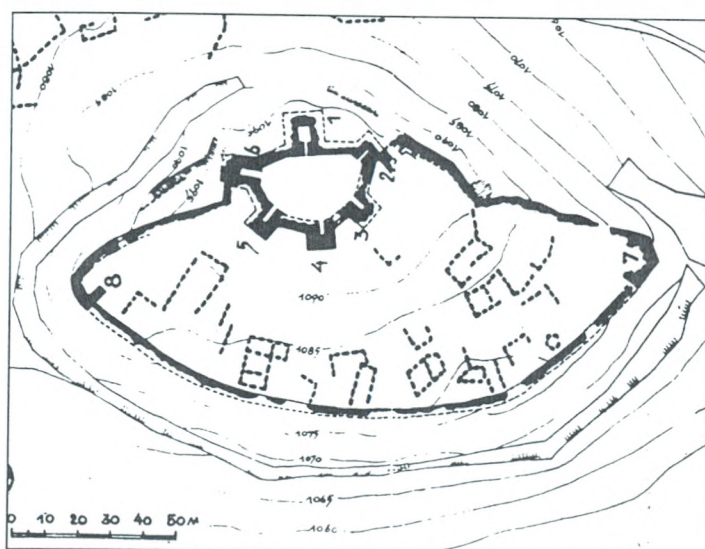
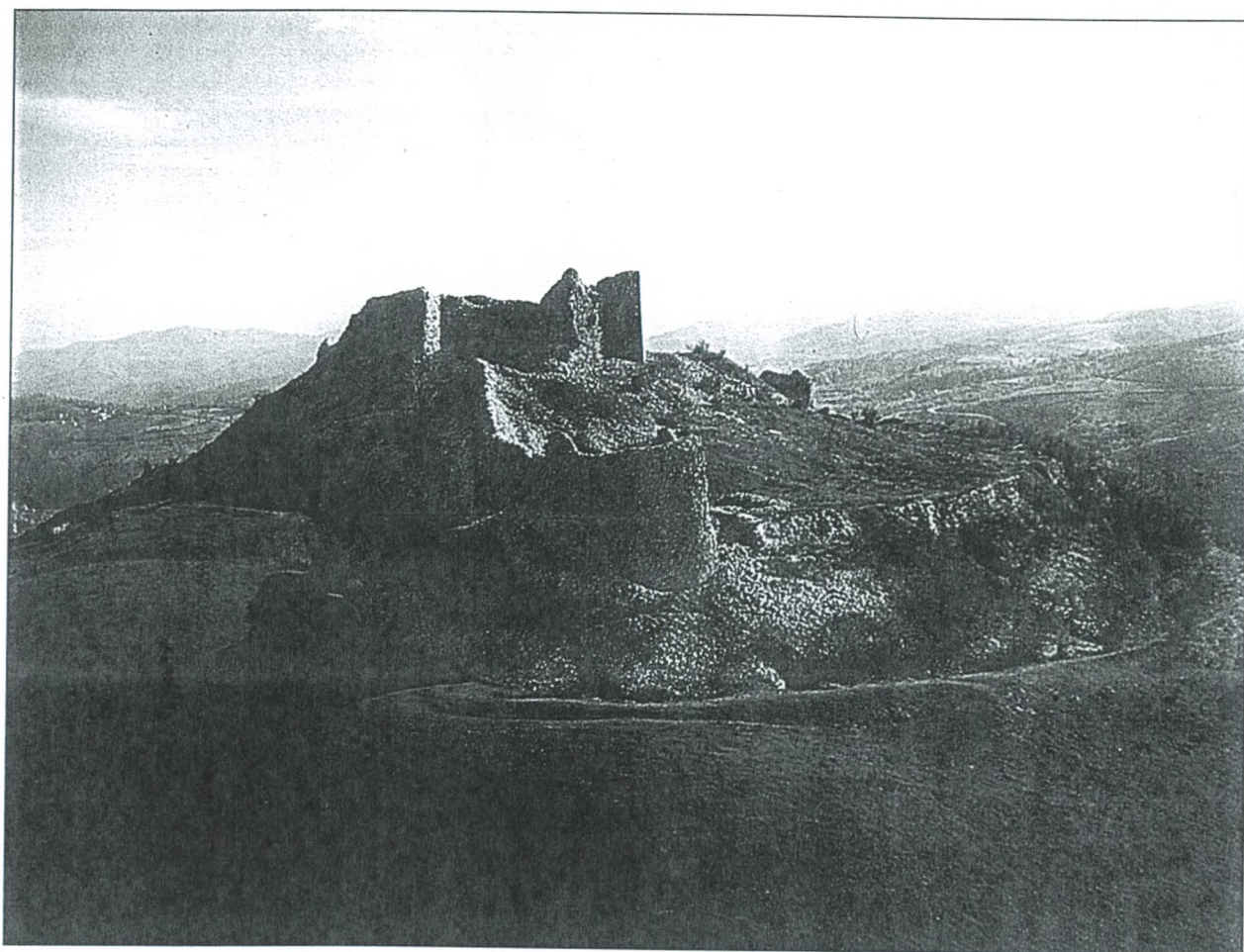
Description of the cultural monument Novo Brdo, located south-east of Priština, in the vicinity of large gold, silver and lead mines, was the richest city of the medieval Serbian State in the 14th century. From the end of the 14th to mid 15th century, it was, except for Srebrenica, the largest economic center of the Brankovići Despot domain. It was referred to as the market (1326), and in 1349, the "Coins of Novo Brdo" were minted there. The city was surrounded by fortress walls, the remains of a "Saxon church" are preserved, and the foundations of the sacral, public and numerous residential buildings. The strong walls of the big fortified "town" on the hill have survived too. The town must have had about 10.000 inhabitants, Serbs, Tzintzars, Albanians, Greeks, and people from Dubrovnik. Novo Brdo was also inhabited by the largest Saxon (German) colony in the Balkans, and the town was governed in the manner they brought with them: the city was run by a 12-member council, while also "The Law of Novo Brdo" is mentioned. The city dwellers succeeded in rejecting a Turkish siege on two occasions, but the Turks finally conquered the city in 1455. The urban history of Novo Brdo, although provocative, has not been researched yet.

State after the armed conflict The remains of the town have for a long time now been in a very poor state. Large quantities of stone are constantly falling down from walls, and local people use them for building new houses and surrounding walls.

Protection and restoration measures The state of the whole complex should be examined and the necessary assessments should be carried out in order to determine the manner of preservation and restoration, and stop further deterioration. Further archaeological and architectural explorations are required so that a comprehensive plan can be elaborated for the protection, restoration and permanent preservation of the city. A road should be constructed for accessing the monument.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 860.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject The joint project is expected of the Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohia and interested USA institutions.



Name	The old town of Prizren
Built	2 th – 20 th century
Owned by	Mixed ownership
Place	Prizren
Municipality	Prizren
Zone of responsibility	German

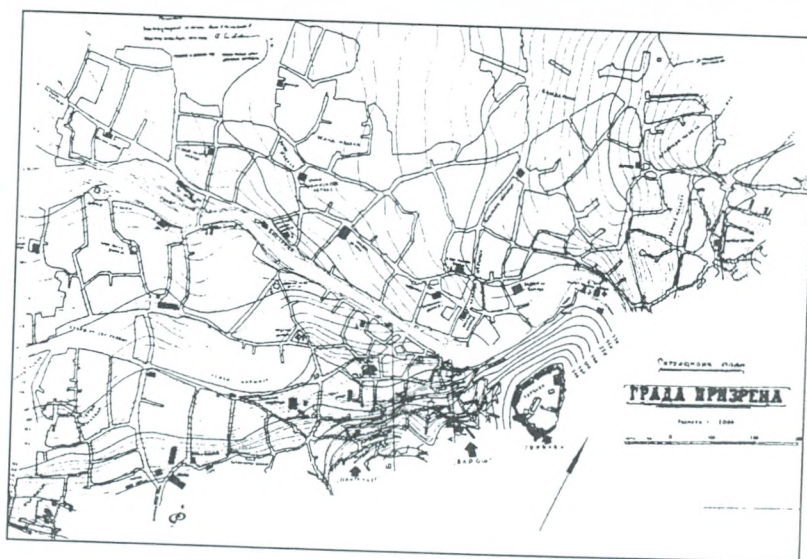
Description of the cultural monument The town owes its ancient foundation to the location on which the central part of the Balkan peninsula, along the Drim river, opens up to the Adriatic using the shortest path. The remains of Roman stele, thermal springs and sacrificial sites (located below the existing structures) are indications of urban life in Roman Theranda. During the Byzantine period, the town (*Prizdrijana*) was a well known market, and the maintained structures are the basilica (in the foundations of the Church of the Mother of God-Ljeviška) and parts of fortifications above the town. Since the XIII century until the middle of the XV century, in the medieval Serbian state, the town was flourishing economically, settled by foreign traders and also by affluent local ones, who left behind them significant church buildings (two of them belong to the I category, and four to the II category). The town was a seat of the archbishop, then a Metropolitan seat, and Serb rulers temporarily resided in it. King Milutin reconstructed the Church of the Mother of God-Ljeviška, and Tzar Dušan, upstream on the Bistrica river, built an endowment, the Monestary of St. Archangel. At the beginning of the Turkish period (from the year 1455) the town was on the decline, but since the XVII century it was flourishing again. The famous Sinan Pasha Mosque was constructed, and before it Mehmed Pasha's Mosque with an inn, numerous tekkes, the big town center with numerous trades. Town quarters ("mahala") were being built, Islamic ones separately from the Christian ones, with excellent examples of residential architecture, the fortification was enlarged and reconstructed. In town, there was also a neo-Renaissance Catholic cathedral. The old town of Prizren, apart from 34 registered monuments of culture, is recorded in urban history as the best ordered town in this region, thanks to the fact that it was settled continually, and thanks to the Bistrica river, which was brought along the streets and into the individual houses.

State after the armed conflict During the armed conflict certain parts of the town have been destroyed. After the establishment of the security zone, Albanian extremists destroyed the medieval Church of St. Nicholas dating from the XIV century, and damaged the Church of the St. Unmercenary Healer (reconstructed in the XIX century on its original foundations dating back to the XIV century).

Protection and reconstruction measures Based on the existing and new research, a Program of permanent protection and rehabilitation should be made.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and rehabilitation measures 500.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject Not identified.



Name	Velika Hoča – cultural-historical entity
Built	14 th century
Owned by	Mixed ownership
Place	Velika Hoča
Municipality	Orahovac
Zone of responsibility	Germany

Description of the cultural monument Velika Hoča is one of the oldest settlements in Metohia. It is mentioned in a bestowal letter, which Stefan Nemanja (1198–1199) gave to the monastery of Hilandar. As an estate of Hilandar, and in the vicinity of the significant medieval road Prizren-Raška, Velika Hoča was a trading, crafts and cultural center. In written sources, its 12 churches are mentioned, out of which seven have been preserved as a whole, whereas the remaining 5 in parts. The most important are three churches from the 14th century: St. Nichola's church, St. John's church and St. Stephen's church. Trade, viniculture and export of wine were very developed. Almost all the inhabitants of the village had their own wine cellars for the processing of grapes and they produced wine. The rich population and developed trade enabled the construction of churches, residential buildings and residences, the most significant of which is the residential building (konak) of Dečani with the monumental wine cellar and the house of the Spasić family. What makes Velika Hoča exceptional is a large number of preserved churches, church remains and the traditionally constructed buildings, which with the time of their appearance, number and artistic expression, represent a valuable cultural-historical entity.

State after the armed conflict There were no larger damages during the war activities. Yet, bad maintenance caused visible traces especially on the buildings of traditional construction. The place is inhabited mainly by the Serbian population, which is unable to take care of cultural interests.

Protection and restoration measures Only some individual buildings of Velika Hoča have been studied and protected. It is necessary to study the entire region and elaborate a plan of protection and development of the entire settlement as a basis for future revitalization. It is also necessary to supplement the technical documentation of individual buildings and make designs for their conservation, restoration and revitalization.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 390.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject Joint project of the Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohia, NGO Mnemosyne and competent institutions of Italy Cooperazione Italiana.



ЛЕГЕНДА

САКРАЛНЕ ГРАЂЕВИНЕ

Заштитени споменици културе од изузетног значаја

1. Црква Св. Николе, XIV-XVI век

2. Црква Св. Јована, XIV-XVI век

Заштитени споменици културе

3. Црква Св. Луке, XVI век

Евиденцирани споменици културе

4. Црква Св. Стефана, XVI-XIX век

5. Црква Св. Недеље, XIX век

6. Црква Св. Ане, 1911. година

7. Црква Св. Петке, обновљена

8. Црква Св. Илије, нова и остаци старе

9. Остаци Св. Пречисте

10. Остаци Св. Архангела

11. Остаци Св. Петра

12. Нова црква Св. Трифуна у Дечанском метоху

13. Идентификовани археолошки остаци

ТРАДИЦИОНАЛНО ГРАДИТЕЉСТВО

Заштитени споменици културе

14. Метох манастира Дечани, XVI-XIX век

15. Кула Лазара Кујуџића, 1936. година

16. Винарска црква Св. Стефана, XV-XVIII век

17. Кућа Хаџи-Спасића, 1830. година

Евиденцирани споменици културе

18. Кућа и винарска Патрогига, XIX век

19. Конак Марка Коришког, XIX век

20. Сарај, XIX век

21. Кућа Столића, XIX век

22. Кућа Симића, XIX век

23. Кућа и винарска Мишића, XIX век

24. Кућа Стајића, XIX век

25. Воденица

26. Школа, 1926. година

27. Бунар



Name	Church of the Ljeviška Virgin
Built	1306–1307
Owned by	Serbian Orthodox Church
Place	Prizren
Municipality	Prizren
Zone of responsibility	Germany

Description of the cultural monument Diocesan church of the Ljeviska Virgin in Prizren is one of the rare city churches (29×16,5 m). The older Byzantine nave and two aisled basilica, and the wooden roof construction (9th century), were ruined and reconstructed in the first half of the 13th century. In 1306–1307 King Milutin reconstructed it and added new structures. In the nave, the construction of a five domed church with inscribed cross was built, and in front of the church the entrance was additionally built with an open groundfloor and high belfry. The additional construction of the church, which has not been completely investigated, gave it a proportional and unique architecture. An interesting fact is that at one period of time (1689), the Austrian army commander General Pikolomini was buried in it at his own request. During the Turkish rule, it was converted into a mosque, and a valuable wall painting was damaged at that time.

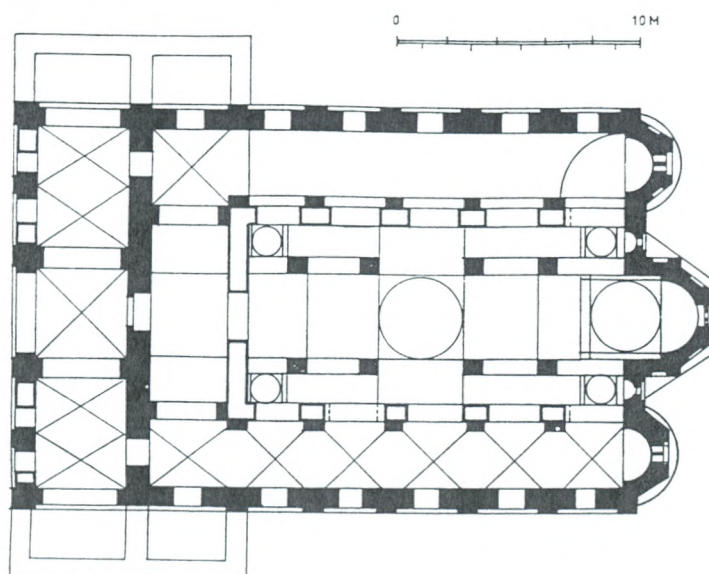
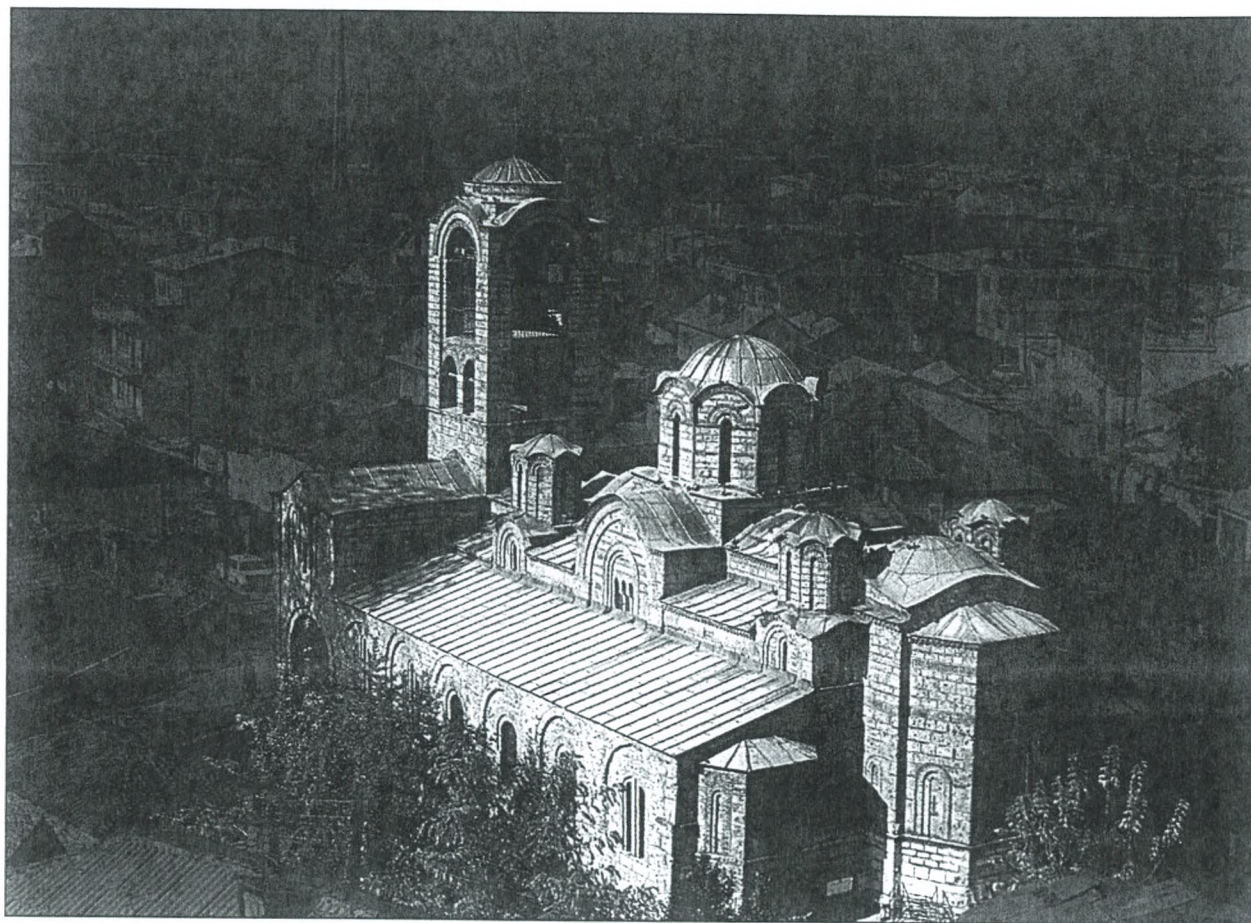
Conservation works on the building were undertaken by the 50-ties, paintings were discovered under the layers of lime in 1950–52, and then they were cleaned and retouched several times.

State after the armed conflict Upon the arrival of KFOR, an explosive was found in the church. The church was plundered, and the buildings in the yard were set on fire and destroyed. Forty-two medieval icons from the neighbouring Prizren churches were in the care of the church, but their destiny is unknown. The building was fenced with barbed wire and left to destruction.

Protection and restoration measures It is necessary to inspect the building, especially the roof structure and lead cover. Research works on the building and fresco painting should provide data for the project of restoration and conservation. It is also necessary to elaborate and implement the design of the monastery's churchyard.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 190.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject Joint project of the Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohia and the Byzantine Institute of Austria.



Name	Budisavci Monastery
Built	14 th century
Owned by	Orthodox Church of the Monastery of Christ's Transfiguration
Place	Budisavci
Municipality	Klina
Zone of responsibility	Italy

Description of the cultural monument The Monastery of Christ's Transfiguration in Budisavci was erected in the first half of the 14th century. Apart from the Church in Mušutište, it is considered to be one of the most valuable feudal churches of the medieval Serbian state. The building is very well proportioned, the bases are built like an isosceles inscribed cross, with three-sided apse, a dome and a vestibule which originally was lower than the existing one from the 19th century. Built from stone and bricks, which in some places are decoratively arranged. Original wall paintings were destroyed, while the church was partly destroyed, and a large-scale reconstruction of the church was done in 1568. Frescoes date from that period of time, and are characterised by sure draughtsmanship and rich colours. In the 17th century the monastery was revived again, and then a new residential building (konak), a refectory and fence walls were built.

State after the armed conflict The monastery was not damaged a lot during and after armed conflicts. The Budisavci monastery is an active female monastery.

Protection and restoration measures It is necessary to continue archeological and architectural researches of the entire monastery complex and elaborate a complete design of restoration and arrangement. It is necessary to make a detailed examination of the state of the wall paintings, as well as its restoration.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 70.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject The joint project of the Coordination Center for Kosovo and Metohia and the competent institutions of Bulgaria.



Name	St. Peter's Basilica
Built	13 th century
Owned by	Mining combine "Trepča"
Place	Stari Trg
Municipality	Kosovska Mitrovica
Zone of responsibility	France

Description of the cultural monument The three-naved basilica of St. Peter is situated in the significant medieval mining town of Stari Trg near Kosovska Mitrovica. It was built by immigrant Saxon – miners, and was named after it, as the church of Saska. Its remains (19.3 × 13.6 m) are ranked among larger medieval buildings in Kosovo and Metohia. The church belongs to Gothic buildings, but its paintings are Byzantine, thus the building evidences a rare symbiosis of Gothic-styled architecture and Byzantine painting. The church was erected in the 13th century, and painted in the 13th and 16th centuries. Although a Catholic church, it was considered to have also been used for Orthodox religious rites, which is witnessed by the remains of a closed part of the altar.

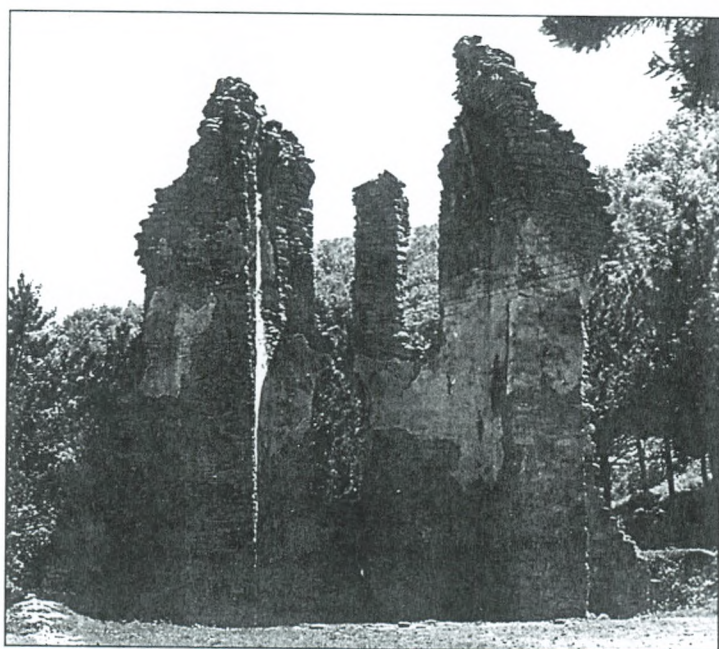
Conservation works were carried out in 1967–1968, but it was insufficiently studied because of its ruined state.

State after the armed conflict The church, as a ruin, was spared during the war conflict, but considering that it remained without anyone's supervision, its 'destiny' is uncertain.

Protection and restoration measures Urgent work on its conservation and consolidation are necessary as well as studies of archeology and architecture in order to elaborate the reconstruction plan.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 100.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject The subjects of the joint project have not been determined yet.



Zone of the apse

Name	Church of the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple
Built	14 th century
Owned by	Church of the Holy Virgin
Place	Lipljan
Municipality	Lipljan
Zone of responsibility	Great Britain

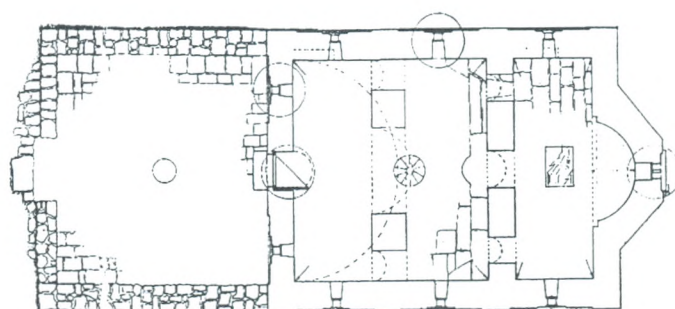
Description of the cultural monument Church of the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple in Lipljan was erected in the second or third decade of the 14th century on the remains of a Byzantine basilica. It is supposed that it was the seat of the diocese. It is a single nave, vaulted roof building, with an altar apse, and vestibule, size 10.8×8.5 m. The church was reconstructed in the 16th century. Incipient painting was partly preserved. The endower of wall painting, an unknown landlord, was painted on the north wall of the nave. Highly valued painting dates from the middle of the 14th century. After the reconstruction of the building in the 16th century, two new frescoes were done. The architecture and wall painting were conserved in 1955–1958. In the yard of the church, from 1939 to 1974, a new church of St. Flora and St. Lavro was built in a Neo-Byzantine style.

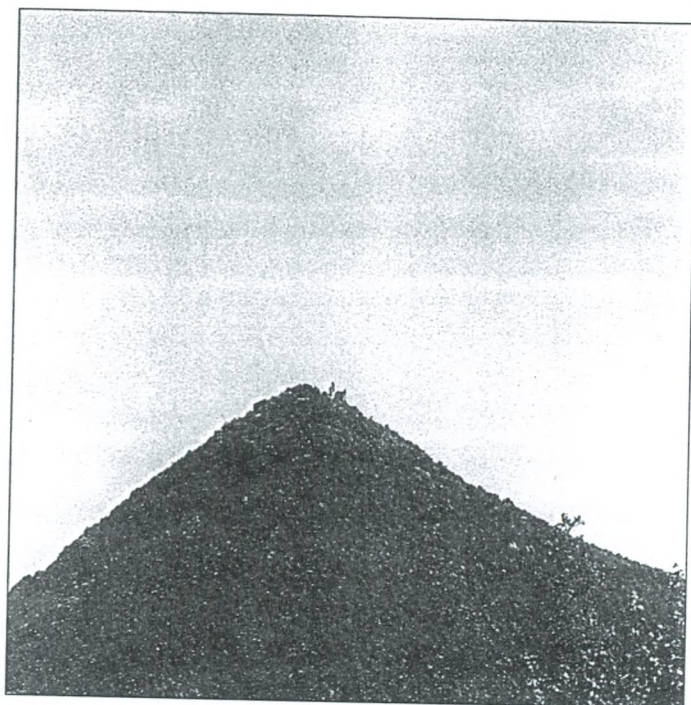
State after the armed conflict The church was regularly maintained until the armed conflict broke out, thus it is in a good state now. The yard has not been set in order.

Protection and restoration measures Research work on wall paintings and architecture, as well as a continuation of commenced painting-conservation works are necessary. Elaboration and implementation of a design for the arrangement of the churchyard and the reconstruction of the new church is also necessary.

Approximate costs of urgent protection and restoration measures 110.000 Euro

Protection and restoration subject The subjects of the joint project have not been determined yet.



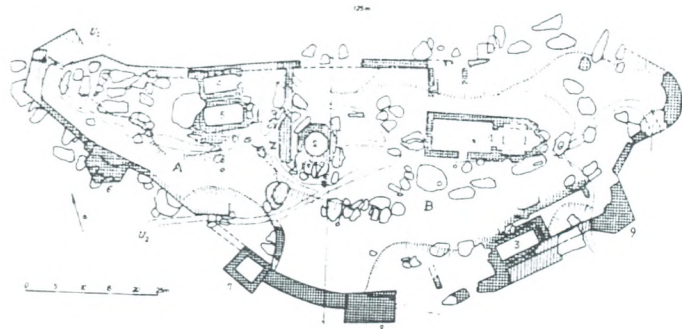


Fortified town of Zvečan

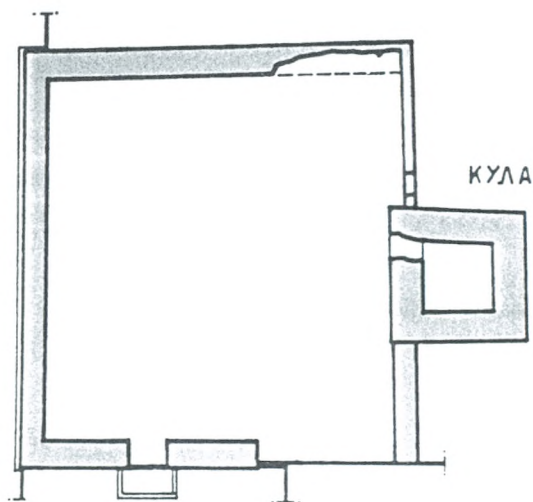
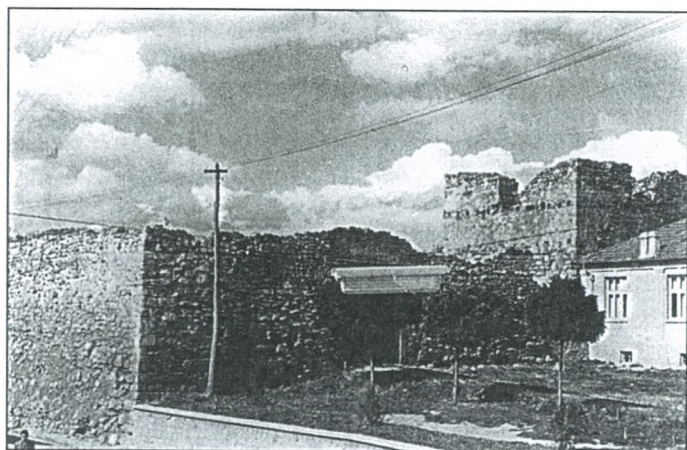
Built: XII–XIII century

Place: Zvečan

Municipality: Zvečan



The remains of the fortified town of Zvečan are located in the vicinity of Kosovska Mitrovica, on a hardly accessible dome-shaped hill near the confluence of the river Sitnica into the Ibar. The location was first mentioned at the end of the 11th century as a bordering fortification towards Byzantium. The strategic importance of Zvečan is due to its location in the Ibar river valley, as the main road connecting Kosovo and southern regions with the north. It belonged to the medieval Serbian state until the end of the 14th Nemanjić dynasty and the Serbian nobility. It then came under Turkish rule as a bordering fortification towards Bosnia. The military forces had left the fortification in the 18th century. The foundation of the citadel was adjusted to the terrain and has an irregular longitudinal form of about 130 meters in length and about 50 meters wide. The citadel is surrounded by wall fortified by four rectangular towers. Within it, there are the Lower and Upper Town. In the Upper town archaeological remains with a chapel have been preserved, dedicated to Saint George, embellished by fresco paintings, an octagonal donjon-tower and cistern. The Lower Town is smaller, it contains a well and remains of two buildings, with the main entrance located in its north-west part. Minor archaeological research and preservation works were performed between 1957–1960. The fortified town was damaged during NATO bombing.



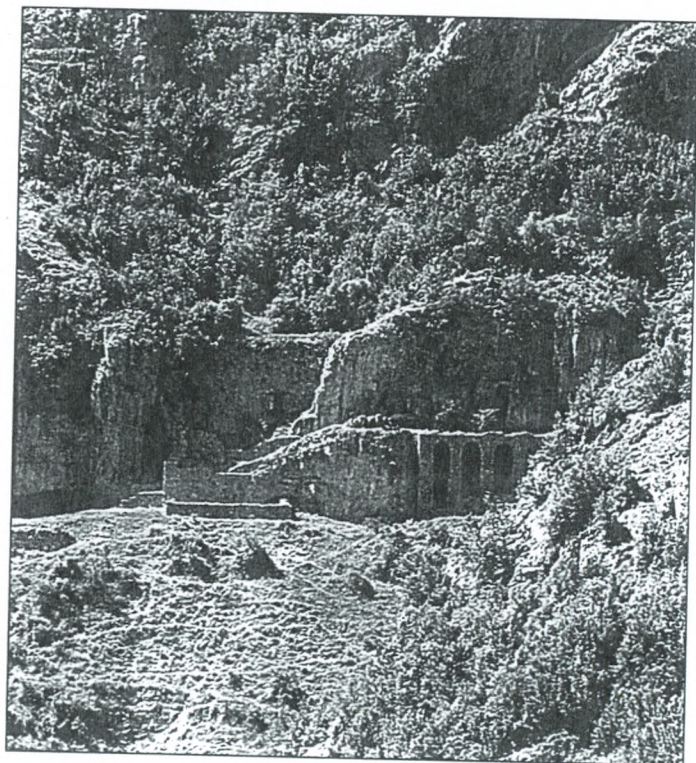
Fortified castle of the Vojinović family

Built: XIV century

Place: Vučitrn

Municipality: Vučitrn

The remains of the fortified castle, traditionally related to the noble family Vojinović from the 14th century, is located in Vučitrn, on the right banks of the river Sitnica, north-western Kosovo. During the first decades of the 15th century it was the castle of the emperor Branković, where guests were received and charters were written. Due to its favorable location, Vučitrn was, both during this period and later under the Turkish rule, an important town, until the first decades of the 17th century. The fortified castle, with several towers, still existed in the core of the town at the beginning of the 19th century. The preserved structures include remains of ramparts 3–4 m high, with an imposing one floor tower of rectangular foundation, 6–7 m high, built of processed stone. No research or conservation works have been done on the fortified castle in Vučitrn.



Remains of the Monastery of St. Peter of Koriša

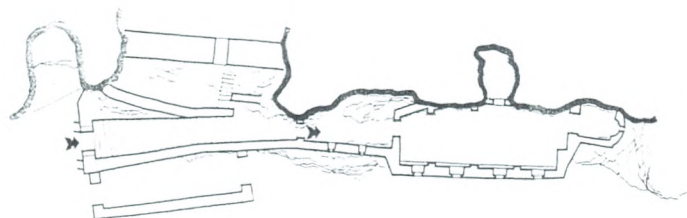
Built : 13–14th century

Place: Koriša

Municipality: Prizren

The imposing remains of this monastery are located near the village of Koriša, east of Prizren. The oldest part of the whole is a partially formed cavity in a rock, with fresco remains from about 1220. At the end of the XIII or early XIV century, on a narrow level ground in front of the cave there was built a church whose southern wall leaned on arcades and massive pillars and are still today the most striking part of the complex. Nothing has been preserved of the church itself. Its northern wall was a rock on which fragments of frescoes are noticeable. The narrowness of the space conditioned the placement of the refectory, the monastic cells and auxiliary premises in a several-storied structure between the rocks northwest of the church. When the Prizren area fell under Turkish rule, the monastery was abandoned and the church demolished.

Archeological investigations and conservation of the ruins and fresco traces were carried out in 1961.





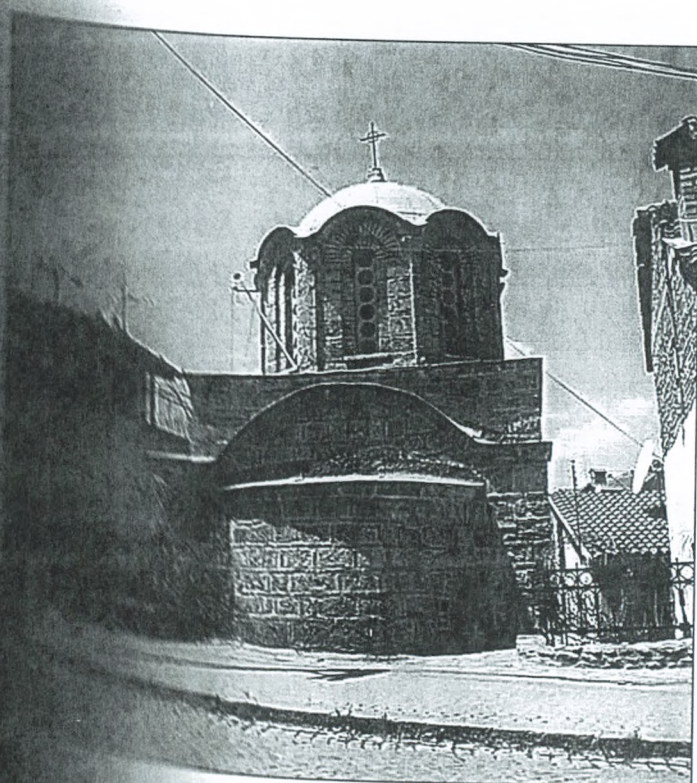
Church of the St. Savior

Built: XIV century

Place: Prizren

Municipality: Prizren

This church is located on the northern slopes of Prizren, under the fortress. It was built in 1330 as the endowment of feudal lord Mladen Vladojević. Its dimensions are small with a base in the shape of a compressed inscribed cross, an eight-sided cupola and three-sided apse. It is built of rows of brick and lime. The frescoes painted intermittently, have been damaged considerably. Conservation was undertaken from 1953 to 1963.



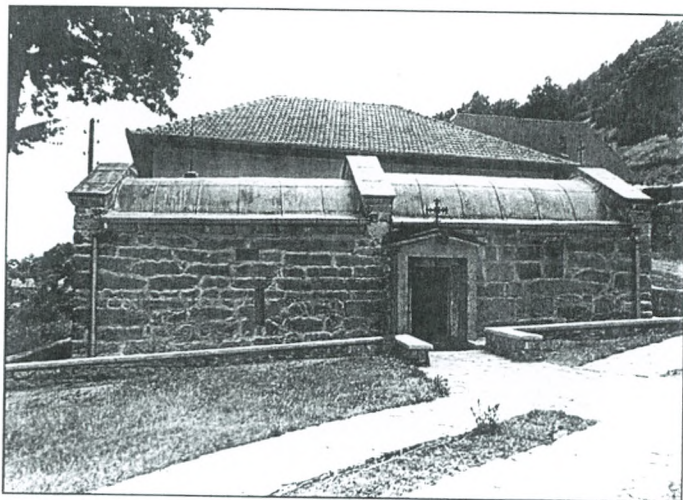
Church of St. Nicholas

Built: XIV century

Place: Prizren

Municipality: Prizren

In the center of Prizren there is a small church dedicated to St. Nicholas and is the foundation of the feudal lord Nikola Tutić and his wife Bella. It was built and frescoed in 1331–1332. Later it became the “metoh” (estate of the monastery of Dečani). This is a small single-nave edifice with a cupola and a semi-circular apse. It is built of stone and bricks. Small parts of the frescoes have been preserved thanks to conservationist work undertaken from 1967–1970.



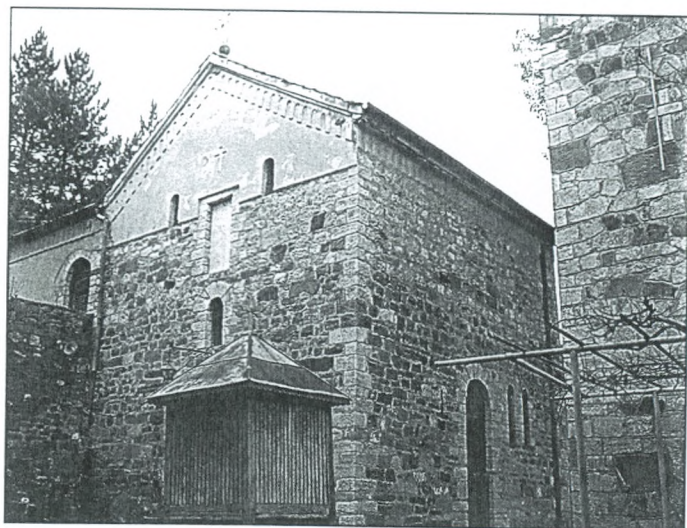
Sokolica – Church of the Holy Mother

Built: XIV century

Place: Boljetin

Municipality: Kosovska Mitrovica

The Monastery of Sokolica is located at the foothills of the hill of the same name in the village of Boljetin, near Kosovska Mitrovica. It was built in the 14th or early 15th century as the foundation of a Serbian feudal lord. The monastery church of the Holy Mother shroud, is of small dimensions with a rectangular base and semi-circular vault, a small apse and narthex with a statue of the Holy Mother with Christ. Conservation work was carried out in 1995–1996. It is an active women's monastery.



Monastery Devič

Built: first half of XV century

Place: Lauša

Municipality: Srbica

The monastery and the church dedicated to Mother of God's accession is located in the region of Drenica, close to Srbica. Since its construction at the beginning of the 15th century, the monastery complex has been reconstructed and new structures have been added to it, the last such works being performed in 1950, after the destruction that occurred during the World War Two. The oldest church is single-nave, semi-circular domed structure with three-sided apse and later added paraclise, where mortal remains of Serbian saint Joakinije, who lived at the beginning of the 15th century, are maintained. Fragments of 15th century fresco paintings have been preserved.

**DESTROYED AND DAMAGED
MEDIEVAL CULTURAL MONUMENTS
FALLING IN CATEGORIES I AND II**
Narrow selection

Annex II

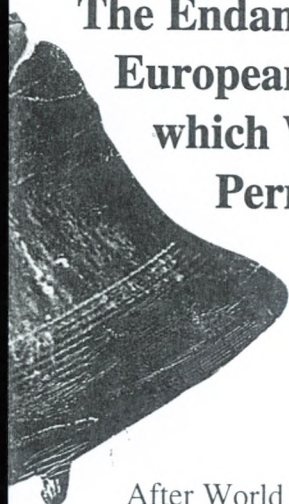
**Coordination Center
of the Federal Government
and the Government
of the Republic of Serbia
for Kosovo and Metohia**

**Holy Synod of Bishops of the
Serbian Orthodox Church**



PROPOSAL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE MAIN SITES OF THE MEDIEVAL CULTURAL HERITAGE OF SERBIA AND EUROPE IN KOSOVO AND METOHIA

Annex II was prepared for the UNESCO expert Mission which was to tour Kosovo and Metohia in May 2002 and "examine the state of the heritage in the principal cultural sites and give proposals for their possible restoration and protection". For this purpose, we chose 20 endangered, damaged or demolished medieval monuments and cultural sites that require urgent protection and restoration. We have endeavoured to have them constitute a representative whole both from the viewpoint of cultural values and the degree of their endangerment. As these cultural monuments are described in the book, we here present them only in photographs and by name so as to offer an insight into this entire documentation.



The Endangered European Heritage which We Have to Preserve Permanently

111

After World War II, after the vandalism against the cultural heritage of mankind, the countries of the world issued the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in case of armed conflicts (The Hague, 1954). The intention of this Convention was to oblige every country or a group of countries, to "prohibit, prevent, and if necessary stop every act of vandalism against cultural heritage" during the armed conflict and after it, in the territory or a part of territory of the signatory country, as well as "to help efforts of the national authorities responsible, as much as possible, to secure protection and preservation of the cultural heritage".

During and after the war in FR Yugoslavia (1999–2002) out of total number of 49 medieval cultural monuments in Kosovo and Metohia, 16 were demolished or damaged, and 19 were threatened, taking into account only the monuments of categories I and II, which have been considered as a part of the European cultural heritage for a long time now.

At the beginning of the 20th century, after the Turkish occupation, Serbia found this valuable European heritage destroyed or deserted. It dedicated considerable resources and trained personnel to renew it and present it to Europe so preserved. At the beginning of the 21st century, the same heritage is damaged again, deserted, and is deteriorating for lack of maintenance. Serbia has experts and documentation, but does not have sufficient funds for restoration and maintenance.

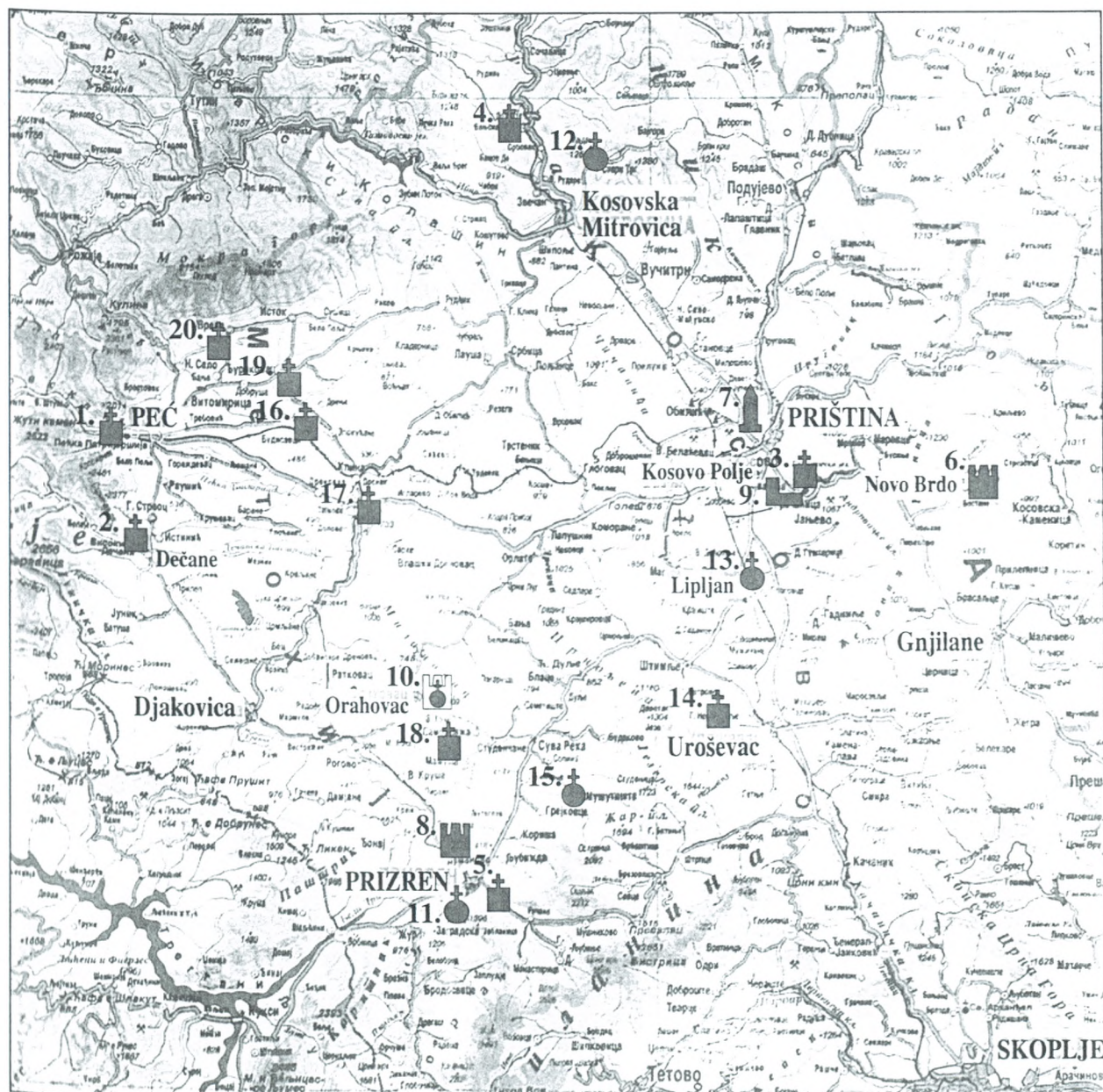
Faced with the fact that UNMIK in Kosovo and Metohia has done nothing during the three years to save and restore the cultural heritage (in the belief that the Hague Convention is not applicable to Kosovo), we have called UNESCO to undertake measures for the implementation of the Hague Convention and we have contacted the countries interested so as to join experts and resources in the protection, restoration and permanent preservation of the European heritage in Kosovo and Metohia. We have selected 18 threatened, damaged and destroyed medieval monuments, convinced that Europe shall not remain indifferent in front of the deterioration of the unique part of its cultural heritage and expropriation of its authentic heir.

UNESCO confirmed that all the stipulations of the Hague Convention are to be applied "to the whole territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo" and decided to send experts "to study the state of conservation of the heritage of major cultural sites and to make technical proposals for their possible rehabilitation and for their protection" (letter of the General-Director dated May 13, 2002). Many countries accepted to take part, within common projects, in the protection, restoration or preservation of the cultural property. The following pages of this publication are both a result and an appeal in these efforts.

Endangered, Damaged and Destroyed Medieval Monuments of the Cultural Heritage of Serbia and Europe Having Priority for Restoration or Preservation

Monument of Culture	Century	Place	Municipality	Technical Documentation	Zone of Responsibility
1. Patriarchate of Pec	XIII–XIV	Peć	Peć	yes	Italy
2. Monastery of Dečani	XIV	Dečane	Dečane	yes	Italy
3. Gračanica Monastery	XIV	Gračanica	Priština	Yes	Great Britain
4. Banjska Monastery	XIV	Banjska	Zvečan	Yes	France
5. Monastery of St. Archangel	XIV	Prizren	Prizren	Yes	Germany
6. Town of Novo Brdo	XIV	Novo Brdo	Novo Brdo	incomplete	USA
7. Memorial Center of the Battle of Kosovo	XIV	Orlović	Priština	Yes	Great Britain
8. The old town Prizren	XIII–XIV	Prizren	Prizren	incomplete	Germany
9. Ulpiane (Iustiniana Secunda)	VI	Gračanica	Priština	Yes	Great Britain
10. Velika Hoča – cultural-historical whole	XIV	Velika Hoča	Orahovac	Incomplete	Germany
11. Church of the Ljeviška Virgin	XIV	Prizren	Prizren	Yes	Germany
12. St. Peter's Basilica	XIII	Stari Trg	Kos.Mitrovica	Incomplete	France
13. Church of the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple	XIV	Lipljan	Lipljan	Yes	Great Britain
14. Monastery of St. Uroš	XIV	Gornje Nerodimlje	Uroševac	Incomplete	USA
15. Church of the Virgin	XIV	Mušutište	Suva Reka	Yes	Germany
16. Budisavci Monastery	XIV	Budisavci	Klina	Yes	Italy
17. Monastery of Dolac	XIV	Dolac	Klina	Yes	Italy
18. Monastery of Zočiste	XIV	Zočiste	Orahovac	Incomplete	Germany
19. Monastery of Djurakovac	XIV	Djurakovac	Istok	Yes	Italy
20. The Theotokos of Hvosno	XIV	Studenica	Istok	Yes	Italy

The Map of Endangered, Damaged and Destroyed Medieval Monuments of the Cultural Heritage of Serbia Having Priority for Restoration or Preservation



Map

Monastery
City

Memorial complex
Archeological site

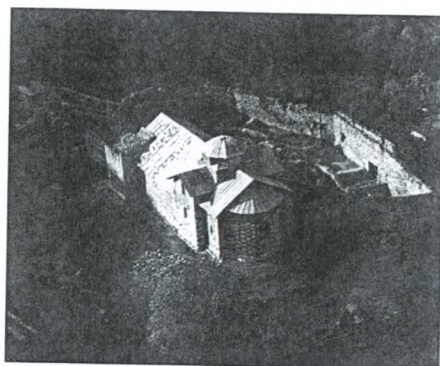
Cultural-historical whole
Church



The Patriarchate of Peć

Place: Peć

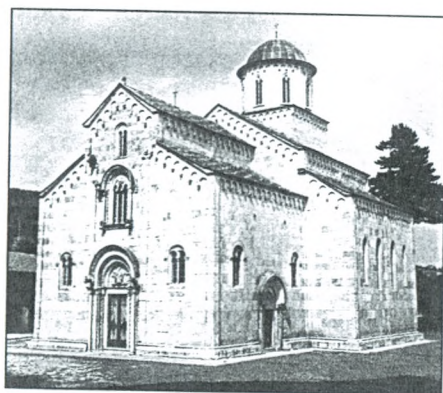
Built: The first third of the 13th century,
1321–1324 and 1330–1337



The Banjska Monastery

Place: Banjska

Built: 1312–1316



The Monastery of Dečani

Place: Dečane

Built: 1327–1335



**The Monastery of the
St. Archangels**

Place: Prizren

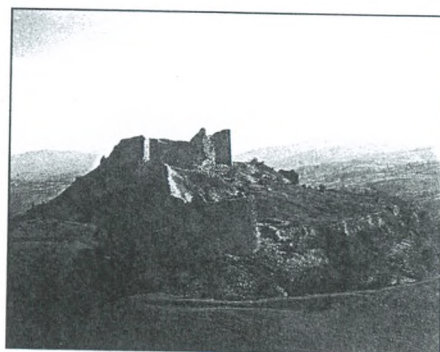
Built: 1343–1352



Gračanica Monastery

Place: Gračanica

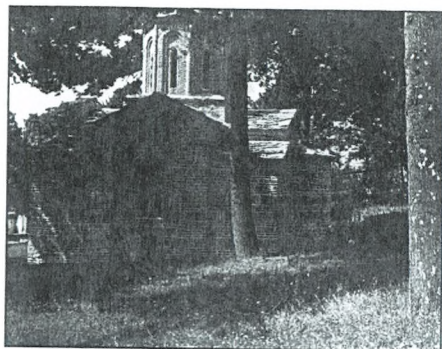
Built: 1315–1321



The Town of Novo Brdo

Place: Novo Brdo

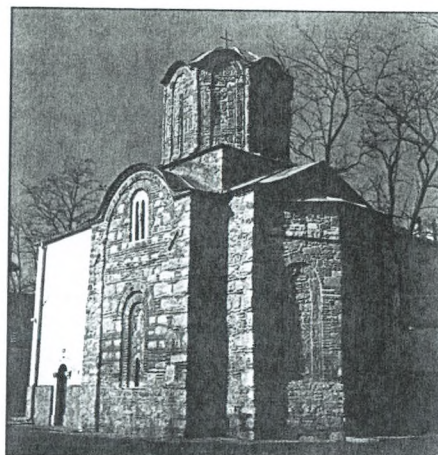
Built: in the 14th century



Church of the Virgin

Place: Mušutište

Built: in 1315



Budisavci Monastery

Place: Budisavci

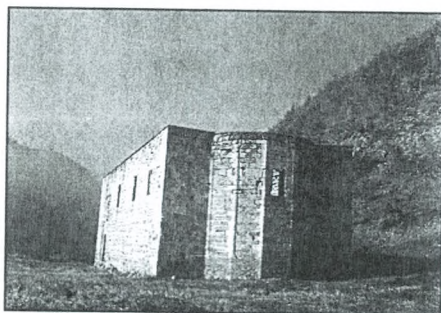
Built: 14th century



Cemetery church of St. Nikolas

Place: Djurakovac

Built: 14th century



The Monastery of St. Uroš

Place: Šarenik, Gornje Nerodimlje

Built: The second half of the 14th century



Dolac Monastery

Place: Dolac

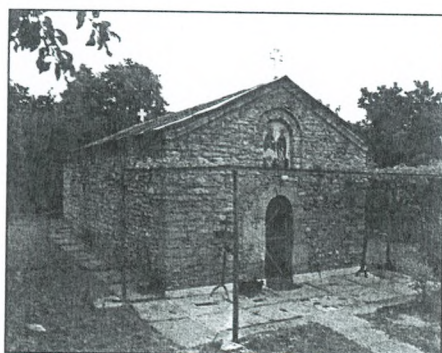
Built : 14th century



The Theotokos of Hvosno

Place: Vrela

Built: 6th, 13th and 14th century



The Monastery Zočište

Place: Zočište

Built: 14th century

Property of the Medieval Monuments of Cultural Heritage

Monuments of culture	Municipality	Land registry	Property	Number of Property Sheet	Surface in hectares
1. Patriarchate of Peć	Peć	Peć	Patriarchate of Peć's estate	2622	23. 32. 33
2. Monastery of Dečani	Dečani	Dečani	Serbian Orthodox monastery	138	52. 62. 66
3. Monastery Gračanica	Priština	Gračanica	Serbian Orthodox church	498	01. 69. 00
4. Monastery Banjska	Zvečan	Banjska	Orthodox church of St. Stephen	90	00. 60. 33
5. Monastery of Holy Archangel	Prizren	Jablanica	Serbian Orthodox church	323	09. 95. 19
6. Novo Brdo City	Novo Brdo	Novo Brdo	Provincial office of the monuments of culture	99	04. 72. 28
7. Memorial complex of the Battle of Kosovo	Obilić	Mazgit	Institute for preservation of monuments of culture Belgrade	221	22. 98. 15
8. The old town Prizren	Prizren	Prizren	Mixed property	—	—
9. Ulpiane (Iustiniana Secunda)	Priština	Gračanica	Private persons' land	—	—
10. Velika Hoća – cultural-historical whole	Orahovac	Velika Hoća	Mixed property	—	—
11. Church of the Ljeviška Virgin	Prizren	Prizren	Serbian Orthodox church	2974	00. 64. 73
12. St. Peter's Basilica	Kosovska Mitrovica	Stari Trg	Mining combine "Trepča"	41	00. 80. 21
13. Church of the Presentation of the Virgin in Temple	Lipljan	Lipljan	Serbian Orthodox church	58	06. 28. 48
14. Monastery of St. Uroš	Uroševac	G. Nerodimlje	Serbian Orthodox church	1	03. 70. 77
15. Church of the Virgin	Suva Reka	Mušutiste	Monastery of St. Trinity	380	28. 26. 76
16. Budisavci Monastery	Klina	Budisavci	Serbian Orthodox church	15	5. 13. 02
17. Monastery of Dolac	Klina	Dolac	Serbian Orthodox church	62	08. 11. 08
18. Monastery Zочиšte	Orahovac	Zочиšte	Monastery of St. Healers	78	02. 75. 47
19. Monastery of Djurakovac	Istok	Djurakovac	Serbian Orthodox church	361	01. 76. 68
20. The Theotokos of Hvosno	Istok	Studnica	Monastery of the Virgin of Hvostanska	252	03. 77. 21

Approximate Costs of Urgent Measures for the Protection and Restoration of the Medieval Monuments of Cultural Heritage

Monuments of culture	Project	Archeological Works	Construction works	Wall painting works	Total expenses
1. Patriarchate of Peć	30.000	---	130.000	160.000	320.000 €
2. Monastery of Dečani	16.000	44.000	300.000	200.000	560.000 €
3. Monastery Gračanica	16.000	60.000	89.000	195.000	360.000 €
4. Monastery Banjska	25.000	185.000	215.000	15.000	440.000 €
5. Monastery of the Holy Archangels	30.000	35.000	255.000	---	320.000 €
6. Novo Brdo City	30.000	180.000	650.000	---	860.000 €
7. Memorial complex of the Battle of Kosovo	3.000	---	17.000	---	20.000 €
8. The old town Prizren	50.000	---	450.000	---	500.000 €
9. Ulpiane (Iustiniana Secunda)	9.000	155.000	66.000	---	230.000 €
10. Velika Hoča – Cultural-historical Whole	25.000	100.000	200.000	65.000	390.000 €
11. Church of the Ljeviška Virgin	10.000	---	25.000	155.000	190.000 €
12. St. Peter's Basilica	5.000	40.000	55.000	---	100.000 €
13. Church of the Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple	5.000	30.000	45.000	30.000	110.000 €
14. Monastery of St. Uroš	30.000	---	390.000	---	420.000 €
15. Church of the Virgin	5.000	20.000	140.000	15.000	180.000 €
16. Budisavci Monastery	6.000	20.000	19.000	25.000	70.000 €
17. Monastery of Dolac	6.000	23.000	76.000	15.000	120.000 €
18. Monastery Zočište	6.000	20.000	89.000	15.000	130.000 €
19. Monastery of Djurakovac	5.000	10.000	85.000	10.000	110.000 €
20. The Theotokos of Hvosno	6.000	25.000	49.000	---	80.000 €

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Slobodan Ćurčić: 39: 61 down.

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