Cultural Properties at Risk in Kosovo and Metohija
1st category – Extraordinary importance

Dečani – The Monastery of Dečani
SK 1368
1947/1950
Extraordinary importance

The monastery of Dečani is the endowment and the mausoleum of king Stephen Uroš III Dečanski. Its katholikon, dedicated to Christ Pantokrator (Ascension of the Lord), was built between 1327 and 1335. According to the inscription on the lintel of the south portal, it was built by Franciscan fra Vito from Kotor. The painting of the frescoes in its interior was undertaken in the spring of 1339, and it is assumed that it was completed in the autumn of 1347 or the summer of 1348.

The church of Christ Pantokrator is a five-aisled domed basilica, with shorter side aisles and a three-aisled narthex to the west. Its interior was designed in accordance with the programme and the needs of the Eastern Orthodox rite, while its construction and exterior decoration belong to the Western tradition. The church shows the richest sculptural decoration in the Serbian mediaeval art, and it houses the largest assemblage of frescoes in mediaeval Serbia. Almost complete liturgical furnishings have been preserved, including the 14th century stone iconostases with icons, the original horos, thrones and tombs.

Fortified gate and the refectory are contemporary to the church. The monastery complex also encompasses the Archimandry (13th-15th c.), remains of the Prizren dormitory (1834, burnt down after the World War II), Dormitory of Princo Miloš (1836), Leontije’s Lodgings (19th century).

I категорија – Изнадетан значај

Дечани – Манастир Дечани
СК 1368
1947/1950
Изнадетан значај

Манастир Дечани је задужбина и маузолеј краља Стефана Урош III Дечанског. Главна манастирска црква посвећена Христу Пантократору (Баштакосну Христу), подигнута је у између 1327. и 1335. године. Из натписа на надгробнику јужног портала сазнаје се да ју је саградио францискан фра Вита из Котора. Сликање фресака у унутрашњости храма започето је у пролеће 1339. и сматра се да је завршено у јесен 1347. или у лето 1348. године.

Црква Христа Пантократора је петобродна купаљна базилика са краћим крајњим бродовима и тробродном припратом на западној страни. Унутрашњи простор је конципиран по програму и за потребе источног хришћанског обреда, док су њен структурни систем и олтар обрада у духу западнохришћанске архитектуре. Она садржи најразкошнију скулптурну декорацију која ће се може наћи у српској средњовековној уметности, као и највећу српску средњовековну галерију фресака. У цркви је сачуван готово сав литургиски намештај са сплатским преградама и иконама из XIV века, хорошом из времена подизања цркве, троновима и надгробним обележјима.

Из времена грађења цркве Христа Пантократора сачуване су и улазна купа и манастирска трлезарија.
monastery also houses a very rich treasury, housing more than 60 icons painted between 14th and 17th centuries, manuscripts and numerous Eucharistic vessels.

Extensive sanitation works were conducted between 1935 and 1941. Conservation and restoration works have been done in stages since 1949.

Манастирски комплекс обухвата и Архиандрију (XVIII-XIX век), остатке Призренског конака (1834, спаљен после Другог светског рата), Конак кнеза Милоша (1836), Леснићев конак (XIX век). У манастиру постоји и веома богата ризница, у којој се чува преко 60 икона насталих од XIV до XVII века, старе рукописне књиге и много богослужбених предмета.

Обимна санација манастира рађена је од 1935. до 1941. године. Конзерваторски и рестаурациони радови трају у отапама од 1949. године.
1st category – Extraordinary importance

Đakovica – “Teržijski” Bridge
SK 1372
1962/1990
Extraordinary importance

The bridge was built in the late 16th century. It was radically remodelled in the 18th c. The bridge underwent conservation between 1982 and 1984.

3rd category – Protected

Đakovica – “Tabaški” Bridge
Protected in 1962.

Possibly built in the late 15th or early 16th century.

The bridge underwent restoration in 1919/1920 and 1925/1926.

Đakovica – “Talići” Bridge
Protected in 1962.

After a tradition, the bridge was built a few years after the “Tabaški bridge” – in the late 15th or the early 16th century.
MUNICIPALITY OF GNJILANE

1st category – Extraordinary importance

Kmetovce – Monastery with the Church of
St Demetrius (St Barbara)
5K 1375
1963/1990
Extraordinary importance

The monastery was founded in
the 14th century.
Ruins of the church of St
Demetrius are now dedicated
to St Barbara.

According to tradition, its foun-
dation is related to emperor
Dušan. The architectural con-
cept of the church of St De-
metrius is similar to that of
the church of St Nicholas in
the monastery of Holy Archangels
near Prizren. The church was
demolished after the Battle of Kosovo; it was partly destroyed
in the 16th century.

Fragments of fresco decoration have been preserved. The
church underwent conservation in 1966-1968.

3rd category – Protected

Draganac – Monastery of Draganac with the
Church of Holy Archangel Gabriel
Protected after 1994

The church was built between 1865 and 1969 on the ruins of
an earlier religious object. It was designated as a monastery.
The restoration of the church and the monastery was spon-
sored by prince Mihailo Obrenović. The first Serbian school
for children from the nearby villages was established in the
monastery.

III категорија – Заштићено

Драганац – Манастир Драганац са црквом
Светог арханђела Гаврила
Заштићена после 1994.

До 1865-1969. године у овом месту се налазила црква, чији је обнова финансирана из рачуна кнегиње Михаило Обреновић.
Наслеђе градитеља ове цркве је подигнуто и данас представља значајна културно-историјска споменик.

Основан је у XIV веку.
Рушене цркве некадашњег манастира Св. Димитрија данас су сопствене Св. Варвари.

Традиционално се праховају настанак манастира Св. Димитрија у Душановом периоду.
Архитектонска сличност је цркве Св. Николе у манастиру Св. Арханђела код Призрен.
Црква је демонтирана после Косовске битке, а потпуно порушена у XVIII веку.

Gnjilane – House of Vlastimir Dimić, Stojana Trajkovića Street, No. 19
Protected in 1980
Built in the 19th century.

Pasjane – Church of the Transfiguration
Protected in 1980
The original church was destroyed and restored on several occasions. The present one was built in 1861. The church was burnt down by order of Jashar pasha Džinić in 1867, on which occasion the Albanians made the massacre of Serbs. The church was decorated in al secco murals in the 19th century. The iconostasis is contemporary to the mural decoration. A collection of 17th and 18th century icons is kept in the church.

Poneš – Fortress of Gradište
Protected
Remains of the 14th century fortress have been preserved on the hill overlooking the village.

Straja – Monastery with the Ruins of the Church of St Nicholas
Protected in 1980
The site with the ruins of the 16th century church of St Nicholas the inhabitants of the village call the “monastery”.

Gnjilane – Кућа Властимира Димића у улици Стојана Трајковића бр. 19
Заштићена 1980.
Изграђена је у XIX веку.

Pasjane – Црква Св. Преображења
Заштићена 1980.
Црква је из старијег периода. Више пута је рушена и обновљена. Садашња црква потиче из 1861. године. Цркву је спалио Јашар-паша Џанић 1867. године, а тада су у њој Албанци извршили покољ Срба. Осликана је у XIX веку ал сепко техником, кад је осликан и иконостас. У цркви се чува збирка икона из XVII и XVII века.

Понеш – Градиште, утврђење
Заштићено
Остаци утврђења сачувани су на брду изнад села.

Стража – Манастир с рушевинама цркве Св. Николе
Заштићен 1980.
У селу се намира манастиром месту на коме се налазе рушевине цркве Св. Николе из XVI века.

**MUNICIPALITY OF ISTOK**

1st category – Extraordinary importance

Crkolez – Church of St John the Baptist
SK 1380
1956/1990
Extraordinary importance

The church of St John in the old graveyard uphill from the village of Crkolez, about 15 km to the northeast of the village of

Црколез – Црква Св. Јована Претече
СК 1380
1956/1990
Изузетан значај

Црква Светог Јована на старом гробљу изнад села Црколеза, око 15 км североисточно од села Ђураковца,
Durakovac, was built in 1355. It is an endowment of ćolnik Radoslav, whose grave can be found in the church. In princess Milica’s charter from 1395, the church is referred to as a grant of Novak and his wife Vidosava to the athonite monastery of St Panteleimon.

The church is a barrel-vaulted single-naved building, divided by a transverse arch into a nave and a narthex. Only minor fragments of the XIV century mural decoration have been preserved. Frescoes from 1672-1673, in good condition were painted by Radul, whose signature has been preserved in a fresco inscription in the south window. The peculiarity of this fresco ensemble is the use of vernacular Serbian in the titlas. Frescoes underwent restoration in 1972-1973. The present iconostasis is compiled of old icons and the Royal Doors taken from the old iconostasis, painted by Radul.

Up to 1952, a valuable collection of manuscripts from the period between the 13th and 16th centuries was kept in the church. It is now kept in the treasury of the monastery of Dečani. Several icons from the nearby destroyed churches, which are now kept in the church, were brought there after 1959.

Istok – Monastery of Gorioč with the Church of St Nicholas
SK 1378
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

The original church, which was probably built in the 14th century, has not been preserved. The church was restored several times: in the 16th, 18th and 20th centuries. Present church was probably built in the 18th century. It got mural decoration in the last decade of the 20th century. The narthex, belfry and the dormitories were rebuilt in the late 20th century.

Eleven protected icons painted in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries are kept in the church. A valuable collection of manuscripts used to be kept in the monastery. Several manuscripts from this collection are now kept in the Public Library in Sankt Petersburg.

The monastery is situated in an area populated by the Albanians.
3° category – Protected

Belica – Church of St George
Protected in 1965

Built in the late 16th century on the foundations of a 14th century church. It was rebuilt in the 17th and 18th centuries, and again after the World War II.

Remains of an old cemetery can be seen around the church. Without protection.

3° category – Protected

Kačanik – Fortress of Kalaja
Protected in 1967

The fortress was built in the 14th century, but its present appearance is the result of a 16th century remodelling done by the Turks. Large sections of the northern and eastern as well as minor parts of the western and southern carpet walls have been preserved, together with cylindrical tower attached to the north wall (preserved up to 8 m in height).

1° category – Extraordinary importance

Budisavci – the Church of Transfiguration
SK 1395
1952/1950.

Extraordinary importance

An endowment of king Milutin, built in the first half of the 14th century.

Patriarch Makarije had the church restored in 1568. It was decorated in frescoes in 1566. The iconostasis and a part of the murals (a representation of the Holy Virgin and the Miracles of Christ in the sanctuary) were painted in 1874.
The old dormitories and the refectory date from the 17th century. In 1874, the dormitories were restored and a narthex was added to the church. New dormitories were built in the late 20th century.

The church and the frescoes underwent conservation treatment.

The monastery is situated in an area populated by the Albanians.


Необезбеђена.
1st category – Extraordinary importance

Močarе - Monastery of Ubožac (Rđavac) with the Church of the Presentation of the Holy Virgin in the Temple
SK 1991
1955/1990
Extraordinary importance

Remains of a trefoil church and a monastery complex date from the mid-14th century. The monastery was restored in the 17th century.

The complex encompasses the church of the Presentation of the Holy Virgin in the Temple, a refectory with a cellar, two two-storied towers at the corners and porchied dormitories. Partial investigation and conservation was conducted between 1963 and 1966.
3rd category – Protected

Ajinovce – Monastery of Tamnica (Rečane)
Protected in 1955

Remains of the monastery date from the 13th and the 14th centuries.
The church is considered to be an antecedent of Gračanica.
Preserved parts of the mural decoration show the images of the personages form the Old Testament: Abraham, Sarah, an
Archangel, as well as the image of an unidentified ruler.
The church underwent partial investigation and conservation.

Berivojce – Monastery Globarnica with the
Church of St John
Protected in 1963

Built in the late 16th or early 17th century.
The church was built of stone; it is single-naved with simple decorative elements. Fragments of the late 16th or early 17th century fresco decoration have been preserved.
The church underwent conservation and restoration in 1966-1957.

Boževce – Prilepac (Prilepnica), a fortress
Protected

The fortress was used for defence and was built in the 14th and 15th centuries. It belonged to the estates of the monastery of Ravanica. The fortresses of Prizrenac (the village of Brzašca) and Prilepac were the parts of the defence system of Novo Brdo.

Prince Lazar Hrebeljanović was born in Prilepac in 1329.
Donje Korminjane – Church of the Holy Virgin
Protected after 1994

The church was probably built at the end of the 16th century. It is small, with a floor slightly below the level of the terrain surrounding the church. The church was enlarged in the 19th century. Amongst the fresco decoration, a work by Avram Đivo and his workshop, dating from 1870, there is a fresco which shows an interesting iconographic feature: St Christopher with a dog’s head.

Veliko Ropotovo – the Church of Holy Archangel Michael
Protected after 1994

Built in the 2nd half of the 19th century. The church is single-naved with a semicircular apse. The mural decoration and the icons on the iconostasis, all painted in 1861, are the works of Kostadin and Ignatijev from Yeles.

Kosovska Mitrovica – Edifice of the former Russian Consulate in Zelenogora Street, No. 10
Protected in 1978
Built in the early 20th century.

Kosovska Mitrovica – Зграда бившег Руског конзулат у улици Зеленогора бр. 10
Защитена 1978.
Подигнута је почетком ХХ века.
Kosovska Mitrovica – House in Ilije Birčanina Street, No. 17
Protected in 1978

Built in the 19th century.
It belongs to the type of symmetrical urban house with a projecting central terrace on the upper floor and an open porch in the ground floor.

Mažić – Mediaeval Complex
 Protected in 1987

The complex dates from the 14th century. It encompasses ruins of an inhabited place gravitating towards Trepča and remains of two Serbian Orthodox churches.

Stari Trg – Basilica of St Peter, “Saxon Church”
Protected in 1966

The church dedicated to St Peter was built in the 13th century as a part of a mediaeval settlement of the Saxon miners and Catholic merchants from Kotor, Bar, Split and Venice. Its remains show that it belonged to the type of three-aisled Gothic basilicas and that it was one of the largest mediaeval churches in Serbia. Two fresco layers can be distinguished in the remains of mural decoration; one dating from the 13th-14th, the other from the 16th century.
Conservation works were conducted in 1967-1968.
3rd category – Protected

Ceranjska reka – Remains of the Church of St Paraskeve and a marble statue
Protected in 1994

In the place known as Mreman, remains of a 14th century church, an Antique stele and a Roman female statue were found.

Lepšak – Church “Borjani”
Protected in 1971

The church dating from the 16th or 17th century is located in the hamlet of Kamen.

Vrachovo – Church of Holy Doctors Cosmas and Damian
Protected

Built around 1316.

The church was burnt down after the Battle of Kosovo, to be restored in the second half of the 16th century. It was subsequently demolished in the 17th and 18th century.

The church was rebuilt in 1860. In 1863, the first Serbian school with a kitchen in the region was founded under its auspices. The school was burnt down in 1876, to be restored in 1888. In 1912, the school was burnt down once again, while the church was plundered.

A representation of Christ Pantokrator, the work of an unknown painter, was preserved in the vault of the narthex. The iconostasis was made in 1899.

1st category – Extraordinary importance

Lipljan – Church of the Presentation of the Holy Virgin in the Temple
SK 1392
1949/1950

Extraordinary importance

The first church at this site was built in the 12th century. Present church was probably built in the time of King Milutin, to be restored in the 16th century. Masonry iconostasis was made in the 16th century restoration. The original, 14th century murals are preserved in fragments. The church got new mural decoration in 1621.
Conservation works were conducted between 1955 and 1958.

3rd category – Protected

**Dobrotin – Church of St Demetrius**

Protected

Built in the 1st half of the 19th century.
The church is single-naved. Frescoes in its interior were painted by Kostiadin from Veles in 1826.

**Gornja Gušterica – Church of St Elias**

Protected in 1967

Remains of the 17th century church of St Elias and ruins of the church of the Holy Virgin, surrounded by and old cemetery, are situated by the river.
Lipjan – Old Primary School
Protected in 1993
Built in the 19th century.
The building erected in the yard of the church of the Presentation of the Holy Virgin in the Temple was originally used as a dormitory. Since 1866, until 1927 it was housing a school.
It belongs to the type of ground-floored houses characteristic of the region of Kosovo.

Slovinje – Church of St John
Protected in 1966
Built in the period between the 14th and the 16th century.
Only the foundations of the church have been preserved. Tho Albanians pulled it down to use the building material for the construction of a mosque.

Slovinje – Monastery with the Church of St George
Protected in 1967
The monastery was founded in the 14th century. Jashar pasha Džinić had it destroyed to use the material for the construction of bridges across the river of Sitnica.

Novo Brdo – Mediaeval Fortress
SK 1393
1948/1990
Extraordinary importance
Mediaeval fortress with a settlement at the top of Malë planina, between Prilepica and Kriva Reka was founded in the early 14th century. In the time of its foundation, Novo Brdo was the major mining and urban centre in the mediaeval

MUNICIPALITY OF NOVO BRDO

1st category – Extraordinary importance

Novo Brdo – Mediaeval Fortress
SK 1393
1948/1990
Extraordinary importance

MUNICIPALITY OF LIPLJAN

Lipjan – Стара основна школа
Заштићена 1993.
Изградена је у XIX веку.
Сазидано је у порти цркве Ваведења Богородице прво-
битно као конак; положеном XIX веку постаје школа, која
ради од 1866–1927. године.
Припада типу косовских при-
земљуша.

Словине – Црква Св. Јована
Заштићена 1966.
Изградена је у периоду између XIV и XVI века.
Од цркве су сачувани само темељи. Албаници су је
порушили и материјал изкористили за изградњу џами-
је.

Словине – Манастир са црквом Св. Ђорђа
Заштићен 1967.
Манастир је основан у XIV веку.
Срушио га је почетком XIX века Јашар-паша Шинчи да
би од материјала зидал мостове на Ситинци.

Нове Брдо – Средњовековна тврђава
SK 1393
1948/1990
Изузетан значај
Утврђени средњовековни град са насељем на врху
Мале планине, између Грабовице и Криве Реке, осно-
ван је почетком XIV века. У време оснивања био је
Serbian state. During the rule of emperor Dušan, there was a mint in Novo Brdo. Since 1346, gold coins with the name of the city were minted.

The city was seized by the Turks in 1455. It was deserted in the early 17th century. The lower town housed an urban settlement with a church dedicated to St Nicholas and a necropolis.

Archaeological research and conservation works were conducted between 1952-1969.

3rd category – Protected

Bostane – Remains of the Church of the Holy Virgin

Protected in 1984

On the remains of the 14th or 15th century church of the Holy Virgin of Javor, in the vicinity of Novo Brdo, destroyed by the Turks, in the mid-19th century a little church was built.

Bostane – Remains of the Saxon Church

Protected in 1984

Remains of the so-called Saxon (Latin) church, built in the 14th or the 15th century, founded by the Saxon miners have been preserved in the village. According to certain sources from Dubrovnik, this church can be identified as Santa Maria di Novomonte di Dogni Targ. Preserved fresco fragments show inscriptions in two languages – the Latin and the Old Serbian.

The church was destroyed in the late 17th and early 18th century, during the war between Austria and the Ottoman Empire.

naјвеће рударско место у средњовековној српској држави и најзначајније урбано средиште.

У време цара Душана ту је радило ковница новца, а од 1349. куће се и грошеви са називом града. Тури су заузели град 1455. а напуштени је почетком XVII века. У досећу града било је градско насеље са главним црквом Св. Николе и некрополом.

Археолошка истраживања и конзервациса одаљени су 1952-1969. године.

III категорија – Заштићено

Бостане – Остаци Богородичине цркве

Заштићени 1984.

На остацима старе цркве Св. Богородице Јаворске, која се налазила у оленици Новог Брда и коју су Турци срушилси средимом XIX века, подигнута је нова црква скромног изгледа.

Бостане – Остаци „Сашке“ цркве

Заштићени 1984.

У околу се налазе остаци тзв. „Сашке“ (Латинско) цркве, подигнуте у XIV или XV веку, која је добила назив по Сасима. Према дубровачким изворима, ово је црква Santa Maria di Novomonte di Dogni Targ. Сачувани фрагменти опресака указују да су натписи на њима двојезични, старосрпски и латински.

Црква је уништена крајем XVII и почетком XVIII века, за време великих аустро-турских рата.
3rd category – Protected

Babin Most – Church of the Veil of the Holy Virgin
Protected

The new church, built in the 20th century, is situated in the midst of an old Serbian graveyard. It is built upon remains of an earlier church believed to have been built by Princess Milica as a mausoleum, to house the relics of the Serbian nobleman killed in the battle of Kosovo.

In 1927, a new church was attached to the ruins of the sanctuary. The section built in 1927 was in 1984 replaced by a new construction.

After the World War I, bones of the Serbian soldiers killed during the war were buried around the church.

---

1st category – Extraordinary importance

Velika Hoća – Church of St John
SK 1395
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 13th-14th century. It was restored in the late 16th century.
Fragments of the 14th century fresco decoration have been preserved on the southern wall of the nave and in the altar apse. The rest of the mural decoration dates from 1580s. The iconostasis is composed of several parts dating from different epochs. The Royal Doors are probably a 16th century work. Partial conservation and restoration treatment of the murals was undertaken in 1974/1975.

**Velika Hoća – Church of St Nicholas**

SK 1394  
1958/1960  
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 14th century.

The church was restored in the 16th century, about 1577, when it also got new mural decoration and iconostasis. Three icons from the Sovereign row of the iconostasis, painted by famous painter Longin, have been preserved: Christ Pantokrator, Holy Virgin Hodegetria and the icon of the church’s patron St Nicholas, and can now be seen in the church of St Stephen in Velika Hoća. Present iconostasis, dating from 1825/1826, is the work of Peter Filipović from Galičnik.

3rd category – Protected

Velika Hoća – Church of St Luke
Protected in 1967

Built in the 14th and restored in the 16th century.
Fragments of the 16th century mural decoration have been preserved.
The church underwent reconstruction in 1985.
Tombstones from the period between the 16th and the 19th centuries can be seen in the churchyard.

Velika Hoća – House of the Hadžispasić Family
Protected in 2001

The house was built between 1830 and 1835 and renovated in 1860.
The house of the Hadžispasić family is the most representative object of residential architecture in Velika Hoća. The house was designed upon typical scheme adopted for houses from the suburban zone of Prizren.
Velika Hoča – Memorial Tower of Lazar Kujundžić
Protected in 2001

The memorial tower was built in 1936 upon the remains of a kula (residential tower) in which Lazar Kujundžić and his companions, famous komitadjii, were killed by the Turks and the local Albanians on the Ascension-day in 1905. Stone sarcophagus with the remains of the killed komitadjii can be seen on the ground-floor.

Velika Hoča – Metochy of the Monastery of Dečani
Protected in 1997

The complex of the metochy is enclosed by a high stone wall and encompasses the lodgings, the winery and the old lodgings presently turned into the chapel of St Tryphon.

Velika Хоча – Меморијална кула Лазара Кујунџића
Заштићена 2001.

Меморијална кула је подигнута 1936. године на остацама куле у којој су Лазара Кујунџић и његове сабори, чување комите, на Спасовдан 1905. године убили Турци и Албанци. Саркофаг с посмртним остацима убијених комита налази се у приземљу куле.

Велика Хоча – Дечански метох
Заштићен 1997.

У комплексу метоха, опасаном високом каменом оградом, налазе се: конак, виница и стари конак, данас капела Св. Трифун.
Velika Hoča – Winery of St Stephen’s Church
Protected in 1998

Present object was built in the 18th century. It is in ruinous condition.

Goraždevac – Church of St Jeremiah
SK 1398
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the late 16th and the early 17th century. It is the only cottage church in the region.

After a tradition, it was built by Srbljaks (the population originating from the regions up the river of Lim, which migrated to Metohija in 1737/1738).

The church underwent conservation in 1997. It is situated in a Serbian enclave.
The main church in the complex, dedicated to the Holy Apostles, was probably built in the time of archbishop Sava I and completed by 1235. It was meant to be the mausoleum of the Serbian prelates. In the course of the 14th century, two churches replacing the original parecclesia were attached to the sides of the church of Holy Apostles: St. Dometrius to the north and Holy Virgin Hodegetria to the south. Contemporary to the latter are the exonarthex encompassing the fronts of all three churches, and the small church of St. Nicholas. It was

**Peć - Monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć**

SK 1370
1947/1990
Extraordinary importance

**Peć – Манастир Пећка патријаршија**

СК 1370
1947/1990
Изузетан значај

Главна манастирска црква, посвећена Светим апостолима, грађена је у време архиепископа Саве I и завршена до 1235. Подигнута је са мишљу да буде маузолеј српских црквених градана. Током XIV века, уз бочне зидове цркве Светих апостола подигнуте су две цркве на месту ранијих парохија: Св. Димитрија на северној и Богородице Одигитрије на југоју. Истовремено са Богородичном црковом саграђене су и припра- та, која обухвата премаља све три цркве, и капела.
also in the 14th century that the see of the archbishop was transferred to Peć.

The churches of the monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć were on several occasions severely damaged in the military missions of the Turks since the end of the 14th century. In the second half of the 16th century, patriarch Makarije took over a large-scale restoration of the churches and the narthex.

The inner walls of the churches of the monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć were decorated in frescoes. The church of Holy Aposites got its fresco decoration about 1260. Subsequent works on its mural decoration took place in 1300, around 1350 and on two occasions in the 17th century. The first layer of frescoes in the church of St Demetrius dates back to 1345, while the second layer was painted by Georgije Mitrofanović in 1619/1620. The church of the Holy Virgin Hodegetria got its frescoes before 1337. The exornathex shows two layers dating from the 14th and 15th centuries. Frescoes in the little church of St Nicholas were painted by famous painter Radul in 1673/1674.

The churches of the monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć reached the liberation from the Ottoman rule in very poor condition. Minor restoration works were taken over in 1920, while a thorough reconstruction and consolidation was done as late as 1931/1932 by architect Đurđe Bošković. Subsequent conservation and restoration campaigns in 1960 and 1981-1984 were conducted by Dr Mika Đorđević and Dr Milka Ćanak-Medić.

Conviential buildings date from the 19th and 20th centuries. November 26, 1945, there was a fire which destroyed the church of St. Demetrius, and in the bell tower of the church of the Holy Virgin.

MUNICIPALITY OF PODUJEVO

3rd category – Protected

Belasica – Fortress of Vrhlab

Protected in 1958

Built in the 13th-14th centuries.

Remains of the fortress, mentioned in 1302 in the contract between king Miliutin and the authorities of Dubrovnik. A section of the carpet wall and a tower preserved are believed to have been a part of the defence system of king Miliutin’s summer residence.

MUNICIPALITY OF PEĆ


Црква манастира Пећке патри- ярије су од краја XIV века више пута претрпела велика оштећења у турским ратним по- ходима. У другој половини XVI века патријарх Макарије је пре- дузео велику обнову цркава и припадао.

Унутрашњост цркава Пећке патријарије украшена је фрес- ками. Живопис цркве Светих апостола настао је око 1260. године, а поново се сличало 1300, око 1350. и у два навра- та током XVII века. Први слој фресака у цркви Св. Димитрија настао је око 1345. године, док је други слој спицавао Георгије Митрофановић 1619/1620. Црква Богородица Одигитрије ослика на јез. 1337. У припада овде ђоће виђе два слоја фресака – из XIV и XVI века. Фреске у капели цркве Св. Николе насликао је гознат кривак Радул 1673/1674. године.


Манастирске зграде подигнуте су током XIX и XX века.
1st category – Extraordinary importance

Gračanica – Monastery of Gračanica with the Church of the Dormition of the Holy Virgin
SK 1367
1947/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 2nd decade of the 14th century.

Five-domed cross-in-square church, with a large exonarthex is considered to be one of the most important monuments of the Byzantine architecture of the 1st half of the 14th century. The frescoes were painted by Michael and Eutichios in 1321. The major part of the frescoes in the narthex were painted in 1570, during the restoration ordered by patriarch Makarije Sokolović. Fragments of the 14th century murals are also preserved.

An important collection of icons made from the 14th century onwards, is kept in the monastery.

Conservation works have been in the course since the 1970s.

* War operations (bombing and shelling) in the immediate vicinity of the monastery during the NATO intervention in 1999, caused serious damages of frescoes, as well as the cracks in the foundations of the church.

---

I категорија – Изветан значај

Грачаница – Манастир Грачаница са црквом Успења Пресвете Богородице
СК 1367
1947/1990
Изветан значај

Манастир са црквом Успења Богородице, задужбина краља Милутина, изграђен је у другој деценији XIV века. Петокуполна грађевина са великим спољном припратом сматра се врхунском остварењем архитектуре из прве половине XIV века у византијском свету. Фреске су радиле дворски сликар Михаило и Еутихије 1321. године.

У припрати су сачувани фрагменти сликарства из XV века, док већина фресака потиче из доба обнове Манастира Соколовића, 1570. године.

Манастир чува значајну збирку икона од свог настанка до модерних времена.

Конзервација архитектуре и сликарства траје од седамдесетих година XX века.

*Бомбардовање и гранатирање у близини цркве током НАТО дејства 1999. године изазвало је оштећења на фрескама и створило лукотине у темељу цркве.
3rd category – Protected

Badovac – Remains of the Monastery of Vojsilovica
Protected in 1967
The monastery was built in the 14th century and was dedicated to St Basil. The complex encompasses remains of the church, dormitories and a well, an important element of the monastery cult.

Balabane – Remains of the Church
Protected in 1966
Remains of the church with a narthex, built between the 14th and the 16th century. Fresco fragments and remains of a belfry have also been preserved. The church was surrounded by a cemetery.

Lapije Selo – Caća’s Water-mill
Protected after 1994
Built before 1830.
One of 28 water-mills built on the river of Gračanka between Gornje Dobrovo and Labljana since the 18th until the early 20th century. In 1830, it was bought by Tanasko Jović. It is spacious and has two separate compartments for the milling mechanism, which has two millstones and two horizontal wheels, and a room for the miller.

Priština – Edifice of the Metropoly and the First Serbian School
Protected in 1961
Built in 1669.
The building is a typical example of the traditional Balkan architecture. Between 1951/52 and 1988, it was housing the Museum of Kosovo. After a thorough reconstruction it was used by the Institute for the Research of the Culture of the Serbs. In 1999, the Institute was moved to Leposavić.

Sušica – Church of St Demetrius
Protected
Built in the 14th century.
In the early 19th century, the church was pulled down by order of Jashar pasha Đinić. A part of the material of which

III категорија – Заштићено

Бадовац – Остатци манастира Војсиловице
Заштићени 1957. године.
Подигнут је у XIV веку.
Манастир је био посвећен Св. Василију. До данас су сачувани остаци цркве, конак и калуђерски студеац, важан елемент манастирског кућа.

Балабани – Остатци цркве
Заштићени 1956. године.
Остатци цркве са припратом из XIV-XVI века са остатцима фресака и остатцима звоника.
Око цркве се налази гробље.

Лапље Село – Чачина воденица
Заштићена после 1994. године.
Изграђена је пре 1830. године.
Једна од 28 воденица на реци Грачанци, настала од XVIII до почетка XX века на потезу од Горњег Доброга до Лављана.
Чачина воденица изграђена је пре 1830. године, када је купио Танаско Јовић.
Простране основе, са осталом механизам воденичарском собом, има два воденичка камена и два хоризонтална кола.

Приштина – Зграда Митрополије и Прве српске школе
Заштићена 1961.
Подигнута је 1889. године.

Сушица – Црква Св. Димитрија
Заштићена
Подигнута је почетком XIV века.
Црква је срушена почетком XIX века Јашар-паша Илић.
MUNICIPALITY OF PRIŠTINA

it had been built was used for the construction of the bridges near Lipjan and Vragolija. The church was rebuilt in 1991.

Šaškovac – Remains of the Church of St Paraskeve, “Celije šaškovačke”  
Protected in 1966

Built in the 14th century. Until the end of the 17th century, patriarchs and bishops of the restored Patriarchate of Peć were paying frequent visits to it.

Šaškovac – Veletin, Fortified City  
Protected in 1966

Built in the 9th-10th century. Remains of the medieval fortress mentioned in the charter that can be seen on a wall in Gračanica. In the Middle Ages, it was a centre of a rich mining area. The earliest strata of the fortress date back to the Late Antiquity.

MUNICIPALITY OF PRIZREN

1st category – Extraordinary importance

Bogoševci – Church of St Nicholas  
SK 1407  
1956/1990  
Extraordinary importance

Built in the late 16th and the early 17th century. Fresco decoration dates from the early 17th century. The iconostasis is a work of the same painter. The narthex with a belfry is a 20th century construction. Several 16th and 17th century icons are kept in the church. The church underwent conservation in 1959-1960.

I категорија – Изузетан значај

Богошељи – Црква Св. Николе  
СК 1407  
1956/1990  
Изузетан значај

Подигнута је крајем XVI и почетком XVII века. Живописана је почетком XVII века. Иконостас је дело истог сликара. Припрати са звоником је саграђена у XX веку. У цркви се чувају иконе из XVIII и XIX века. Контркрација је обављена 1959-1960. године.
Drajići – Church of St Nicholas
SK 1408
1956/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the late 18th century.
The narthex and a timber belfry with a little choir are a mid-19th century construction.
Fresco decoration dates from the first half of the 17th century. Iconostasis and other icons in the church are mostly 17th and 18th century works.
The church underwent conservation in 1960-1961 and in the 1990s.
The population of the village was partly exiled.

Gornje Selo – Church of St George
SK 1408
1956/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the late 16th and the early 17th century.
The narthex with a belfry is a 15th century construction. Fresco decoration dates from the first half of the 17th century. Iconostasis and the icons date from the 19th century. The church is surrounded by an old Serbian cemetery.
The church is situated in an area populated by Muslim-Albanians.
Without physical protection.

Mušnikovo – Church of St Nicholas
SK 1409
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 2nd half of the 16th century. Large narthex used for funeral rites is a 20th century construction.
Fresco decoration dates from the 2nd half of the 16th century. Royal Doors of the iconostasis and the second row of
icons were painted in the early 17th century.

The church is surrounded by a Serbian cemetery. The population of the village was partly exiled. The church is situated in an area populated by Muslim-Albanians.

Mušnikovo – Church of Holy Apostles
SK 1406
1956/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in 1563/1564. The church was remodelled in the 2nd half of the 19th century. Frescoes were painted immediately after the construction of the church had been completed by Cretan painters. Minor fragments of this fresco ensemble have been preserved. Icons and the Royal Doors of the iconostasis were painted between the 17th and the 19th century.

The church underwent conservation in 1952. The population of the village was partly exiled. The church is situated in an area populated by Muslim-Albanians.

двори и други ред икона на иконостасу насликане су почетком XVII века.

Црква је окружена српским гробљем. Двоје становника села је прогнан. Црква се налази у албанско-муслиманском окружењу.

Мушниково – Црква Светих апостола
СК 1406
1956/1990
Изузетан значај

Подигнута је 1563/1564. године.

Црква је преправљена у другој половини XIX века. Живописали су је критски сликари непосредно после грађења. Сачувани су мањи фрагменти овог сликарства. Иконе и Цркве двери сликали су од XVII до XIX века.

Конзервација је обављена 1962. године. Двоје становништва села је прогнано. Црква се налази у албанско-муслиманском окружењу.
Sredska, Pejici – Church of the Holy Virgin
SK 1404
1950/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 1st half of the 17th century.
The narthex with a belfry is a 19th century construction. The donors of the fresco decoration dating from 1646/1647 were the inhabitants of Sreda.
The population of the hamlet in which the church is situated were exiled.
Without physical protection.

Planjane – Church of the Nativity of the Holy Virgin
Protected in 1974

Built in 1868 at the place of an earlier church.
There are is no mural decoration in the church. The iconostasis is contemporary to the construction of the church. Several 17th and 18th century icons are kept in the church. It is surrounded by a Serbian cemetery.
The church is situated in an area populated by Muslims.
Without physical protection.
Srediska – Church of St Nicholas
Protected in 1977

Built in the 17th–18th century. The western part of the narthex with a belfry was built in 1875.

Mural decoration, dating from 1887, is a work of painters from Debar, who also made the iconostasis. A collection of nineteen 16th and 19th century icons is kept in the church.

The church is surrounded by a Serbian cemetery. The terrain has not been cleared of mines. The church is situated in an area populated by Muslim-Albanians. Within the KFOR base.

---

MUNICIPALITY OF SRBICA

3rd category – Protected

Banja Rudnicka – Church of St Nicholas
Protected in 1958

Built before 1432.
The church was destroyed in the 17th century and restored shortly before the World War II, to be demolished again during the war.

It was reconstructed in the conservation campaign undertaken in 1971.

---

MUNICIPALITY OF PRIZREN

Srediska – Црква Св. Николе
Заштићена 1977.

Подигнута је у XVII–XVIII веку. Затадим део припада са звоником изграђен је 1875. године.

Живопис из 1887. године дело је дебарских сликара, који су израдили и иконостас. У цркви се чува збирка икона из XVIII и XIX века.

Црква је окружена српским гробљем. Околни терен није очишћен од мина. Налази се у албанско-муслиманском окружењу, у бази КФОР-а.

---

III категорија – Заштићено

Бања Рудничка – Црква Св. Николе
Заштићена 1958.

Изграђена је пре 1432. године.
Црква је срушена у XVII веку. Обновљена је непосредно пред Други светски рат, али је током рата поново страдала.
Реконструисана је првим конзерваторским радовима започети 1971. године.
**Municipality of Srbiça**

**Leočina – Church of St John**
Protected in 1995.

Built in the 2nd half of the 16th century at the place of a 14th century church.

Fragments of the 16th century fresco decoration have been preserved.

The church is surrounded by an old cemetery.


---

**Municipality of Štimlje**

**3rd category – Protected**

**Mužičane – Remains of a Church**
Protected in 1993.

Built in the 16th-17th century. Its popular name “Buried church” refers to the fact that it has been used as a burial church. It is surrounded by an old Serbian cemetery.

---

**Rečak near Štimlje – Church of Holy Doctors**
Protected in 1993.

Remains of a 14th century church with fragments of fresco mortar and sculptural decoration have been preserved.

---

**Municipality of Štrpce**

**1st category – Extraordinary importance**

**Donja Bitinja – Church of St Theodore Tyron**
SK 1421
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 2nd half of the 16th century.
Fresco decoration from the late 17th century has been preserved. The dormitory and the belfry are latter-day constructions. The church is surrounded by an old cemetery.

Gornja Bitinja – Church of St George
SK 1421
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 16th century. Its present appearance is the result of extensive restoration undertaken in 1920. Remains of the 16th century fresco decoration have been preserved in the sanctuary. Two round 14th century stone spoils can be seen in the floor of the church. The church is surrounded by an old Serbian cemetery. A dormitory and a belfry can be seen in the churchyard.

In the vicinity of the church, in the field, a 14th century stone cross with an inscription from 1592 has been preserved. It was protected separately in 1958.

Gotovuša – Church of St Nicholas
SK 1422
1955/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 2nd half of the 16th century. The narthex is a 19th century construction. Fresco decoration dating from 1590 has been preserved.
Štrpce – Church of St Nicholas
SK 1423
1967/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in 1576-1577, with subsequently added parts.
Remains of two painting campaigns – the 16th and the 19th century ones – can be distinguished on the walls of the church. Iconostasis is a 19th century work.

Šтрпце – Црква Св. Николе
СК 1423
1967/1990
Изузетан значај

Подигнута је 1576–1577; накнадно је преправљана.
На здневима цркве се препознају два слоја живописа, из XVI и XIX века. Иконостас је из XIX века.

Vitina – Statue of Montenegrin Virgin with the Child and a Statue of St Rocco
Protected after 1994

A Catholic church in Letnica was first mentioned as early as 1584. In 1864, a new church was built at its site, to be replaced in 1934 by a new cathedral with a school and conventual buildings next to it.
Two wooden statues – representing the Holy Virgin with the Child and St Rocco – dating from the late 16th and early 17th century are kept in the church.

Letnica – Кип мајке Божје Црногорске са Христом и кип Св. Рока
Заштићени после 1994.

Католичка црква се помиње још 1584. године, а на њеном месту је 1864. подигнута нова црква. На месту свих цркава 1934. године подигнута је нова градска катедрала с пратећим зградама школе и самостана. У цркви се чувају древни кип Богородице са Христом и кип Св. Рока са краја XVI или почетка XVII века.
1st category – Extraordinary importance

Vučitrn – Castle
SK 1374
1948/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 14th century.
The castle belonged to the Serbian noble family of the Vojinović. Between 1402 and 1426 there was the court of the Branković family.

In the early 15th century, Vučitrn was an important city with a settlement of the merchants from Dubrovnik. It was seized by the Turks in 1439 and it remained under the Ottoman rule until 1912.

Remains of the carpet walls have been preserved up to the height of 6 m. The tower in the midst of the eastern wall has been known as the Tower of the Vojinovićs.

Vučitrn – Vojinović’s bridge
SK 1373
1949/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the late 14th – early 15th century.

It is the oldest preserved stone bridge in Serbia. It was built across the river of Stinica on the road Dubrovnik–Skopje. After a tradition, it is related to the brothers from the family of Vojinović, nephews of emperor Dušan, who had the residence in Vučitrn.

Its decorative bond is characterised by alteration of reddish and greyish ashlars. It is asymmetrical, and the span of its central arch reaches about 13 m. It is more than 135 m long, and has almost 5 m in width.

It has not undergone conservation.

Vučitrn – Utvrđeni dvorac
CK 1374
1948/1990
Изузетан значај

Подигнут је у XIV веку. Дворац је припадао Војиновићима, српској властели из XIV века. У периоду 1402–1426, ту је био двор породице Бранковића.

Почетком XV века Вучитрн је значајна варошица са колонијом дубровачких трговаца и пословних људи. Ту је смештено 1439. године и држали су га до 1912. године.

Остаци бедема сачувани до висине од 6 м. Кула на средини источног бедема позната је као Кула Војиновића.

Vučitrn – Војиновића мост
CK 1373
1949/1990
Изузетан значај

Подигнут је крајем XIV и почетком XV века.

Најстарији сачувани камени мост у Србији. Премошћава Ситницу на траси пута Дубровник–Скопље. Народно продаћа га везује за брата Војиновића, сестреница цара Душана, чија је резиденција била у Вучитрну.

Декоративно је зидан смештавањем блокова црвенкасте тег и сивог камена. Асиметричан је, са главним галеријним отвором разлоћен од око 13 м, а дугачак је преко 135 м. Мост је широк скоро 5 метара.

Конзервација моста није вршења.
3rd category – Protected

Gojbulja – Remains of the Cemetery Church of St Paraskeve
Protected in 1995
Built in the 16th century.
In 1986, a new church was built upon remains of the original church dedicated to St Paraskeve.
Remains of an old Serbian cemetery, dating from the mid-18th century have been preserved in the village.

Vučitrn – Old City Centre
Protected in 1955
19th century.

MUNICIPALITY OF ZUBIN POTOK

3rd category – Protected

Brnjači – Remains of the Castle of Queen Helen of Anjou
Protected
The castle was built in the 13th-14th century.
The archaeological complex encompasses 12 objects, one of which used to have a central section with several rooms and porches. Those are believed to be the remains of the castle of queen Helen, the wife of king Stephen Uroš I and the mother of Dragutin and Milutin.

III категорија – Заштитено

Гојбуља – Остаци гробљанске цркве Св. Петке
Заштићено 1995.
На темељима старе, 1986. године подигнута је нова црква Св. Петке.
У селу су сачувани остаци старог српског гробља из половине XVII века.

Вучитрен - Старо градско језгро
Заштићено 1955.
XIX век.

III категорија – Заштитено

Брњаци – Остаци дворова Јелене Анжујске
Заштићени
Археолошки комплекс чини 12 грађевина, од којих је једна имала централну просторију са већим бројем салова и тремова. То су остаци дворова жене краља Стефана Уроша и мајке краљева Драгутина и Милутине краљице Јелене подигнути у XIII веку.
Crepulja – Church of St Nicholas
Protected in 1948
Built in the 16th–17th century.
It used to be dedicated to Holy prince Lazar. Restored in the 18th century. It got mural decoration in 1713; painted by "zograph Adanasije the deacon".

Čečevo – Church of St Paraskeve
Protected in 1966
Built in the 14th century.
The church was restored in the 20th century. In the area surrounding the church remains of two buildings can be distinguished – a dormitory and a belfry. The church is surrounded by an old Serbian cemetery.

Čitluk – Church of the Holy Virgin in Duboki Potok
Protected in 1948
Built in the 14th century.
The church was demolished and restored on several occasions: in the 16th, 13th and the 20th centuries. The church was enlarged in 1880, on which occasion the dormitories were also built. It underwent extensive restoration in 1930. The new belfry was built in 1938. A collection of the books from the period between the 14th and 19th centuries is kept in the church.

Црпуня – Црква Св. Николе
Заштићена 1948.
Подигнута је у XVI–XVII веку.
Раније јој је била посвећена свом кнезу Лазару. Обновљена је у XVIII веку, када је осликана руком „Зографа Аданасија дијакона“, 1713. године.

Чечево – Црква Св. Петке
Заштићена 1966.
Подигнута је у XIV веку.
Обновљена је у XX веку. У комплексу око цркве више се остаци темеља две зграде – конака и звоника. Око цркве је сачувано старо српско гробље.

Читлук – Богородицина црква у Дубоком Потоку
Заштићена 1948.
Подигнута је у XIV веку.
Црква је рушена и обновљена у XVI, XVIII и XX веку. Проширена је 1862. и око ње су подигнути конаци. Темељно је обновљена 1930. а 1938. добила је нови звоник. У цркви се чува збирка књига из XIV–XIX века.

108
1st category – Extraordinary importance

Banjska – Monastery of Banjska with the Church of St Stephen
SK 1495
1946/1990
Extraordinary importance

An endowment and the mausoleum of king Milutin, built between 1312 and 1316. After the destruction following the Ottoman conquest, the church was turned into a mosque. The church originally had lavish sculptural decoration. Fresco decoration has not been preserved.

Archaeological excavations and conservation works were begun in the 1970s.

In 2003 new researches and restoration works were undertaken. The construction of a new dormitory is a part of this campaign.

Boljetin – Monastery of Sokolica with the Church of the Veil of the Holy Virgin
SK 1449
1948/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 14th-15th century.

The monastery got the name Sokolica after the hill at the foot of which it is situated. Remains of fresco decoration from the period of the Ottoman rule have been preserved in the church. The sculpture of the Virgin with

I категорија – Изузетан значај

Бањска – Манастир Бањска са црквом Светог Стефана
SK 1495
1946/1990
Изузетан значај

Задужбина и маузолеј краља Милутина, израђен је 1312–1316. године и посвећен Светом Стефану. После рушења у турско време, црква је претворена у џамију. Првобитно је имала богату скулптуралну декорацију. Фреске нису сахрањене.

Археолошка исхода и конзервација почели су се данас и остваривали и обнови манастирског комплекса. У склопу свих радова поднесь је нови конак.

Бољетин – Манастир Соколица са црквом Богородичиног Покрова
SK 1449
1948/1990
Изузетан значај

Подигнут је у XIV–XV веку.

Манастир је добио име Соколица по брду у чијем се подношу наноше.

Оцјенени су фрагменти живописа из доба турске власти. У цркви се чувају старе средњевековне почеће од XVII века.
the Child from Banjska is kept in the monastery, as well as valuable books from the 17th century onwards. The church underwent conservation in 1995-1996.

Zvečan – Fortress
SK 1416
1947/1979
Extraordinary importance
Built in the 10th-11th century.
The first written record of the fortress dates back to 1091-1094. Until the end of the 14th century it was a Serbian fortress. Since the mid-13th until the 16th century it was an Ottoman fortified city.
Remains of a church dedicated to St George, a cistern and the main octagonal tower were found in the upper town. Remains of several objects were discovered in the lower town. The carpet walls of the lower town were fortified with massive towers.
The fortress was the subject of archaeological investigation and conservation work between 1957-1960.

3rd category – Protected

Lovac – Remains of the Church of St Panteleimon
Protected in 1990
The church was built in the 14th century. Remains of the church are surrounded by an old Serbian cemetery.