

Pejë/Peć						
Tourism Attractions	Type	Name	Contact person	Contact information	Information Provider	Documented Yes / No
Tangible	Buildings	Zenel Bey's Tower (XIX/XX c.)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Qamil Limani's Tower (XIX/XX c.)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Goskaj's Tower (XIX c.)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Haxhi Bey's Hammam (XV c.)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Tahir bey's Guest House (XIX/XX c.) / Ethnographic Museum	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Haxhi Zeka's Mill (XIXc)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Old Trade Market (XIX-XX c.)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Kurshumli Mosque (XVI c.)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Bajrakli Mosque (XV c.)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Pejë/Peć Patriarchate (XIII-XVII c.)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Catholic Church "st. Catharina" (XIX-XX)	PHM	info@phm-west.org		Yes

Zenel Bey's tower

The Zenel Bey's tower in Pejë/Peć is listed along the tower-houses in the Pejë/Peć region. As a construction it was built in the end of the 19th century. During the history, the tower was a residence of the Beg. From 1945 to 1947, it was used as a post office and as a prison. After 1947, the tower was returned to the owner, and the owners lived in it until 1999 since the building was burned in the war. The tower sustained some changes in the constructive-architectural elements (particularlry there are changes on the windows opening of the ground floor).

The building was built with processed stones, in 1945 there were done some changes by opening the gate and new windows. The tower is distinguished with veranda extended in both sides of the facades. In 2006 there was carried out a project for restoration. The project was financed by the owner.

Qamil Limani's Tower

Qamil Nimani's tower in Pejë/Peć was constructed in the last decade of the 19th century. During the period (first decade of 20th century), the tower had some changes in the architectural-construction elements (windows), i.e. the ones of the upper floor and the ones of interior. This tower is well maintained thanks to the family as the owner of the building. As a tower, it has a storey style: UG + 1, divided in two parts as follows:

Ground Floor: it was mainly used for storing the food of the family.

First Floor: it was consisted of the fire room and a bedroom that was mainly used by women. But it also had a men's chamber – guest room in some spaces.

The Veranda: it is separated out from the first floor with stones from two sides of the tower. Windows of veranda are made of wood. There is also one exit through the wall made of wood.

Gockaj's Tower

Shaban Goskaj's tower in Pejë/Peć, was among the towers used as citizen dwellings in Pejë/Peć region. It was built in the last decade of 19th century. During the period of New Turks (the first decade of the 20th century) the tower underwent some changes in the architectural construction elements (windows) and the upper floor. In 2002, the operational work was conducted in accordance with the project for conservation and restoration. The Tower was restored in 2002. Nowadays, in the building of the tower the Regional Centre for Cultural Heritage of Pejë/Peć is situated.

As the Tower has 2 floors, it is divided in three parts as follows:

Ground floor: it was mainly used for storing the food of the family.

The first floor: it was consisted of a fireplace room, a bedroom. This floor was mainly used by women.

Men's chamber-guest room: which is located in the upper floor and is the most beautiful part, which has maintained its simplicity and it has not been changed. This chamber is even more ornamented by the fireplace, buffet for bread, ceiling, shelves, trapazan and the door of the chamber. Besides these, the ceiling is crafted with knife, the wooden door is crafted, and all these give an aesthetic view. These elements are organically linked with each

other in their construction and have kept their functional role, without losing the volume which is evident in this tower in all its warmth.

Divanhane: is an area before entering the men's chamber-guest room, it has many windows and they are opened in stones, which are mainly located in the upper part of the divanhane, it also has a fireplace.

Veranda: is extended from the first facades with stones in both sides of the tower. Veranda is located in a small room. The tower was built by carved stone in both front facades and also by local wood. The tower also has the house-yard gate which is made of carved stone and they have a semi-arch shape.

Haxhi Bey's Hammam

The fund construction of the Ottoman period is the monument of social-public character "old Hamam" in Pejë/Peć.

Hamam was built at a time when Pejë/Peć was under Ottoman rule, respectively when the town belonged to Sanjak of Dukagjini (1462-1485). The donor of this work was Haxhi Bey. Hammam is "couple" asymmetric as accomplishment; in terms of functionality the architectural scheme is a fully functional, since it possesses all environments provided for this type of public-social constructions. Hammam as architectural realization, thanks to the dedication that performs, consists of the following parts: environ entry, dressing, environ broker, insulating, environ of sweating, massage, laundry and storage environ for the water oven. Hammam has a rectangular quadrangle base, as the material used is stone and brick technically accomplished as "Opus Mixtum". Architectural forms, harmonious proportions, clarity and purity of lines and lines that make the Hammam the forefront in public monumental architectural construction Albanian - Islamic Late Medieval period in Pejë/Peć and beyond. The first phase of restoration of Hammam was conducted on 2004.

Tahir Bey's Guest House (Museum)

Tahir Bey's Guest House is the most beautiful type of old houses in Pec. This house was built back in year of 1800 where the first building was located in the city center (between the municipal building and post), and in year of 1960 was relocated on Haxhi Zeka's square. Now it functions Regional Ethnographic Museum

Tahir Bey's Guest house had its walls surrounding the courtyard, which was a continuation of the concept of the wall of the insula in antiquity. Furthermore, the medieval porch, as space is free and opens to the floor, mounted on wooden pillars, must be seen as a continuation of the vestibule-peristaltic ancient house. The house with its architectural composition and spatial structure-functional overlaps with the compositional features of many medieval houses in Pejë/Peć.

Replacing the place was difficult because it had to preserve the structure, shape and type. Conservation also brought her adjustment difficulties, particularly in its surroundings of the house. Now scheme of its base type is "G". What this house makes unique is that "corner" of the upper "divanhanës" **lobby** is emphasized to the extent that it now turns out columns of remaining building in new "G"-A.

With courage and strictness of level issuance of the house, "corners" of the haven and wreaths in the windows regular sequence represents a classic creation with interest of high architectural values of the building. Guest house is under the protection of the law since 1955. It has an area of: 14.62 x 13.71m.

Haxhi Zeka's Mill

Haxhi Zeka's Mill complex was built in the second part of the 19th century. The construction structure itself testifies the level of technical and technological development as the first industrial facility of such kind in the region.

The working tools and parts of the equipment of the mill were imported from the western countries. Initially the facility was built by Haxhi Zeka with the help of Austro-Hungarian officials. After the death of Haxhi Zeka, construction of the mill was continued by Jashar Pasha, the son of Haxhi Zeka's brother. At the beginning the mill had three stones for grinding the cereals.

The complex of the mill was composed of six auxiliary buildings. The buildings of this complex were: the mill, the three storey tower, the hostel for accommodation of customers and other possible passersby, the mill depots and the cattle shed.

The buildings of the mill complex have a characteristic architectural features of oriental style. For the construction were used stone, bricks, plaster, lime and wood. The Mill has worked with the strength of the water - free flow, initially with three stones. Later was also used the electrical power in a milling capacity of 2.000kg. in 24 hours. The Mill used to work for needs of Peje/Pec area but also for Plava and Gucia regions.

In the arm conflict of 1998 the mill was destroyed. The restoration works started in 2003.

Old Trade Market (Qarshija)

Take into consideration the oriental conception of urban planning of the towns in the late middle ages the space where the trade was carried out became the town center, named "qarshija". Creation of qarshija is closely related to the daily activities of the citizens.

In accordance with the development of Pejë/Peć in the XV century, its trade market became important place. The oldest premises where the trade activity was developed was the central part of the town between the two bridges: the "Sand" bridge and the "Stone" bridge. In the west part were located carpentry workshops, down to the east – blacksmith shops.

In 1835 Pejë/Peć had around 13.000 habitants, and the Qarshija had 550 shops. The Trade center was burned several times in the XIX century (1851, 1863 and 1881) and in the XX century (1936, 1943). After the last destruction it was re-allocated near the Bajrakli mosque where qarshija exists today.

Nowadays, the Trade market contains of 200 shops, and it is considered as the narrow centre and the mainly frequented city zone. It is of regular shape; the shops are settled next one another divided by the path between which serves as a link with other side roads. These small roads are named "Okole"- "circle shape roads". In the conflict of 1999 the Qarshija was burned again.

Kushumli Mosque

Kushumli mosque was built around 1577. It is located in the old part of town in the neighbourhood of Haxhi Zeka building. The Mosque belongs to the group of the oldest historical monuments in Pejë/Peć as well as in the region. The Mosque was built by Mere Hysen Pasha. In the yard of the mosque there is an old cemetery, with tombs of two different periods. At the entrance space there is a corridor. On its right side there are taps for ablution. The mosque inside had a room for prayers, mahfil, minbar, and the entrance door going to the minaret. The ceiling was in a shape of 8 angles.

The building style and the construction are the same of the towers/houses. The material used for construction is stone and wood. The mosque was burnt during the last war, and only the walls have remained. After the war it was restored. The mosque is in service of worshipers of Muslim religion.

Bajrakli Mosque

The mosque of Fatih Sulltan Mehmet Hani is one of the most important Ottoman religious monuments preserved. The citizens of Pejë/Peć call this mosque Bazaar Mosque or Bajrakli Mosque. According to the sources the mosque was called by the name of Sulltan Mehmet Hani who built the mosque in XV century at the time when Pejë/Peć was the centre of a Flag (Sanxhak).

Pejë / Peć Patriarchate

The complex of the churches of the monastery is a spiritual seat and mausolum of mediavel Serbian archibshops and patriarchs.

The temple of the Holy Apostles was built by archbishop Arsenie I in the third decade of the 13th century. The first fresco paintings were made in his time (around 1260). The church was decorated again several times – around 1300, 1370 and twice in the 17th century. The frescoes from the 14th century, particulrally these with holy warriors and the monks St Saba and St.Nemanja are beauty of colors, and lengthiness of figures, presage the new style in painting – the Morava' school.

Between 1321 and 1324 archbishop Nikodim built the church of St. Demetrious, next to the northen side of the Holy Apostles. It was painted for the first time around 1345 and the second time around 1619-1620 by the fasmous painter from Hilandar - Georgie Mitrofanovic. |There are rare preserved mediavel sculpture in this church.The entrance of thec church is framed with stone portal with floral and ornamental motives. The original stone iconsostasis is also preserved.

In the authern side of the Holy Aposoles the archbishop Danilo II built two churches dedicated to the Holy Vergin and St. Nicholas. The church of Holy Vergin was painted before 1337 while its parvis was painted in the 14th and 16th centuries.The walls made in stone and bricks of the church of Holy Vergin Odigitria orginaly were painted with floral decoration.The influence of the gothic building style could be seen on the two windows of the apse and on the south wall.

Only the frescoes painted by the painter Radul in 1673/74 are preserved in the church of St. Nicholas. There are presented the founders of the Serbian church as well as scenes of the St. Nicholas's life.

The monstery to day is managed by sisterhood of around 20 nuns.