Destroyed and Damaged
Cultural Properties
in Kosovo and Metohija
1999-2004

Уништена и оштећена
културна добра
на Косову и Метохији
године
1st category – Extraordinary importance

Loćane – Danilović’s Log Cabin
SK 1386
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 2nd decade of the 18th century.

Rectangular in plan, ground-floored, with a porch.

*Burnt down in 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija. The ruins are situated in an area populated by the Albanians. Without physical protection.

III категорија – Изузетан значај

Лоћане – Бранара Даниловића
СК 1386
1958/1990
Изузетан значај

Подигнута је у другој деценији XVIII века као приземна грађевина, правоугаоне основе, с трамом.

* Спаљена је 1999. после доласка Мисије УН и КFOR-а на Косово и Метохију. Рушење се налазе у области насељеној Аلبаницима. Необезбеђена.

3rd category – Protected

Cernica – Church of St Elias

Protected after 1994

Built in 1933.
Ruins of the churches of St Paraskeve and St Savior can be seen in the same village.

*The church was mined in 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija, while in 2000 its interior suffered further damages.

Гњилана – Црква Св. Николае

Заштићена

Подигнута је 1861. године. Припада романтичарској архитектури XIX века.

Саграђена је на темељима старије мале цркве. Високи иконостас и предијаконица на северном зиду настали су кад и нова црква. Црква је поправљена и обновљена 1983. године. У њој се чува збирка икона, књига и сосуда из XIX века.

* Након доласка КФОР-а, 2000. године су ручном бомбом оштећени прочеље и јужна фасада цркве.
Žegra – Church of St Elias
Protected after 1994

Built in 1931, on the foundations of an earlier church.
* Demolished, mined and torched in 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija.

Дураковач – Црква Св. Николе
Учестан значај

1st category – Extraordinary importance

The little cemetery church in Duраковач was erected upon remains of an earlier, 14th century church, which is documented by a sarcophagus from 1362, mentioning certain Danilo, possibly the founder of the church. Single-naved, barrel-vaulted building was built of rubble bound with lime mortar and it had stone-slate roofing. It was restored in 1592, owing to the donations of the local population and priest Cvetko. According to an inscription that could be seen above the entrance to the nave, mural decoration was painted by "sinful Milija Zograf". Murals were restored in 1863. The restoration of the church also included the construction of a narthex, built of wood.

Royal doors of the iconostasis date from the late 16th century. Four icons painted in 1630 were kept in the church.

Cjepenakovač – Црква Св. Илија
Заштићена после 1994.

Саграђена је 1931. године на темељима старије цркве.
* После доласка КФОР-а 1999. године, црква је демолирана, минирана и запаљена.
MUNICIPALITY OF ISTOK

together with a 16th century manuscript - Bogorodičnik (a book of hymns dedicated to the Holy Virgin).
Conservation of architecture, murals and icons was done in 1968.
* The church was mined and destroyed in 1999, after the arrival of KFOR. Royal Doors and two icons from the Sovereign Flow, found in the ruins, are now kept in the monastery of the Patriarchate of Peć. The ruins are situated in an area populated by the Albanians.
Without physical protection.

3rd category – Protected

Koš – Tomić’s Residential Tower (Kulla)
Protected in 1967

Built at the end of the 19th century.
* Pulled down at the end of 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija. The population of the village was exiled.
Without physical protection.

MUNICIPALITY OF KAČANIK

3rd category – Protected

Kačanik – Church of St Elias
Protected

Built in 1929 after the design of the architect Momir Korunović.
Damaged and demolished in the World War II.
* Set on fire and demolished in September 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija.

цркви су се чувале четири иконе из 1630. године и Богородичник из XVI века.
Конзервација архитектуре, живописа и иконостаса обављена је 1968. године.
* Црква је минирана и срушена 1999. године, по доласку снага КФОР-а. Цркве двери и две престоне иконе са иконостаса, извађене из рушевина, чувају се у манастиру Пећкој патријаршији. Рушевине цркве налазе се у албанској области.

3 категорија – Заштићено

Кош – Стаибена кула Томића
Заштићена 1967.

Годинута је крајем XIX века.
* Кула је срушена крајем 1999. године, након доласка Мисије УН и КФОР-a на Косово и Метохију.
Нообезбеђена.

III категорија – Заштићено

Качаник – Црква Св. Илије
Заштићена

Подигнута је 1929 године по пројекту архитекте Момира Коруновића. Црква је оштегена и демолирана у Другом светском рату.
* Запаљена је и демолирана у септембру 1999. након доласка Мисије УН и КФОР-a на Косово и Метохију.

53
1st category – Extraordinary importance

Čabici – Church of St. Nicholas
SK 1386
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

Medieval settlement Čabici used to be the biggest village belonging to the estates of the monastery of Dečani. It was mentioned in the 14th century charters. A little church, built of stone, with stone-slate roofing, was erected at the end of the 15th or the beginning of the 16th century. Its interior was decorated with frescoes. The artistic quality of the icons that could be found in the church until recently surpassed that of the wall paintings.

The conservation of architecture and cleaning of the fresco decoration was undertaken in 1968.

* The church was mined in 1999, after the arrival of KFOR, while its ruins were turned into a dump. The ruins are in the middle of an Albanian village and have no physical protection.

Dobra Voda – Monastery of SS Peter and Paul
SK 1382
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

The original church in the surroundings of the village of Dobra Voda was built in the 13th century. The present building is a result of remodellings and rebuildings undertaken on several occasions since the second half or the 14th century. The church of SS Peter and Paul used to be the katholikon of the monastery of Petrovica (Unjmir, Ujmir), a metochy of the monastery of Dečani, in which St Peter of Korša ordained.

Small-scale conservation works were undertaken in 1966 and 1967.

1 категорија – Изузетан значај

Чабићи – Црква Св. Николе
СК 1386
1958/1990
Изузетан значај

Средњовековно насеље Чабићи, било је највеће село дечанског властелинства, а појави се у хришћанству из XIV века. У њему је крајем XV или почетком XVI века подигнута скропна црква од камена покривена каменим плочама. Унутрашњост је била украшена фрескома. Иконе, које су донедавно биле у цркви, по ликовним карактеристиках биле су од зидних слика.

Конзервација архитектуре и чишћење живописа обављене су 1968. године.

* Црква је минирана 1999. године, а рушевине су протеране у ђуђиште. Рушевине цркве налазе се у албанском селу и потпуно су необезбеђене.

Добра Вода – Манастир Св. Петра и Павла
СК 1382
1958/1990
Изузетан значај

Првобитна црква у близини села Добра Вода подигнута је у XIII веку, а садашња је резултат преправки и дограђивања изведених у неколико фаза, почев од друге половине XIV века. Црква Св. Петра и Павла некада је била црква манастира Петровице (Уњмира, Ујмира), дечанског метоха, у ком се замонашци Св. Петар Коршићи.


* Црква је гранатирана, урушена и протерана у
Dolac – Monastery of the Presentation of the Holy Virgin in the Temple
SK 1383
1956/1990

Extraordinary importance
The earliest record of the monastery of Dolac can be found in 1455, in an Ottoman register book. The original church was probably built at the end of the 14th century; it was restored in the 15th and, again, at the beginning of the 17th century. The earliest frescoes in the church, which could be seen in the first zone of the northern and western walls, could be dated to the end of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century. Their style shows clear analogies with the works of Hieromonach Makarije from Zrze. Remains of another two layers of frescoes could be seen on the walls of the church – one dating from the end of the 15th century, the other from 1619/1620.

Two dormitories could be seen in the monastery: the old, from the 19th century, and the new one, the construction of which was not completed, from the end of the 20th century. Frescoes underwent conservation treatment in 1991. Small-scale archaeological explorations were undertaken in the period between 1993 and 1995.

The church was mined and destroyed in 1999 during the withdrawal of Yugoslav army and arrival of the Italian KFOR unit to Kosovo. Without physical protection.
Drenik – Church of St Paraskeve

SK 1384
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 2nd half of the 13th century. The church got mural decoration soon after its construction had been completed. Large fragments of those frescoes have been preserved.

A Roman sacrificial altar, brought from the nearby hill, was dug in the ground in front of the main entrance to the church. The churchyard encompassed a cemetery, a dormitory and a new belfry.

The church underwent conservation.

* Dormitory, tombstones and the belfry were demolished while the church was set on fire in 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija. It is situated in the centre of the village in which several 19th century kulas (residential towers) were demolished and burnt down. The inhabitants of the village were exiled. The church has no physical protection.

3rd category – Protected

Sicevo – Church of St Nicholas

Protected

Built in 1452. The church was single-naved, with a large western narthex, and it housed a 16th century fresco ensemble.

* Plundered, torched and mined after the arrival of KFOR. Remains of the church cannot be detected in the landscape. Access to the site in which the church once stood is not possible (private property).
3rd category – Protected

**Kosovska Kamenica – Church of St Nicholas**

Protected after 1994

The church was built upon the foundations of an earlier church in 1832.

A collection of valuable icons, liturgical books and Eucharistic vessels was kept in the church. The church is surrounded by an old Serbian cemetery.

* It was mined four times since the arrival of the UN Mission in June 1999.

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**Slovinje – Church of St Nicholas**

Protected in 1967

The original 16th century church was destroyed by the Albanians (1871-1873), who subsequently sold the building material to be used for the construction of rail bridges. It was rebuilt in 1997.

* The church was razed to the ground in 1999, in the presence of the KFOR troops.
1st category – Extraordinary importance

Kijevo – Church of St Nicholas
SK 1385
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 14th century, with a narthex added in the late 16th or early 17th century. The narthex was decorated in frescoes in 1603. The belfry was built in the 19th century. 16th and 17th century icons and liturgical vessels were kept in the church.

The Orthodox cemetery is situated just opposite the church. The church underwent restoration in 1968.

* It was mined in 1999, after the arrival of KFOR, while the cemetery was damaged. The ruins are situated in the centre of an Albanian village.

Without physical protection.

Mlečane – Church of St Nicholas
SK 1385
1958/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the late 16th century. The church got fresco decoration in 1501-1602. Its decoration was sponsored by the local population led by the priest Nikola.

The church was surrounded by the old cemetery. In 1968, the church was reconstructed, while the frescoes underwent conservation treatment.

* Shelled in 1999, after the arrival of KFOR. No remains of the old cemetery can be found. The ruins are situated outside the inhabited area, surrounded by an Albanian population.

Without physical protection.

Mлечане – Црква Св. Николе
СК 1385
Изузетан значај

Подигнута је у XIV веку. Припратка је дозидана крајем XVI или почетком XVII века, а живописана је 1603. године. Звоник је дозидан у XIX веку. У цркви су се чуvalе иконе из XVI и XVII века и црквене сасуди.

Преко пута цркве налази се православно гробље. Рестаурирана је 1968. године.

* Црква је минирана 1999, након доласка КФОР-а, а гробље је оштећено. Рушевине се налазе у центру албанског села. Необезбеђена.

Године 1968. црква је реконструисана, а фреске конзервиране.

* Црква је гранатирана 1999. године, након доласка КФОР-а. Уништили су сви остатци старог гробља. Рушевине се налазе ван насељено ослобођено у албанском окружењу. Необезбеђена.
Zočište – Monastery of Holy Doctors
Cosmas and Damian

Protected in 1954

The monastery was founded in the 14th century. It was restored in the 16th century, after the reinstatement of the Patriarchate of Peć.

The monastery was famous for its library and treasury, while in the 19th century it used to house a school. Remains of the original frescoes decoration included a frieze of prophets in the vault. The iconostasis was composed of parts dating from the 16th–17th and 19th centuries. Conventual buildings mostly dated from the 19th and 20th century.

The monastery underwent a thorough restoration and conservation in the 1980s.

* The church was mined, while the conventual buildings were set on fire in 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija.

Icons from the iconostasis and the Royal Doors, as well as liturgical vessels were rescued from the ruins and are now kept in Velika Hoća.

The ruins are located in an area populated by Albanians. Without physical protection.

Peć – House of Mira Protić

Protected in 1955

Built around 1860.
* Destroyed in 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija.

III категорија – Заштићено

Зоциште – Манастир Светих врача
Козме и Дамјана

Заштићена 1954.

Манастир је основан у XIV веку. Обновљен је у XVI веку, након обнове Пећке патријаршије.

Манастир је био познат по својој библиотеци и ризници, а у XIX веку у њему се налазила школа.

Од првобитног живописа очувао се фриз с пророцима у своду. Иконостас је саграђен од дела настајалих у XVI–XVII и XIX веку. Манастирске зграде су углавном из XIX и XX века.

Темељна рестаурација и конзервација обављена је осамдесетих година XX века.

* Црква је минирана, а манастирске зграде запаљене 1999. године, након доласка Мисије УН и КФОР–а на Косово и Метохију.

Иконе са иконостаса и Царске двери, као и богослужбени срасуди изучени су из рушевина и сада се чувају у Великој Хочи.

Рушевине се налазе у албанском окружењу. Необезбеђена.

III категорија – Заштићено

Пећ – Кућа Мире Протић

Заштићена 1955.

Подигнута је око 1860. године.
* Уништена је 1999, након доласка Мисије УН и КФОР–а на Косово и Метохију.

59
Peć – Old Bazaar (Stara čaršija)
Protected in 1970

The earliest record of the city Peć dates back to 1202. In the Middle Ages, a market-place took shape in the surroundings of the monastery, to become a lively trading centre in the 14th century. After the Ottoman conquest in 1455, Peć was turned into an Islamic religious, administrative and commercial centre. Among preserved parts of the old city centre the most significant are: Beyraklı Mosque and Old Hamam (Turkish bath) (16th century) and a few 18th and 19th century houses including kulas (residential towers).

* The Old Bazaar in Peć was devastated in 1999.

Siga – Church of St George
Protected in 1968

The present church was built in 1937 upon foundations of the original 14th century construction. The narthex of that original church is believed to be older than the monastery of Dečani. The church was damaged in 1941, to be restored after World War II.

* Torched and devastated in 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija.

Peć – Стара чаршија
Заштићена 1970.

Град Пећ се под тим именом први пут помиње 1202. године. У средњем веку се око манастира формирао трг, а у XIV веку на том месту се развио трговачки центар. После пада под турску власт 1455. године, Пећ је постала значајан исламски верски, административни и трговачки центар. Најзначајнији очувани делови старог градског језгра су: Бейрaklı џамија, стари хамам (из XVI века) и неколико кућа из XVIII и XIX века, укућане и стамбене куле.

* Стара чаршија је дозастирана 1999. године.

Siga – Црква Св. Ђорђа
Заштићена 1968.

Постојећа црква је изграђена 1937. године на темељима првобитне цркве из XIV века. Вароши центар је привредни и религиозни центар од манастира Дечани. Црква је оштетена 1941. године, а обновљена после Другог светског рата.

* Запаљена је и девастирана 1999. године, након доласка Мисије УН и КФОР-а на Косово и Метохију.
**MUNICIPALITY OF PODUJEVO**

3rd category – Protected

Rakitnica – Church of Holy Archangel Michael

Protected in 1987

The church was built in 1936 upon remains of a 15th century construction. Several 14th and 15th century spoil can be seen in the walls of the church. 14th, 15th and 16th century fresco fragments have been preserved in the sanctuary. The old Serbian graveyard surrounding the church is partly a property of the Albanian community.

* The church was desecrated and set on fire after the arrival of KFOR in June 1999.

**MUNICIPALITY OF PRIŠTINA**

1st category – Extraordinary importance

Gracanica – Ulpiana

AN 124
1955/1990

98-118 AD, mid-6th century

Remains of the Roman and subsequently Byzantine fortress cover 35 hectares of the site known as Gradina near Gracanica. It is a complex archaeological site with several distinct horizons, with the cultural layer reaching 4 metres in depth.

The enclosing wall, necropolis to the north and to the west of the wall and a castrum, rectangular in plan, to the northeast are Roman. The fortress is assumed to have been founded during the rule of emperor Trajan (98-118 AD). Since the 4th century it was the seat of a bishopric. After the restoration that took place during the rule of emperor Justinian, the fortress was known under the name of Justinianica Secunda. It was devastated at the end of the 6th or the beginning of the 7th century.

A basilica with a crypt, remains of two thermae (baths) and remains of a temple and the city gate were discovered during the archaeological investigation.

* After the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija, the site has suffered dilapidation and devastation.
Gazimestan – Memorial Complex
FKIC 59
195/1990
Extraordinary importance

Historical setting of the Battle of Kosovo. The complex encompasses the monument, a memorial tower dedicated to the protagonists of the battle, built in 1953, after the design of Aleksandar Deroko, Murat’s Turbeh and Gazimestan Turbeh (Baryaktar Turbeh). In the immediate vicinity of the monument, a column made of white marble, bears a quotation from a text by despot Stephen Lazarević.

* During the NATO bombing in 1999, the memorial complex suffered damages. The memorial tower was mined after the arrival of KFOR in June 1999.

3rd category – Protected

Priština – Old Bazaar
Protected

The Old Bazaar is a complex of Christian and Islamic residential and public buildings mostly built in the 19th century. Two mosques, Charshi and Jashar-pasha’s, belong to the same complex. In the second half of the 20th century, the process of urban development affected the old Bazaar.

* The Bazaar was damaged in the NATO bombing in 1999.
3rd category – Protected

Koriša – Monastery with the Church of St Mark
Protected in 1965

The monastery was founded in the 15th century on a not easily accessible rock above the river of Koriša, to the northeast of Prizren. It was demolished and rebuilt on several occasions in its history. The church of St Mark was single-naved, rectangular in plan. Construction of the belfry was sponsored by Sima Andrejević Iqumanov, a famous merchant and benefactor from Prizren, buried in the monastery in 1882.

* In June 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission in Kosovo and Metohija, the monastery was completely destroyed.

Ljubižda – Church of St Nicholas
Protected in 1965

Built in the 16th century, while the narthex is a 19th century construction.

Mural decoration, dating from 1867, is the work of Vasilije Krstić “zugraf od Debarskoj nahiji” (painter from the county of Debar). The iconostasis also dates from 1867. A number of icons and liturgical vessels brought from other churches in the area, as well as two fragments of the mosaic floor from the monastery of Holy Archangels were kept in the church.

The church was surrounded by residential buildings and a belfry.

* It was demolished and set on fire in 1999, after the arrival of KFOR. The residential buildings were burnt down. The iconostasis was unmounted and removed. It is now kept in Velika Hoća.

The ruins of the church are situated in an area populated by the Albanians.

Without physical protection.
Novake – Lodgings
Protected in 1958

The Lodgings was built as a summer residence of the last feudal lord in the village of Novake, Fet-bay, in the mid-19th century. Famous merchants from Prizren, brothers Luka, Krsta and Dimka Patriocić bought the Lodgings in the 1890s. It was probably built by masons from Velika Hoča, while the woodcarvings (wooden ceiling, closets, partition wall and the fire-place in the large room on the upper floor) were made by the carvers from the region of Mijaci.

The house has an elaborate ground-plan. It shows an element typical of the traditional architecture in this area – square timber terrace on the first floor. Its façade with gables surmounting the windows can be compared only to the facades of certain houses in Prizren.

* The Lodgings were pulled down while the village was deserted in 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija.

Prizren – Church of St Nicholas,
“Rajko’s” church
Protected in 1974

Endowment of the nobleman Rajko Krizmić, built in the first half of the 14th century.

The church was plundered and damaged in 1795, and was restored in 1867, when it also got mural decoration.

* The church was mined in 1999.

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Municipality of Suva Reka

1st category – Extraordinary importance

Mušutište – Church of the Holy Virgin Hodegetria
SK 1414
1948/1990
Extraordinary importance

The church is an endowment of the great treasurer Jovan Dragosav, built in 1315. Fragments of the original mural decoration, dating from the period between 1315 and 1320, were preserved. Dormitories situated in the churchyard were built in the 19th and 20th centuries.

The church underwent conservation and restoration in the 1990s.
Mušutište – Monastery of the Holy Trinity
SK 1414
1966/1990
Extraordinary importance

The monastery was founded before 1465. It was devastated on several occasions, to be deserted in 1829. Its restoration in 1837 was sponsored by Prizren artisans. The church was decorated in all secco murals.

It underwent conservation in the late 20th century. Dormitories situated in the churchyard were built in the 19th and 20th centuries.

* The monastery was mined and burnt down in 1999, after the arrival of KFOR.

Fragments of the murals found in the ruins were taken to Velika Hoća in 2001.
Without physical protection.

* Црква је минирана и спаљена, са читав век старим бројевима који су ресни у порти, 1999. године, након доласка КФОР-а. Све зграде у порти су изгореле. Необезбеђена.

Мушутиште – Манастир Свете Тројице
СК 1414
1966/1990
Изузетан значај

Основан је пре 1465. године. Разоран је неколико пута, а напуштен 1829. Манастир је 1837. обновљен припоса призренских занатлија. Зидне слике су биле израђене ал секо техником.

Конзервација је рађена крајем XX века. Конаци који су се налазили у порти цркве подигнути су у XIX и XX веку.

* Манастир је минирен и спаљен 1999. године, након доласка КФОР-а.

Фрагменти зидних слика пренеђени у рушевинама пренети су у 2001. године у Велику Хочу.
Необезбеђена.
MUNICIPALITY OF SUVA REKA

Rećane – Church of St George
SK 1415
1953/1990
Extraordinary importance

Built in the 2nd half of the 14th century. It got fresco decoration in the last quarter of the 14th century. Of particular interest was the cycle dedicated to the patron of the church - St George. The church underwent conservation in 1926. Thorough conservation treatment was undertaken between 1956 and 1960.
* The church was mined in 1999, after the arrival of KFOR. The walls were preserved up to 1.2 m in height. The cemetery and 19th century oak trees were damaged by the explosion. Without physical protection.

3rd category – Protected

Popovljane – Church of St Nicholas
Protected in 1950

The church was founded by certain Voć, Jovan and Kraguji, sons of Jovan. It was built in 1626. It got fresco decoration in the first half of the 17th century, and those frescoes could be seen on the walls until the demolition. Several 17th and 18th century icons were kept in the church. The church was surrounded by a Serbian cemetery.
The church underwent conservation in the 1990s.
* It was mined in 1999, after the arrival of KFOR. All the tombstones in the cemetery were destroyed. The ruins are located in an area populated by the Albanians. Without physical protection.

Rećane – Црква Св. Ђорђа
SK 1415
1953/1990
Изузетан значај

Подигнута је у другој половини XIV века, а живописана је у последњој четвртини истог столећа. Посебно је значајан циклус фресака посвећен патрону храма Св. Ђорђу. Конзервација је рачена 1926. године, а омима заштита изведена је између 1956. и 1960. године.
* Црква је минирана 1999. године, након доласка КФОР-а. Остаци зидова су очувани до висине од 1,2м. Експлозија је оштетила гробље и стабла хрсто-
ва из XIX века. Необезбеђена.

III категорија – Заштићено

Поповљане – Црква Св. Николе
Заштићена 1950.

Китори цркве били су Воич, Јован и Крагуј, синови извесног Јована. Подигнута је 1626. године. Живописана је у првој половини XVII века, а фреске које су тада настапле очувале су се све до уништења цркве. У цркви се чувао и ненаписан икона из XVII и XVIII века. Црква је била окруженка срп-
ским гробљем.
Конзервација је обављена деведесетих година XX века.
* Црква је минирана 1999. године, након доласка КФОР-а. Сви надгробни споменици на гробљу су уништени. Рушевине се налазе у албанском окружењу. Необезбеђена.
**Štimije – Church of St Nicholas**

Built in 1926, in the centre of an old Serbian cemetery at the place of an earlier church. In the 19th century, an old Serbian school could be seen in the churchyard. To the east of the church, three 18th century tombstones were preserved.

* The church was desecrated and demolished after September 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija. It was subsequently razed to the ground.

**Gornje Nerodimlje – Monastery of Holy Archangels**

The church was built in the 14th and remodelled in the 17th century. It got fresco decoration at the beginning of the 18th century. Fragments of the original fresco decoration dating from the late 14th or early 15th century were also preserved. A collection of 17th and 18th century icons was kept in the church. A bellry, dormitory and an old cemetery could be seen in the churchyard.

* The church was mined in 1999, after the arrival of KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija. It is situated in an area populated with Albanians.

Without physical protection.
Šajkovac – Church of the Dormition of the Holy Virgin
(Monastery of Holy Emperor Uroš)
SK 1419
1986/1990
Extraordinary importance

The monastery church was probably built at the end of the 14th century. According to tradition, its donor was empress Helen, mother of emperor Uroš, who had it built after his death in 1371, as his mausoleum. The monastery was deserted after 1584, to be reinstated in the time of patriarch Pajeje. Until 1705, relics of emperor Uroš were kept in the church. The church was pulled down in the early 19th century. Its restoration was begun at the end of the same century.

* The church was mined and razed to the ground in 1999, after the arrival of the representatives of the UN Mission in Kosovo and Metohija.

Шајковац – Црква Успења Пресвете Богородице
(Манастир Светог цара Урша)
СК 1419
1986/1990
Изузетан значај

Манастирска црква је највећеративније подигнута крајем XIV века. Црку је, по легенди, саградила царица Јелена, мајка цара Урша, после његове смрти 1371. године, као загробну цркву. Манастир је опустошен после 1584. године, а обновљен је у време патријарха Пажаја. У њему су се до 1705. године чувају мошти цара Урша. Почетком XIX века црква је срушена, а крајем истог века започета је њена основа.

* Црква је минирана и срађена са земљом 1999. године, након доласка представника Мисије УН на Косову и Метокију.

3rd category – Protected

Donje Nerodimije – Remains of the Fortress and the Church of St Nicholas
Protected in 1967

The church was built on the foundations of an earlier construction in 1983. It was single-naved, with an apse and a little dome.

* The church was demolished with mines in 1999, after the arrival of KFOR.

III категорија – Заштићено

 Доње Неродимље – Остаци утврђења са црквом Св. Николе
 Заштитен 1967.

Црква је подигнута 1983. године на темељима старије цркве. То је била једнонаводна грађевина с апсидом и мањом куполом.

* Црква је демолирана минирањем 1999. године, након доласка КФОР-а.
MUNICIPALITY OF VITINA

3rd category – Protected

Buzovik – Monastery of Holy Archangel Michael
Protected in 1963

Founded in the 16th century. The monastery is also known as Binač or Buzovik. Fragments of the 14th and 16th century fresco decoration were preserved in the church. The upper parts of the walls, vault and the roof are the results of an early 20th century restoration.

* The monastery was set on fire and mined in 1999, after the arrival of the UN Mission and KFOR in Kosovo and Metohija.

MUNICIPALITY OF VUČITRN

3rd category – Protected

Samodreža – Church of St Lazarus
Protected in 1964

Built in 1932, on the foundations of an earlier church after the project by Petar Popović and Aleksandar Deroko. The original church, built in the 14th century, was pulled down in the mid-19th century. Next to the church there was an old Serbian cemetery with preserved tombstones shaped as stone crosses with carved geometric decoration. Frescoes in the church, painted in 1932 by Živorad Nastasijević, were damaged in 1981 by the Albanians.

* The church was demolished, torched and pulled down after the arrival of the UN Mission in Kosovo and Metohija in June 1999.