

Gjakovë/Đakovica						
Tourism Attractions	Type	Name	Contact person	Contact information	Information Provider	Documented Yes / No
Tangible	Buildings	Tekke of Sheik Emin (17th century)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Hadum Mosque (1594-95)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Ethnographic Museum (1810)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Haraqija Inn (19th century)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Clock Tower (1912, renovated in 2009)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Koshi Tower (1870)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Tanner's Bridge (17th century)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Tailor's Bridge (18th century)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Taliqi's Bridge (1816)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes

Shejh Emin's tekke is located in the historic market complex in Gjakovë/ Đakovica, known as the Grand Bazaar, and was built in the 17th century. It is a tekke of the Sadi sect, commissioned by Shejh Emin who was a professional lawyer (Kadi) educated in the main centres of the Ottoman Empire. The current owner of the tekke is Shejh Ruzhdiu. Traditional building methods are characteristic of tekkes. The foundation and ground floor are built of carved stone, the floor is formed of bricks, the roof is a wooden structure with wide eaves, and the walls and ceiling are decorated. There is an *isemahane* area, and the cupola is made of wood.

The Hadumi mosque complex, a symbol of the municipality of Gjakovë/Đakovica, represents its cultural, educational and religious character. The building of a mosque traditionally marked the beginning of urban life in an area. It is constructed of stone on quadrangular foundations, and represents an important monument of medieval Islamic architecture in terms of its construction, grandeur and preservation of original features. The mosque has a prayer hall, balcony and minaret. Cupolas were built directly into the hall walls, a design feature unique to the region. Arabesques, wall paintings and stylised landscapes decorate the interior with an architectural motif (representing local towers), cypress trees, natural landscapes, floral ornamentation, geometric figures and fragments/inscriptions from the Koran. Around the mosque is a cemetery, where the gravestones bear the names of well-known personalities from Gjakovë/Đakovica and its neighbourhood. The library, which is bigger than the mosque itself, is situated very close to it, and beside this is the school. The mosque has been under state protection since 1955, including the library, school, fountain and cemetery.

The Ethnographic Museum is in a central position in the municipality of Gjakovë/Đakovica. The two-storey house building was erected in 1810 by the Sina family. The ground floor was built as a store, whereas the family lived in the upper floor. This first floor has four rooms and two balcony areas. The masters who worked on the house's construction came from Dibra/Debar. The materials used were brick, stone and wood. Of particular decorative value are the large

room on the left side of the building and the ovens and room-heating equipment. There is a hall in the shape of a cross running between all the rooms. The front part of the house was altered at one point, and had two guest rooms, while the ground floor was used as a cattle shed, with an area reserved for fodder. The house also had a room with a fireplace on the ground floor, above which there were two small rooms, known as auxiliary rooms, in the rear part of the house, but these no longer exist. In 1918 this house was sold by the owners and bought by Haxhi Osman Boshnjaku.

Haraqia's guest house is one of the well-known old houses in Gjakovë/ Đakovica, comprising a guest room with a fireplace and a bathroom (at the end of the yard). The house also has a cattle-shed, hay barn and a granary. In this part of the house, guests were sometimes accommodated if they needed to stay to finish their work after market day. On the other side, at the top of the yard, lived the owner's family.

The clock tower stands in the historic centre of the Grand Bazaar, at a place known as the "Field of the Clock". According to the Islamic calendar it was built in the year 1002, which is 1597 in the Gregorian calendar. As a town experiencing rapid economic development, Gjakovë/Đakovica acquired its clock tower shortly after the construction of the Hadumi mosque. The building was destroyed during the Balkan wars (1912). The belfry was removed and transported to Montenegro. A new tower close to the foundations of the previous clock tower was erected recently, with the intention of recreating the original building on the basis of archived photographic material. The tower is a square building with sides 4.10 m long, reaching a height of about 30 m (but lower than the Hadumi mosque). The construction is mainly of stone, with the walls up to the observation area in a combination of stone and brick; the part of the tower above the observation area is wooden. The roof is covered with lead. On the western façade of this reconstructed tower are some inscribed stones from the original tower.

The Koshi tower is located in the market complex near some very important buildings which are on the list of protected monuments, such as Shejh Ruzhdi Tekke, the Prizren League Monument, the Tower of Sylejman Vokshi and the Tower of Avdullah Pashë Dreni. The building was constructed in 1870 by local masters as a work of vernacular architecture with the features of the fortified tower characteristic to this region, and used for residential and protective purposes. This tower was built of natural and engraved stones of different sizes. On the top floor the windows are semi-circular, whereas those on the ground floor are rectangular.

Ura e Terzive/Terezijev most (Tailor's bridge) is located at the seventh kilometre on the road from Gjakovë/Đakovica to Prizren, where it crosses the Erenik river. The bridge was built in the 18th century by the craftsman of the Terzi family of Gjakovë/Đakovica. The bridge was of special economic importance when it offered trade routes between the provinces of the Ottoman Empire. It was built using local building material (stone) and it consists of eleven arches of different sizes, half-arches and smaller overflow arches. The bridge is 192.8 m long, 5.0 m wide and 5.1 m high. It was last restored in 1982 by the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Gjakovë/Đakovica.