




# BEAUTIFUL AND GREEN

CATALOGUE OF THE REGION SOUTH



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## CATALOGUE OF PRIZREN REGION

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## **INTRODUCTION**

With this Catalogue of Kosovo's Region South we are trying to bring closer to both foreign and local visitor a comprehensive, updated and sustainable summary of history, tradition, culture and nature of this part. Of course, considering that the Catalogue is intended for tourists, the material and spiritual heritage is placed at its center, enabling visitors to get introduced with the country and to get opportunities to visit and enjoy all these sites and facilities presented here in a user-friendly and transparent manner. While two other chapters dealing with arts and nature, except for their information and introductory aspect, also call for amusement and tasting of all those beauties offered in the region, starting with numerous rural and cultural festivals (specifically the DOKUFEST, which has already become one of the world renown festivals of short and documentary film), to continue with natural beauties and eco-tourism, where the visitor will find limitless opportunities for activities and enjoyment, such as: magnificent landscapes, hiking, mountain biking, skiing, etc.

Despite the hard work done, our intention was not to have an over ambitious catalogue. In order to produce as serious paper as possible, we have consulted various scientific literatures, brochures, interviews and most reliable and serious sources in the field for each and every chapter in general and for every item in particular. For the chapter on nature, specifically related to eco-tourism, where the data may change from year to year; a team was hired to research, consult and collect the most recent information in the field.

For the last chapter, we have deemed necessary to put in place a data base of important information to guide and facilitate the stay of the visitor in the country. For the sake of being more practical and user-friendly, we have included in this Catalogue and map containing the numbers of items. For the tourist who would wish to have a clear and accurate cultural guide for visiting the region in a satisfactory and effective manner and without unnecessarily losing time, this Catalogue is the best address so far.

## THE SOUTH REGION

The southern region of Kosovo is composed of six municipalities: Prizren, Suharekë, Dragash, Rahovec, Malishevë and Mamushë. This area is inhabited by different ethnicities, including: Albanians, Serbs, Bosniacs, Roma, Ashkalis and Egyptians. The entire region is abundant with archeological sites comprised of layers from different ages, historical and religious monuments, as well as traditional clothing and costumes.

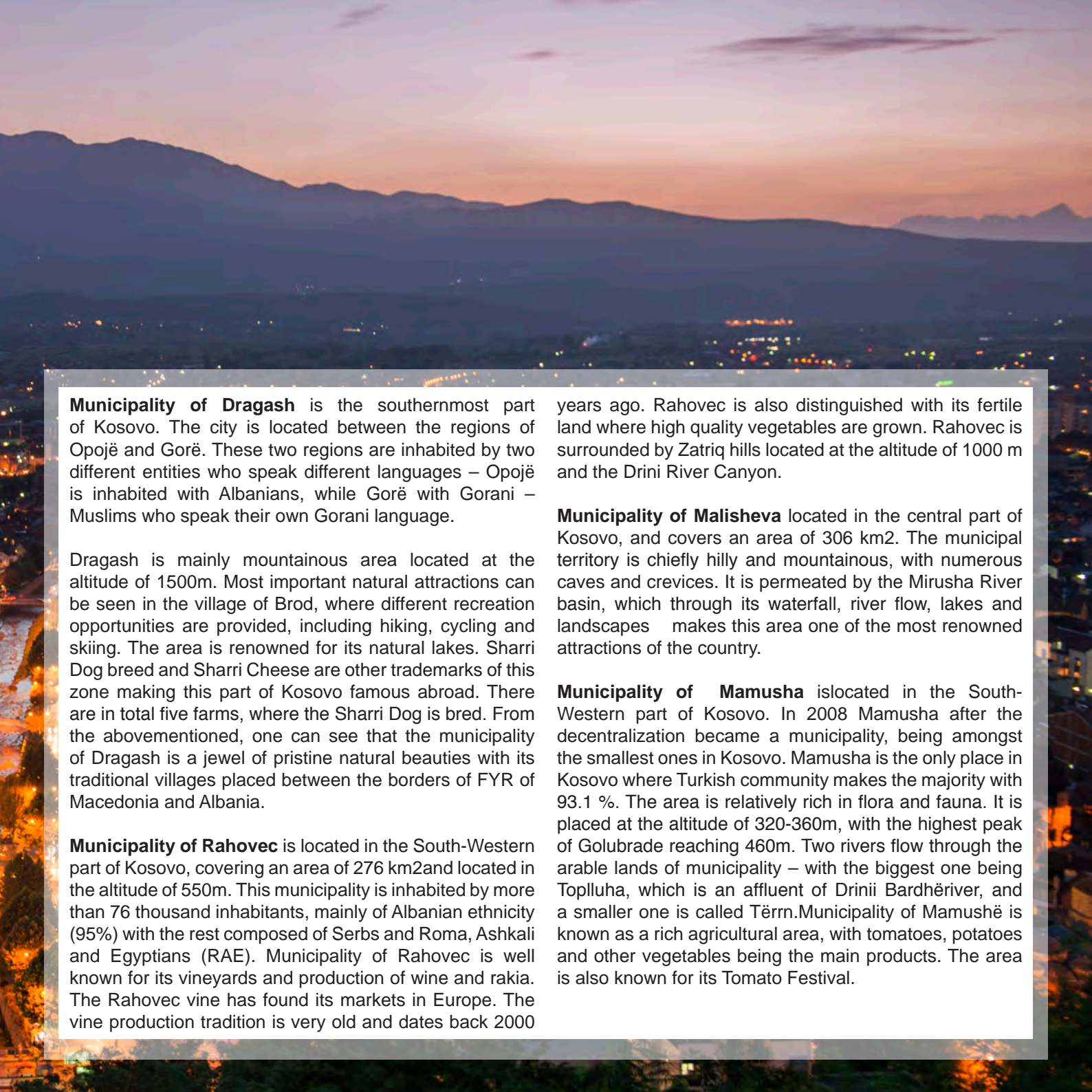
One of the testimonies of early settlements in this area is the Vlashnje site, where the road Lissus-Naissus (Lezhë-Nish) or Via de Zenta, as it was called in the medieval time, is thought to have passed. The region is located at an altitude starting from 300, up to 2500 m in the Sharri Mountain. It has mild continental and Mediterranean climate. The region is bordered with Albania and Macedonia.

**The municipality of Prizren** is located in the south of Kosovo, and covers the area of 640 km<sup>2</sup>. Prizren is the second biggest city in Kosovo. It is placed at the altitude of 412-500m, and the massive of Sharri Mountains with the highest altitude of 2748m surrounding it. The number of inhabitants living in this municipality is 180 thousand with ethnic composition dominated by Albanians (90%), and the rest composed of Serbs, Bosniaks, Turks, Roma, Ashkalis, Egyptians, etc.

Archeological data prove the existence of a vibrant life starting from prehistoric times, antiquity, and medieval time through to modern days of the present. It is thought that the city of Prizren's name in Antiquity was Theranda. From the time of its birth as Illyrian- Dardan city and over the time, namely the Roman, Byzantium, Slavic and Ottoman times, the city saw continuous development, built its culture, and within it, a range of monuments with significant cultural and historical values.

In XI century it became known as important center where the Byzantium Empire Archbishop was also settled. The Ottoman Empire occupies it in 1455, which built and left as heritage a range of religious and cultural monuments, such as: mosques, hammams, bridges and cobblestone roads. In additions, Prizren is also known for its tradition of handicrafts and organization of numerous festivals attracting visitors from all over the world.

**Municipality of Suhareka** covers an area of 431 km<sup>2</sup>, and is located at an altitude of 420 m. It has around 80.000 residents. The first proof of its existence was registered by Car Dusan, in XIV century; however archeological findings indicate that city was inhabited since the Neolith. This municipality's feature is the viticulture being one of its most important assets of its agricultural development.



**Municipality of Dragash** is the southernmost part of Kosovo. The city is located between the regions of Opojë and Gorë. These two regions are inhabited by two different entities who speak different languages – Opojë is inhabited with Albanians, while Gorë with Gorani – Muslims who speak their own Gorani language.

Dragash is mainly mountainous area located at the altitude of 1500m. Most important natural attractions can be seen in the village of Brod, where different recreation opportunities are provided, including hiking, cycling and skiing. The area is renowned for its natural lakes. Sharri Dog breed and Sharri Cheese are other trademarks of this zone making this part of Kosovo famous abroad. There are in total five farms, where the Sharri Dog is bred. From the abovementioned, one can see that the municipality of Dragash is a jewel of pristine natural beauties with its traditional villages placed between the borders of FYR of Macedonia and Albania.

**Municipality of Rahovec** is located in the South-Western part of Kosovo, covering an area of 276 km<sup>2</sup> and located in the altitude of 550m. This municipality is inhabited by more than 76 thousand inhabitants, mainly of Albanian ethnicity (95%) with the rest composed of Serbs and Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians (RAE). Municipality of Rahovec is well known for its vineyards and production of wine and rakia. The Rahovec vine has found its markets in Europe. The vine production tradition is very old and dates back 2000

years ago. Rahovec is also distinguished with its fertile land where high quality vegetables are grown. Rahovec is surrounded by Zatriq hills located at the altitude of 1000 m and the Drini River Canyon.

**Municipality of Malisheva** located in the central part of Kosovo, and covers an area of 306 km<sup>2</sup>. The municipal territory is chiefly hilly and mountainous, with numerous caves and crevices. It is permeated by the Mirusha River basin, which through its waterfall, river flow, lakes and landscapes makes this area one of the most renowned attractions of the country.

**Municipality of Mamusha** is located in the South-Western part of Kosovo. In 2008 Mamusha after the decentralization became a municipality, being amongst the smallest ones in Kosovo. Mamusha is the only place in Kosovo where Turkish community makes the majority with 93.1 %. The area is relatively rich in flora and fauna. It is placed at the altitude of 320-360m, with the highest peak of Golubrade reaching 460m. Two rivers flow through the arable lands of municipality – with the biggest one being Toplluha, which is an affluent of Drinii Bardhë river, and a smaller one is called Tërrn. Municipality of Mamushë is known as a rich agricultural area, with tomatoes, potatoes and other vegetables being the main products. The area is also known for its Tomato Festival.



# **FAMOUS PAST**

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## **Introduction**

Nothing can tell better about one place than its cultural heritage. That heritage does not simply show that the place is ancient or rich, but above all it shows that it is alive as a part of civilization. The entire region of south, and especially the city of Prizren, is known for its cultural heritage. Archeological sites, castles, churches, mosques, hammams, tekkes, characteristic residential houses and other high value architectural facilities are some of the jewels making this part of Kosovo the most visited and attractive one in the Republic of Kosovo.

Archeological sites, especially the prehistoric settlements, such as the ones of Vlashnje and Reshtan i Hisarit, are valuable assets for country's history and culture. Architectural facilities belonging to different periods of time give invaluable features to this heritage. Churches, mosques, tekkes, bridges and houses, individually or taken as a whole, are featured with a range of architectonic styles, different periods of time interesting for both researchers and visitors. Out of a large number of such facilities, we have selected to present only the most important ones.

All these sites prove and reflect in a most convincing way a tradition and culture of co-existence between different languages, cultures and religions.

Prizren is a role model city for this co-existence. A special importance is also attached to spiritual and movable heritage, which have been presented here after a careful selection in order to prove as clearly and simply as possible the way of life, work, clothing and cultural development.

## 1. NICHE OF VLASHNJE

In a stone terrace at the place called Mrizi i Kobit, a prehistoric painting of a deer, drawn in oker and dominated by circle and oval shaped spirals (12) can be seen. The painting dates back from Neolith, Eneolith and Bronze Age. The deer is painted in a simple and schematic manner, and it used to have a fundamental role in the life of the dwellers, while the spirals present the cult of sun.



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## 2. THE PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT OF VLASHNJE

Dates back 6500 years, starting from the early Neolith through to the late Antiquity. This settlement has a rich archeological material; objects of cult (anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines, cult lids, ritones), dishes for daily use; Vlashnje silver coin issued in the year 55 B.C to honor the Edilit of Crete, Gnaeus Plancius.

## 3. NEOLITH SETTLEMENT OF RESHTAN

It has 3 dwelling horizons (Middle and Late Neolith), distributed in the cultural layer of 2.00 – 2.50 m. Subterranean and surface settlements, usually rectangular, sometimes with a two-room layout paved in stone or mud with walls build of withe rods. The archeological material is composed of ceramics; tools and cult objects are dominated by ritones. In

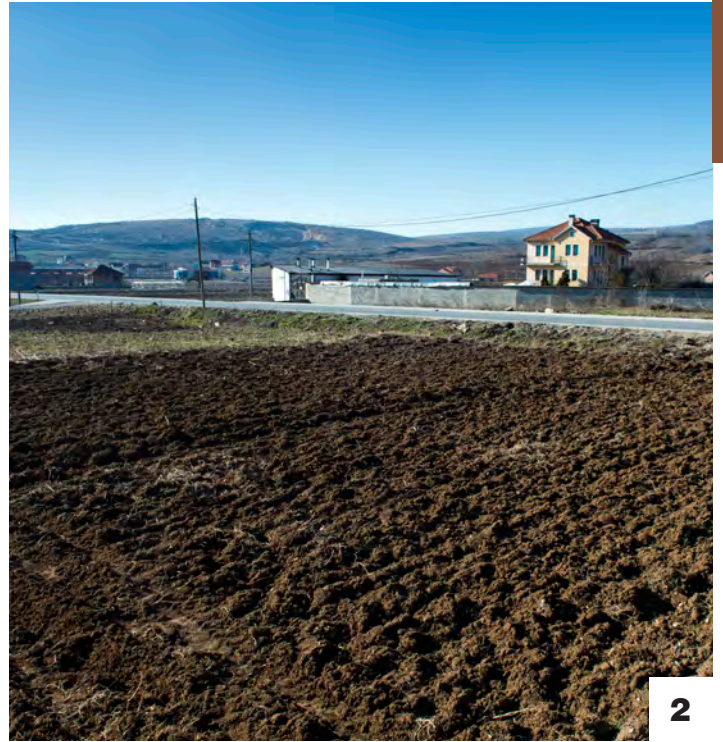
the late Neolith, we see the co-existence of two large cultural groups in Balkans – the culture of Central Balkans (Vinča) and Adriatic Culture (Danilo).

## 4. NEOLITH SETTLEMENT OF NISHOR

The settlement with a perimeter of 0.5 – 0.7 ha, belongs to the period of late Neolith and the culture of Vinča, also influenced by the Adriatic or Danilo culture, as is the case with the close-by settlements of Reshtan and Hisar. The material culture of Nishor is mainly composed of ceramics but the working tools and cult object have also been found.



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### 5. PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT OF HISAR

This is a terrace settlement of flat-elliptical shape; its diameter is 180 x 90 m, and it covers a surface area of 1.1 ha. It is located at the altitude of 422 m. The culture layer is composed of 9 dwelling horizons belonging to the periods of late Neolith and Iron. It has specific values for the research of material culture of autochthonous Dardan tribe residents. The discovered material is composed of various artifacts: dishes for daily use, tools, cult items, etc.



### 6. PREHISTORIC SETTLEMENT OF KORISHĚ

It has a surface area of 1 hectare, and belongs to Bronze Age. Border lines made of soil and compact floors clearly show the dwelling layout from Bronze Age. The discovered archeological material is mainly composed of pottery made of mud and tools made of stone and mud, which are typical for the Bronze Age. The pottery, such as pots, bowls and other containers, is for daily use. This settlement is considered to be one millennia old, dating back from the early Bronze Age through to the late Bronze Age, 2100-1100 B.C.

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## 7.SETTLEMENT OF KASTERC

The village of Kasterc was named after the settlement of Castrum built in the Roman period. The first period of this settlement relates to early Neolith Age. During the Iron Age, it was used as a fortress surrounded with perimeter wall. Emperor Justinian reconstructed it as a fortress and a castle with architectural structures, also bringing to light an early Christian church. The hill was also used as a medieval cemetery. Numerous artifacts were found, including tools, ceramic and glass dishes; golden, silver and bronze jewelry, as well as numerous coins.



## 8.ROMAJA NECROPOLIS

A total of 16 barrows were found in this site, out of which 3 were excavated in 1970s, and the rest were destroyed. Best results and findings were made at the “Tuma e Luftëtarëve” /Warriors Barrow/, which has a magnificent view with a 40m diameter and 5m height. This barrow contained 38 graves, mainly built of stones and stone plaques. Romaja necropolis went through 3 construction and utilization stages that are related to three stages of Iron Age. Amongst the items found, one can mention ceramic pots for daily use, tools, weapons and jewelry. This site belongs to the cultural group of Glasinc-Matof the Iron Age.



## 9.GJINOC BARROW

Its monumental dimensions with the East-West diameter of 84 m, North-South -73 m and 9.80 m height, make this barrow a very special one in Kosovo. It is mainly made of mud. The barrow has not been dug; however agricultural works in the vicinity of its foundation have discovered some fragments of pottery from the archaic period that may be related to this barrow and that may come from the Iron Age linked to Dardan tribe.

## 10. CASTLE OF BRRUT

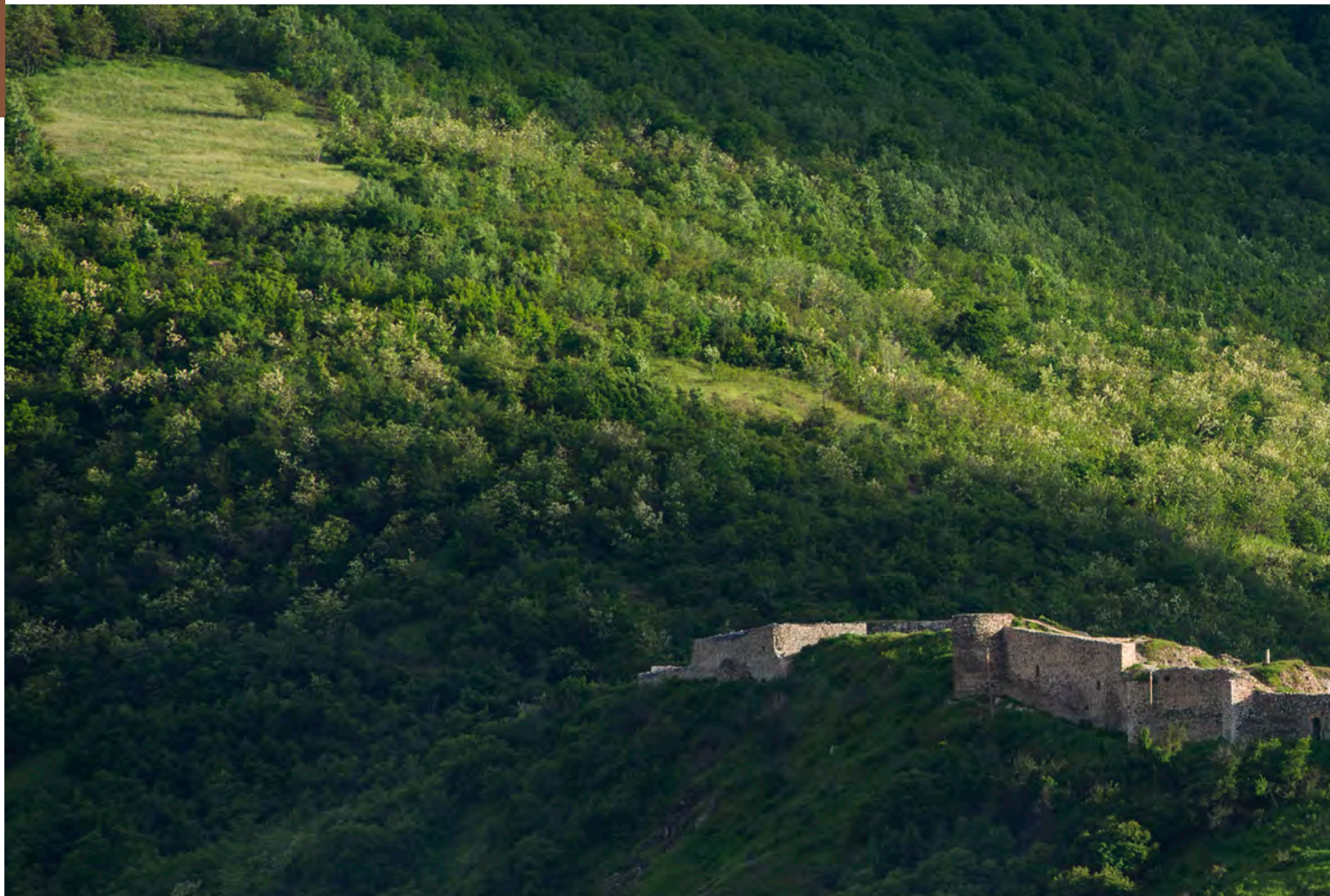
It is located on top of a conic-shape hill at an altitude of 1000m. In its inner surface one can see traces of construction with one of them perhaps being a cult facility. Based on the elliptical layout and pottery findings, it is believed that the Castle belongs to Iron Age with refortifications made in medieval times. Its placement in an alpine and pastoral environment, and scarcity of findings, makes us believe that it was used on seasonal basis only by the pastoral population of this region.



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## 11. ROMAN BATH (THERMAE) IN ÇIFLLAK

It belongs to the Roman period from II-IV and V century. This bath has large dimensions with parts of a swimming pool included. Numerous iron tools, coins, pottery and glass dishes, architectonic fragments and other artifacts were discovered in this site. The layers of surface present two main stages during which the life evolved in this monument.



## 12.CASTLE OF ZATRIQ

In the entire fortified area fragments of pottery can be found that prove the existence of a multilayer settlement. Pottery from prehistoric times and fragments of pottery made of grey mud can be found, including the handlooms from the Helen period. Numerous fragments of amphorae, pitos and ewers, as well as some solene and kalipteri type tiles prove the existence of an intensively inhabited settlement in the Late Antiquity. While some fragments of veneered pots and water jugs prove that this settlement was inhabited until medieval times.



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### 13.FORTRESS OF RAHOVEC

Based on the construction technique of perimeter walls, the layout of towers and some other elements, it is believed that it belongs to the type of military fortification. It is also believed that the existence of roads, such as the one of Lissus-Naissus, brought the need to build such a fortification to provide for the safety of this trade route. The partition wall within the fortress proves a continuity of life at least until V-VI century.

### 14.PRIZREN FORTRESS (KALAJA)

Prehistoric, Roman and Late Antiquity cultural layers are preserved under its walls. The life here began back in the Late Bronze, and the fortress was built around 1500 years ago. The Fortress now has massive walls and various residing quarters belonging to later stages, such as medieval and Ottoman times. Through a systematic research, conservation and restoration work, it will be transformed into an open archeological museum and an important destination point for the cultural tourism of Prizren and Kosovo in general.

## 15.KARASHËNGJERGJIT FORTRESS

Its perimeter wall is 120 m long; it was built of medium size stones and connected with poor quality mud. Based on the construction technique of perimeter walls and surface archeological material, one can say that this Fortress belongs to medieval times. (IX-XI centuries).



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## 16.THE KORISHA FORTRESS AND EARLY CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Numerous fragments of pottery for daily use and solene tiles were found belonging to Roman period and Late Antiquity. Within the Fortress plateau an early Christian Basilica was also discovered. It was built in VI century. Today, the Church is in a good condition and walls are preserved at an approximate height of 1m above the ground.



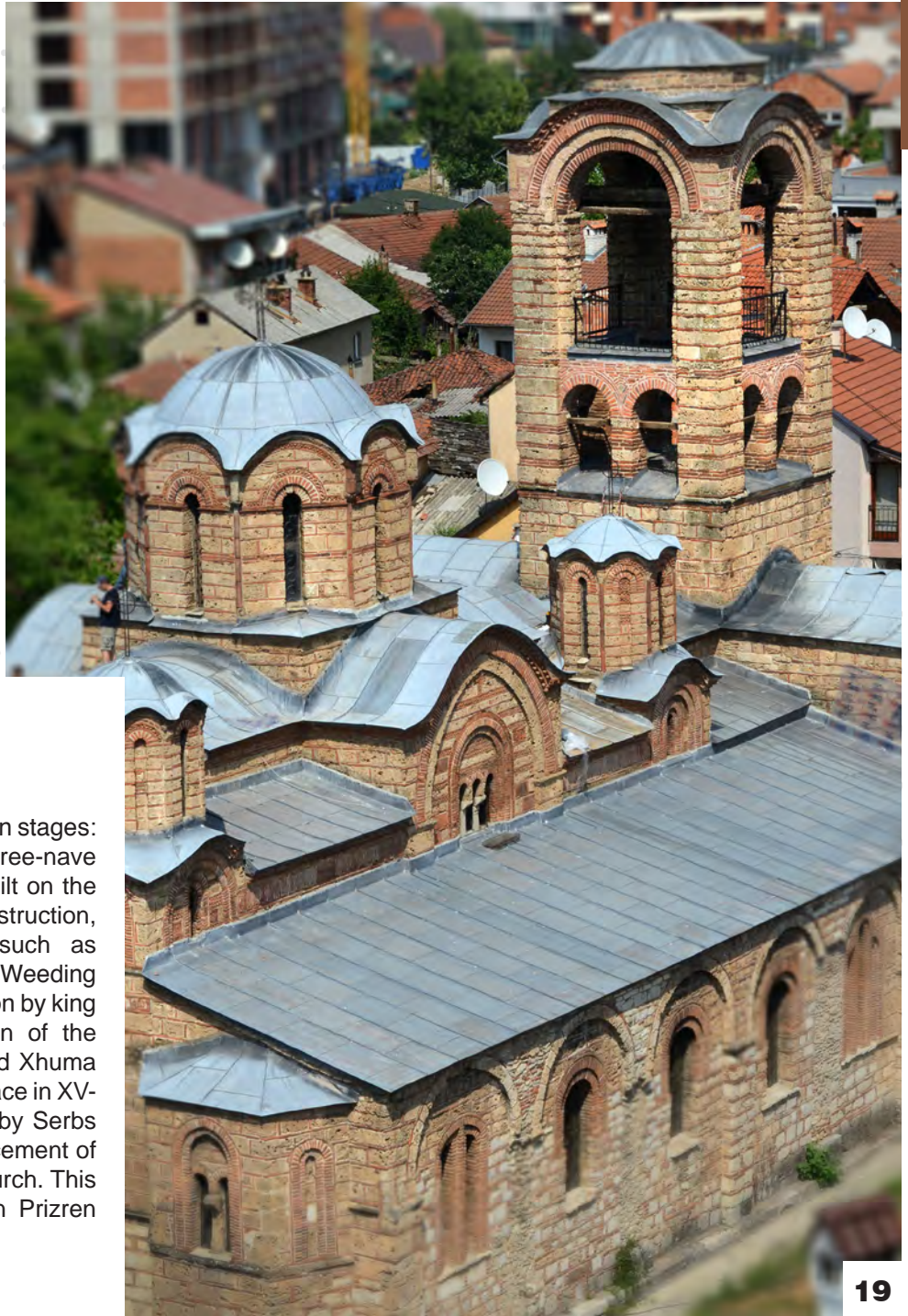
### 17. UPPER FORTRESS

It is composed of 4 towers, out of which 3 are the same and smaller, while the one located at the entrance is bigger and has two floors. The St. Nicholas Church was discovered within its perimeter. The Upper Fortress was built much earlier than the Monastery of Archangels and has a chronological connection with the Prizren Fortress. It was also used during the Ottoman period as a station of military battalions. According to the legends, girls serving the Ottoman military were accommodated here, and this is the reason why it is called "Girls' Fortress" /Kalaja e Vashës/ (Kiz Kalesi).

## 18. MONASTERY OF ARCHANGELS

It has a surface area of 6500 m<sup>2</sup>. Monastery was built during 1343 – 1352 by Serbian king, Dusan. It is thought that the construction took place on the top of an old settlement. From what is known, the Serb emperor, Dusan, was buried in the reconstructed Church of Archangels in 1355. Dusan's grave was discovered in 1927. In the vicinity of this site other graves were also discovered with the same construction; one of them had a plaque with the name of Strazimir Ballshaj, ruler of the Shkodër Principality, inscribed in it.





## 19. CHURCH OF ST. PARASCHEVA

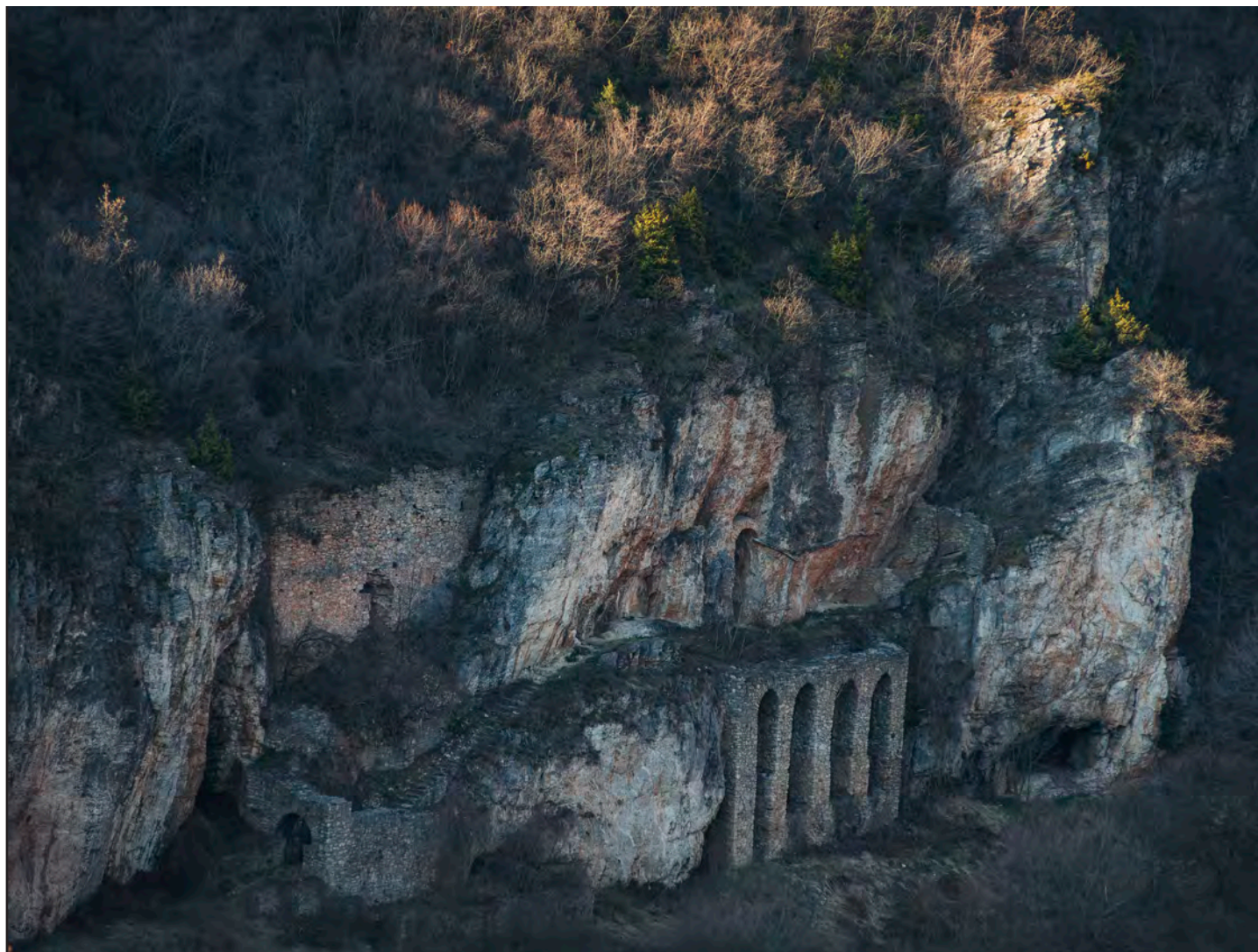
It has 7 construction or reconstruction stages: the Roman temple of II-III century; three-nave basilica of V-VI century; Basilica built on the foundation belonging to previous construction, XI century; discovered frescoes, such as "Virgin Mary with baby Christ" and "Weeding in Henna", XIII century; reconstruction by king Milutin, XIV century; transformation of the church into mosque, that was called Xhuma Mosque, supposed to have taken place in XV-XVI century; occupation of Prizren by Serbs in 1912, destruction of minaret, placement of belfry and re-transformation into church. This is the only cultural heritage site in Prizren under UNESCO protection.





## 20. ST PAUL'S CHURCH, KABASH

Its construction began at the end of XI century, and lasted until XIV century. It is also called the Bad Church, due to the rugged surrounding terrain. The Church was built on the vertical slope of a rock, with one of its part entering inside the rock. It's one of the most beautiful churches both from the architectural point of view and by its size. The Church of Holy Virgin is located opposite this church, which is also called the Church of the Cave of Pigeons. Both churches are surrounded with beautiful landscapes and variety of fauna and streams flowing nearby.





### 21.CHURCH OF ST. SAVIOR (SPAS)

Its construction lasted from 1333-1335. In 1836 Cincars (Vlachs) started to build the new church that was called the Church of St. Trinity, with high walls and belfry added. This Church was used by Cincars until 1912. From 1912 until 1999 the Church was used only for religious holidays. It belongs to Byzantine style. Considering its dominant position and architectural style, this Church is one of the most characteristic and valuable sites of Prizren.

### 22.ST. SUNDAY CHURCH

This church is located in the Historical Area of Prizren. Its ruins, apsidal walls and southern wall have been discovered in 1966 during archeological diggings. Diggings unveiled stone fragments. In one of these stones an inscription of the year 1371 was found. The church was reconstructed 1995-1997, in line with analogy and typology of cult objects of that time. The church has a rectangular shape with a dome, which seen from outside is octagonal. Its dimensions are small compared to other churches in Prizren.

### 23. CUTCH OF ST. VIRGIN HODEGETRI, MUSHTISHT, SUHAREKË

It is thought that Jovan Dragoslav built it in 1315. The church foundation has a rectangular shape with semi-circle absida covered with a dome. It used to be a part of a complex containing other supporting facilities, such as: belfry and three priest dormitories. The churchy interior was decorated with frescoes originating from at least two periods of times (XIV and XVII centuries). Conservation of the complex took place in XX century. The belfry was reconstructed at the end of 1980s. In 1999 the entire complex was destroyed. Now it remains in ruins.



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### 24. ST. GEORGE CHURCH - RUNOVIC

It is located in Shadërvan Square, in the courtyard of St. George Synodic Church. The church was constructed at the end of XV and beginning of XVI century, by brothers Runovic, and was dedicated to St. George. The facility belongs to the type of medieval family churches with rectangular foundation, absida, and it used to have three naves. Today it has only one nave. Recently the narthex and cemetery around the church, including the graves of brothers Raunovic, were also discovered. On the south-western part of the church, the grave of Metropolitan Mihajlo (1733-1818) is located. The frescoes dating back in XVII century can be seen inside the church.

## 25. ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH -TUTIC

It was constructed in 1331 by Dragoslav Tutic (priest Nikola) and his wife Bela; this can be proved with a stone inscription on a southern wall of church. The church has one small size nave, and its shape is rectangular. It is made through a combination of stone and bricks. Its frescoes are small in numbers and fragmented. A fresco that is in a better shape is the one of St. Nicholas. This church belongs to the type of family churches, of Byzantine style, and it was used for the needs of believers living around the church.



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## 26. ST. GEORGE CHURCH (SINODAL)

The church was constructed between 1856-1887; it has three naves; it is made of carved stone with lime mortar, while the belfry part is made of bricks. Its foundation's dimensions are 30 x 20 m, and its height reaches 13.80 m. It belongs to the type of basilica with the central dome. In the eastern part of interior the semi-circled altar is located; the naos can be seen in front of altar, which is separated from narthex with one stair. Church has a well groomed courtyard and beautiful park with multicolored flora.

## 27. ST. GEORGE CHURCH, SRECKA

It belongs to the Late Medieval times, namely to XVI century. It is a church of small dimensions, one nave with semi-circled absida. Walls are built of rives stones with mud mortar and painted with limestone paint. The roof is dual pitched covered in roof tiles. The niche is located on top of entrance door. On its upper part the mural of St. George on the horse can be seen. The frescoes of saints are still preserved in the church interior.



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### 28.ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, BOGOSHEVC

It was built on top of a terrace plateau with a steep riverside. It has one nave, rectangular layout and three-surface abside on the eastern side. The church has no façade, and the structure of external walls can be clearly seen. The church interior is rich in frescoes. There is an annex in the church entrance, on top of which a belfry was built. Based on architectural features and frescoes, the church belongs to the end of XVI and beginning of XVII century.

### 29.ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, MUSHNIKOVĚ

This is a small one-nave church, with rectangular layout. The church was built in stone and does not have a façade. It has a dual-pitched roof made of stone plates. Over the years, an annex was built on the western part of church, which does not correspond with the old church. Based on the typology of frescoes painted in the old church, it is assumed that the church was built in last decade of XVI century.



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### 30. CHURCH OF ST. PARASCHEVA, MUSHNIKOVË

Initially it was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. This is proved by the fresco of these two saints, painted in the southern wall of church interior. It is a one-nave church of small dimensions, with protruding absida. The internal construction is made of semi-circled mud bricks. The church has a two-pitched roof made of stone plates. Based on frescoes, the church was constructed in 1563-1564. The octagonal belfry was built close to it in 1920.

### 31. ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, DRAJÇIÇ

The church is small. Its foundation is rectangular and made of stone. The half of church is plastered, while the stones can be seen on the remaining part. The belfry was built in 1925 as a special annex. Frescoes enriching the interior have been painted with a special style, and based on this it is thought that the church belongs to the last decade of XVI century. The frescoes painted in wood can also be seen in its interior. During the different time periods some restoration has taken place, thus changing the original architecture of church



### 32. NAMAZXHAH – BUZEZ, OPOJË

It is assumed that the Ottoman army constructed it in XVI century. Its approximate dimensions are 5.5 x 6.0 m. The remaining walls of minaret are 0.9 x 0.9 m thick, while the remaining wall of mihrab is 0.7 m high. The plateau level was raised for 0.65 m.



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### 33. NAMAZXHAH, KËRËK MOSQUE

This is one of the oldest Muslim religion sites in Kosovo. Namazxhah in Persian means: place of prayers. After the fall of Prizren under the Ottoman rule in 1455, Isa Beg built the Namazxhah – a place that served for the performance of religious rituals of the Ottoman army. After the establishment of the fully fledged Ottoman administration in Prizren, Namazxhah was left in neglect, as this was the time when the construction of regular mosques began. Later on, this site was used as prayer shrine for the farmers who would work in their close-by lands. It is also known as Kërëk Mosque, which means broken mosque. The site was restored in 2002.

### 34. SINAN PASHA MOSQUE

It was constructed by Sinan Pasha in 1615. The Mosque interior is composed of a unified space with a dome rich in floral and geometrical motifs painted in three stages. Two first stages of mural paintings date back in XVI-XVII century, and are made in al seko technique, while the third stage belongs to XX century, and is made in baroque style where the blue motifs prevail. Close to Mosque stairs, on the right side of entrance a stone decorated fountain is located for abdes (religious ritual), but it is also used for citizens to drink water. It is considered as a unique Mosque, with original architecture in line with Prizren city.





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### 35. MEHMET PASHA MOSQUE

Gazi Mehmet Pasha built the complex with mosque, turbe, madrasa, library, classroom and other supporting facilities during 1563-74. The complex is linked with the Complex of Albanian League of Prizren. It has a squared layout with protruded porch on three sides, and central praying space covered with an impressive dome. The porch is covered with three-pitched roof supported by wooden poles. The dome is decorated with mural paintings with geometrical and floral motifs. The minaret is 40m high. This is one of the biggest mosques of Prizren.

### 36. MYDERRIZ ALI EFENDI MOSQUE

It was constructed in 1581. It has a rectangular layout; the half-covered porch is located in its northern and eastern side. It has hexagonal foundation and its exterior walls are plastered. The facility has four-pitched roof covered with clay tiles. The wall structure is composed of stones with lime mortar. Several graves are located in the Mosque courtyard, while the grave of Myderriz Ali Efendi is located in its northern part. The mosque was significantly damaged by fire in 1963 and by numerous interventions over the time.

### 37.KUKLI BEG MOSQUE – SARAÇHANE

It was constructed by Kukli Mehmet beg in 1534. It was called the Saraçhane Mosque due to its vicinity to the former Saraçhane bazar. Its architecture differs from other Prizren mosques since it has only one main dome covered in stone plates. Its exterior walls are not plastered; the construction material is made of irregular shape river stones with lime mortar. The minaret is built in the southern part close to the front façade. The minaret is hexagonal, and made of carved stone with round plastered body. The mosque interior used to be rich in mural paintings.





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### 38.SUZI ÇELEBI MOSQUE

It was constructed in 1523, and is the second oldest Islamic site in the city of Prizren, and the first one with completely Islamic architecture. It has rectangular layout with four-pitched roof covered in tiles. Its porch has eleven wooden poles and has a three-pitched roof. On top of wooden poles there is arch-shaped decorated capital. Old cemetery of the prominent Muslim leaders is located in its courtyard. The Turbe where Suzi Çelebi and his brother, Nehari in Abdullah, are buried is also situated there. Both of them are also known as the first poets in Prizren.

### 39.MAKSUT PASHA MOSQUE, MARASH

It was built in XVII century. The data show that it was constructed by Maksut Pasha, Prizren Vali, who was inspired by the greatness of Sinan Pasha Mosque. The Mosque is located in the immediate vicinity of Lumbardh River, on the left riverside, and it is a very important part of Mirash complex.

#### 40. EMIN PASHA MOSQUE

It was constructed in 1931. It is an imitation of Sinan Pasha Mosque, with smaller dimensions. The interior walls are painted in floral motifs, with blue and green colors dominating. Old cemetery is located in the Mosque courtyard, with marble grave stones, where the grave of Emin Pasha can also be found. Except for its historical, artistic and scientific value, it also has a social importance since Emin Pasha belonged to aristocratic family Rrotulli that used to have significant influence in the historical developments of Prizren during XVII-XIX centuries.



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### 41. ILIAZ KUKA MOSQUE

Initially it was built as mesxhid (shrine) in 1535 by Kukli Beg. His nephew, Mehmet Beg, later constructed the minaret, and dedicated the facility to his grandfather, Ilijaz Kuka. It has a rectangular layout with porch. The roof is four-pitched covered in tiles, while the doom is located in its interior and decorated in mural paintings. Several old graves are located in its courtyard with two of them made of profiled marble stone with rich geometrical and floral motifs in the case and vertical gravestones.



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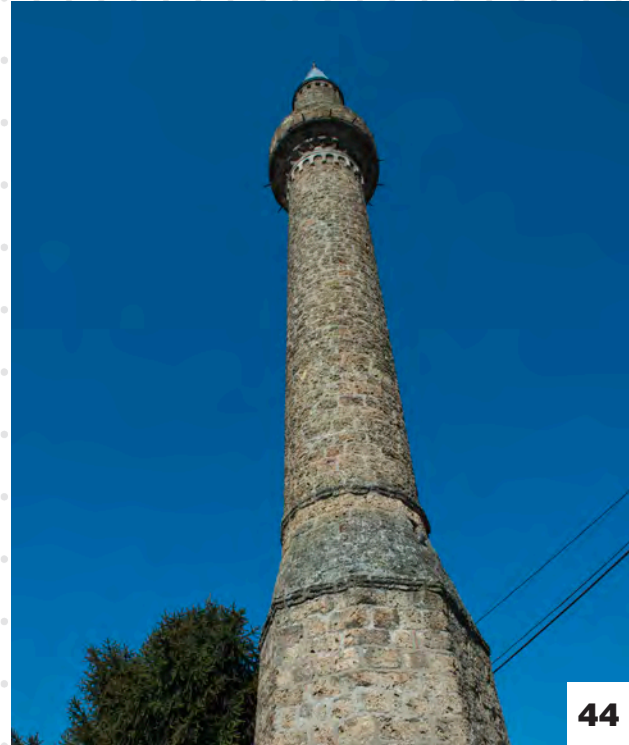
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### 42. KUKLI BEG MOSQUE IN BRESANË, DRAGASH

It was constructed by Kukli Mehmet Begin 1538. It is made of stones, mud bricks with lime mortar, wood, while the roof is covered in stone plates. The turbe where Kukli Mehmet Beg and his close family are buried is located close to the Mosque.

### 43. GAZI MEHMET PASHA MOSQUE, LESHAN

It was built in 1604-1610. It is considered as one of the oldest mosques in the area. A public bath (hamam) use to exist in the Mosque vicinity. The Pashaj tower was located in the northern side.



### 44. ARASTA MOSQUE MINARET (EVRENOS BEG MOSQUE)

It was constructed by Evrenos Jakup Beg in 1526 - 1538. Merchants were using it for their prayers. Arasta Mosque preserved its original function until 1960, when the then municipal authorities demolished the Arasta Complex, together with the Mosque. The Minaret was the only part saved from the demolishment. The David Star is specific feature for this minaret, which is carved in it. People say that the Mosque was built by Jewish construction workers and that the David Star identified the builders.







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### 45. CATHEDRAL OF ZONJA NDIHMËTARE (HELPING LADY)

It was built in 1870 by the Skopje Archbishop, Dario Bucciarelli. The belfry (clock tower) was put in XX century by Tomas Gansovi, Arbëresh priest and architect. It has a basilica with three naves, and it belongs to catholic Albanian neoclassical Latin style. It has numerous frescoes of biblical thematic. In the central nave the Helping Lady is painted, who presents the Prizren citizens dressed in the characteristic clothing of that time. There is also a portrait of Gjergj Kastriot – Skanderbeg and Janos Huniadi. This Skanderbeg portrait is the only one presenting him on the frontal position.

## 46. RUINS OF FATHER SHTJEFËN GJEÇOV

It has a rectangular layout of small dimensions. The building is made of stone with lime mortar. It does not have a façade and the wall structure is visible, and the ruin interior is plastered. It has a two-pitched roof covered in stone plates. The carved stone in the shape of Latin cross is located in the southern façade with the inscription inscribed on metal indicating the year of birth and death of Father Shtjefën Gjeçov. The roof is two-pitched or three-pitched, if we include the absida part, and is covered in stone plate tiles.





47

### 47. STONE BRIDGE, PRIZREN

It directly connects the Shadërvan Square with the old Saraçhane road. Based on construction material and structure, it is assumed that the Bridge was built in XVI century. The old Bridge was made of quality stone processed and connected with lime plaster. The sides are solidified with iron bars embedded in stone holes. It has three arches: the middle arch is larger, while the side arches are smaller. The length of the former bridge was approximately 30 m, while its today's length is 17 m. Over the time, the Bridge saw major changes.

## 48. STONE BRIDGE, KĒRK-BUNAR

It is rich in artistic and aesthetic values and goes in line with the stone landscape of the Lumbardh Gorge that expands on its horizon. It is thought that its construction took place at the end of XV and beginning of XVI century. It is one-arched bridge, made of river stone with lime mortar; it is 20 m long, and 3.5 m wide; the arch longitude is 13 m, its height from the ground level is 6 m. Its surface is paved in cobblestone stone. This is the only bridge of its kind from this period that is preserved in its original state.

## 49. SUZI ÇELEBI BRIDGE

It is also known as Tabakhane Bridge since it is located in the area of craftsmen dealing with leather processing and linked the Tabak Complex. Suzi Çelebi built it in 1513. It used to have three arches, one bigger in the middle and two smaller ones on its sides. The bridge was paved in Turkish cobblestone, while the sidewalls were made of carved stone solidified with iron bars. The big and small arches were destroyed by floods. The bridge was reconstructed in 2000, but this reconstruction is considered to have no values.





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### 50. GAZI MEHMET PASHA HAMMAM

It was built in 1563-74 by Gazi Mehmet Pasha, Sanjak Beg of Shkodra. In its main gate there is a plaque with inscription dating back in 1883 showing the restoration date of hammam by Mahmut Pasha Rrotulli, Mutesarif of Prizren Sanjak. Together with Daut Pasha Hammam in Skopje and Gazi Nusret Beg Hammam in Sarajevo are amongst the most prominent sites of Ottoman architecture in Balkans. The Gazi Mehmet Pasha Hammam is of “çifte hamam” – pair type. It has two parts with separated entrances that were used by both men and women at the same time.

### 51. SHEMSEDIN AHMET BEG HAMMAM AND CLOCK TOWER

It was constructed in 1498. In the mid of XIX century the clock tower was built in the warm part of Hammam. Initially the clock tower was made of wood, and in XIX century Eshres Pasha Rotulli built it in stone in Baroque style. In 1912 the clock and bells were stolen and to this date they are missing. In 1975 hammam was transformed into Archeological Museum. The facilities at this site are specific; having hammam together with clock tower and Archeological Museum is a unique case, which cannot be seen elsewhere.



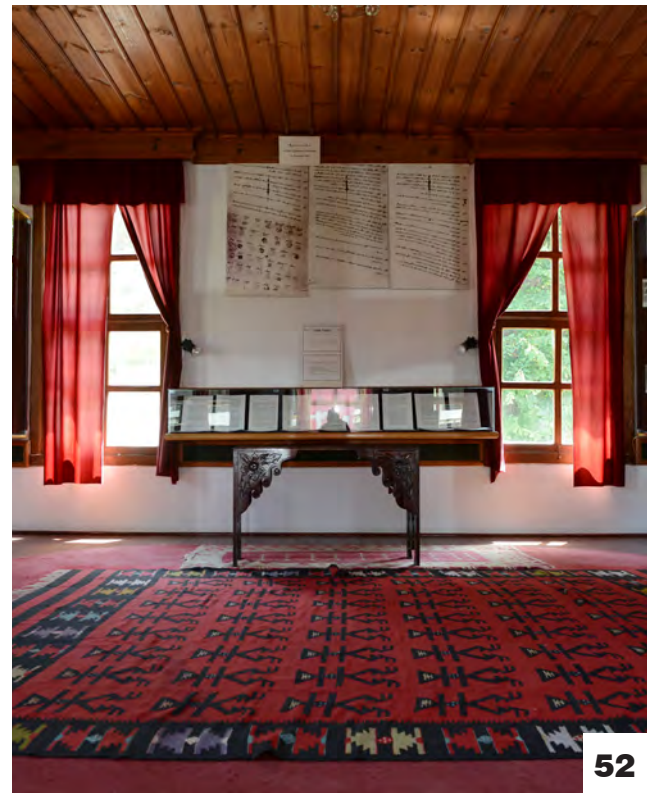
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52

## 52. THE COMPLEX OF ALBANIAN LEAGUE OF PRIZREN

On 10 June 1878, the convention of the Albanian League of Prizren was held here. It was organized by Albanian intellectuals of that time as a result of the need to protect the Albanian lands and to establish an autonomous Albanian state. This building of this Complex was initiated after the construction of Gazi Mehmet Pasha Mosque, and later on other facilities were built in its vicinity, such as the Prizren League object, Madrasa, Turbe, Library and residential facilities. In 1978 the Complex was transformed into Prizren League Museum.



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### 53. TEKKE OF SAADI ORDER

It was established in 1500 by Sheh Sylejman Axhizi. It is also known as Hisar Baba, after the name of the fortress hill under which it is located. The shrine has squared layout, and it is built of mud bricks. In its frontal part there are two windows with wooden fence with a niche behind. Around the shrine several graves with inscriptions are located. There are in total 9 graves with kuburë around the shrine; in the middle, the grave of sheh Sylejman Efendi is located, which is covered by gifts brought by people.

### 54. TEKKE OF RUFAl ORDER

It was established in 1892 by Haxhi sheh Hasan Hysniu from Sanjak. In 1915 the Tekke was demolished by Bulgarians, and on 1938 it was reconstructed by Sheh Hyseinhilmiu Shehu. In 1972, Sheh Xhemajli built a modern Tekke in the same place. The feature of this Order is that on every 22 March (Sultan Nevruz Day), the Zikr and Izra ceremony are performed in the presence of a large number of members of this Order and curious people.

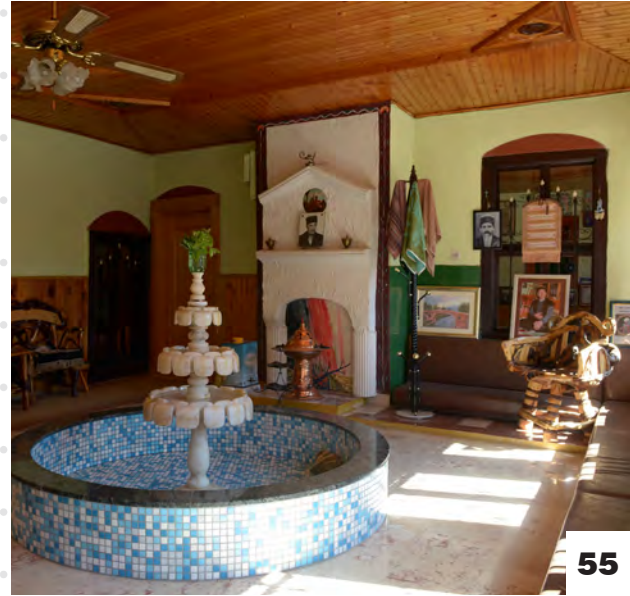


54

### 55. TEKKE OF KADERI ORDER

Sheh Hasan Horosani founded it in 1646. The tekke itself was constructed several years later in 1655.

It is composed of a big front porch with two rooms for religious rituals. The construction of this tekke is linked with a legend, according to which Hasan Baba from Skopje throw a stone that reached Prizren, and on the spot where the stone fell he built the tekke. Numerous items can be seen in the tekke, such as: items for the performance of rituals, old weapons, clothing and photographs.



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56

### 56. THE COMPLEX OF KARABASH SHRINES

It is composed of three shrines. The Karabash Baba Shrine is located in the middle of three shrines. It has hexagonal shape with conic roof. The Sheh Hysein Shrine, member of Halveti order. It is located on the left hand side of Karabash Baba Shrine. Its construction took place in 1926. It has rectangular form, with arch shaped wooden door and windows. Tyrbja e Vajzës (Girl's Shrine) is located on the right hand side of Karabash Baba. Its construction year is not known. It has squared shape of small dimensions; on three sides it has large arched windows covered with wooden bars.



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### 57. TEKKE OF HALVETI ORDER

It was established in Saraçhane neighborhood at the end of XVII century and beginning of XVIII century (1690-1713) by Sheh Osman Baba in the very close vicinity of the Kukli Beg Mosque. It is also known as the Sheh Hasani Tekke. Except for the grave of Sheh Osman Baba, also the graves of seven other members of Halveti order are located there. The Tekke complex is composed of the following: Tekke (with some special rooms), semahane – prayer room, shrines where the Tekke leaders (shehs) were buried, cobblestone courtyard with the element of water running from two marble fountains, residential house of Sheh Hasan and commercial building.



### 58.YMER BABA SHRINE

Tyrbja e Ymer Babës ndodhet në fshatin Lez, ai njihet edhe si Lez Baba, tyrbja gjendet nën malin Sharr, afër malit Cylen. Tyrbja është e vogël dhe ka formë të katërkëndëshit kënddrejtë, e ndërtuar me qerpiçë.

### 59.BIG TEKKE HALVETI, RAHOVEC

It was constructed in 1732 by Sheh Sylejman Baba Rahoveci. It has the Sheh's room; meeting room where Sheh meets his followers, prayer room "Semahane" and library with a large number of books and 23 old manuscripts that are considered as spiritual value; there is also a 270 year old clock, very old plises (Albanian traditional hats) and beads used by shehs. This tekke continues to preserve the tradition of Islamic Sufism that is widespread in the municipality of Rahovec and in southern Kosovo region.

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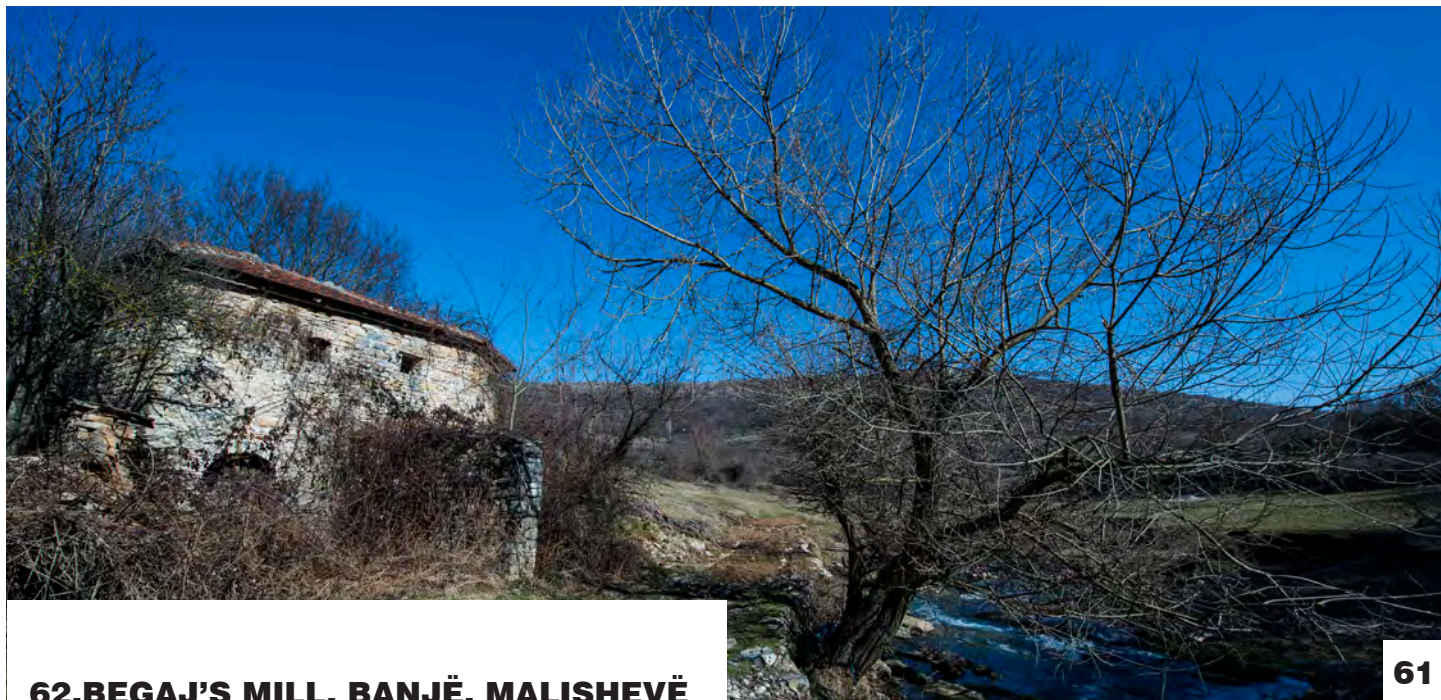


### 60. TABAKHANE MILL

It has all elements of a traditional mill, with the entrance, place for horses, place for unprocessed grain, place for grinded grain, miller's room, water channel, etc. It has rectangular shape made of river stone with mud mortar, and it has wooden roof covered with traditional tiles. It preserves original equipment and items of the time. The grinding process is traditional and it used the power of water to create the friction of stones that grind the grain.

### 61. ISLAM ZENELI'S MILL PAGARUSHË, MALISHEVË

This mill is made of stone and covered in plates. It has two floors. The mill has two mill stones that can work in parallel.



61

### 62. BEGAJ'S MILL, BANJË, MALISHEVË

Is built of carved stones and the roof is covered in stone plates. The mill is dysfunctional.



62

### 63. RAMË BLLACA'S KULLA (TRADITIONAL HOUSE), BLLACË

It was built in 1936-1937. It used to serve as elementary school. Ramë Bllaca began the construction of Kulla in the sign of revolt and message for the authorities to let them know that he will stay at his home. Ramë Bllaca never saw his Kulla fully completed since he was killed by the then-regime because he was opposing the deportation of Albanians from their lands to Turkey.

### 64. SHAQIR HAZROLI'S KULLA, BANJË, MALISHEVË

It was constructed in 1899. It has two floors and has no façade. On the first floor it has only one door with a vault, and the entrance goes through the round shaped wooden stairs. There is only one window on the first floor, while the second floor has 12 frëngji (small windows) placed on the eastern side. Its ceiling is made of carved wood enriched with floral motifs and many other decorations originating from the time of construction.



### 65. MAHMUT PASHA'S KULLA, OPTERUSHË, RAHOVEC

It was constructed between the XVIII-XIX centuries, and it has the Albanian Dukagjini kulla style. In some sources, the year of its construction is 1830. The kulla was restored in 2014.

### 66. TAHIR RYSHITI'S KULLA, KOJUSHË, HAS

It has two floors and it is made of stone with mud mortar. Kulla's stairs are made of stone and are located in its exterior part. On the ground floor, as it is the case with other multistory kullas there is a door and a windows encircled in stone with its upper part having arched shape. Kulla's roof is covered with flat tiles. Its interior is significantly damaged, even though it is still used for residential purposes.



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### 67. MAHMUT PASHA'S CLOCK TOWER

It was built by Mahmut Pasha Rrotulli in 1815, as provided on the inscription on top of the gate. The clock mechanism is there, but it is not functional. It used to work until 1979.

## 68.RESHAT HOXHAJ'S KULLA, ZHUR, PRIZREN

It is a two-floor Kulla made of stone with mud mortar. Its rooms, except for Oda (traditional room), have not preserved their originality being adapted and transformed for the needs of its residents. Oda's interior has preserved its originality with elements made of wood of a high artistic value. Oda has elements, such as the ceiling, chimney, drawers and toilet. The ceiling is made of wood with floral motifs, such as flowers and styled leaves.

## 69.CLOCK TOWER, RAHOVEC

It was constructed by Mahmut Pasha Rrotulli. It has an inscription in Ottoman language of its construction year being 1792. This Clock Tower was also used as surveillance point. The clock mechanism is there bearing the inscription LEOPOLD DPABEINGER in SSJENN A793, which means that the manufacturing year was 1793. The old clock is dysfunctional and is being kept in Rahovec Museum. During its complete restoration a new clock was installed.



## 70. TOPOKLI FOUNTAINS

They have six pipes made of bronze and stone-made tub. It is assumed that the fountains were built prior to the arrival of ottomans. They have never dried up.

## 71. FOUNTAINS OF GAZI MEHMET PASHA MOSQUE

There are eight fountains in total. They were built in 1573-1574. The originality of fountains was lost in 1992, when a restoration intervention in the mosque took place.



73

## 72. FOUNTAINS OF HALVETI ORDER TEKKE

They were built at the same time with tekke in XVI-XVII centuries. Fountains have four bronze pipes pouring water into a marble tub. The originality of fountains is preserved to the present days.

## 73. SHADĖRVAN FOUNTAINS

Are the symbol of the city of Prizren. They have four pipes placed in the shape of crucifix. It is assumed that they are the oldest ones in the city.

**74.BELEDIJE FOUNTAIN**

It used to be located at the entrance of the old Beledijes (Municipality) facility. After the construction of “Remzi Ademaj” street, in 1962, the fountain was transferred in today’s Square “Lidhja e Prizrenit”. Construction year is not known.

**75.FOUNTAIN OF SINAN PASHA MOSQUE**

It was built at the time of mosque construction in XVI century.

**76.QORRAGA FOUNTAIN**

It is located at the entrance of Haxhi Ramazan– Qorraga Mosque. It was built in XVIII century.

**77.BIMBASH FOUNTAIN**

It is located on the left hand side of Lumbardh River flow, in the vicinity of Ilijaz Kuka Mosque. The time of construction is not known.



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### 78. HYDRO POWER PLANT MUSEUM (PRIZRENASJA)

It was constructed in 1929 on the Lumbardh riverbank according to a project drafted by a Vienna company. This was the first hydro power plant and the only Museum of Electro-Economy in Kosovo. Its operations were stopped on 1 November 1973. On 8 November 1979 it was transformed into the Museum of Electro-Economy of Kosovo. This Museum has numerous original materials and photographs reflecting the development of electro-economy in Kosovo.

### 79. BELEDIJA, OLD ASSEMBLY

It was constructed in XIX century and it used to serve as Municipal building for the ottoman authorities in Prizren. It has rich plastic mural decorations. It also has a frontal balcony above the main entry gate with iron perimeter fence. Its interior is featured with wood carving elements on its pillars, stairs and ceilings. The ceiling in the main room of the floor is carved and decorated with paintings enriched with floral and geometrical motifs.



79



80

### 80.SHUAIP PASHA' HOUSE

It was built in the beginning of XIX century by Shuaip Pashë Spahiu, Head of the Albanian League of Prizren branch. It has architectural values and dominant position at the city center. It has ground and upper floor. Storerooms with sanitary installations are placed in the ground floor. Rooms, porch and closed balcony are in the upper floor. In March 1999, the house was completely burnt. It was rebuilt from the scratch in 2012.

### 81.MUSA SHEHZADE'S HOUSE

It was constructed in XVIII century, and it represents the heyday of vernacular architecture. Each floor has two rooms. Their interior is composed of drawers, built-in cupboards and place for taking a bath. Big rooms were also equipped with fireplaces. Ground floor has a porch, guest room, kitchen and store room. The upper floor has a closed balcony, chamber for the cases and dish washing corner. Ceiling, drawers and built-in cupboards are made of carved wood in gjyltavan style or rose style.



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## 82.DESTAN KABASHI'S HOUSE

The front door is covered with an arch, while the windows have the rectangular shape without decorations. The façade has several geometrically rhomboid shaped decorations. The interior still preserves original elements of construction, such as wooden furniture, wall stoves, etc.



83

## 83.ADEM AGA GJON'S HOUSE

It was constructed in XVIII century, after this family came from Ujmish in Albania. The house has two floors, with large rooms in both floors of a symmetrical type. It has a corridor in its ground floor and balcony in its upper one. Ground floor has two rooms, storeroom and corridor that is divided into its inner and outer part. In its upper floor the house has four rooms – two larger and two smaller ones, and a closed balcony.

### 84.SHEH HASAN'S HOUSE

It was built in XVIII century. It has rectangular layout, with semi opened corridor in the ground floor. The facility is rich in wood carved elements in its façade and interior. The dominating elements in façade are the wooden corner element placed on the top of southward entry part and wide eaves supported by wooden pillars. Over the time, with the purposes of adaptation to the modern residential needs, owners have undertaken several interventions in its interior and exterior that have significantly damaged the originality if the house. Its roof was restored in 2011.



85

### 85.POMAKU FAMILY HOUSE

It was constructed in XVIII century. It has two floors. The house is made of a combination of stone in the ground floor and mud bricks in the upper floor. Kitchen with the fireplace, storeroom and space for tools are in the ground floor. The inner stairs made of wood and the outer stairs made of stone located on the southern side lead to the first floor.

**86.GRAZHDA FAMILY HOUSE**

It was built in XVIII century, and restored and adapted in XIX century in a large space with numerous supporting facilities. During (2010-2012) the restoration of roof and façade took place. With its characteristic shape, division in two parts, rich inside and outside artistic decorations, cobblestone courtyard and mutfak (kitchen), this house is an example of residential oriental architecture.

**87.ABDURAHIM MYTFIU'S HOUSE**

It belongs to the years 1859-1860. Now days the house is divided in two parts and its interior continues to preserve the folk items from the time of its construction. It is a family house used for residential purposes and to this date has preserved its originality.



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**88.AHMET E SHYQRI REKATHATI'S HOUSE**

It was built in XIX century, namely in 1886 as a residential house. It is an example of oriental-local architecture with the influence of Austro-Hungarian architecture. Except for its exterior decorations, the house is also rich with ethnographic elements in its interior.

**89.YMER PRIZRENI'S HOUSE**

It was constructed in 1873-1875. The house belongs to oriental architecture. It's interior preserves several valuable items from the time of its construction, such as wooden drawers, brick stoves for heating and in one room there is a wooden made ceiling typical for that time. The house has architectural, historical and social values with special importance for Prizren and its citizens.

## 90.SPASIC FAMILY HOUSE

This is the most characteristic house of the traditional architecture in Hoçë e Madhe village. It was built in the first part of XIX century. The wide space in the floor is composed from two double sleeping rooms, one bathroom and one so called “Jerusalem Room”. The family icon from the pilgrimage in Jerusalem and other family relicts can be seen there. The ground floor is composed of living room, sleeping room, kitchen and one bathroom. The vine cellar occupies the rest of the ground floor.

## 91.YMER QYSE' HOUSE

It belongs to XIX century. It is built of stone and mud bricks. The ground floor is made of stone, while the upper floor is made of mud bricks. The roof is made of wood covered in spoon shaped tiles. The entire upper floor of this house protrudes out from the façade. The courtyard is paved in cobblestone. Before there was a well, but now days it does not exist anymore.



88

## 92.GANI DUKAGJINI'S HOUSE

It belongs to XIX century with classical local architecture. The house is composed of two parts - harem and guest part. In 1952 the front part, namely the guest part, was demolished. Now days house has gone through transformations and was divided in two parts, however it has preserved its values from the past.

## 93.ISMET SOKOLI'S HOUSE

It was built in the mid of XIX century. The storerooms are located in the ground floor and the open balcony is located in the middle of house, while the stairs are made of carved stone with side iron bars made by Prizren blacksmiths. The garret is closed, with one part protruding and supported by wooden poles. The garret has rectangular shape with windows on all sides. The façade has baroque decorations made with a rare artistic style.

**94.SHEMSEDIN KIRAJTANI'S HOUSE**

It was built in XIX century. It is a traditional Prizren house. First floor has two rooms and a kitchen that was built later on; rooms are divided by a arch-shaped corridor. Second floor has only one room that is located above the corridor. The balcony is located in the rear part of room. Various furniture and decorations are preserved in the room. The ceiling of the second floor room is made of carved wood with geometrical motifs. The house is still used for residential purposes.

**95.ALI BIÇAKÇI'S  
- KNIFE MAKER'S HOUSE**

The house has two floors. The knife maker shop is in the ground floor. In the upper floor, there are two garrets, protruding out of construction walls. Garrets are different; one has rectangular shape and the other one semi-circled shape. Two garrets give characteristic shape to the house, making it one of the most beautiful houses of Prizren.





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### 96.HAXHI IZET MASHKULLI'S HOUSE

It is assumed that its construction took place around 1800. It has three floors. In its interior the house preserves the original elements of the time. It is amongst the few houses of the time with three floors, and this is the reason for its significant importance. House continues to be used for residential purposes

### 97.EREMITE SHELTER, MUSHTISHT, SUHAREKË

It is located within a cave-shaped rock. It is though that it belongs to Late Antiquity. There are no symbols in the cave, which has a typical structure for an eremite and lonely life. This is the place where lonely and isolated people from the rest of society used to live as a measure of punishment or self-punishment according to old traditions.

**98.VILLAGE BRIDGE, BUBËL, MALISHEVË**

It is located close to the Bridge Mill, and was also called Bridge of Arabaxhi's. It was constructed in XVIII century (1758), and now is out of use. It is also called Bridge of Arabaxhi's because in the Ottoman Empire it was used by Shkodra, Gjakova, Ferizaj, Vushtrri and Mitrovica merchants. It is thought that Kusari family from Gjakova built it. This bridge is expected to be restored.



### 99. GUEST HOUSE (PANTRY) OF DEÇAN MONASTERY, HOÇË E MADHE

The pantry exists since XIV century, while today's facility belongs to XX century. The facility is built in floors and has the features of local architecture with interesting elements both in its interior and façade. The pantry drafts 5 m high and 4 m wide are located in the ground floor. Upper floor has several rooms decorated in wood, with a characteristic feature of wooden made balcony. The roof is four-pitched and covered with spoon shaped tiles.



### 100. GRANARY OF FAZLI OSMAN RESHITAJ, BUBËL, MALISHEVË

It is made of wood on top of large stones that serve to preserve the foundation logs of granary. The granary roof is made of stone slabs. It has one space for grain and a corridor. It is assumed to be 100 years old.

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Spiritual heritage implies the way of life of a people and works of art inherited from our ancestors, including the tradition, verbal tradition, celebrations, dances, music, songs, rituals, arts, artistic expressions, beliefs, superstition, etc. It lived in close connection with material heritage and ethnographic heritage of inhabitants and in inseparable unity with the landscape and geographical environment. Spiritual heritage displays the cultural identity. In this Catalogue we have made a brief presentation of its one part only.



### 101.LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

Dialects of Prizren region are part of Gegë dialect. This region includes the following dialects: dialect of Has, dialect of Opojë, dialect of Kabash i Venit, dialect of Anadrini. Serbian language is spoken in Prizren and in some villages of the region. Bosniac language is also present quite significantly, while the Turkish community speaks a version of Turkish language with the influence of Albanian. Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities speak their relevant languages.

### 102.ST. GEORGE – KARABASH

A pagan celebration honoring the beginning of the year, emerging from winter and arrival of summer. Characterized by collecting plants and placing them within residential and commercial facilities, as well as placement of tree leaves in water which is then used to spray and wash the children prior to the sun setting, aiming to remove the evil eye so that they may be healthy.

### 103. VERZAT

Is among the more special celebrations in Opoja. It is celebrated on different days in the villages of Brrut, Bellobrad and some other villages, on 13th of March, whereas villages Brezne, Buqe and Pllavë, it is celebrated a day earlier, on the 12th of March. This day coincides with the spring equinox, and is celebrated for two days - night and day of verza.

### 104. SHEPHERD'S PIE

It has a farming character. Is celebrated during the gathering for the grain-straw separation (lama). The food that is prepared on this day for the shepherd is a lunch, usually a pie (called Kulaç) prepared by the shepherd's family. The pie is consumed after the cattle is taken to rest in the shade at midday.



### 105. ANNUAL BONFIRES

Bonfires would be lit by a family, neighborhood, clan, etc. for purposes of fertility. These bonfires would take place during various celebrations. The bonfire was dedicated to mother Earth. In Korisha, prior to the bonfire being lit, a person would go to each end of the field and yell "o people move them away" (this is related to moving the cattle away from the fields so as to prevent any sinning), the ashes of the bonfire would be left in the field to give strength to mother earth so that next year's crop is better and blessed.

### 106. THRESHING DINNER

Threshing of the grain was done at a place called the threshing floor (lama), an area that would be set up on flatland in the middle of which a wooden pole would be placed and used to have the horses or oxen that were tied to it using a rope walk around in circles to thresh the grain. This work would be celebrated with an appropriate dinner.



### 107. TRADITIONAL RITUALS AND BELIEFS

Among the most renowned tradition beliefs it is worth mentioning: the cult of the sun (which was symbolized in the form of a circle, broken cross, spiral, etc.), the cult of the snake (as a protector of the house), belief in woodland fairies. The most renowned rituals are: the Ritual of Verza, the Ritual of St. George and Rain Calling Ritual.

### 108. TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

It was widespread, especially relating to superstition. However, it also had practical application. Massaging: was done by certain persons who inherited this tradition from their families or learned this trade from a relative. Ram's hide: was used to cure bone disease, wounds caused by falling, fighting, etc. This treatment, besides being offered to people, was also extended to animals, using various traditional methods and medications.

## 109.DANCES

There are three types of traditional dances that may be distinguished, based on the character of our musical tradition: Men's dances, women's dances and mixed dances. The most renowned in the region are: Dance of Prizren, Men's Dance, Bride's Dance, Kalliqoja Dance, Little finger, Dance of Qoralia, Dance of Karaisuf, Dance of Brod.



### 110.EPIC SONGS

The most renowned epic songs of this region are: “Po përzihet Përzëreni” /Prizren is Getting Involved/, “Thrret Prizreni mori Shkodër” /Prizren Inviting Shkodra Over/, “Sali Shabani”, “Kënga e Hanës” /The Song of the Moon/, etc.

### 111.LYRICAL SONGS

The customary tradition of lyricism is rather well developed. It incorporates wedding songs, love songs, henna party songs, lullabies, etc.



### 112.FOLK PROSE

Folk prose is very rich. It contains anecdotes, tales, fables, legends, wise words. The majority of these have been collected and published throughout the years, thus becoming a truly extraordinary treasure of our cultural heritage.

### 113.WEAPONS

The first weapons were made of bone and stone, such as: bow and arrow, stone axes, flint knives, puncturing paraphernalia and knives made of bones. Warriors that would be placed in Illyrian barrows would be honored by being buried with their weapons. During the Ottoman era, Prizren becomes a center for the production of “Karajfile” weaponry: flintlock pistols, mamxerra rifles, etc.; other types of rifles were also made, including arnaut – “martine” long barreled rifles and holsterless belt pistols; a special type called Baston, Celina or Merdita as well as the knife and Yatagan. The Historic Museum of the Monumental Complex of the Albanian League of Prizren holds the sword of the family of Ymer Prizreni.



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### 114.CULT ARTIFACTS

These were mainly found in the prehistoric settlements of Vlashnje, Reshtan, Hisar, Nishor, etc. Anthropomorphic figurines belong to the Neolithic era. Zoomorphic figurines are represented throughout the prehistoric settlement of Prizren (Vlashnje, Reshtan). Among the most popular figurines is the bull. Cult tables and altars belong to the Neolithic era. Unusual four-legged utensils called ritone belong to the mid and late Neolithic era, are found in Reshtan and Vlashnje. Cult dishes are found in the settlement of Reshtan of Suharekë; the dishes for daily use depict human or animal figurines.



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### 115. DISHES

We find these starting from the multi-layered settlement of Vlashnje, Gjonaj, Romajë, Vërmicë, Prizren and Korisha Fortresses, Hisar settlement, Reshtan, Nishor, Kastërc in Suhareka, Malisheva Spa, etc. Continuing with settlements from antique and medieval times as well as Ottoman era, where some of these cities stand even today. There are numerous types of dishes that represent various cultures of the Balkans. The most common types of dishes are: pithoi, vases, cups, bowls, plates, pans, amphorae, kettles, round baking pans made of clay, pots etc.

## 116.JEWELRY

Were mostly made of clay, stone, wood, shells, as well as bone beads, leather, amber and metal. The most widely distributed jewelry during the metal era were bracelets, rings, necklaces, earrings, etc.; they were made of different metals such as copper, bronze, iron as well as silver and gold. Men's jewelry was in line with their national attire both in villages and cities. The chiefly used jewelry was: pocket watches with chains, long smoking pipes, tobacco boxes, shirt buttons known as sumbulla, belt weapons, pocket knives, etc.



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## 118.MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Pipe: A wind musical instrument, ranging from 18-20 cm. Lute: circular instrument made of maple tree, as well as mulberry, walnut and alder tree. Zurla (Curle, Surle): A wind instrument. Pipes: A pipe would be constructed from the wood of the willow tree. Çiftelia: a musical instrument with two strings, however there are subtypes having three or four strings, the neck of which is divided into 11 up to 13 frets. Sharkia: musical instrument with 5 strings, the neck has 14 frets.

## 117.WORK TOOLS

With the development of agricultural and farming economy, the needs arose for work tools. The first tools that were used by man in Kosovo, specifically in the Prizren Region, and which date from the Neolithic era, were tools made of stone, horn, and wood. Flint axes; starting from the Neolithic era begin to be replaced with metal axes where their shape also began to change. Flint knife: was widely used for cutting, especially for skinning hides. The mill or "Mokra": from the millstone used to mechanically grind different types of grain. Tools made of bone: were work tools made of animal horn (hoe), drills, needs, as well as fishing hooks made of bone (this shows that the region of Prizren, beside agriculture and farming was also acquainted to fishing since prehistoric times). With the discovery of metals, work tools began changing and taking new shapes. Tools made of wood: plows, yokes, horse cart, rake, and pitchfork.



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## 119.MEN'S ATTIRE

Traditional wardrobe was comprised of tirq (men's trousers made of wool), toslluk (vest) and dollama (doublet) made of felt, white plis (Albanian traditional hat) and head scarf. European attire alla franga were brought ready-made or processed by the local craftsmen. Civic attire comprised of shallvare (loose pants), shirts, silk belts, tarabullusi, mitani (short blazer with openings from the armpits to the elbows), kutni, xhamadan (wide-sleeved vest), çepken (vest), dollama (vest), çyrku (cloak), tunusi, fez with a large tassel. Footwear: open toe shoes and half shoes as well as wooden footwear adorned with sedef (buttons), shoes with ribbons on the front and back, etc. Albanian men of catholic belief used to wear dark red or dark cherry colored shallvare (loose pants).


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## 120.WOMEN'S ATTIRE

During the XIX century, European style of dressing was preferred, from long dresses, two piece suits comprising of a blouse and dress and would have a hat, bag etc. added to it. Catholic women used to wear dark blue colored dollama's whereas brides would wear dark red colored ones. The bride's attire comprised of a white vest and shirt, a heavy silk scarf. During winter a "fanella" (sweater) was used, during summer "gjoksi" (chest) was used. Shirts were of various types: they were as long as waist length, below knees and under-feet length; collars, front and sleeves were made using needles and other handmade implements, etc. Traditional women's dresses (Dimitë) were made of silk, pink, rose, blue calico etc. The feet would be adorned with "arc", laces.

## 121. HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

Granary and feed store: servers for the preservation of wheat and corn. Kneading trough and bread holding tray: serves for preparation of foods (bread). Sofra: a type of dining table. Fireplace: would be placed on the wall facing the door. Cupboards: serve to preserve foods, especially in Oda (traditional guest chamber) for the preservation of coffee. Tangari-Mangalli: fire pit made of metal used primarily for warming up and making tea and coffee. Shkami (small stool): used to sit around sofra. Tpini (tpi) (butter churner): for processing dairy products. Veku (loom): for carpet weaving. Furka and shtiza (wool holder and spindle): for wool processing. Arka (dowry box): for preservation and transportation of clothing, adornments.



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## 122. COVERINGS

Includes mostly the following types: Qilimi (hand-made type of carpet), made of sheep wool and used to cover traditional chambers and rooms of the house, etc.; Sexhadja (rug), performs the same function as a qilim, but is of smaller dimensions; Jana, same as sexhadja; pillows, of various form, used for sleeping; Postoqia (sheep hide rug), ram hide, however sheep hides were also used both for covering areas of the house as well as for covering people.

## 123. PAINTING

The first paintings in the Prizren region can be found on the rocky terraces of Guva in Vlashnje (Mrizi i Kobanjës). Paintings comprise of spirals, numbering 12 in total as well as a special painting representing a deer. Churches across the region have fresco wall paintings, whereas the majority of mosques of the Prizren region have murals containing a variety of colors and motifs. Painting developed a lot during the XX century, numerous artists inspired by the Renaissance era, started painting numerous personalities of the Albanian League of Prizren. Numerous paintings are found today in the Museum of ALP, which represent numerous motifs and renowned personalities of that era.

**124.RUNNER OF PRIZREN**

Was discovered in Prizren. Height 11.4 cm. It is cast in bronze and represents the figure of a female athlete in motion. Her body is facing backwards, eyes are directed toward the ground and is wearing a dress that covers one side of her body, whereas the right breast is exposed. Her right arm is in motion, whereas the left is holding the dress. The right leg and toes are in place, whereas the left is missing from the original and has been reconstructed based on the dimensions of the artifact. It is from the V century B.C. This sculpture is located at the British Museum in London - Department of Greek and Roman antiquities.



### 125.SITTING HE-GOAT

Was discovered in 1939 at Jaglenicë suburb of Prizren. The he-goat is cast in bronze. His stature is sitting down with crossed over legs and the head and body slightly leaning to the left. This artifact has the following dimensions: height 6.5 cm, length 6.5 cm, width 3 cm and weighs 0.380 kg. Is assumed that it is related to the Greek God Hermes, respectively Illyrian God Bind. Belongs to I century B.C. Is located at the Vranje Museum.



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### 126.THE MESSENGER OF PIRANA

Was found in the village or Pirana; represents a man with his left hand placed on his belt and his right close to the right ear, this being the reason why he was given the name "Messenger". It is cast in bronze. It is believed that there should be a hat on the top of his head. The weight of this figurine is 0.090 kg, height around 9 cm, width around 2-3 cm. It belongs to the antiquity era, around VI-V century B.C. Current location of the figurine is not known exactly.



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## OTHER SCULPTURES

The southern region has numerous sculptures from the Roman era. The following ones are worth of mentioning: (127) “Togatus” statue, a carved in marble, found in Mushtisht of Suhareka; (128) “Torzo” statue, of a female carved in marble, found in Suhareka. The sculptures of the XX century have a special importance for the history of our region, since they represent figures from the era of the Albanian League of Prizren. Of special importance are the following (129) Ymer Prizreni and (130) Abdyl Frashëri at the Museum of ALP.



## OTHER ARTIFACTS

(131) Stelae, II-III century, dimensions: 145 x 60 x 25 cm, located in the yard of the Regional Archeological Museum of Prizren; (132) Altar (above the grave) from the II-III century, located in the yard of the Regional Archeological Museum of Prizren; (133) Altar dedicated to Asclepius, III century, located immured within the altar of the St. Sunday Church, dimensions: height 76.5 cm and width 39 cm; (134) Altar dedicated to Asclepius the Genius Iuppiter Dolichenus, dimensions: 58 x 28 x 23 cm, found at the Museum of Skopje; (135) Stelae, III century, dimensions: 178x60x30, found at the Museum of Kosovo; (136) Stela, dimensions: 176x64x20, III century, located at the Museum of Kosovo; Roman coin, made of silver (republican denar), I century B.C; (137) Silver coin of the Byzantine Emperor Roman of Lakapini (920-944) discovered at the Church of St. Friday; (138) Silver coin of Crete leader Gnaeus Plancius, year 55 B.C discovered in Vlashnje; (139) Bronze coin of the Justinian Emperor VI century, discovered at the Fortress of Prizren; (140) Coins from the late antiquity and medieval era, discovered in the Prizren region.





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### 141. MARASH COMPLEX

Is located to the east of Prizren, next to Lumbardh River. The complex is in visual contact with the Complex of the Albanian League of Prizren and the Fortress of Prizren. That is where the nearly 500 year old plane tree is located. The monumental, traditional and oriental architecture together with the religious one are the values of cultural material of the complex. The complex comprises of Tarikat Saadi, the Mosque of Maksut Pasha, the Mill of Pintoll, Marashi Restaurant, as well as some traditional houses of the previous century.

## 142.SHADĒRVAN SQUARE

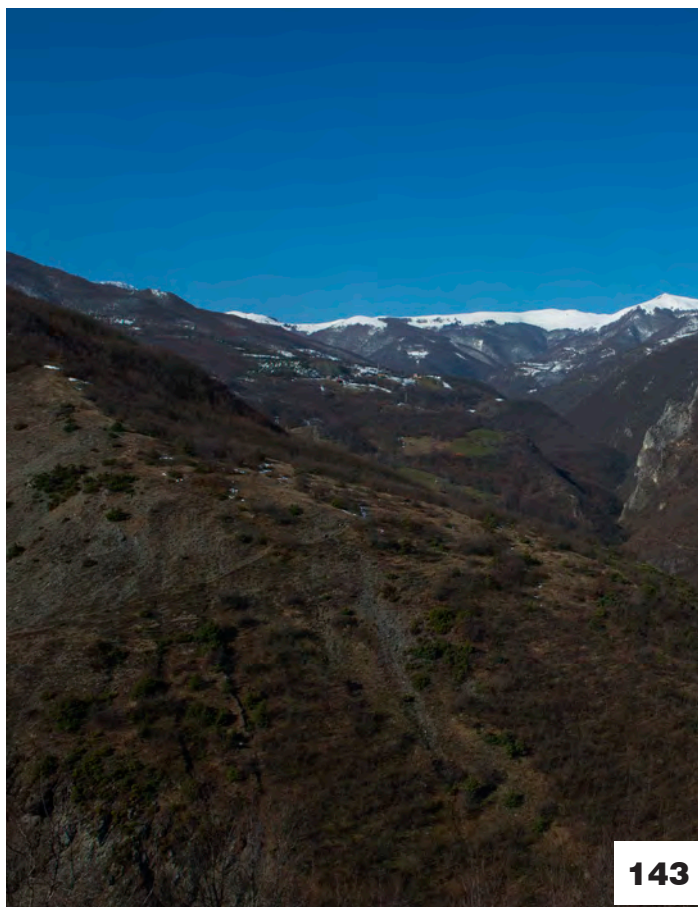
Is the core of the old urban town of Prizren. It went through numerous changes over the time, but continues to be of extreme importance to the heritage and collective memory of the citizens of Prizren. In the middle of the square is the fountain of Shadërvan with its four water-bringing pipes, where water flows from them into a circular stone-built bed. The square is paved in cobblestone, “makadam”, and around it are numerous shops and facilities that were constructed during the previous century. Shadërvan is among the most frequented areas of Prizren and the most frequented promenade of the city.



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**143.KABASH**

Located 7 km north-east of Prizren. A combination of cultural and natural heritage. It has huge natural, scientific and cultural importance. There we may find original nature comprised of high mountains, a river, which also holds beautiful waterfalls, numerous water sources and a variety of flora and fauna. The cultural heritage of Kabash comprises of settlements from the Bronze era, Fortress, a complex of 16 churches, stone houses from the previous century, as well as numerous farmers' huts.

**143****144****144.DRINI I BARDHË CANYON, HOLY BRIDGE (URA E SHENJTË)**

The Holy bridge and the area surrounding it is a protected area of the Drini i Bardhë canyon. It has a total surface area of 199 ha. The Holy Bridge is 70 m long. The depth from the arc to the water bed is 30 m. At the mouth of the river there are two rocks known as “Shkëmbi i Skënderbeut/The Rock of Skanderbeg” and “Shkëmbi i Shqiponjës/The Rock of the Eagle”. This name comes from the figures drawn in the respective rocks. The figure of Skanderbeg was drawn on the rock in 1968 by Mexhid Yvejs on the occasion of the 500 anniversary of the death of Skanderbeg.

## 145.PREVALLA

Is a tourist village located in Sharr Mountains. Elevation around 1800 m. This place is visited all year round; in the summer time for rest and refreshment and in the winter for skiing. Mountainous terrain, wonderful landscape and fresh air make Prevala into one of the most extraordinary areas for hiking, skiing and walking. It also has flora and fauna that turn this into a protected area.



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**EVERYDAY IN ACTION**

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## **Introduction**

The southern region, and Prizren especially, has an impressive history of traditional crafts. Being a city where, through the centuries, various cultures and religions came together, it is only natural that craft work would take up an important position in the lives of the resident as well as undergoing a large development. The most prominent and renowned craft needs to be mentioned specifically, this being filigree, which at the same time continues to survive to this day. Remaining one of the most attractive of craft activities as well as the most beneficial one for the local residents, which continuously attracts the attention of visitors

Regarding festivals and fairs, the majority of these have suffered from delayed development; be that as it may, they managed to attain an undeniable place in the culture of the whole country. As a whole, they capture a wide range of interest, to provide those that follow them with as many as possible avenues of fun and joy.

For purposes of both recording and evaluating, we have drafted a simple description of traditional games, that were left to us as heritage by numerous generations, and the majority of which are not practiced on daily basis but only during certain festivities where they draw huge interest. The Festival of Pehlivans has already been transformed into a widely renowned traditional festival.

Due to space limitations, not all crafts, games and artistic personalities of the region which, undoubtedly, deserve to be mentioned, recognized and not forgotten, have been included in the catalogue.

## 146.SILVERSMITHS

During the XIX-XX century, majority of silversmith products were made from gold or gilt silver, whereas others were made of brass, copper and bronze. Closed bracelets containing lines of chains and certain types of belts were produced in the XVIII-XIX century. Pocket watch chains for men, head ornaments called “takemi me aksi”, rings, bracelets, made of multiple parts and mirror frames are from the late XIX and beginning of the XX century. Newer craft products are men’s neck chains, earrings, women’s neck chains, single piece, two-piece and multiple-piece closed bracelets, brooches and silver filigree belts and bracelets and bandoliers. Today silversmiths mostly craft new models made of gold and silver, in accordance with the new demands of the buyers. In addition to private shops, silver jewelry products are also crafted at the ‘Filigran’ factory.



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## 147.TAILORS

Using a needle, thread and twisted braid, red, blue, black or yellow piece of textile, they would craft the national wardrobe: long dollama dresses, mitan, xhamadan, shirts, etc., made of velvet or silk. The attire would be embroidered using gold, silver or silk thread. They worked especially for the upper class of the society.

### 148.COPPERSMITHS

They crafted copper utensils, bowls and ibriks, small and large pots, pans, traditional dinner tables, braziers, etc. using forging and “savat” polishing techniques.

### 149.WEAPON MAKERS

Rifles, swords and razors were produced using forging, smelting, chiseling, “savat”, filigree and granulate techniques. They were embroidered in gold and silver. Long rifles and pistols were mainly produced during the XVIII and XIX century. Today the craft of weapon smiths has ceased to exist, whereas the razor-making craft is going extinct.

### 150.WOODCARVERS

They would craft wood cases, decorative boxes, distaffs, frames, items for house interiors etc. Majority of these items carved in wood do not exist anymore as a result of demolishing of old traditional houses. The craft of hand woodcarving or using simple tools is dying out day by day.

### 151.WEAVING AND EMBROIDERY

These products in general belonged to the upper class of society. These items were mostly produced by betrothed girls for dowry. The models were created by themselves, mostly based on natural shapes of flowers and their leaves (rose, tulip, violet, hyacinth and carnation). Geometric decorations were of round, triangle, square, quadrilateral and small rhomboid shape in the form of a net, etc. Among the zoomorphic motifs the most preferred ones were birds, snakes and peacocks in natural or schematic shapes. The majority of crafted silk products are preserved in private homes, handed down from generation to generation and used to this very day during joyous and sorrowful occasions.

### 152.CARPET WEAVERS

Zoomorphic motifs that appear in carpets, covers and rugs are: birds, eagles, frogs, geometric motifs: small rhomboids, triangles, small squares; cosmic motifs: the sun and six-pointed star; bell, coffee cup, comb, talisman motifs.

### 153.FEZ MAKERS

Performing 23 different operation utilizing hand tools, they process the prepared wool to make fezzes. They use sheep wool, of thin fiber and not longer than 4 cm. Mostly produced from the wool of Sharr sheep, white sheep of the Cursed Mountains, then from Sanxhak and finally, merino wool imported from Australia or locally processed. The fezzes are of various shapes, mostly semi-spherical. The fezzes are of white color, whereas fezzes of red color are those that are produced through a special order.

### 154.FELT MAKERS

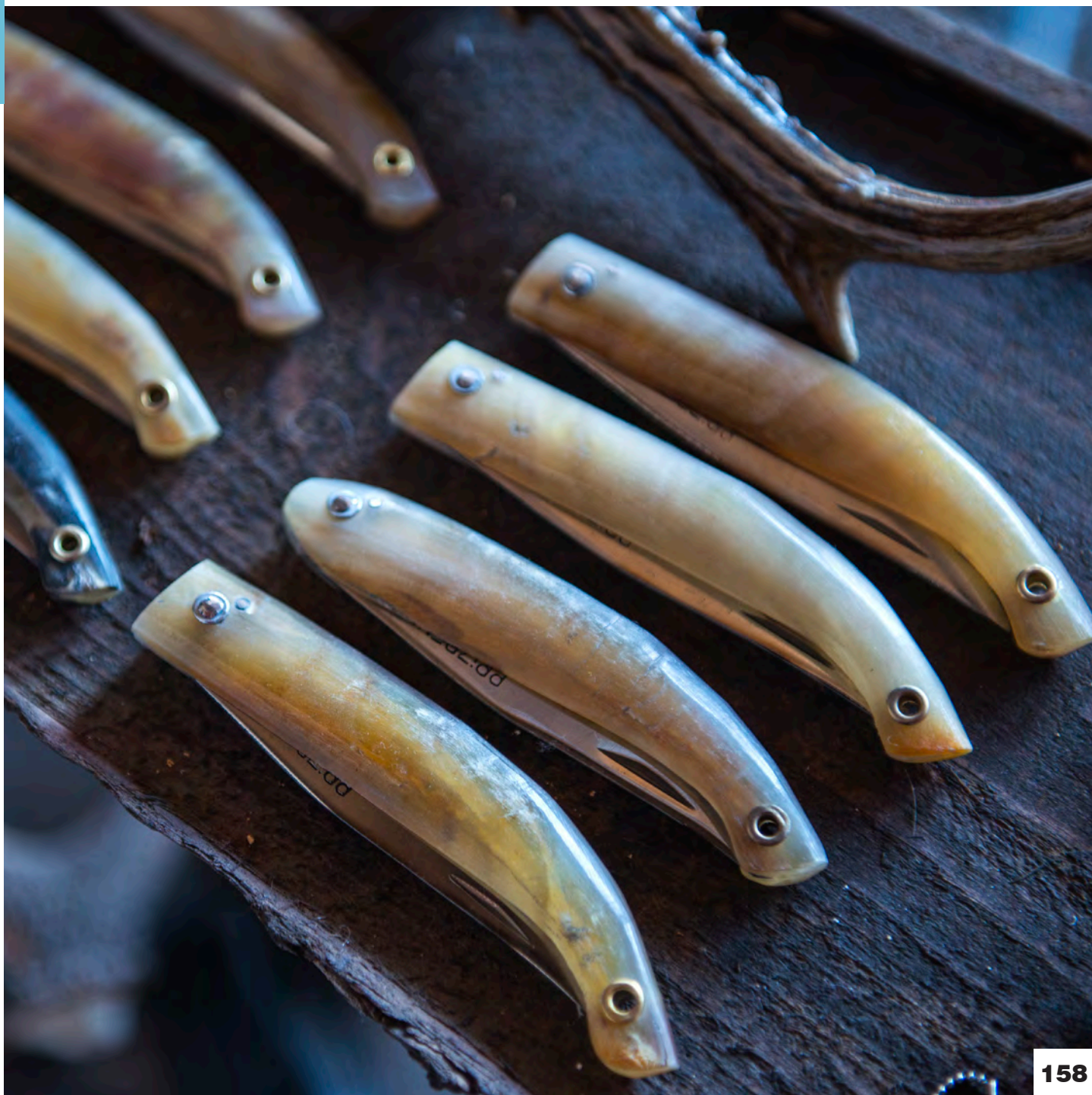
Using needle and scissors, they cut and sewed vests for men, knee-length jackets, short and long-sleeved cloaks, square collared cloaks that would turn into head protector, if need be; woolen pants embroidered with braids, of three or more lines, depending on the territory. The woolen pants were usually made of natural white felt, whereas other products were made in back of grey color. The braids were usually black, thus the white color was dominant, together with black and greyish as well.

### 155.BRAIDERS

They would twist stripes or laces made of silk, silver or gold to embroider the attire. They would also make buttons for vests, xhamadans and pocket watch chains from the braids, as well as hat braids and prayer beads, etc. For brides clothing and men's woolen pants special braiding was done. The majority of braiders also colored the silk, cotton, etc. materials using a large number of pans as per the colors needed. Initially natural colors were used, then those from import. Painters employed the same procedure.

### 156.TINSMITHS

Mostly using hand tools, they created household utensils such as: containers, pots, tea-kettles, ibriks, frying pans, baking trays, traditional dinner tables, plates with lids, bowls, butter melting pots, coffeepots, rice holders, aski (suspenders) for Salep with or without oven, “safër”- meal bowl, “mangaj”, brandy-making containers.



## 157.SCISSOR MAKERS

Produced swords, yatagans (Turkish curved swords), knives and various weapons, by embroidering them with gold, silver and copper threads. They also produced household utensils, scissors, tobacco boxes and pipes, writing utensils, letter-cutting knives, bracelets, rings, etc. Designation of the products was diverse; however this very designation such as i.e. “çallme” knife showed the pride of the craftsman and owner with the high quality of a certain product.

## 158.RAZOR MAKERS

The tools of razor makers were: saw, file, belt driven bore, hammers of various sizes, anvils, clamps, hand-held or pedal-driven grinders (1932 onward, electricity-driven) etc. The materials used in this craft were ram, ox, and buffalo horns or, for special occasions, deer horns and metal bars, whereas materials used later on were thicker (parazak) or more hollow (thinner) steel and brass.

## 159.SADDLERS

Created from leather and meshin: belts, narrow men's belts with buckles, embroidered with indented circles; bandoliers, embroidered with a metal buckle; krygali traditional moccasin-like footwear, made of buffalo hide. They also produced paraphernalia for riding horses and carts such as: bashibozuk saddles, wrapped with bllangë or rogan; çibuk saddle, with horizontal stripes placed at set distances between each other and filled with wool or cotton through a pipe made of cornelian berry tree; kuskun saddle, with a leather strap at the end of the tail and knee support, adapted for mountainous conditions.

## 160.POTTERY MAKERS

Argyle, clay is placed on top of a wooden lid and is shaped by hands. One of the more characteristic products of this category were acoustic pipes, which were placed in the walls of cubicles of the mosque.

In addition to this, other crafted products: pots of different dimensions used to store honey, jam, butter, etc.; pans; water canisters, flower pots etc. Specific of these were dishes for washing coffee cups that were shaped as a cup, but had an enlarged upper portion. These had a lot of

whole in them and gravitated toward the inside of the dish, to enable spilling the water from the washed coffee cup into the specially shaped dish.

## 161.PILLOW MAKERS

Mainly produced ottomans and pillows. Pillows, also known as kallëp, would be filled with straw and skillfully sewn in canvas and would be placed on ottomans or squabs. Squabs were thinner, of the same material, but these were frequently filled with wool or cotton. Select cloths were placed on top of these, mostly made of satin, embroidered with special skills using gold or silver thread. The most prevalent covers were white covers (jajgi), the edges of which were adorned using knitted thread (lace). These would be also placed on porches and veranda-like balconies, always in perfect layout.

## 162.KAZAZËT – SILK WORKERS

Mostly exercised by women, of all religions while the sales were done by men in shops and markets. Products were: silk cloths; pyryngjyk cloths; cradle and table covers; brides veils (duvak); tarabullus belts; dysHEME (catholic women sheets for strolling); riza çutura, adorned with tirë for engagements and for those invited to festivities; aprons and skutaçe (side cloth) of various models, especially vislake with line up flowers: tulip, roses, lilies,; white bohçe (aprons); sheets for Christian burials; tarabullus waist scarf, decorated or non-decorated.

## 163.CLOAK MAKERS

Processed hides, hand measured, would be cut using a sharp knife, while sewing of the same would be done using a special triangular needle with a double “izmir” thread after placing a leather strip between the seam. A wooden template was used to give shape to the fur cap. Various caps, sleeveless and full-sleeved jackets, pants for children and adults, big jackets (lipovas) for shepherds, pants as jacket add-ons, gloves, mittens, woolen socks and mops for villagers and foresters were made.



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### 164. SCARF MAKERS

This craft began in XX century. Scarves of various designs and for different purposes were created using hand tools. The masters of this craft work on top of a blanket-covered table, where by using a cast various designs were printed on scarves and head covers, through a special and very precise procedure. The products made usually served women, who place them on their heads in the daily lives and festive ceremonies, whereas even the geographic origin of the women of Prizren region could have been established based on them.

### 165. PAINTERS

Using hand tools they would color silk and wool threads, as well as embroidered cloth used for attire and household items. This craft was also exercised by braiders, tailors and silk workers.

## 166.BLACKSMITHS

They are old craftsmen. Using metal forging and smelting techniques they produced various agricultural tools as well as of the kind that are used in daily lives: ironing irons, tongs, spade, support for stoves used in fireplaces, skewers with supports, lamp holders (asmallamba), buttons for door décor, door bolt and knocker, stars for bolt mechanisms and çokane, window bars, chains, collars for shepherd dogs, iron fences.



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### 167. PEHLIVANA

Competitive sports game in the category of wrestling games. Played in Opoja, Gora, and Luma. Is of eliminatory character and features ranking. The players, with the exception of the midriff sport kit they wear, the remaining parts of their body is left uncovered and coated with oil and before the wrestling match begins they carry out a ceremonial visit to homage areas. The competitions were held during the May festivities. This competition gained an international status, as many wrestlers from Turkey and Bulgaria and other countries come to participate.

### 168. HORSE RACING

Was a widespread sport in the Gora region. During weddings of the upper class families there were also horse races. The first three places were awarded with gifts. The first place would be awarded an ox, ram or sheep. The host of the wedding would tie a strip between the horns of the ox or ram and place an ottoman gold coin on the strip

### 169. KAPUÇA (HATTERS)

Is played during weddings and traditional celebrations, but mostly during gatherings in long winter nights. It is played by two groups of 6 or more people, up to 12. Men's' sox were used, in case these were not available, then gloves would be used (10 of them) which would be named kapuça (hats). Before the draw, two masters pick their teams. Points of the game are called dhi (goats). The first team that reaches 101 dhi, will be the winner. The victors stand up and sing the losers a variety of songs, traditionally also known as kengë kapuçash (hatters' songs).



### 170.STONES THROW

Usually a shepherd's game. The stone thrown weighs up to 7.5kg. The throw was done in a number of ways, depending on where the game was being played. It has competitive nature. The manner of throwing the stone: hand palm lifted above head height; using both hands and throwing it backwards between the legs; the stone is lifted using both hands, and standing on one leg only the stone is thrown sideways; with both hands the stone is thrown over the head. Participants take preordained turns when playing.

### 171.BZZZ

Also known as bee game. Is played on the field also by shepherds and youth, during winter night's gatherings, weddings and other annual celebrations. It is played by 3 - 10 persons. A draw determines who will enter the center of the circle. One of the surrounding people, making a "bzzzz" sound, would slap the hand of the person at the center of the circle. Following this, they all attempt to confuse the central player by pointing toward his face all "buzzing" continuously, so as to prevent him from finding out who hit him.

### 172.SHKODRAZ

The game is played by 4, 6, 8 or even 10 people. Prior to the game beginning, there is a draw to determine who the carriers and who the riders will be, who are then placed two by two, facing each-other. One of the riders has a ball in front of them, which he tosses to his friend, who has to receive it, to prevent it from falling to the ground. The swap takes place when the ball falls on the ground. There are rules relating to how the carriers stand, otherwise they will be punished.

### 173.GUXHAZ

This is shepherds' game. There's a stick for each player; a wooden ball called guxhë. In the middle of the field is the baxha, around it, at a distance of 2 to 3 m, pikthat (points), one less than the number of players, because one of them must stand behind guxhe. He then has to send the ball to the baxha which is protected by the player and has to run and take over one of the piktha. Whoever loses their piktha, has to take their place behind guxhë.





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### **174.SAHAT KULLA (CLOCK TOWER) & ARCHEOLOGICAL MUSEUM**

Is located within the area of Ahmet Shemsedin Bey Hammam (XV century). It is rich in items dating from antiquity, medieval and later times. Numerous exhibits discovered in Prizren and surrounding areas uncover the rich history of the city and its surrounding areas. The Clock tower together with the observation tower were initially constructed of wood, whereas in the XIX century, Eshref pasha Perolli built them of stone by placing the clock and a small bell. The museum first opened its doors in 17 November 1975 and it exhibited items from the Eolithic, Neolithic, Bronze, Iron, Roman and Medieval eras.

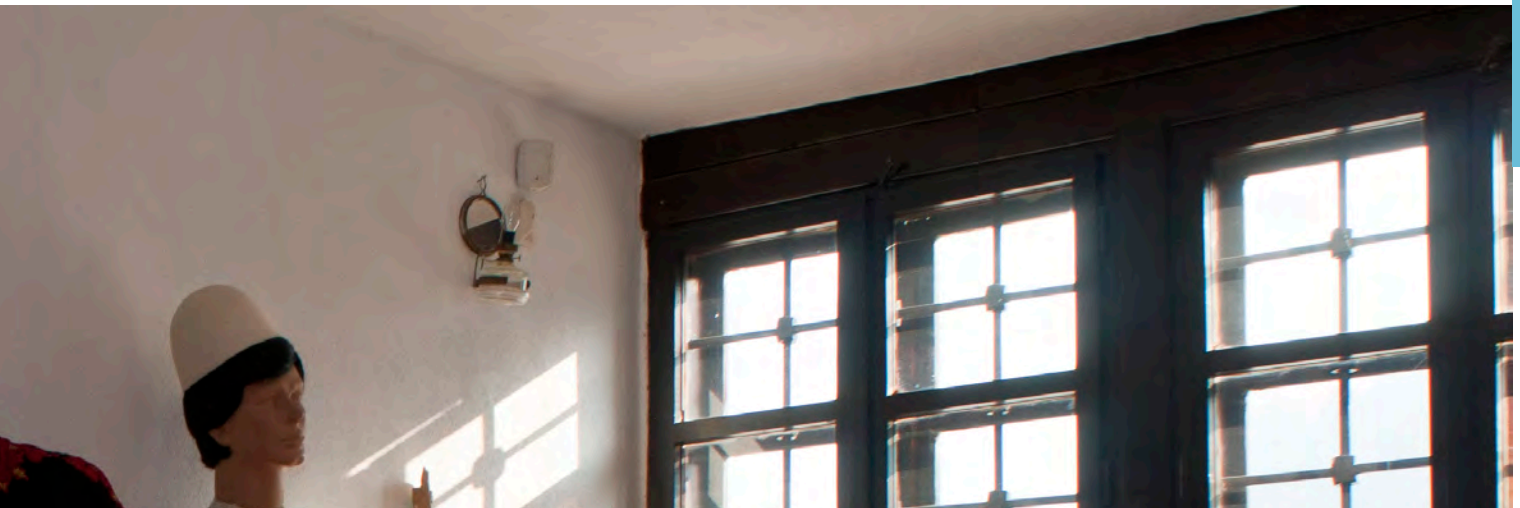
### **175.MUSEUM OF THE HYDRO POWER PLANT “PRIZRENASJA”**

The Museum of Electro-Economy of Kosovo first opened its doors on 08 November 1979. It contained power plant equipment, both generators, archives from the beginning to the end of construction of the facility, photos of the facilities, geographic map of the relief representing nodes of production and transportation of electricity in Kosovo, photos of the first electricians in Prizren, first cinema equipment in Prizren, interesting shape of a substation and remnants of the gas central.



### 176.ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM

Is located within the Complex of the Albanian League of Prizren. Exhibited there are garments and various items from Albanian territories exhibited.



### **177.COMPLEX OF THE ALBANIAN LEAGUE OF PRIZREN**

Is located on the most subtle point of the urban area of the city, surrounded by the Lumbardh River, Marash complex and the slope of the fortress. The complex harmonically incorporates facilities of monumental and folkloric architecture. At this complex the establishing Assembly was held on 10 June 1878, with the participation of all the Albanian tribes where the Albanian League of Prizren was established. There is an historic museum in it holding craft items (exhibits), different garments from Albanian territories, a gallery and a library.



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### 178. PRIZREN THEATRE

The professional theater was established in 1945, following a considerable amateur experience. But, with the central administration moving to Prishtina one year later, this institution was also relocated. In 1950 the amateur theatre of the city was established. At the beginning of the 70's, the semi-professional theatre operated for two seasons. As a professional theatre it was established in 2006.

### 179.ZAMBAKU I PRIZRENIT

Was established in 1986, as the sole cultural activity that cultivated the genre of civic music, such as ballads, chansons and serenades. The traditional festival was initiated by the musical production of the former RTP, where all of its orchestra was involved in playing and executing the songs of the competition. It is held annually in early July, and Albanian, Turkish and Bosnian songs are interpreted in it.



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## 180.LUMBARDHI CINEMA

It was built during 1950s. The cinema initially operated using a 35 mm film. For the past seven decades its spaces have been used for a variety of cultural events. Lumbardhi Cinema is proof of artistic (film) tradition of the city and caused the shaping of the cultural and social identity of the community. This cinema has also been transformed into a cultural marker, since it is one of the most renowned reference points of the Historic Centre of Prizren.

## 181.PRIZREN INTER-MUNICIPAL LIBRARY

Prizren Library was established on 25 December 1944. This library was established using books loaned from the Gymnasium Library, books donated by the citizens and other forms of supply. In 1944 this library had 2.450 books and by the end of that year, the number of books reached 3000, where initially a staff comprised of Serb nationals took care of these books, later on the first Albanian members of the staff were also employed. Among the first Albanian employees were Lili Berisha and Myjezib Hoxha.



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## 182.EUROPA CINEMA

DokuKino is managed by the International Documentary and Short Film Festival DOKUFEST. It is a modern cinema, with digital and 3D technology and a repertoire of movies that are the latest ones to be launched by the worldwide cinematography.

## 183.PRIZREN CITY ORCHESTRA

The Orchestra was established in 2010, and is composed of a 20 members. They organize concerts at the House of Culture, Prizren University Amphitheatre and Shadërvan. During this year, there are plans to establish a Festival of Classical Music.

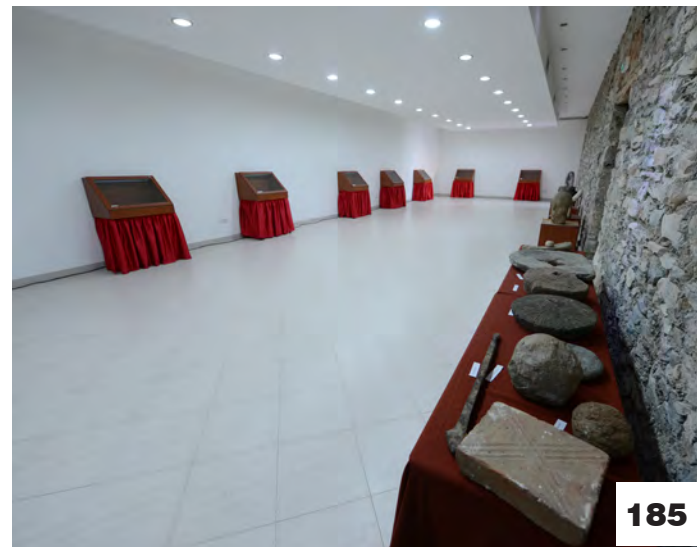


#### **184.HOUSE OF FELLBAH, SUHAREKA**

Offers children and youths the chance to attend courses in computers, arts , piano, choir, theater, journalism, German, English, French languages, Chemistry, Biology, modern and traditional dance, etc.

#### **185.MUSEUM OF EDUCATION, SUHAREKA**

Suhareka is renowned as an area that has numerous archeological sites. To have the space to exhibit these values, the facility was constructed in 1928 as a school, turned into a museum in 2012. It is the oldest standing facility in the Municipality of Suhareka.





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## 186.SCULPFEST/SCULP'ICE

SculpFest is an international sculpture festival. It is organized annually in Prizren. Has an alternative approach to art and culture and especially with regards to how these should serve toward the general emancipation of the society. Has had an impact and continues to create spaces for using art as a form of expressing and impacting important societal processes.

## 187.NGOM FEST

The musical and activism festival NGOM (Listen to Me) Fest had its first edition in June 2011. Through music performed by bands from various countries, NGOM Fest promoted a new quality of festivals of music. At the same time, thematic organizations during the festival promoted addressing various social and cultural issues as well as awareness raising of citizens about the problem of youth and society in general.



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## 188.COMICS AND CARTOONS FESTIVAL

Is organized annually in Prizren by the Association of Kosovar Comics Artists “Xhennet Comics”, which is the sole association for comics in Kosovo. The Association’s activities consist of organizing festivals, publishing comic magazines and different activities in this field.

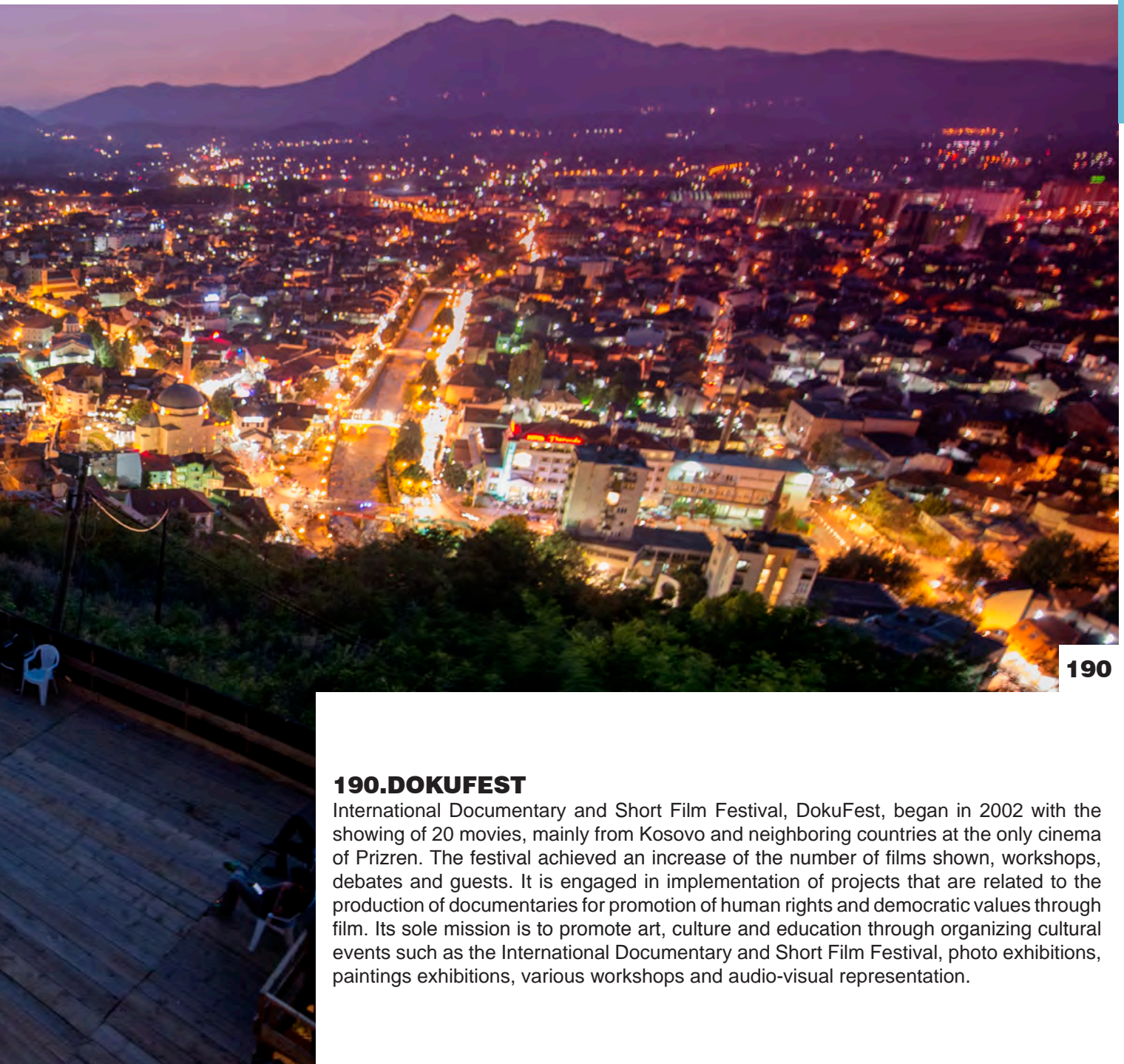

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## 189. 40 WELLS FEST

This festival has open registration policy. The activities pertain to maneuvering through the Bistrica River using tractor tires and sticks. The river is cold and dangerous, therefore additional equipment is required. The helmet is more than necessary. Also a lifejacket is required.





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### 190.DOKUFEST

International Documentary and Short Film Festival, DokuFest, began in 2002 with the showing of 20 movies, mainly from Kosovo and neighboring countries at the only cinema of Prizren. The festival achieved an increase of the number of films shown, workshops, debates and guests. It is engaged in implementation of projects that are related to the production of documentaries for promotion of human rights and democratic values through film. Its sole mission is to promote art, culture and education through organizing cultural events such as the International Documentary and Short Film Festival, photo exhibitions, paintings exhibitions, various workshops and audio-visual representation.





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### 191.HASI JEON (HAS ECHOES)

Is a folk festival, held annually at the village of Gjonaj, 15 km to the north-west of Prizren. Around 20 cultural ensembles from the whole country gather up to perform music and dances. The event takes place under an open sky by the "Kodra e Pajtimit /Hill of Reconciliation/" and every year gathers around 10.000 visitors from Kosovo and the region.

## 192.EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS

Has been organized since 2006. Emphasizes local skills and traditions, architecture and works of art. It has a broader aim of bringing together citizens of different languages and cultures. This activity includes the bus of European heritage, non-competitive and recreational cycling, and promotion of the standards of European Convention for protection of heritage, concerts and dances, parades of folk ensembles.

## 193.SANATLA UYANMAK (AWAKENING THROUGH ART)

The traditional festival “Awakening through Art” is a cultural manifestation of the Turkish minority. It began in 2002. Its character is to bring together science, culture and art throughout the Balkans.

## 194.GJEÇOV’S MEETINGS

Gjeçov’s meetings is a cultural and literary manifestation which has been organized for the past 43 years in Zym of Has. This cultural event brings together poets, writers, actors, politicians, intellectuals from the four corners of the country and is organized in honor of the great patriot of the Albanian nation, Father Shtjefën Gjeçov.

## 195.PEHLIVAN COMPETITION

Traditional Pehlivan competitions are organized annually in Dragash (Sharr). This type of wrestling was learned from the times of ottoman rule and the migration of population to various corners of the word. This type of competition was organized during religious celebrations and family parties (circumcisions and weddings).

## 196. TOUR TASTE

First gastronomic festival “Tour Taste” was organized in Prizren within the project “Development of typical gastronomic products of interest to tourism in the economic region of South of Kosovo – TourTaste”. At this festival, local citizens, international guests, local and foreign tourists have an opportunity to taste the food and culture of the South of Kosovo.

## 197.ROK N’RRUSH

Is a three day annual festival held in Rahovec. Brings together rock groups from the whole of Kosovo and region. It is organized within the Festival of Grapes which is held annually from 7-9 September.

## 199.FESTARI

The official celebration of the young and of all citizens of the Municipality of Suhareka “Festari” brings together the thousand-year-old tradition of wine production with art, culture, sports, closer connection between people, and promotion of best values. For the past 13 year, Festari was also joined by an art colony, which only adds to the already numerous artistic activities, by becoming internationally renowned.

## 200.OLD TIMER FEST

The club of aficionados of old vehicles “Oldtimer” from Prizren, at the end of May of every year, brings together classic vehicles from Kosovo, region and the world at the Shadervan Square in Prizren. The club was established a few years ago and currently has around 25 members, with 32 vehicles manufactured at least 40 years ago. The use of these old, but beautifully preserved vehicles is done for the purpose of offering proof that the old city of Prizren has an automotive culture, regardless of the time of their production.

## 201.FLOWER FAIR

This is a traditional event that is organized annually in Prizren during the month of May by the Directorate of Tourism and Economic Development.

## 202.CRAFTS FAIR

The fair of crafts fair and handcrafted goods is held in Prizren under the organization of the Directorate for Tourism and Regional Development. Around 60 exhibitors from Kosovo and the region take part. The fair is organized during the month of June, and attempts to contribute to the tourist offers of Prizren and in increasing the number of tourists in Prizren.



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## 203.TOMATO FESTIVAL

This type of festival in Kosovo is organized by the Municipality of Mamusha as a sign of respect for the cultivation of this vegetable. It is held on 23 of July. The farmers drive for productivity and increase of the quality of tomato is and remains one of the goals of this festival. This festival also contributes to bringing people closer together creating new friendships both within Kosovo and abroad.

## ARTISTS

Their presentation in this Catalog is done by following a simple and practical criterion. Being unable to include all of those cultural personalities who undoubtedly gave a huge contribution to the cultural developments of the region, we focused on some of them, the values and achievements of whom are widely accepted. .



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### 204.LORENC ANTONI

(1909, Skopje – 1991, Prishtina). Founded the primary lower and the secondary school of music “Josip Slaveski” in Prizren, in 1948. In the capacity of a conductor he headed the choir of the artistic cultural society “Agimi” and the symphony orchestra of the city of Prizren. He collected and published seven volumes of Albanian folk music, accompanied by an ethno-musical analysis. He was also a music composer. Generally his works are based on the idiom of Albanian folk music.



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### 205.KATARINA JOSIPI

(1923, Zym – 1970, Prishtina). Began her carrier as an amateur actor in the Amateur Theatre in Ferizaj. Started to work with the Professional Theater in Prishtina one year after its establishment, in the spring of 1948, where she played over 70 roles.

**206****206.ANTON ÇETA**

(1920, Gjakova – 1995, Prishtina). Graduated in romance with the University of Belgrade, where he also began working as an assistant with the Ca-thedra of Albanology. Worked as a lecturer of old Albanian Literature with the Faculty of Philology in Prishtina. In 1968 began working as a scientific associate with the Albanology Institute of Prishtina, by leading the branch of folklore and publishing the magazine “Gjurmime albanologjike /Albano-logical Research/” – folklore and ethnology. Since 1990 was put in the lead of the action for reconciliation of blood feuds in Kosovo and abroad. His publications: “Këngë dasme (Wedding songs) I-II, Anekdota (Anecdotes) I; “Vajtime, gjëmë dhe elegji (Mournings, lamentations and elegies)”. “Rapsodi e një poeme shqiptare (Rhapsody of an Albanian poem)” of De Rada; “Në prehën të gjyshes (On grandmother’s lap)” (1955); “Tregime popullore të Drenicës (Traditional tales from Drenica)” I-II (1963); “Kërkime folklorike (Folklore research)” (1981); “Nga folklori ynë (Of our folklore) I-II” (1983-1989). Translated from French language some of the works of A. Daudet and Maupassant; from Italian, works of De Amici and A. Moravia.

**207****207.SIMON SHIROKA**

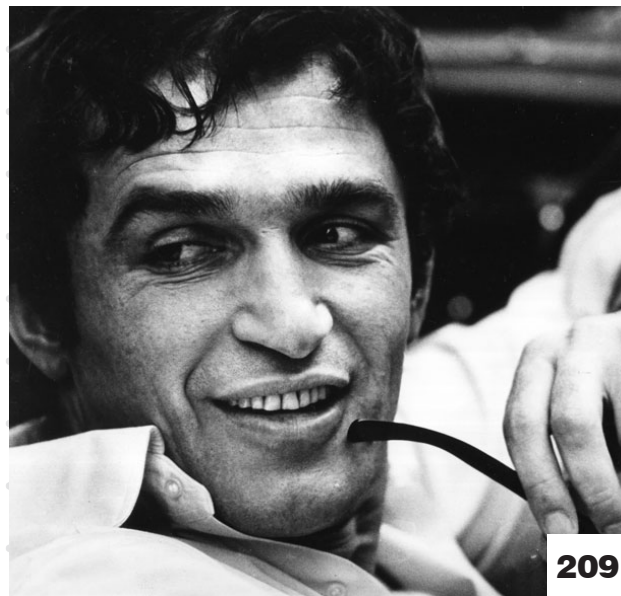
(1927, Prizren - 1994). Learned the filigree craft from the most prominent Prizren masters of the craft. Having ambitions to become a distinguished craftsman, he continued training and further edu-cation initially in Belgrade and then in Zagreb. After his studies he returned to Pristina and launched an incredibly rich applicative and artistic activity. Through his artistic works he has left deep marks in Kosovar art and even wider. During his career, Shiroka has had a large number of personal and collective exhibitions in Kosovo and in a large number of other countries.



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### 208.ENGJËLL BERISHA

(1934, Prizren - 2015) Graduated in Music in Belgrade in 1955. From 1958 to 1968 works as a teacher at the Secondary Music School in Prizren. During the time he operated in Prizren, for a number of years he directed ShKA "Agimi". In 1968 he was nominated as a professor of Music with the Higher Pedagogical School, Prishtina. Later on he lectured in History of the national music and of the world with the Academy of Arts. Has lectured and spoken in a large number of seminars and roundtables of national and international character.



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### 209.BEKIM FEHMIU

(1936, Sarajevo – 2010, Belgrade). Spent his childhood in Prizren. Was a part of the acting club with the secondary school of the city. Graduated in 1960 at the Faculty of Arts and Drama in Belgrade. That same year he became a member of the Yugoslav Drama Theater in Belgrade, which he left in 1967. Bekim Fehmiu played in 41 movies between 1953 and 1998. Achieved success with the movie "Skupljaci perja (I Even Met a Happy Gypsy)" (1967). In 1968 played the role of Odysseys in the mini-serial "L'Odissea". His first Hollywood movie was "The Adventurers". Later he played in Raimondo Del Balzo's movie "The Last Snows of Spring", in 1973, as well as the role of a Palestinian terrorist in the master-piece of John Frankenheimer "Black Sunday", in 1977.



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### 210.ANTON PASHKU

(1937, Grazhdanik - 1995, Prishtina). Considered as one of the most distinguished Albanian writers of the century. He wrote: "Tregime (Tales)", "Një pjesë e lindjes (A portion of east/birth)", "Kulla (Tower)", "Sinkopa (Syncope)", "Oh", "Kjasina", "Gof", "Lutjet e mbrëmjes (Evening prayers)", "Tragjedi modern (Modern tragedy)".



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### 211.DASHNOR XËRXA

(1944, Prizren – 2009, Prizren). Was the first conductor of the choir of the public broadcaster Radio Television of Prishtina. Gave a great contribution with the cultural artistic society "Agimi (Dawn)", initially as a conductor, later as the Chairman of the Artistic Council and in the end as its President. In 1981 was appointed as a clerk for amateurism with the House of Culture in Prizren, later also as its Director.



# **THE BEST UNDER AN OPEN SKY**

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## Introduction

The nature of the Southern Region represents an excellent opportunity for exploration, entertainment and enjoyment for any visitor. In addition to having an existential importance for the inhabitants of the country, such a rich nature containing mountains, waters, fields, is an infinite treasure to nearly any and all possible activities that may be demanded by interested parties: mountains rich in rare vegetation, stunning landscapes, wonders of nature in their natural state, lakes, rivers and caves; hiking in the mountains, mountain biking, skiing, further hunting, fishing, bird watching as well as the tradition of the wine route, which aficionados of quality wine, produced for the wider market or more individual demands, should in no way avoid.

A person who is more in to nature and all the majesty that it provides, will find, in our tourist attractions as are Sharri and Mirusha, an experience from which they will not only want to keep as memories, but something that they would also want to repeat. But, all of this very rich nature would make no sense without a rich agriculture as well. Fruits and vegetables of high quality, which are the reasons behind the organization of a number of festivals, may be found throughout the territory. And in way or manner should we not forget another product, which is a source of pride for this place: Sharr Cheese. Without which no dinner table makes sense.



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## 212.SHARR MOUNTAINS

Has a very strong biological diversity. Flora and the vegetation are rich and diverse. Among those, 85 are of international importance, 26 types in the European “Red List” of threatened plants and animals and 32 are in the “Red List” of threatened plants according to IUCN. According to the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) the National Park Sharr Mountains has been registered in the international list of protected zones.

The climate is continental, with long winters and heavy snows and fresh summers. In the Sharr Mountains, where we have the focus of local endemic species, there are over 2000 species of vascular flora. This represents around 26% of the overall flora of the Balkans, and 18 % of the European one. Most widespread is the endemic taxon (around 29 %) and sub-endemic (around 10%), which makes up nearly 40 % of the endemic flora of the Sharr Mountains. According to this, Sharr Mountains are placed at the center of the diversity of European and world-wide genus and species.

### 213.MEADOWS

In this region, the Municipality of Dragash has a considerable area of meadows, mostly close by to the settlements. The most common plants in them are: greminoret, zhabinoret, roses, shevarët, flokëzat, white flowers, chamomile, luled-hëmbi, pelimi, poppy flower, wild rose etc. in addition to natural meadows there are also cases of meadows being joined up artificially and planted using graminore plants, as well as crop fields joined together where certain ancient plants are planted, mostly barley, rye, oats, potatoes, etc.



### 214.FORESTS

The forests of the region are mostly clean, dominated by beech (68%) and pine. At a very lower percentage, but always enriching the diversity, we find pine, spruce, black and white pine, black ash, hazelnuts, etc.

### 215.PASTURES

The region is made up of primary and secondary pastures. Those primary ones are located above the forest vegetation and all the way up to the highest peaks where the pasture cover is found. This is the reason why they are also known as alpine pastures. Those secondary are green areas that were established as a result of the natural impact and human factor.





## 216.SHARR LAKES

Glacial lakes are among the rare sights of the country. They are located at an elevation of over 1900m. Livadica Lake, 2173 m elevation, is of 230 meters length, 120 m width 7.3m depth. Other lakes: Jazhinca, Gornjasella, Karanikolla, Miskova, Bezdanka, etc. Black Lake is the most isolated lake of the Sharr Mountains, has the dimensions of a pool, and is of unchanging water and of 3.5m depth.

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### 217.DRINI I BARDHË

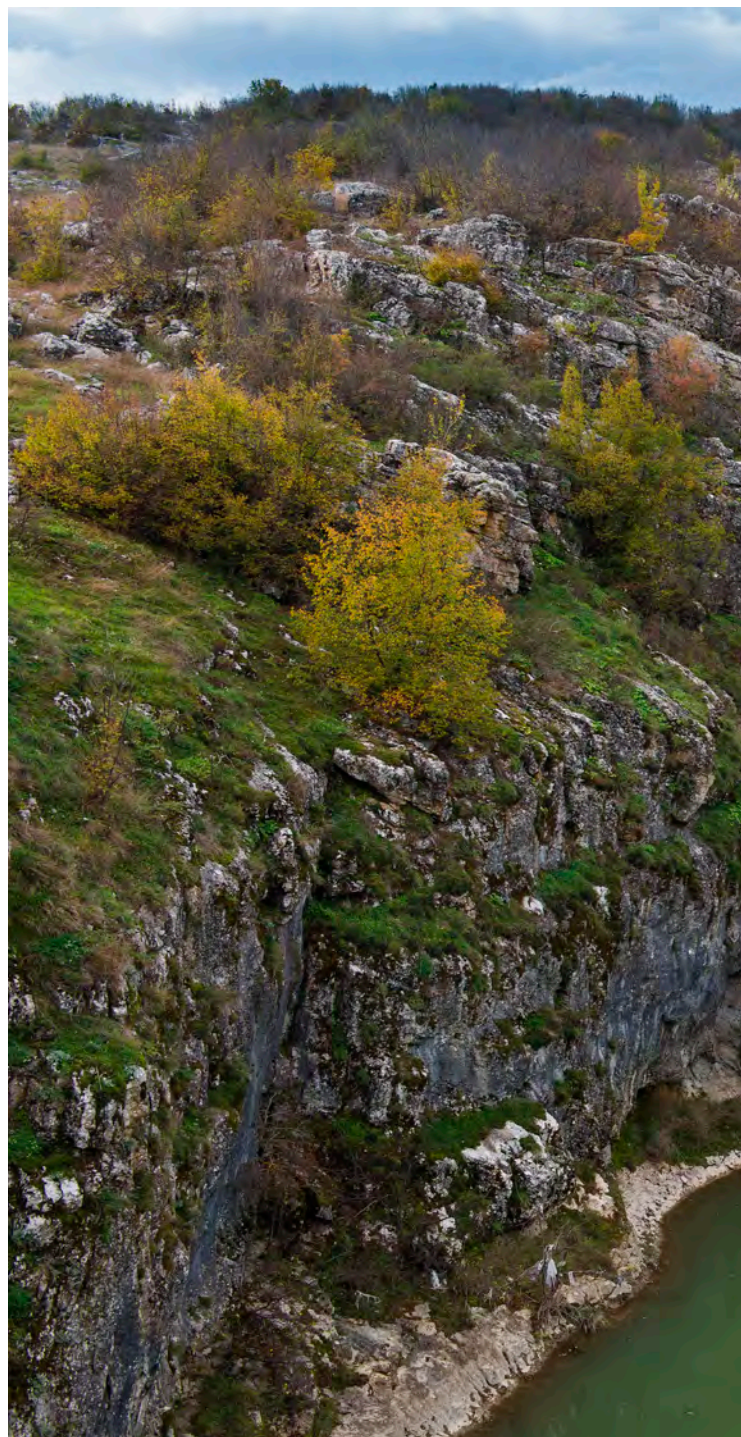
Of a 111 km length spreading throughout the territory of Kosovo and with a flow area of 4860 km<sup>2</sup>, it enters Prizren from the north and continues toward the south west to Albanian and into the Adriatic Sea. It creates small lakes within the boundaries of Dobrusha village. The also flows through the Municipality of Rahovec, around 30km, as well as being the administrative boundary of municipalities such as: Prizren, Gjakova, Malisheva and Klina. Rivers-streams which flow into Drini i Bardhë are: Ratkoc River, Rimnik, Palluzha, Hoça, etc. Drini i Bardhë has created the lime massive called Gradish, by creating a gorge approximately 450 m in length. The Holy Bridge was constructed within the canyon, a bridge this about 70 m long and a 30m elevation of the arc from the river body.

### 218.PLLAVA RIVER

With its branches creates the largest river system and includes around 63 % of the territory of Dragash Municipality. It springs close to the Guri i Zi (Black Rock), this is also the source of the river Zapllugja in the Sharr Mountains. The branches of this river are: Bresana River, Kuk River, Kosava River, and the River of Rrenc – which belong to the Opoja region, further on we have Radesha River, Leshtan River, and Brod River – that belong to the Gora region.

### 219.TOPLLUHA

Is created from local streams, as well as a larger branch of it coming from Semetishta River. It is one of the left branches of the largest river in Kosovo, Drini i Bardhë. Its area is  $F=510.0\text{km}^2$ , whereas its length is 15,5km. Topluga flows through the city of Suhareka, whereas the point where it flows into the Drin is located close to the village or Pirana, Municipality of Prizren.





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## **220.THERMAL SPRINGS**

The spring of thermal water of a 250-300 l/sec capacity is located in Baja. A 2000 m<sup>2</sup> pool has been built there, which every summer season is made available to use for refreshing and organizing swimming competitions. The waters of this pool also provide an opportunity for curing a certain number of skin diseases. The constant temperature of the water throughout the year is 22°C.



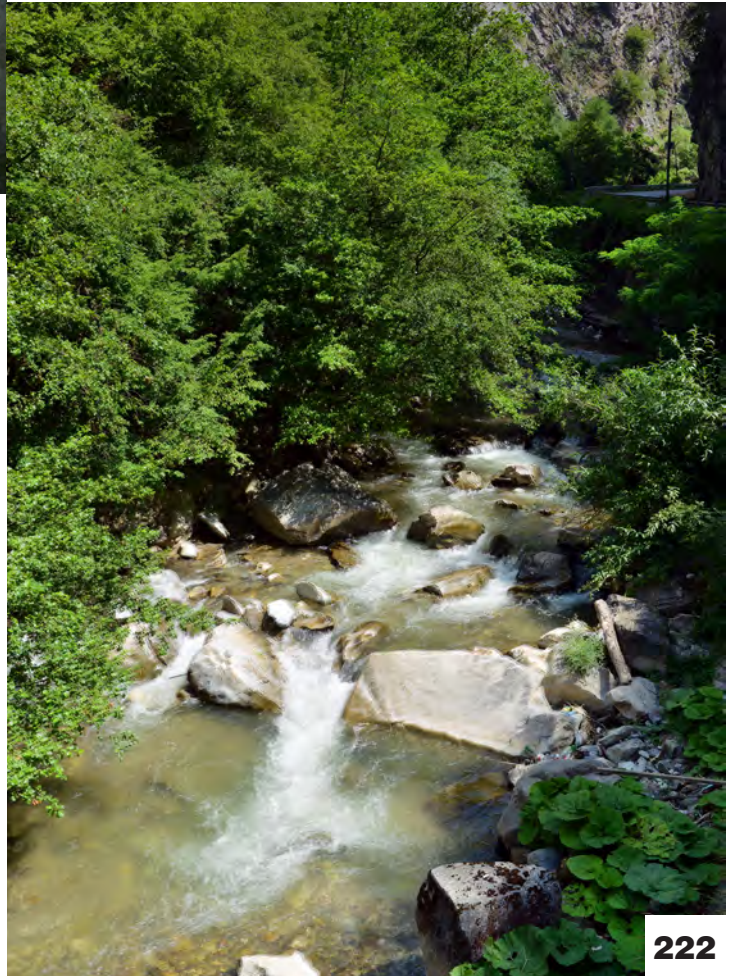
### 221.PANORC CAVE

A few meters below the cave entrance there are two water springs which, in all probability have a hydrologic connection to the cave. In the cases there is a permanent flow of water with strong oscillations. The portion of the cave that has been researched features karst gaps of considerable dimensions, but lacks the special speleological treasures. Considerable deposits of gravel of heterogeneous lithological composition may be noticed on the floor of the canal. This cave is undergoing the procedure for becoming a protected zone.

### 222.LUMBARDH GORGE

Is located between the mountain peaks of Bistra, Guri i Kalter (Blue Rock) and Guri i Çarë (Fissured Rock) and stretches all the way to the state border with the Republic of Macedonia. Has an elevation of 1550 m to 2609 m.

This natural reserve features special biological, geographical, hydrologic and landscape values. The Lumbardh gorge as a characteristic and serpentine flow traverses the area next to the river which is rich in green and forest flora. The space along the bank of Lumbardh during summer heat is the most frequented area of the city. Small and Large Lakes (length 90 m, width 45 m, depth 1 m), and numerous water springs that flow into the Lumbardh of Prizren which in this area, due to its sloping and rocky terrain, creates numerous waterfalls.



**223****223.MIRUSHA WATERFALL**

Is located along the Basin of Mirusha River, which carved a canyon around 10 km long, creating 12 river lakes and 12 waterfalls. The highest waterfall is the one found between lakes six and seven. Is 21 meters high. The waterfall caves represent a real tourist attraction.

## 224.MIRUSHA CANYON

Two km bellow Mirusha River is the place where a canyon of 16 karst river lakes of different sizes is connected through waterfalls up to 21 m high. The slopes of the canyon are deep and vertical up to 200m at certain points.

## 225.MIRUSHA RIVER

Is 29 km long, and flows into the Drini i Bardhë, which is made up of 38 smaller streams (streamlets). The diversity of natural wealth is an additional argument for the beautiful sights that this country has. What further enrich this landscape is the river of Mirusha and the canyon that this river flows through, as one of the most beautiful sights in Kosovo. The area of the basin of Mirusha is 337.5km<sup>2</sup>. Streams of Mirusha River are: River of Biniq, Stream of the Valley, Malisheva Stream, Stopanica, Bubavec stream and Kijeva stream.

## 226.LOWER LAKES

Feature varying depths of 50-60 between the two bridges. The largest lakes are lake 13 and 16 (which is also the last) of 5 -7m depths. After Lake 13 the waterfall has a height of 3m with a very swift fall in the shape of a waterfall that runs off into Lake 14 by creating a 14m high waterfall in the direction of Lake 15 with the same kind of height that runs off into Lake 16 where the Mirusha canyon also ends. The dimensions of the lakes from first to the 16th vary depending on the amount of water and precipitation that falls in the water collecting canal of Mirusha.

## 227.UPPER LAKES

Initially their depth varies between 1-3 m, while by the 8-th Lake it reaches 6.5 m. the lakes are connected to each other through straits, thresholds and deeper areas which enabled the creation of waterfalls, which, together with the erosion, make the lakes have a constant tendency of increasing depth. The width of the canyon in the upper part is small from the first lake where water begins to create waterfall and lakes at river width of 0.50-1m which, by the final lake (eighth) reaches a maximum width of 3m.

## 228.MIDDLE LAKES

The height is around 100m from the 13th lake to the 8th lake. The terrain is very unsuitable for visits due to ravines and sharp formation between the lakes. The depths between lakes 9 and 10 are 6-9 m whereas the height of the water in the shape of a wall between lakes 8 and 9 is 21 m and between Lake 9 and 10 is 9 m.

## 229.MIRUSHA REGIONAL PARK

Located on both sides of river Mirusha from the beginning of the canyon and nearly up to the point where it spills into River Drini. The size of the protected territory of Mirusha Regional Park is 556 hectares. The Mirusha River flows throughout the territory of the Mirusha Park which along its course creates 13 waterfalls and 16 lakes that together create a rare morpho-hydrologic phenomenon, that is extremely attractive to visitors. The largest lake is Lake 16 (55m X 45m) with a 5m depth. The highest waterfall is between Lakes 8 and 9, the length of which is 21m. The climate of Mirusha region is continental and mildly influenced by the Mediterranean climate.

## 230.SHARR NATIONAL PARK

It has a total surface area of 390km<sup>2</sup>. The biodiversity holds characteristics of both Balkans and Mediterranean, thus making it a rich in flora and fauna in the sense of rare and endemic types. Because of the action of glaciers, a large number of so called glacier or circular ravines, waves and large amounts of glacial materials have been created. The most renowned are Livadica and Jazhinca lakes. The largest number of glacial ravines is located on the slopes of the highest peaks, southwardly from National Park, of Bistra, Livadica, Çuka e Liqeve. Their biggest presence in numbers is below the Piribreg peak (2.522m), known as Vrima e Brevcit (Brevc Hole). Circular ravines of Çuka e Liqeneve and Livadica are clearly visible

From these circles begin the waves, respectively the former glacial lowlands. Of special importance is the wave of Demir Kapija, which goes from the former circle where the Lake of Livadica is today located. Demir Kapia which by the end is wider and has fully sloped sides represents the most renowned fossil form of the glacial lowland in Sharr, of 1,5km length. Sharr Mountains National Park has an eastern continental climate.

## 231.ARNEN PEAK

Is a strictly natural reserve, with an area of 30 ha, of natural and scientific values, due to the rich wood (pine and beech) and plant biodiversity (stenoendemiti Vrbascum scardicolum) can only be found in the region of Prevala and nowhere else in the world.

## 232.OSHLAKU

Features clean forests and numerous endemic plants. Wild goat is the most distinguished from the rich fauna, whereas other widespread animals are: brown bear, wolf, deer, various birds of prey etc. This reserve was placed under protection in 1960. Has an area of around 20 ha.

## 233.GREAT PINE (GOLEM BOR)

This reserve represents the most beautiful and most interesting complex of pines in Balkans. The reserve and its surrounding areas also hold interesting hydro-graphic events and objects. On the eastern side lies the sea water separator, between the Aegean and Adriatic seas, respectively the basin of Lepenc and Bistrica of Prizren Rivers.

## 234.RUSENICA

Is the settlement of Balkan Lynx (*Lynx Lynx balcanicus*) which is a rare and endangered species. For the purpose of protecting the settlement of the lynx, which during the 1990s numbered around 13, Rusenica is the oldest nature reserve placed under protection since 1955 and with an area of around 300 ha. This location is also important from the landscape and floral aspects, with wood maple (*Acer heldreichii*) being worth of mentioning.



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### 235.RRAPI NË MARASH (MARASH CHESTNUT TREE)

Marash Chestnut tree is 20,90m high, its circumference is 3 m whereas its width is 3,50 m. with a 12 m diameter. The body the tree is 2 m. Its leaves are 13-14 cm long. The elevation of the area where it is located is 417 m.



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### **236. TRUNGJET E BUNGUT NË LOZICË (OAK TREES IN LOZICA)**

There are four oak trees that have two roots, which are assumed to be over 200 years old and of a height of around 20m.

## 237.AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is one of the most widespread rural activities and one of the fundamental sources of existence in the region. Over 50% of the population of Municipality of Prizren lives in rural areas, the agricultural sector is one of the most important sources of employment and income. 25 % of Prizren lands are fertile and have an irrigation system. Municipality of Dragash has around 3.500 farms, 95 % of which are family run. In the Municipality of Malisheva, around 80 % of families support themselves through agricultural activities. Grain, vegetable and fodder crops are cultivated. The area is known for wine production. Municipality of Rahovec uses around 90% of its land for agriculture and grape growing. Production of grape and its products is of millennial tradition. Municipality of Suhareka has only 53% of fertile agricultural land. Grains, fruits and vegetable are cultivated and it has a distinguished tradition of cultivation of grape.



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## 238.FARMING

Farming products of the region reach all the markets of the country and even wider. Municipality of Dragash, thanks to its mountainous terrain and pastures has a huge dairy production, dairy processing factor, slaughterhouses, and wool processing factories. Other municipalities are especially dominated by the growing of oxen, sheep, goats, horses and buffalos.



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## 239.BEEKEEPING

Thanks to good climate conditions, clean air and rich flora; beekeeping is a very successful sector in the region. The honey is of a very high quality and contains not chemicals or pesticides.



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## 240.CEREALS

Dominating types of cereals cultivated in the region are: wheat, corn, barley, oats, rye, soybeans and rapeseed.

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## 241.VINICULTURE, WINERY

Viniculture is one of the most successful activities in the region, in the Municipalities of Prizren, Rahovec and Suhareka. The wine industry has a great potential to access European markets. Red and white grape are cultivated. The dominating varieties of wines are Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Pinot Noire, Game, Kosovo Red, Chardonnay, Italian Riesling, Rhine Riesling, and Semignon. Products such as grappa and brandy are also produced.

## 242. ORCHARDS, VEGETABLES

Fruits that are especially cultivated are apples, pears and plums. In certain areas there is a considerable production of wild apples and hazelnuts. Vegetables that are cultivated are: carrots, garlic, tomato, spinach, melon, pepper, water-melon, onions, etc. There has been rapid development of greenhouses. The Municipality of Mamusha is host to the Festival of Tomatoes, one of the most sought after and most cultivated vegetables.



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## 243.MOUNTAINEERING

There are regular mountaineering-mountain climbing activities in the Municipality of Prizren. Close to the village of Struzha there is a mountaineering house, which operates within the Association of Sharri Mountaineers; provides accommodation and various services related to mountaineering activities. The peaks that are climbed by the mountaineers are: Bistra, Maja e zezë (Black peak), Kopilica, Vërtopi i vogël, Vërtopi i madh, Kara Nikolla, Shkarpa, Oshlaku, Koxha Ballkani, Ostrovica, Qereniku, Konjushka.



## 244.SHKARPA

At the beginning of the peak which is located on the Macedonian side, on the southern slope of the peak, there are two lakes, “Malo Karanikolsko Jezero” and “Veliko Karanikolsko Jezero”. Elevation: 2479m.

## 245.KARA NIKOLLA

Located close to the “Qafa e Bozovices”, a region that connects the Kosovar city of Prizren with the Macedonian city of Tetova. The peak has two slopes. Its elevation is 2409.

**246.BISTRA 1**

Located on border between Kosovo – Macedonia with a slope facing toward Kosovo in Sharr Mountains. Its elevation is 2651 meters. This elevation makes this the second highest peak in Kosovo, after the Gjeravica peak. The length of the walking path is 13 km.

**247.BISTRA 2**

Located on border between Kosovo – Macedonia with its northern face turned toward Kosovo. Is among the rare peaks which, when not covered in snow, is a very easy to climb, whereas during snow weather its ridges are covered in ice and the final part just under the peak becomes very dangerous. Its elevation is 2651m.

**248.KONJUSHKA PEAK**

At the top of Konjushka is the lake of Konjushka, which is the highest lake of Sharr Mountains. The lake is approximately 100 m long, 70 m wide and 50 cm deep. Has a beautiful position, located on the slopes of Konjushka peak. Next to the lake there is a hut that was built during the 1970s, that was used during wild goat hunts. Elevation is 2422m.

**248****249.GURI I PREVALLËS (THE ROCK OF PREVALLA)**

Rises above the southern part of the Prevala tourist center, has an elevation of 1991m. May be seen from the very starting point of the Valley of Zhupa. The peak is also the beginning of the long spine of Bistrice, which is connected to the ridge of Bistra 2 peak. One of the slopes of the peak separates the river of Bistrice of Prizren from Lepenc River. The spine between the Guri i Prevallës and the root of Bistra 2 peak may be traversed in 25 min.

## 250.JAZHINCA LAKE

Located at the roots of peaks Bistra 1 and Maja e Ligenit (Lake Peak). Jazhinca Lake has a deep green color resembling a Safire and is surrounded by great rocks. Its approximate length is 120 m and its approximate width is 80 m, of deeper depths. With its very cold water, the lake is not suitable for swimming, although there are those that dare to enter it.



## 251.LIQENI I ZI (BLACK LAKE)

Located to the north-east of Jazhinca Lake. It is the most isolated lake of Sharr Mountains; also has the dimensions of a pool. The level of water remains the same, of a depth of 3.5 m. the color of the lake is black and this comes as a consequence of the rocks below the water surface. The water of this lake is the coldest of all lakes. Its approximate length is 50m, approximate width 25m, the shape of the lake resembles a heart and is surrounded by huge rocks.

**252.KULLA PEAK**

Stretches between the huge valleys of the Radesha River. Its snow doesn't melt until the beginning of summer season. Kulla separates two valleys: the Valley of Zagrejac River and the valley of the river. These two rivers join up at the front of Kulla and create the Radesha River. It has a great position for observation, since both on the right and on the left there are two valleys, at the front is the great valley of Radesha and the village of Radesha itself, whereas at the back is where Gropa e Kleçit is located.

**253.KLEÇI PEAK**

Is located on the border between Kosovo-Macedonia. It cannot be seen from afar, because the surrounding peaks prevent this, especially the Kulla Peak. Kleçi Peak is part of the Sharr Mountains.

**254.LOWER LAKE**

Is approximately 15 meters long and 8 meters wide, with a depth of 70 cm. It is located at the bottom of the Guri i Care Peak. Has the lowest elevation.

**255.THE GREAT BISTRICA WATERFALL**

Is located approximately a 15 minute walk above the Lower Lake. The Great Waterfall is also the place where the Bistrica waterfalls end, which is made up of numerous small waterfalls. The great waterfall is approximately 13 m high, whereas above it there is another waterfall that is around 3m high.

**256.MAJA E VOGËL ( SMALL PEAK)**

Located very close to the Black Peak and stretches on the border between Kosovo - Macedonia. It was named thus due to the fact that when seen from the Gropa e Konjushkës looks rather small compared to the other surrounding peaks.

**257.SOURCE OF BISTRICA**

Located in a wide groove or hole, above which is the location of Gushbaba peak, while to its left is where Bistra 2 peak is located. The water from this spring is naturally very cold, so cold even that one can't even drink a half glass in one go.

**257****258.GURI I ÇARË PEAK**

Is the peak closest to the village of Prevala; located to its southwest. Has the shape of a pyramid. It has a back which is connected to the Konjushka Peak and Prevala may be seen to the left. The largest groups of wild goats inhabit these peaks. This peak stretches entirely within the territory of Kosovo.







## MOUNTAIN BIKING

Dragash is one of the Municipalities that offers numerous possibilities for mountain biking. Of special importance are:

- (259) Brod – Shutman trail;
- (260) Restelicë – FYR of Macedonia trail;
- (261) the trail surrounding Brut. In Opoja there is a trail for exploring the villages, starting from
- (262) village of Bellobrad, of an 11.5 km length.

## 263. HIKING ALONG THE RIVER RADESHË

Follows a river through a beech wood until the end of one side of the gorge and further emerges along a divided river that springs from a gorge close-by. The trail follows a loop and provides an opportunity to end the hike by hiking through the main part of Radesha. The start is at the village of Radesha, initial elevation: 1350 meters; highest elevation: 1550 meters; length: 4.95 km.



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## MOUNTAIN HIKING

264. Hiking in the Koritnik Mountain: During the major part of the year, the peak is covered in snow. The trail starts after the village of Rapča; starting elevation: 950 meters; highest point: 2395 meters; length: 13.07 km.

## 265.HIKE BETWEEN BROD – ÇULE MOUNTAIN

The hike begins with an immediate climb and has some flat areas. There are numerous smaller trails that branch from the main trail that the shepherds use. Çule Mountain may be seen at all times, thus facilitating navigation in the right direction. Start: Brod village; initial elevation: 1384 m; highest elevation: Çule Mountain - 2220 m; distance: 5.76 km.

## 266. BROD – OLD BORDER CROSSING WITH FYROM

Challenging hike, with an opportunity to end the hike sooner, through a shorter trail. Start: Çule Mountain (long hike); initial elevation: 1384 m; highest elevation: 2265 m; length: 15.76 km.

## 267. BAÇKA – BROD

Bačka has a small number of families that live there during winter, since the others work abroad. Start: Bačka village; initial elevation: 1250 m; highest elevation: 1470 m; distance: 7.34 km.



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## 268. BROD - SHUTMAN LAKE

One of the most renowned hikes in the region of Brod. This hike may be combined with two other hikes in the region: Vracë Mountain or the 3 Peaks hike, which begin and end at the Shutman Lake. Start: Hotel "Arxhena"; initial elevation: 1384 m; highest elevation: 2120 m; distance: 8.82 km.

## 268.BIRD WATCHING

Territories used for watching are: the delta of Drin River, Sharr Mountains (Prizren), Brod (Dragash), Guri i Dollocit (Suhareka), Zatriq Mountain (Rahovec), Mirusha Waterfall (Malisheva). In Limth by the Guri i Zi is where a camping spot has been built. Most distinguished birds: Mountain eagle, ACCIPITRIDAE family, *Aquila chrysaetos* type; European nightjar, CAPRIMULGIDAE family, *Caprimulgus europaeus* type; Wall creeper – SITTIDAE family, *Tichodroma muraria*; Owls, ACCIPITRIDAE family, *Buteo* type; Grey heron, ARDEIDAE family, type *Ardea cinerea*; White stork, CICONIDAE family, type *Ciconia ciconia*; Grey partridge, PHASIANIDAE family, type *Perdix perdix*, GREY PARTRIDGE;



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## 270.HUNTING

The southern region is considered being relatively rich in wild hunting animals and big game. Hunting is allowed between 15 October and 15 February. Animals that may be hunted are: wild boar, rabbit, fox, wolf, feral chicken, field and wood partridge, pheasants. The most distinguished hunting spots are: Trumshi, Planej, Pashtrik (Prizren); Gurra e Zezë, Kushnin (Prizren); Prevalla (Prizren); Kodra e Pikëllimës (Rahovec); Kodra e Zatriqit (Rahovec); Grejkoc village (Suhareka); Duhle village (Suhareka); Malet e Trepezës (Malisheva); Vargmalet e Berishës (Malisheva); parts of Opoja and Gora that are outside of the National Park.



## 271. WINE ROUTES

Are placed within the areas of the two municipalities - Rahovec and Suhareka. Wine routes have a total length of around 33 km, but the overall wine route covers a great territory, since in this area there are also wine producers and other points of interest. On the other hand, nearly each wine cellar has a showroom for the sale of wines. The shops are either located in the cellars or around them. Each cellar, in addition to wine, also produces other products such as local brandy - "raki" and grape juice "shira". The wines are sold in different packages, starting from a single bottle and all the way to the standard 6 pack, as well as "box" packages of 3 and 5 liters. Also cellars such as: "Stone Castle", "Bodrumi i vjetër (Old Cellar)", "Biopak", "Eko", "Agroalf", "Daka", "Sefa Wine" "Agrokosova Holding" (Suhareka), "Rahovera", "Bahá" have small wine tasting points such as: Chardonnay, Rhine Riesling, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Pinot Noir, Shiraz, Vranac, Rose etc., and of course the special "raki".



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## **BROCHURES AND TOURISTIC MAPS:**

Touristic Map of Prizren

Touristic Map of Suhareka

Invest in Prizren

Invest in Dragash

Invest in Suhareka

Invest in Rahovec

Invest in Mamushë

Ismail Gagica - Prizreni (Map)

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## **INTERVIEW:**

Abedin Balaj from Therandë (Suharekë)

Ali Ukaj from the village of Korishë

Avdyl Ramë Gega from the village of Korishë (78 years old)

Beçir Kabashi from the village of Korishë

Emine Kokollari from the village of Budakovë (65 years old)

Esat Kabashi from the village of Korishë

Hajdar Fazliu from the village of Celinë

Rrustem Cikaj from the village of Gjonaj

Sadike Kabashi from the village of Korishë

Sahire Kabashi from the village of Korishë

Tahir Kokollari from the village of Budakovë (71 years old)

## **OTHER:**

NGO for the Protection of Birds and Nature FINCH

Association of Mountaineers Sharri

Hunting Association “Hasi”- Prizren

Hunting Association “Ujëvara”- Malishevë

[www.kosovoguide.com](http://www.kosovoguide.com)

[www.wineroutes-ks.com](http://www.wineroutes-ks.com)

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## **Bibliography**

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