

The Project was financed by:



Swedish International Development
Cooperation Agency

Novoberda

survey 2008



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Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria – Vlada-Government
MINISTRIA E KULTURËS, RINISË DHE SPORTVE
MINISTARSTVO ZA KULTURU, OMLADINU ISPORT
MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

Instituti i Kosovës Mbrojtjen e Monimenteve - IKMM
Institute for Protection of Monuments of Kosova



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CHWB Kosovo Office
Report series No. 13 / 2008

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Publisher:
CHWB - Cultural Heritage without
Borders, Kosova

Project:
Novoberda Survey 2008

Founded by:
SIDA -Swedish International
Development Cooperation Agency

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Printing:
PROGRAF-Prishtina

Circulation:
XXXX



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The views expressed in this foreword are solely those of the author

FOREWORD

by F. Drançolli

In the land inhabited by Albanians, the first tracks of fortifications we find date to Neolithic period, in the 3rd millennium. Building protective settlements, among other things was a response to the frequent attacks of tribes, aiming at plunder and territorial expansion. From this time forts appear with stone and wooden barriers. Settlements with stone and wooden barriers appear also in the Bronze era, late 3rd millennium (2100-1200 B.C.). From this form of fortification with stone and wooden barriers, aiming at prevention of any kind, progress was made by building real protective walls from stone. This evolution, without completely abandoning the barriers, in the territory of Illyria, might have occurred at the end of the Bronze Age, especially during the early Iron Age, at the end of the 2nd millennium (1200-500 B.C.), since from this period on Illyrian land we have a whole set of complete walls.

A part of Illyrian lands was also ancient Dardania, or today's territory of Kosovo. In the said territory a considerable number of fortified settlements remain, known among local inhabitants as: "qyteza, gjytet" – small town, "gradinë" – edifice, "kështjellë" - castle, kala - fortress, "hisar" etc. Among the most well-known of the fortified settlements in Kosovo and further is the Fortress of Novo Bërdo – Artana.

Fortified constructions in the territory of Kosovo, in the form of forts-castles with towers and fortified system of walls, continued to be built and rebuilt during the period of Roman and Byzantine rule, especially under Anastasi and Justinian in 5th-6th century. During the period of Emperor Justinian, in Dardania 61 castles existed and 8 new ones were built; (Ulpiana, Municipi DD, Harilaqi, Strovci, Siparantini, Suka e Crrmjani, Prizren, Vushtrri, Zveçan, Novobërda, Stari Tërg, Rashan, and many others). In some forts (Zveçan, Stari Tërg, Novobërd, Prizren etc.) life continued even during the late medieval period in the 13-14th and 15th century. The technique known as "opus incertum", and in some cases "opus mixtum," Was applied in the structure of stonework in

cases "opus mixtum," Was applied in the structure of stonework in castles. Binding material used was limestone plaster. Fortified settlements - castles are in ruins, but in many cases the shape of fortified walls, protective towers as well as of other constructions of a religious, profane and public nature are visible. All these characteristics can be found in the fortress of Novo Bërdo – Artana.

The fortress of Novo Bërdo, according to surface observations and casual finds, is an ancient fortified settlement reaching its peak as a commercial and mining center in 15th century. This situation continued until the 17th century. This fortress was a compound, a complex urban center. It consists of a lower city and the upper city, a citadel. From the compound of the fortress, which was quite open with wide communication, with a market a numerous districts, now only the ruins of the citadel and some sacral objects, both Christian and Islamic, remain. There are also some "nishans" from the Ottoman period, from the 16th century.

The fortress fits into the configuration of terrain, and its position dominates the zone and surroundings of Novo Bërdo. From the time of its construction the fortress experienced many changes, but within the context of the time. The changes mainly preserved its function in accord with circumstances, socio-historic, commercial and economic conditions. The constructions also developed accordingly with the protective needs and plans of the rulers of Novo Bërdo.

In the fortress, particularly in the upper city – citadel, even today the shapes of fortified walls, towers as well as many of alcoves, can be traced. From the existing ruins the structure of stone masonry can be seen. The binding of hewn barely processed stones and crude stones was with limestone. With hewn stones were mainly made into the arch covers, tower corners, etc.

Systematic archaeological research in the entire compound of the Fortress of Novo Bërdo will shed light on the thousand years old history of this Kosovan archaeological and urban compound.



BACKGROUND TO THE REPORT

by B. Svirca, Project Coordinator

Nature in Novoberda / Photo by Kushtrim Krasniqi, photographer

From 09 – 28 July 2008, a survey team composed of archaeologists, art historians, historians and architects carried out a survey in and around the Novobërda (Artana) Medieval town (Cultural site), with a grant from CHwB.

The survey team included:

Milot Berisha / Archaeological Institute of Kosovo,
Birte Brugmann / Freelance Archaeologist,
Fejaz Drançolli / Kosovo Institute for the Protection of the Monuments,
Luan Gashi / Kosovo Institute for the Protection of the Monuments,
Besnik Keka / Center for Cultural Heritage in Gjiilan,
Emin Sallahu / Kosovo Institute for the Protection of the Monuments,
Elvis Shala / Mimar Sinan University.

The first stage of the field survey involved consolidation and verification of the knowledge we have gained from background study; historical documents and excavations reports, study of maps and detailed analysis of aerial photos –orthophotos were part of our thorough investigation. The team talked to local inhabitants, country people and carefully listened to the local legends and recorded the place names (toponymy) that potentially sometimes reveal important data from the past.

The archaeological team began the fieldwork with inspections of

various parts of the study area in and around the "Protection Zone" of Novobërda, which of course required us to drive and walk through the area in general. The main aim of the project was to record a systematic inventory of the archaeological heritage of Novobërda (Artana) medieval town. Orthophotos and topographic maps (Maps were based on the Ahtisarii Package, Annex 5, 'Protective Zone of Novobërda') were prepared by Tomor Çela / GIS expert, Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning

The project was coordinated by Baki Svirca/Kosova Institute for the Protection of the Monuments and was advised and consulted by an International expert, Dr. Birte Brugmann (freelance archaeologist) and by the Kosovan expert Dr. Fejaz Drançolli (art historian).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The team wishes to acknowledge the CHwB, for financial support that made possible this archaeological project to proceed. We are very grateful to them. A large part of the survey would have been impossible without the co-operation of the Mayor of the Novobërda (Artana) Municipality Mr. Bajrush Imeri and the support offered by Mr. Selatin Beqiri and and Mr. Adem Abazi, from the Directorate of Urbanism and Directorate for Education of the Novobërda (Artana) Municipality.

A SURVEY OF THE MEDIEVAL TOWN OF NOVOBERDA

by M. Berisha, B. Brugmann, F. Drançolli, L. Gashi, B. Keka, E. Sallahu, E. Shala and B. Svirca

Introduction



Fig. 1 The location of the medieval town of Novobërda in the Republic of Kosovo. Coordinates in degrees minutes seconds (WGS84), latitude: 43° 33' 02", longitude: 21° 43' 45"

The late medieval fortified town of Novobërda (Fig. 2) is situated in the central Balkan Peninsula, in the eastern part of the recently founded Republic of Kosovo (Fig. 1).

In written sources, of which the earliest dates back to AD 1319, the site name Nuovomonte which means "New Mountain" is preserved in several languages and variations such as: Novus Mons (Latin), Nuova Monte, Nuovomonte Argentina (Italian), Novo Brdo (Slavic), Novaber, Nobirda (Ottoman), Neuberg and Nyenberghe (German). Today the site is best known by the name Novobërda, or Artana, which means the "Golden Place" in Albanian.

The hilltop, referred to as "Novobërda Hill" (Fig. 3) has a number of tourist attractions: the ruins of the fortress on the hill-top, the excavated foundations of the "Cathedral" (Fig. 4) and of "Jovca" Church (Fig. 5), a mosque (Fig. 6), a tyrbe (mausoleum; Fig. 7), a derelict traditional farmhouse (Fig. 8) and a well (Inventory no. 5). Unexcavated features on Novobërda Hill include several unexcavated churches.



Fig. 2 Aerial view of Novobërda hill from the north-east.



Fig. 3 Aerial view of the Novobërda fortress with the main features of historic interest marked.



Fig. 4 View of the excavated "Cathedral" in the medieval town from the Novobërda fortress.



Fig. 5 "Jovca" Church.



Fig. 6 The Novobërda mosque.



Fig. 7 The Novobërda tyrbe.



Fig. 8 The derelict traditional farmhouse at Novobërda

The Municipality of Novobërda (Fig. 9) is named after the medieval town. With 92km² and c 3900 inhabitants it is the smallest of Kosovo's municipalities. It was established in 1989 when Prishtina Municipality was cut down in size. The "Comprehensive Proposal for the Kosovo Status Settlement" plans for a considerable enlargement of the municipality (Ahtisaari 2007, 30-33).

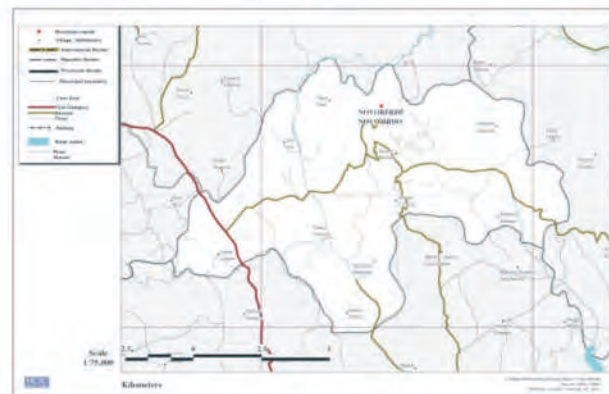


Fig. 9 The municipality of Novobërda before its reorganization. After WEU, NIMA 2001.

The medieval town of Novobërda is located approximately 39 km south-east of Pristina and 20 km north of Gjiilan (Fig. 1). It occupies a hilltop (1124 m above sea level) in the mountainous Gallup region. The river Kriva Reka (Curved River) flows through a fertile basin to the north, the Koznica Mountains rise to the west, the 'Mali i Madh' (Large Mountain, 1260m above sea level) to the east, and Prilepnica and Prizreni hill forts to the south. The climate is moderately continental, with cold snowy winters, which can get very harsh, and with hot summers characterized by refreshing winds from the south and west.

¹ Gallup is situated in eastern Kosovo and covers c 15% of the Republic. The surrounding ethnographic regions are Llap, Kosovo Plain, Anamorava and Malsi (Karadak).

Novobërda owed its wealth and fame to the silver and gold mines in the area. The region is geologically known as the Central Vardar Subzone mainly composed of rock, serpentine and limestone. The geotectonic structure consists of granite rock, dacite (an igneous, volcanic rock with a high iron content) and andesite (igneous, volcanic rock of intermediate composition), formed during the Tertiary period. The French traveller Bertrand de la Broquiere, who visited Novobërda in the 15th century, recorded in his diary that Novobërda town was very rich in Glama, a mixture of gold and silver (Oro de glamma, argento de glamma, argentums in oro) 'producing (minting) up to 200.000 gold coins per year' (Kosova 1973, 452). The Prishtina Office of the Independent Commission for Mines and Minerals estimates that the Novobërda mines contain c 2,700,000 t: 4.43 % Pb; 5.42 % Zn; 140.6 Ag g/t. and 0.4-3.3 g/t Au (ICMM 2008).

The wealth of the mines and close proximity to possibly already existing major medieval communication routes made Novobërda an ideal place for an urban medieval settlement: the Via de Zenta, which crossed what is today Kosovo, supposedly not far from Novobërda, connected trading routes across modern Serbia, Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Croatia and led all the way to Spain in the west, and in the Ottoman period also to Istanbul in the east.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The favourable geographic position of the Novobërda hilltop and the rich ores in the area may have been attractive already in prehistoric times. Pre-medieval occupation layers on the hilltop, however, are likely to be covered or destroyed by the medieval settlement, and the same may be true of any evidence of pre-medieval mining, which may have been erased by the extent of the later activities. So far no definite archaeological evidence has been published.

Evidence for Roman-period mining activity suggests that the province was important for the economy of the Roman Empire. It seems, however, that the area of Novobërda was not or not extensively exploited.²

The "golden times" of Novobërda as a mining town of international importance probably began in the early 14th century. It seems that there was no need to fortify the settlement before the first Ottoman invasions in the late 14th century. Novobërda was attacked in 1409, and a siege was carried out in 1412. Fifteen years later the 'Novobërdians' resisted a siege that took an entire year. From 1441 to 1444, however, Novobërda was under Ottoman rule, and was finally incorporated into the Ottoman Empire in 1455.

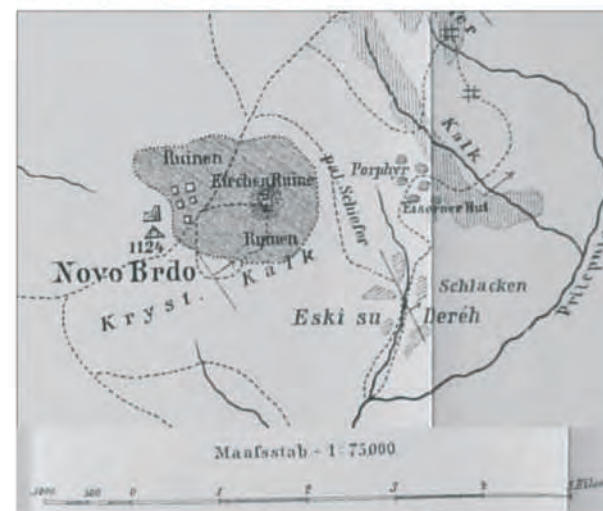


Fig. 10 Detail from R. Hofmann's late 19th-century map of the Novobërda region after Hofmann (1893, pl. 5).

Jovanović S. B., *Novo Brdo srednjovekovni grad, u: Novo Brdo, Beograd 2004, pg. 10-161.*

The town went into decline after the take-over, and it seems that by the mid-17th century, mining had almost stopped. Novobërda seems to have been more or less abandoned in the wake of the Austrian-Ottoman war in 1689, and the fortress is likely to have fallen into a state of disrepair before then. An earthquake in the 18th century may have contributed to the further deterioration of the upstanding remains. When the German mining specialist R. Hofmann (1893, 596) visited Novobërda in the late 19th century, about 15 houses stood at the foot of the ruin of the fortress. A plan he drew shows a shaded area with "ruins" including a "church ruin" (Fig. 10). The main purpose of Hofmann's visit was to evaluate the potential for further mining, and he inspected mining shafts and slags in the area.



Fig. 11 View on the modern mining complex from Novobërda.

Mining has continued in region until today. In Yugoslavian times a mining complex was built in view of the fortress (Fig. 11) and the miners settled in the Novobërda quarter called "New Colony", situated in Gumnishte approximately 2 km southeast from the fortress.

On 6 May of the Gregorian calendar, that is the 23 April of the Julian calendar, Novobërda Hill is turned into a huge picnic site with music and folk dances by visiting families who celebrate St. George's Day, a holiday shared by Muslims and Christians (Orthodox and Catholic). The holiday is considered to have roots in pagan times as a celebration of the revival of nature in springtime.

NOVOBĚRDA HILL

Field work since 1952

Fieldwork at Novoběrda began in 1952 and focused on the fortress, the hilltop and on three church buildings of the medieval town below. Seasonal work in 1952-1960, 1968, 1969 served mostly to clear the area from debris and to conserve and reconstruct architectural remains. The reports published on this work use the Serbian word for "reconstruction", and unfortunately it is not always clear to which extent this refers to the consolidation of features and how much reconstruction work was involved. Small excavations were also carried out.

The Novoběrda excavations produced altogether about 10,000 pottery sherds, many of them local products of the 14th and 15th centuries. The conditions for a pottery industry were excellent because the mines produced some of the basic ingredients needed for the glaze typical of pottery of this period (Jovanović 2004, 133).

The Fortress (Inventory no. 1)

The Novoběrda fortress was built on the hilltop (1124m above sea level) probably in the late 14th century and was repaired several times in the 15th century after Ottoman sieges. It consists of the so-called Upper Fort and the Lower Fort. The Upper Fort has six towers; the east tower and the west tower are rectangular, the others square. It measures 50m from north to south, 45m from east to west and encloses an area of 0.05ha. The Lower Fort was probably built as an extension of the Upper Fort and adds another 0.93ha to the fortification (Fig. 12). It measures 180m north to south and 95m east to west. A ditch along the outer walls offered further protection. It is filled with stones of the collapsed fortress walls and is overgrown but it can be seen in Figure 13.

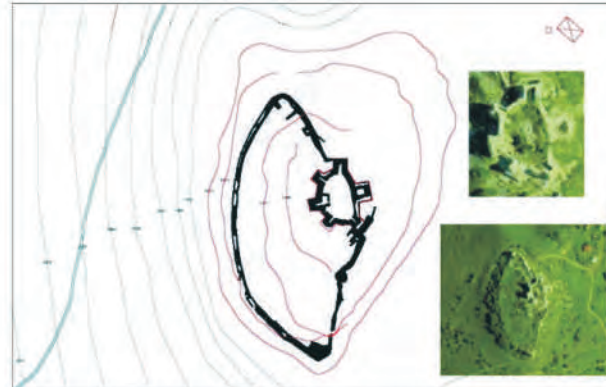


Fig. 12 Situation Plan and satellite images of the Novoběrda fortress.



Fig. 13 Aerial view of the fortress in 2007.



Fig. 15 Ground view of the Novoběrda fortress from the south-west in 2008.

The fortress is built from grey limestone and to some extent of more carefully-cut reddish breccia stones (Fig. 14). Breccia was used to decorate the outer wall of the central west-facing tower of the Upper Fort with a so-called "blooming cross".



Fig. 14 The central west-facing tower of the Upper Fort.

A ground view of the fortress ruin from the south-west (Fig. 15) gives the impression that it is in quite good condition, an aerial view from the south-east, however, shows the extent to which the walls have collapsed (Fig. 16).



Fig. 16 Aerial view of the Novoběrda fortress from the south-east in 2007.

The primary aim of the 1952 campaign was to get an overview of the condition of the fortress and to begin with the conservation and restoration of its walls. The towers were numbered for further reference (Fig. 17), and these numbers will also be used in the following.

Jovanović (2004, 107) reports that “In order to secure the most threatened parts of the fortress from further demolition, large parts of the walls were reconstructed on the outer sides of individual towers and ramparts. The fallen stone were used for that purpose, so that the new walls differ from the old, preserved ones only by being retracted for a few centimetres. In reconstructing the tower corners breccia parallelepipeds were missing, so in the nearby quarry at Kiseli Potok (which had undoubtedly been used by the fortress builders) several new parallelepipeds of this dark reddish stone were trimmed and brought to place. Unfortunately, the conservation works on the fortress lasted for only three seasons, and then they were stopped due to lack of funds.”

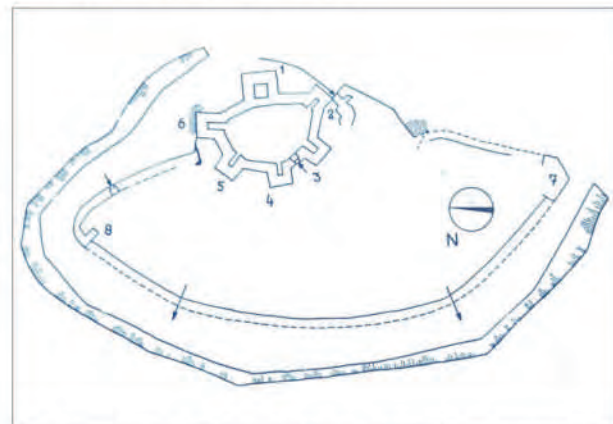


Fig. 17 Schematic plan of the fortress with the towers numbered for convenience. After Zdravković (1956, fig. 25).

It seems that the entire area was stripped of vegetation (Fig. 18), which probably led to the erosion of unexcavated areas. Fallen stones were removed from their original position and sorted for later re-use in restoration works.



Fig. 18 The Novobërda fortress as shown on fig. 25 in Zdravković 1956.



Fig. 19 The entrance between Towers 3 and 4 during excavation, viewed from outside the Upper Fort. After Zdravković 1956, fig. 8.



Fig. 20 The entrance between Towers 3 and 4 during excavation, viewed from outside the Upper Fort. The damage to the wall above the entrance has been repaired. After Zdravković 1956, fig. 31.

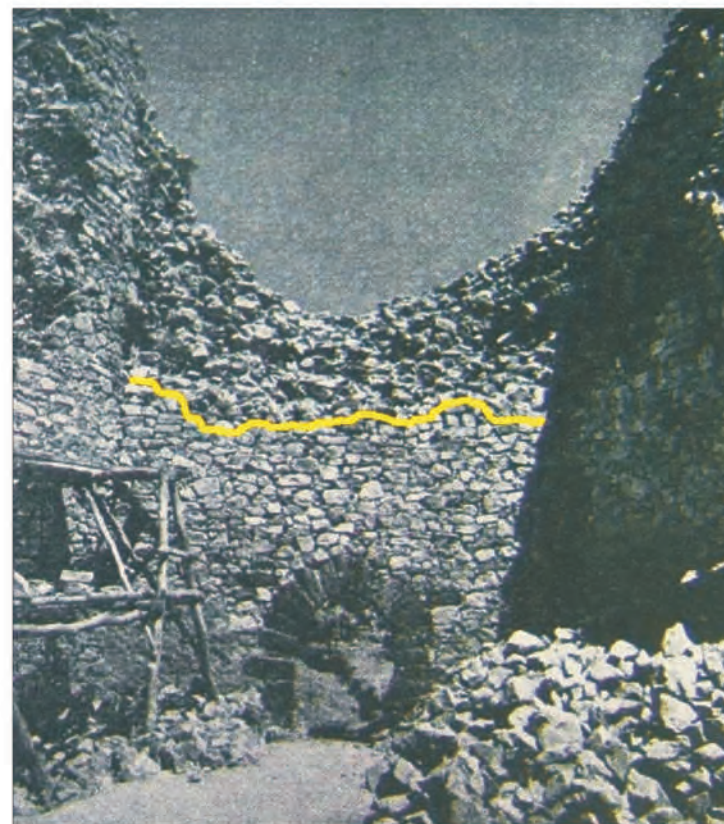


Fig. 21 The entrance between Towers 3 and 4, viewed from the outside. The left photo shows it after excavation as published by Zdravković (1956, fig. 56). The right photo shows the entrance in 2008.

Excavations revealed among other features a previously unknown entrance to the Upper Fort from the courtyard of the Lower Fort (Fig. 19; between Towers 3 and 4 in Fig. 17). The damage to the wall above the entrance was repaired (Fig. 20). Since then, a substantial portion of the wall above the entrance has collapsed. Figure 21 shows the wall as it was photographed in the early 1950s in comparison with the wall as it was found during the survey in 2008.



The southern tower of the Lower Fort was repaired at the base but since then much of its upper part has collapsed (Fig. 22). One of the rosettes (Fig. 23) decorating the tower wall (Fig. 24) fell to the ground in 2007 and is kept at the Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Kosovo in Pristina.



Fig. 22 The southern tower of the Lower Fort in the early 1950s, before conservation works were carried out at its base (after Zdravković 1956, fig. 7), and in 2008.



Fig. 23 Fragment of one of the three rosettes that decorated the outer wall of the Southern Tower.

Restoration works carried out on Tower 3 of the Upper Fort were not as successful as the repair work carried out on the Southern Tower. Fig. 24 shows Tower 3 during the restoration works in comparison with its condition in 2008.

A view of the Upper Fort from the south-west (Fig. 25) gives some idea of the extent to which the upstanding remains of the fortress have collapsed in the past fifty years.



Fig. 24 Tower 3 of the Upper Fort during conservation works (left, after Zdravković 1956, fig. 47), and in 2008.



Fig. 25 Comparison between views of the Upper Fort from the south-west taken in the 1950s (upper left, after Zdravković 1956, fig. 3), and in 2008 (upper right). The image below shows an overlay of the two photos. The red dot in the centre of the wall of Tower 4 marks a fixed point for the overlay.

The "Cathedral"

(also known as "Saint Nicholas" or "Saint Friday"; Inventory no. 6)

The largest known church at Novobërda is the so-called Cathedral, believed to have been Catholic. It measures 30.7m in length and 23.42m in width and lies on a slight elevation to the north-east of the fortress (Figs 4 and 26). The church precinct covers 0.16ha. Excavations in 1956 and 1957 revealed an earlier church extended by a later one, and a large medieval cemetery. The earlier church was probably built in the 14th century and the later one severely damaged and rebuilt during the first half of the 15th century. The cemetery consisted of c 900 medieval graves of the 14th century and first half of the 15th century and included richly furnished ones. The church was converted into a mosque in 1466 and acquired a minaret. A new floor was laid probably in the 17th or 18th century. Scattered stones found during excavation suggest a natural cause for the destruction of the minaret, either an earthquake or a lightning strike.

Figures 27-30 show the excavated foundations. After the excavations the architectural remains of the Cathedral were consolidated.



Fig 26 The Novobërda Cathedral marked on a map that shows it on elevated ground in the area of the medieval town.

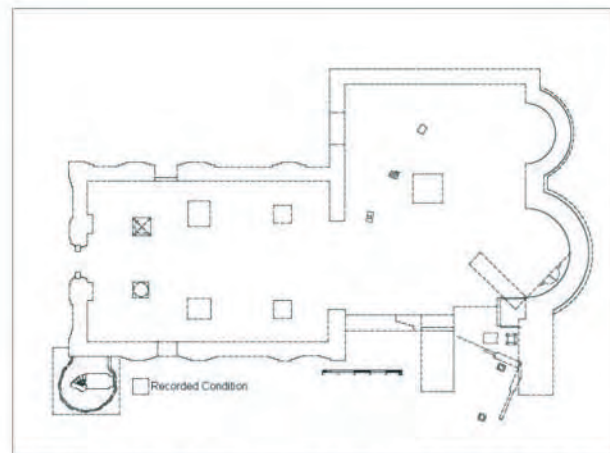


Fig 27 Planimetric plan of the foundations of the Cathedral excavated in 1954. The plan published in Zdravković (1956; 1958) has been redrawn with AutoCAD by Arch. B. Keka.

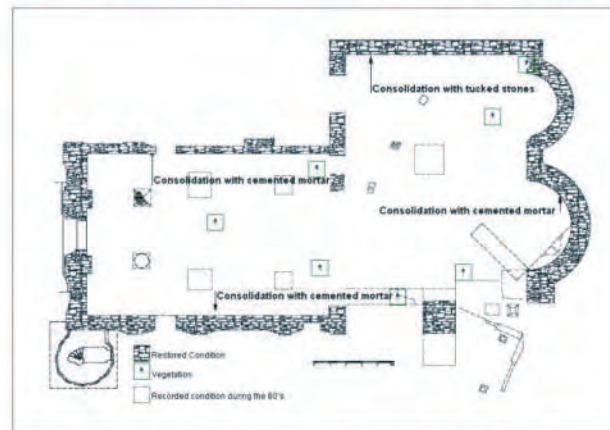


Fig 28 Planimetric plan of the cathedral showing the consolidated walls in 2008. Drawn by Arch. B. Keka.

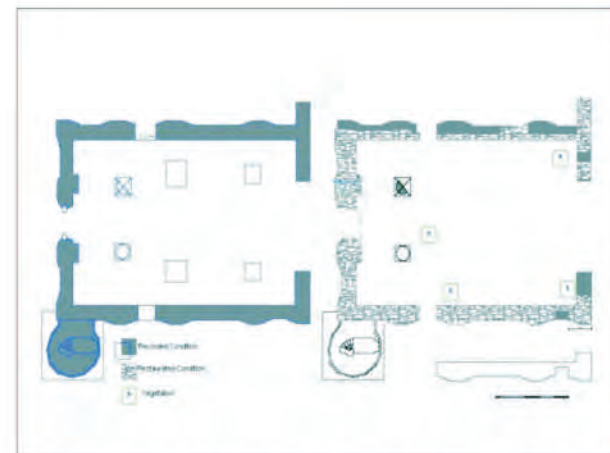


Fig 29 Planimetric plan of the west end of the Cathedral. The original record is shown on the left and the consolidated remains in 2008 on the right. Drawn by Arch. B. Keka.

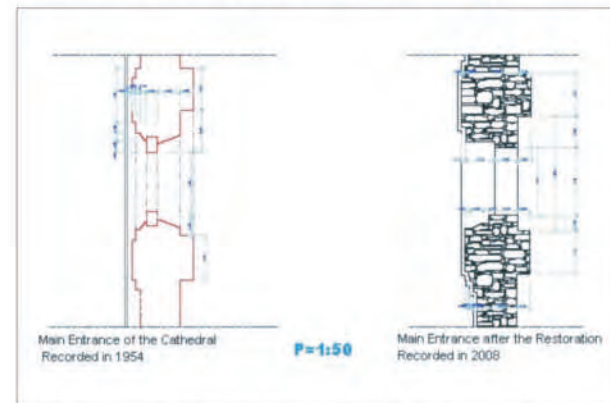


Fig 30 Planimetric plan of the main entrance of the Cathedral. The plan on the left shows the entrance as it was recorded in 1954 Zdravković (1956, 268); the plan on the right shows a 2008 record of the consolidation.



Fig 31 View of the fortress from inside the Cathedral, with a "consolidated" wall in the foreground.



Fig 32 Architectural fragments inside the walls of the Cathedral.

Jovan Church

(also "Jovča" or "St John's" church, Inventory no. 7)

Excavations on the south-eastern slope of Novobërda Hill (Fig. 33) in 1952 produced the remains of a church (length 14.30m) with a single nave, a semicircular apse and a narthex. Cleaning of the nave and narthex revealed a tomb slab with the date 1400 on it (Zdravković 1956). After the excavation some "restoration" works were carried out on the church walls. In 2003 the Institute and Regional Museum of Prishtina undertook further restoration work that went well beyond mere consolidation (unpublished).



Fig. 33 Aerial view of the fortress and the Jovan Church (encircled in red).

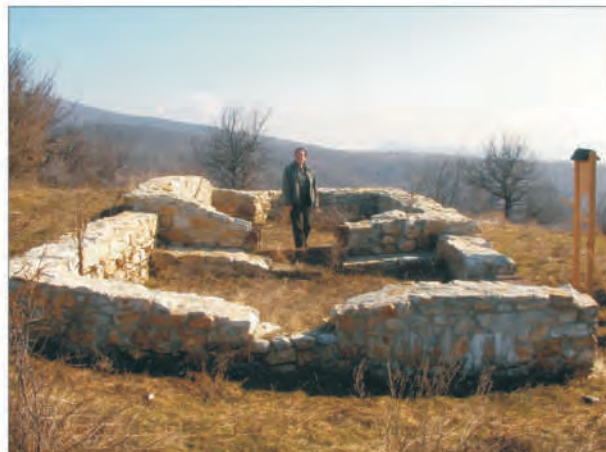


Fig. 34 Restored walls of the Jovan Church.

The excavated church was named after the area in which it was found, which is called "Jovča" after a local dignitary with the name of "John". The modern name of the church does not refer to St. John as its patron, who is unknown.

The Mosque

(also known as: the Fortress Mosque, Inventory no. 4)

The post-medieval mosque (Fig. 6) is situated at the foot of the fortress in what is known as the marketplace of the medieval town (Fig. 3). Its premises cover 0.6ha. The mosque was probably built in 1758 and is often referred to as the "Mosque of Osman Efendia" after the dignitary who financed it. The building was restored in 1970 and serves as the village mosque. The walls are built of breccia and other limestone as well as some corner-stones carefully carved of tuff (Fig. 35), all of which are likely to be re-used building material from earlier structures. A wall that runs from the minaret c 10m to the south suggests an associated or possibly earlier structure, as does an overgrown feature visible in the ground (Fig. 38).

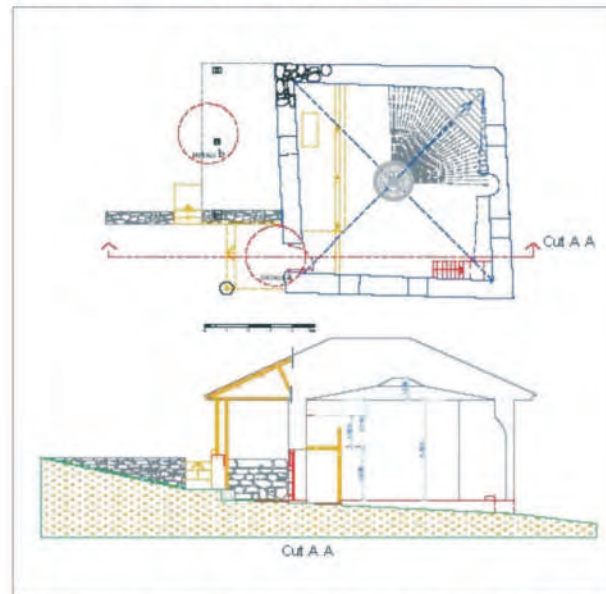


Fig. 36 Novobërda mosque. Ground plan and section of the mosque, drawn by Arch. B. Keka.



Fig. 35 Novobërda mosque. A view of the patchwork of stone types used as building material.



Fig. 38 Novobërda mosque. Left: overgrown feature between the minaret and the mosque. Right: consolidated wall attached to the mosque.

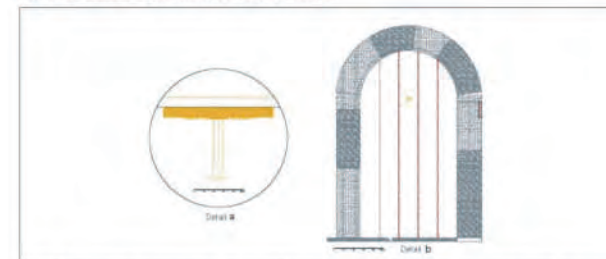


Fig. 37 Novobërda mosque. A) detail of the vestibule, B) mosque entry, drawn by Arch. B. Keka.

The Tyrbe of Mehmet the Elder

(Inventory no. 3)

The word "tyrbe" is derived from the Turkish word for "tomb" and refers to a mausoleum of an Ottoman nobleman or an Islamic local dignitary. The tyrbe (mausoleum) of Mehmet the Elder is located north-west of the mosque across the modern road (Fig. 3). It is built of limestone and breccia and consists of a square room which covers 23m², with one window (Fig. 7). The tomb of Mehmet the Elder, a local dignitary, is placed in the centre and covered with drapes. His body is buried in the ground below the stone structure. The tyrbe was restored in 1970 and is in good condition. Attached to the tyrbe is a small cemetery with Ottoman graves (Fig. 39).



Fig. 38 Novobërda mosque. Left: overgrown feature between the minaret and the mosque. Right: consolidated wall attached to the mosque.

Traditional farmhouse

(Inventory no. 2)

The traditional two-floor farmhouse (78m² per floor) next to the tyrbe (Figs 3 and 8) is an excellent example of its kind. To be turned into a cultural heritage asset, however, it would need to be consolidated before it is beyond saving.

NOVOBËRDA HILL

AS A CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE UNDER SPECIAL PROTECTION

Novobërda was first scheduled for special protection in 1948 (E.K. 266/48). It was included in the UNESCO Mission Report 'Cultural heritage in Kosovo, Protection and conservation of multi-ethnic heritage in danger' in 2003, and also in the European Commission – Council of Europe Joint Programme 'Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan, Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage, Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South-East Europe' in

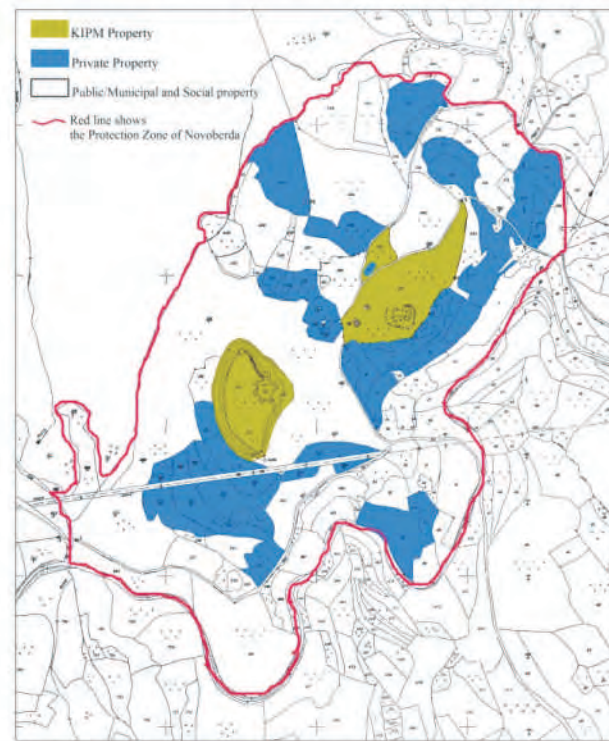


Fig. 40 Cadastral map of Novobërda Hill (prepared by M.Berisha and E. Shala)

2004, which led to a 'Preliminary technical assessment' of the site adopted by Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in 2007 (PTA 2007). These assessments, however, were cursory and have not led to further work carried out on the site.

The "Comprehensive Proposal for the Kosovo Status Settlement" of 26 March prepared by the Special Envoy of the Secretary General of the United Nations, Martti Ahtisaari (2007) includes in Annex V provisions concerning religious and cultural heritage. In Article 4, the "Medieval town of Novobërda" is included in the list of Protective Zones; the designated area covers 48ha.

NOVOBERDA MEDIEVAL TOWN AND RELATED SITES

The question of how far the medieval town originally extended will play an important role in future assessments of the integrity of medieval Novobërda. The core area of the town was undoubtedly Novobërda Hill with the fortress and with town "quarters" spread across the gentler slopes of the mountain. According to Urošević (1950, 76) the medieval town of Novobërda may have sprawled across an area as large as 150 hectares, bordering on the villages of Nikshina Kollo to the north, Tërničec to the south, Bolec and Jasenovik to the east and Izvor to the west. The area is far too large to have been covered by urban settlement but it is only to be expected that suburbs extended beyond Novobërda Hill and that smaller settlements existed beyond, which were closer to the mining and smelting sites or which served the town's needs for farming produce.

Evidence for two churches in the vicinity of Jovan Church (Inventory nos 8 and 9) suggests a dense settlement that did not only cover the high ground to the north-east of the fortress but also on the slope to the south-east. Only archaeological excavations would

however be able to tell whether the three churches were contemporary and do not indicate different settlement phases. The medieval wells on the steep western slope below the fortress (Inventory no. 10), an undated hollow feature to the south (no. 19) and Ottoman graves at the bottom of the slope (no. 18) indicate that this area of Novobërda Hill is also worth investigating.

Evidence for stone churches on the slopes of neighbouring hills, outside the 'red line' that demarcates the Protected Zone, indicate what might have been suburban sprawls of the medieval town: church remains found at Vllasali (no. 13) and, in the opposite direction, the "Saxon church" at Bostan (no. 12). Fragments of tiles, bricks, tuff and breccia limestone at Gumnishte dated to the late medieval period by the excavators (no. 16) are likely to indicate a village church. A tyrbe of the Ottoman period on the top of Buqe Hill (no. 11) to the southwest of Novobërda Hill indicates that settlement outside the town continued in this period.

Further features outside the 'red line' give some idea of other types of land use around the town: a calcareous stone quarry at Vllasali (Inventory no. 14), a breccia quarry at Plavica village and an andesite quarry at Bushnica were probably used to build the fortress and the town churches. The medieval shafts and slag concentrations c 2km to the west of the hill (no. 15) and evidence for smelting at Niksha Kolla (no. 17) c. 4km to the north/north-east of the fortress give evidence of the mining activity on which the medieval town built its fame. Approximately 5700 tonnes of slags were recorded in this place in the early 60s. A church with a single nave (13 x 6m) is likely to indicate a local settlement of the miners.



Fig. 41 The "Saxon" church after excavation in 1959. Photo by B. Kostovski (KIMP Archive).

The "Saxon" church

(also "Santa Maria Chiesa Canoniale", Inventory no.12)

The best known features of the medieval town outside the "red line" are the ruins of the "Saxon" church situated c 1km to the south-east (Foldouts, no. 12). The church belonged to Novobërda until it was transferred to the village of Bostan in 1870. If the church has been identified correctly on the basis of written sources and architectural characteristics, it was probably built as early as the mid-14th century and continued to be used as a Catholic church after the Ottoman take-over.³ The excavations carried out between 1954 and 1960 revealed four or more building phases, which included repairs, probably after damages that occurred during an Ottoman siege. Large numbers of graves were also found, and the furnished ones included a grave with miner's tools. The excavations also produced three 16th-century hoards, two coin hoards and one with a range of objects made of silver.

³ Jovanović S. B., *Novo Brdo srednjovekovni grad, u: Nova Brdo, Beograd 2004, pg. 10-161.*



Fig. 42 The overgrown site today.

CULTURAL HERITAGE IN DANGER

The two main threats to the cultural heritage of Novobërda today seem to be the deterioration of the fortress walls and the illegal activity of looters.

Deterioration of the fortress walls

The deterioration of the upstanding remains of the fortress described above is likely to have a number of reasons. The climatic conditions to which the walls are exposed and earthquakes, are probably the main natural causes. The fortress being used as a "quarry" for building material is likely to have played a major role until modern building materials became a more convenient option. Tourism in the form of visitors climbing the walls and dislodging stones in the process is bound to be a further factor, but so far probably a comparatively minor one.

Robber-trenches

The search for pots filled with gold has a long tradition based on legends that build on Novobërda's reputation as a "city of silver and gold" and extends well beyond Novobërda Hill. As these searches have been mostly undirected, it is likely that little has been found. Metal detectors, however, have given the hunt a new quality because thieves using them are likely to go for a more realistic goal than the legendary pots of gold: archaeological finds that need not be made of gold to sell on the black antiquities market. The damage to the cultural heritage of Novobërda is irreparable. Even if the finds could be retrieved, their archaeological context is lost forever, and with it the information on the site that a professional excavation would have provided. A systematic survey of the robber trenches on and around Novobërda Hill as part of the survey was not possible due to time constraints. The survey therefore focused on information provided by the local population and gives only a few examples of the illegal activities going on at Novobërda: Survey nos 20-23 mapped on the Foldout are only the tip of the iceberg and signify that irreparable damage is being done to the site.



Fig. 43 Examples of robber-trenches

TOURISM

Until recently, the only visitor information available on Novobërda Hill was a board in the village that informs about Novobërda's status as a protected site (Fig. 44) and a board further up the hill that gives some historic information on the site in Albanian, English and Serbian (Fig. 45). As part of a rural tourism initiative (see Rural Tourism 2008) the main tourist attractions of Novobërda Hill have been marked by wooden signs that name the attraction and date it (Fig. 46).

A recently built restaurant in the village of Vllasali c 3-4km west of the fortress opens only at weekends but takes reservations during the week. Work on the garden of the restaurant led to the discovery of Vllasali church c 30m from the building (Survey no. 13).



Fig. 46 Example of a sign recently put up for tourists



Fig. 46 Example of a sign recently put up for tourists

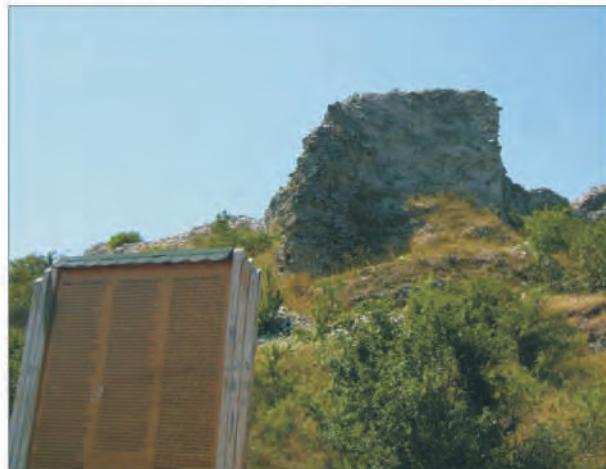


Fig. 46 Example of a sign recently put up for tourists

EXISTING MANAGEMENT PLANS THAT COULD AFFECT THE SITE

The "Rural Tourism Development Strategy in the Municipality of Novo Brdo 2008-2015" published in March 2008 by Care International Kosovo in cooperation with the Municipal Assembly (Rural Tourism 2008) includes suggestions for the Protected Zone. According to this plan, for which the Ministry of Culture and the Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Kosovo take responsibility, "By the end of 2014 Novobërda will have a restored Fortress and two preserved cableway posts".

This is specified as:

2008-2015

Project to restore the Fortress according to the phases (Project from Institute for Monument Protection and Regional Museum in Prishtina, adapted by MCYS January 2007 – PTA "The Fortress Gumnishte Novo Brdo):

- Conserving and restoring the upper city
- Conserving and restoring the lower city
- Conserving the Saxon church
- Conserving the little church
- Mosque rehabilitation
- Shrine rehabilitation
- Passageways to fortress
- Lights etc.

2008-2010

Project of "Gumnishte" community exploration (part of above mentioned project)

2008-2015

Project of the cathedral rehabilitation and other buildings with archaeological value

2008-2010

Project of "Gumnishte" community exploration (part of above mentioned project)

The "PTA The Fortress of Gumnishte Novo Brdo" (PTA 2007) uses the site name "Gumnishte", which is misleading in this context, as it is the miners' settlement of Yugoslavian times that is known by this name and not the medieval town on Novobërda Hill (see Chapter 2). The "cableway posts" refer to the remains of a straight line of posts of the Yugoslavian-period mining complex which passes the southern tower of the fortress and as a tourist attraction in its own right. The extent of the "conservation and restoration" works on the medieval monuments is to be decided by experts.



Fig. 47 View of the remains of the "cableway posts" which passes the southern tower of the Lower Fort

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

In order to understand Novobërda's past, geo-prospection (Geo-magnetic survey) integrated with aerial reconnaissance and ground field survey of the wider landscape within the larger area is a must. Moreover, while using geophysical instruments we can detect buried features and create a general idea of the underneath structure and possibly understand the relationship of what was already excavated in Novobërda, that is what we know, and what is there buried that we do not know. In addition, the site size, layout, definition of the settlement borders, and the relationship with other sites and settlements within wider region, would be some of the questions raised that a full-coverage survey might hopefully answer. Furthermore, one of the best solutions for our project would be the Magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer), or electro magnetic device, as these instruments are capable of recording data very quickly, and on the other hand, archaeological features composed of iron, brick, pottery or burned soil or hearths are easily detectable by these instruments. In addition, a survey rate of 2 ha of traverse/day should be anticipated, estimated at up to 25 days per 50 ha. However, the bulk of medieval and Ottoman material might dominate all over the central part of Novobërda and the prehistoric finds might be masked and unintentionally neglected, therefore, the survey team should consist of specialists trained to recognize the particular phenomena likely to be present, and if necessary test-pits may be a solution. In regard to the cost saving advantages of this approach, it has the considerable extra benefit of providing training for young archaeologists led by an appropriately experienced archaeologist, that at the same time should collect samples, record finds, and make field observations.

Moreover, extracting soils sediments by auger; pollen, spores, but also animal bones should be analyzed in order to reflect changes in the physical appearance of ancient landscapes and additionally contributing to the reconstruction of past climate, flora and fauna of the

region. In fact, examination of the above mentioned factors, can provide clarification and interpret the relationship between human settlement and landscape change', that could slowly but surely resolve the puzzle of the human impact in our defined study area. In addition, all the records should be integrated and stored in computer and probably GIS would be the most appropriate to use, while it is the perfect tool to organize, analyze and manage enormous amount of data. A form proposed to use in surveys in Kosovo could ensure that data is collected at an agreed standard (Fig 48).

Milot Berisha
Archaeological Institute of Kosovo

NOVOBËRDA SURVEY PRO FORMA		Temp:	SITE:
DATE:	TIME:	Cities:	FIELD:
TEAM:		MAP Coord:	
Recognized Chronological Periods: (Check all that apply)		Aspect:	
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> Roman <input type="checkbox"/> Late Antique <input type="checkbox"/> Byzantine <input type="checkbox"/> Early Medieval <input type="checkbox"/> Late Medieval <input type="checkbox"/> Ottoman <input type="checkbox"/>			
GEOLOGY:		SOIL COMPOSITION:	
<input type="checkbox"/> No info <input type="checkbox"/> Visible <input type="checkbox"/> Concealed		Gravel <input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> 25% <input type="radio"/> 50% <input type="radio"/> 75% <input type="radio"/> 100% Sand <input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> 25% <input type="radio"/> 50% <input type="radio"/> 75% <input type="radio"/> 100% Silt <input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> 25% <input type="radio"/> 50% <input type="radio"/> 75% <input type="radio"/> 100% Clay <input type="radio"/> 0% <input type="radio"/> 25% <input type="radio"/> 50% <input type="radio"/> 75% <input type="radio"/> 100%	
Soil Color:		Topography:	
		<input type="radio"/> No Info <input type="radio"/> Hilltop <input type="radio"/> Plateau <input type="radio"/> Gully <input type="radio"/> Other (when other specify)	
Land Use:		Geological Description:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cereals <input type="checkbox"/> Other (when other specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetables <input type="checkbox"/> Pasture			
Field Transect Plan (with N point and dimensions):		Remarks:	
Comments:		Filled by:	

Fig. 48a Page 1 of a proposed form for collecting data during field surveys in Kosovo, developed by M. Berisha.

NOVOBËRDA SURVEY PRO FORMA		SITE:
Collection Method:		FIELD:
Transect (s):		
Spacing:		
Width:		
Length:		
Number:		
Area:		
Location Method:		Comments:
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Local Inform. <input type="checkbox"/> Stand Remain		<input type="checkbox"/> Plough soil <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Surf. <input type="text"/> % Surface Visible
SITE MATERIALS:		Parcel No
Pottery Pot wasters Plaster Daub Slag Brick Terracotta Marble Tesserae (Mosaic) Tile Sculpture Carving Metal		Place name
Cobblestone Building rubble Cut/dresses stone Non-local stone Vaulting tubes Quern fragments Struck flint/chert Animal bone Human bone Seeds/pits Shell dump Coin Glass		Culture Name
Inscription Pottery stamps Ostrakon Graffito Other:		Area
		Cadastral Zone:
		Cadastral Zone No.:
		NOVOBERDË
		MUNICIPALITY: NOVOBERDA
		Unofficial name: ARTANA
		Possession List no.:
		Property Type: Private Social
		Ownership:
If field subdivided:		SURFACE FINDS:
Section No:		Number:
Associated:		No. Pottery shards:
Section No(s):		Weight:
		Pot. Wgt:
		No. Amph. shards:
		Amph Wgt:
		No. Tile shards:
		Tile Wgt:
Digital Photos:		No. Density (No/Area)
Camera type:		Pot:
Photo aspect:		Amph:
Showing:		Tile:
Typography: Floor/Surf/ Mosaic Enclosed building Walls Street/Sewer		Weight Density(No/Area)
Other:		Pot:
		Amph:
		Tile:
Comments/Remarks:		

Fig. 48b Page 2 of the form, developed by M. Berisha.

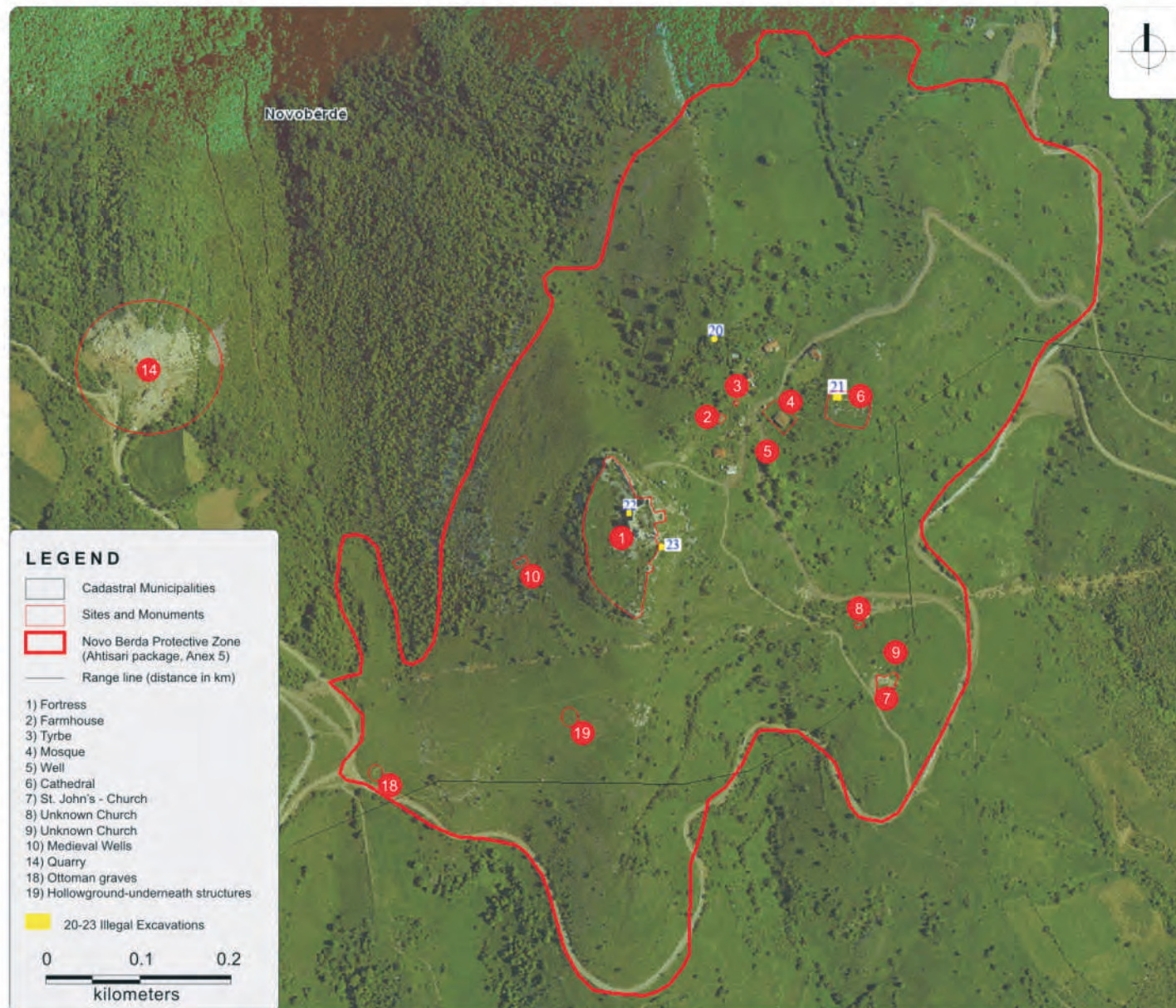


Fig. 49 Orthophoto of the inventory sites within the area designated as a Novobërda Protective Zone in the Ahtisaari Settlement (Ahtisaari 2007).

INVENTORY

- 1** Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/01**
 Site Name: **Fortress** (14-17th century)
 Site Location: Novobërda Hill
 GPS Reading: 423658 N, 212554 E (The highest point 1124 m)
 Events: 1948 the fortress is declared a cultural monument (E.K.266/48).
 1953-1962; 8 seasons of excavations and conservation works.
 2005 Clandestine excavations
 2008 Walk-over survey
 Finds/Features: Medieval and Ottoman Pottery (Iznik Import);
 Date: Late Medieval, Ottoman Period
 Site condition: Public access
 Bibliography: Zdravković N., Jovanović D.M. Iskopavanja na Novo Brdo, Radovi izvršeni 1952, godine, Starinar V-VI (1954-1955), Beograd 1956, pg. 251-265. Korač.V. "Novo Brdo" Radovi izvršeni 1953 godine, Beograd, 1954-1955. Zdravković N., Jovanović D.M. Iskopavanja na Novo Brdo, Radovi izvršeni 1954, godine, Starinar V-VI (1954-1955), Beograd 1956, pg. 275-284. Zdravković N. Skopavanja na Novom Brdu 1955 godine, rad na konzervaciji tvrđavi I "Saške Crkve" Starinar VII-VIII (1956-1957), Beograd 1958, pg. 341-349.
- 2** Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/02**
 Site Name: **Farmhouse**
 Site Location: 120 m, north/north-east from Novobërda Fortress (on the plateau at the foot of the hill)
 Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
 Finds/Features: Ottoman Pottery, tiles and bricks
 Date: Ottoman Period
 Site condition: Public access
- 3** Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/03**
 Site Name: **Tyrbe of Mehmet the Elder**
 Site Location: 200 m, north/north-east from Novobërda Fortress (on the plateau at the foot of the hill)
 Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
 Finds/Features: Ottoman Pottery, tiles, bricks and breccia (limestone)
 Date: Ottoman Period
 Site condition: Public access
 Bibliography: Virmica R., "Kosova" da Osmanli Mimari Eserleri I", Kultur Bakanligi Yayinlari, Ankara, 1999.
- 4** Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/04**
 Site Name: **Mosque** (Fortress Mosque; Osman Efendia Mosque)
 Site Location: 200 m, north-east from Novobërda Fortress (on the plateau at the foot of the hill)
 GPS Reading: 423656 N 212535 E 1016m
 Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
 Finds/Features: Ottoman Pottery, tiles, bricks, breccia (limestone), tuff, decorative carved stones.
 Date: Ottoman Period
 Site condition: Public access
 Bibliography: Virmica R., "Kosova" da Osmanli Mimari Eserleri I", Kultur Bakanligi Yayinlari, Ankara, 1999.
- 5** Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/05**
 Site Name: **Well** (near the Mosque)
 Site Location: Novobërda Hill (on the plateau at the foot of the hill)
 Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
 Finds/Features: breccia (limestone) and tuff.
 Date: Ottoman Period
 Site condition: Public access

6 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/06**
Site Name: **Cathedral** (on the hill above the Mosque)
Site Location: 300m, north-east from Novobërda Fortress (Novobërda village)
Events: 1952-1962 (seasonally excavations and conservations)
2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: Architectural fragments, breccia (limestone), tuff, etc.
Date: Late Medieval; Ottoman Period
Site condition: Public access
Bibliography: Čorović-Ljubinković M., Ljubinković R., Katedrala i Saška crkva, Novo Brdo-crkve, Arheološki Pregled 4, Beograd 1962, 264-269. Drançolli J, Berisha M, Valla M, Gashi Sh., Raport Preliminar i Pernjohjes Arkeologjike të Komunës së Artanës/Novobërdës. Arhivi i Institutit Arkeologjik të Kosovës, Prishtinë, 2005. Ljubinković R., Ljubinković M., Novo Brdo-Katedrala, Arheološki Pregled 1, Beograd, 1959, pg. 170-176. Ljubinković R., Ljubinković M., Novo Brdo, Katedrala, Pregled arheoloških iskopavanja, 1958 godine, Starinar XII, Beograd 1961, pg.286-287. Zdravković N., Jovanović D.M. Iskopavanja na Novo Brdo, Radovi izvršeni 1952.godine, Starinar V-VI (1954-1955), Beograd 1956, pg. 251-265 Zdravković 1956: Zdravković N., Jovanovic D. M. Iskopavanja na Novo Brdo, Radovi izvršeni 1954. godine, Starinar V-VI (1954-1955), Beograd 1956, pg. 275-284

7 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/07**
Site Name: **"St John's" church** (Jovca)
Site Location: 300 m, south-east from Novobërda Fortress (South-eastern slope of Novoberda Hill)
GPS Reading: 4261346 N 2142042 E 1044m
Events: 1952-54 Excavation works, 2002 Conservation works carried by RIMP, 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: breccia (limestone) and tuff.
Date: Late Medieval Period
Site condition: Public access
Bibliography: Zdravković N., Jovanović D.M. Iskopavanja na Novo Brdo, Radovi izvršeni 1952.godine, Starinar V-VI (1954-1955), Beograd 1956, pg. 251-265. Zdravković 1956: Zdravković N., Jovanovic D. M. Iskopavanja na Novo Brdo, Radovi izvršeni 1954. godine, Starinar V-VI (1954-1955), Beograd 1956, pg. 275-284

8 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/08**
Site Name: **Church** (100m north from the St. John's church)
Site Location: South-eastern slope of Novoberda Hill
GPS Reading: 4261399 N 2142000 E 1055m
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: breccia (limestone), tuff, tiles and mortar.
Date: Late Medieval Period
Site condition: Public access

9 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/09**
Site Name: **Church** (50m north from the St. John's church)
Site Location: South-eastern slope of Novoberda Hill
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: breccia (limestone), tuff, tiles and mortar.
Date: Late Medieval Period
Site condition: Public access

10 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/10**
Site Name: **Medieval wells**
Site Location: South-eastern slope of Novoberda Hill
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: breccia (limestone), tuff, tiles and mortar.
Date: Late Medieval Period
Site condition: Public access

11 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/11**
Site Name: **Buqe tyrbe**
Site Location: On the Buqe Hill, 800 meters south-west from the Novobërda fortress
GPS Reading: 4261215N 2140776E 1114m
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: breccia (limestone), tuff, tiles and mortar.
Date: Ottoman Period
Site condition: Public access

12 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/12**
Site Name: **"Saxon" Church**
Site Location: Village Bostan, 1200 meters south-south east from the Novobërda fortress
GPS Reading: 4260534N 2142562 E 917m
Events: 1954-1960 Excavations and conservations works
2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: breccia (limestone), tuff, tiles and mortar.
Date: Late Medieval Period
Site condition: Public access
Bibliography: Čerškov E., "Saška crkva" kod Novog Brda, Starinar VII-VIII (1956-57), Beograd 1958, 338-340. Čorović-Ljubinković M., Ljubinković R., Katedrala i Saška crkva, Novo Brdo-crkve, Arheološki Pregled 4, Beograd 1962, 264-269. Ljubinković R., Ljubinković M., Novo Brdo-Gnjilane-naselje,

Arheološki Pregled 2, Beograd 1960, pg.160-162. Takács M., Sächsische Berglente im mittelalterlichen Serbien und die "Sächsische Kirche" von Novo Brdo, Südostforschungen, Band L. München 1991, pg. 31-60. Zdravković N., Jovanović D.M. Iskopavanj na Nov Brdo, Rafdddovi izvršeni 1954, godine, Starinar V- VI(1954-1955), Beograd 1956. Zdravković N. Skopavanja na Novom Brdu 1955 godine, rad na konzervaciji tvrđavi i "Saške Crkve" Starinar VII-VIII (1956-1957), Beograd 1958, pg. 341-349.

13 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/13**
Site Name: **Vllasali church** (unknown)
Site Location: 900 m, north-west from the fortress. Village Vllasali
GPS Reading: UTM WGS 84 (05333422 E 4718645 N 962m)
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: tiles, bricks, tuff and breccia limestone
Date: Late Medieval Period
Site condition: Public access

14 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/14**
Site Name: **Vllasali quarry**
Site Location: 500 m, west/ north-west from the fortress
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: limestone (calcareous stone)
Date: Late Medieval, Modern Period
Site condition: Public access

15 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/15**
Site Name: **Medieval shafts and slag concentrations**
Site Location: 1.9 km east from the fortress (Village Novoberda)
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: Slag concentration and at least 7 medieval shafts

16 Date: Late Medieval Period
Site condition: Public access
Bibliography: Savič.M .Šljakišta na Novom Brdu., Starinar V-VI (1954-1955), Beograd 1956, pg. 283-294.

17 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/16**
Site Name: **Gumnishte**
Site Location: 2.2 km east/ south-east from the fortress (suburb 'New Colony', near the Novoberda village ambulance)

GPS Reading: 4260583N 2144139E 974 m
Events: 1990 Excavations carried by the Belgrade Archaeological Institute (unpublished)
2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: fragments of tiles, bricks, tuff and breccia limestone
Date: Late Medieval Period
Site condition: Public access

18 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/17**
Site Name: **Niksha Kolla** (Niksha Cholo)
Site Location: c 4 km north/ north-east from the fortress. Village Marec
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: Late Medieval church, slag concentration and traces of metal furnace
Date: Late Medieval Period
Site condition: Public access

19 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/18**
Site Name: **Ottoman graves**
Site Location: 350 m south-east from the fortress (on the foot of the Novoberda hill, western side)
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: Ottoman sepulchral architectural fragments

20 Date: Ottoman Period
Site condition: Public access
Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/19**
Site Name: **Hollow ground**
Site Location: Situated 150 meters on the foot of the Novoberda fortress, southern side
GPS Reading: 4261331N 2141640E 1060m
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey
Finds/Features: Ottoman glazed pottery, slags and indication of covered structures of building

21 Date: Late medieval Period? Ottoman Period
Site condition: Public access
Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/20**
Site Name: **'Te Lama'**
Site Location: Situated c.100m on the foot of the Novoberda fortress, west from the Tyrbe
GPS Reading: 4261694N 2141813E 1079m
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey (Unconfirmed information; rumour has it that UNMIK police officers with metal detectors co-operated with a local inhabitant)

22 Finds/Features: a hole of 5.6 m length, 3.70 m width and 1.90m depth as a result of an illegal excavation. Finds; human remains, fragments of glazed Ottoman pottery, slags and indication of covered structures
Date: Late medieval Period? Ottoman Period
Site condition: Public access

Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/21**
Site Name: **'Te katedrala'**
Site Location: Novoberda Hill, at foot of the fortress, northern foundations of the "Cathedral"
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey (traces of illegal excavation

Finds/Features: activities, disrupting a grave in several occasions) human remains, fragments of glazed pottery, worked stones
Date: Late medieval Period? Ottoman Period
Site condition: Public access

22 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/22**
Site Name: **'The outer side of the tower 5'**
Site Location: at the foot of Tower 5, on the outside
GPS Reading: 4264971N 21414972E 1090m
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey (traces of illegal excavation activities conducted by looters during 2005)
Finds/Features: a large semicircular hole of 3.5m length, 2.10 m width and 1.2 m depth.
Finds: fragments of glazed pottery, Iznik imported ware (porcelain imitation)
Date: Late medieval Period? Ottoman Period
Site condition: Public access

22 Survey No.: **Nb 08-07/23**
Site Name: **'Near the side entrance to the upper fort'**
Site Location: Novoberda fortress lower fort
Events: 2008 Walk-over survey (traces of illegal excavation activities)
Finds/Features: fragments of glazed pottery, worked stones
Date: Late medieval Period
Site condition: Public access




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INVENTORY MAP

OF THE SITES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE AREA DESIGNATED
AS A PROTECTED ZONE IN THE AHTISAARI SETTLEMENT

LEGEND

-  Cadastral Municipalities
-  Sites and Monuments
-  20-23 Illegal Excavations

- 1) Fortress
- 2) Farmhouse
- 3) Tyrbe
- 4) Mosque
- 5) Well
- 6) Cathedral
- 7) St. John's - Church



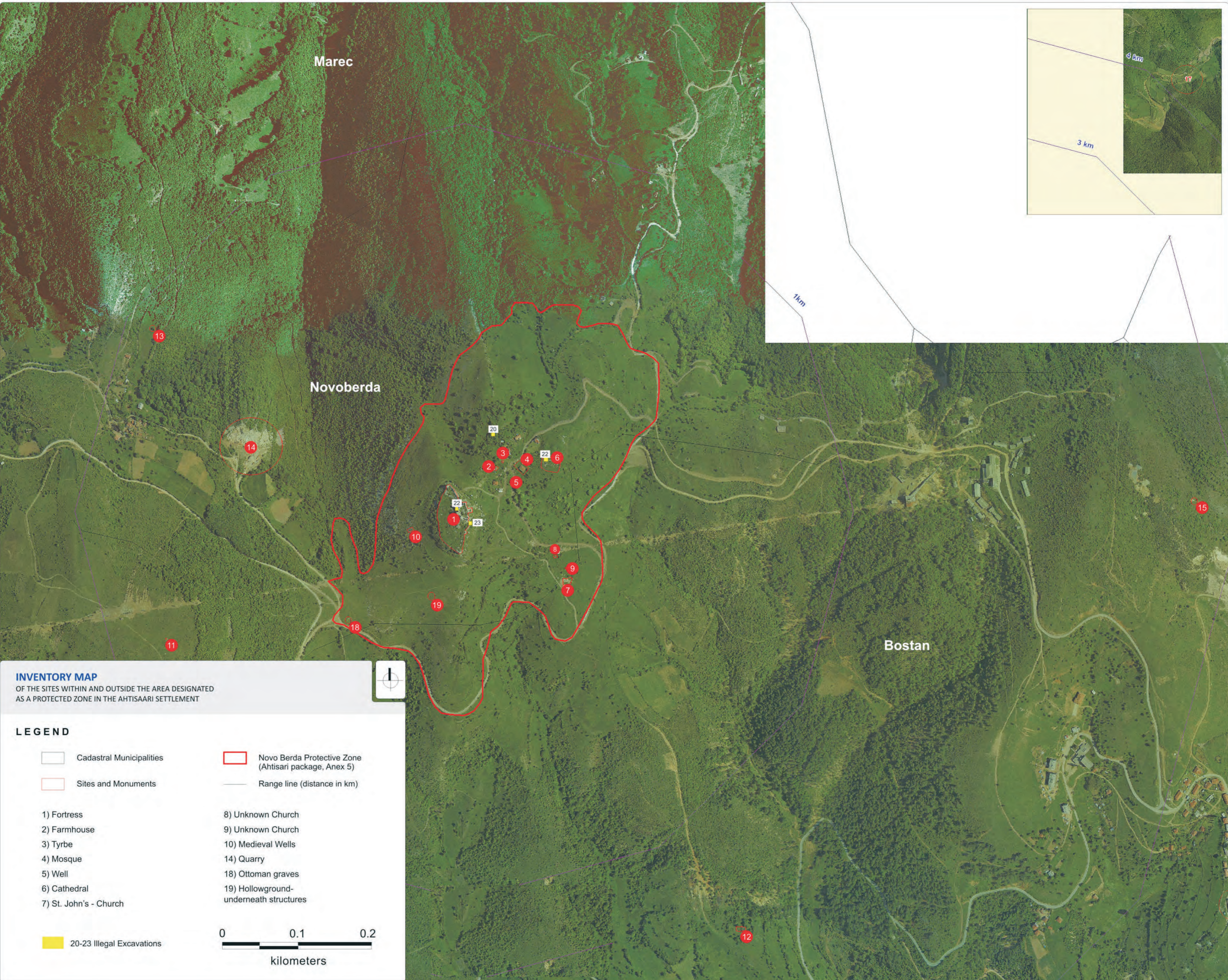
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Republika Kosovo-Republic of Kosovo
Qeveria - Vlada-Government
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MINISTARSTVO ZA KULTURU, OMLADINU, SPORT
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Novoberda
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Novoberda

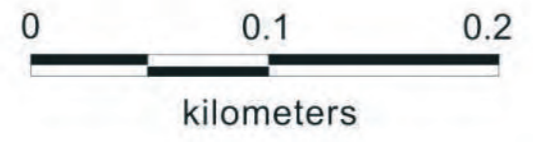
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INVENTORY MAP
 OF THE SITES WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE AREA DESIGNATED
 AS A PROTECTED ZONE IN THE AHTISAARI SETTLEMENT

LEGEND

- Cadastral Municipalities
- Sites and Monuments
- Novo Berda Protective Zone (Ahtisari package, Anex 5)
- Range line (distance in km)
- 1) Fortress
- 2) Farmhouse
- 3) Tyrbe
- 4) Mosque
- 5) Well
- 6) Cathedral
- 7) St. John's - Church
- 8) Unknown Church
- 9) Unknown Church
- 10) Medieval Wells
- 14) Quarry
- 18) Ottoman graves
- 19) Hollowground-underneath structures

20-23 Illegal Excavations



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