JELEČ GRAD – JOŠ NEPRIZNAT OBJEKAT GEONASLEĐA Marija Radisavljević1, Danica Srećković Batoćanin1 , Vladan Vidosavljević2 , Irina Kajtez3 Univerzitet u Beogradu, Rudarsko-geološki fakultet, Đušina 7, Beograd1 , Muzej „Ras“ Novi Pazar, Stevana Nemanje 20, Novi Pazar2 , Republički zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture – Beograd, Radosalava Grujića 11, Beograd3 E-mail: danica.sreckovic@rgf.bg.ac.rs Ključne reči: Jeleč, Rogozna, Srednji vek, kvarclatiti, geonasleđe Ostaci srednjovekovnog grada Jeleča nalaze se na oko 25 km južno od Novog Pazara, na jednom od vrhova planine Rogozne (1262 m), koji po nekim verovanjima predstavlja kupu ugašenog vulkana. U neposrednoj okolini postoje tragovi rudarske aktivnosti, o čemu svedoči i osmanski naziv za Rogoznu: Gümüş Dağ (Srebrna planina) (Petrović, 1984). Verovatno je to i razlog što su pored Jeleča još od antičkih vremena prolazili važni putevi, ka Brnjaku, u dolinu Ibra, gde je bio letnjikovac kraljice Jelene Anžujske i dalje do Kosovske Mitrovice, Banjske i Zvečana. Vreme izgradnje Jeleča je nepoznato. Postoje indicije da je postojao još u 6. veku, ali se pominje prvi put sredinom 12. veka kada je grad srušio vizantijski car Manojlo I Komnin (Petrović, 1984). Sledeći pouzdan podatak je iz 1282. i kralja Dragutina (Danilo II, 1988; Kalić i Popović, 1985). Kao jedini utvrđeni grad u Raškoj u 13. veku imao je ulogu vladarskog refugijuma, a prema nepotvrđenim podacima i dvor kralja Uroša I (Popović, 1999, 2000; Ćulafić, 1982). Nakon pada Srpskog carstva Jeleč je bio u vlasništvu različitih srpskih velikaša da bi završio kao artiljerijska baza Osmanlija (Mihaljčić, 1969; Petrović, 1984). Napušten je u julu 1540. i od tada se više ne pominje (Premović-Aleksić, 2014). Gornji ili Jerinin grad je utvrđenje poligonalne osnove, dimenzija oko 50 h 35 m. Izgrađen je na stenovitom masivu zvanom Veliki krš koji je nivelisan zasecanjem stena kako bi se dobila veća korisna površina za izgradnju objekata. Prilaz gradu moguć je samo uz istočnu padinu gde su mestimično vidljivi ostaci cik-cak staze i nekoliko stepenika usečenih u stenu. Prolaz, pored kule u jugozapadnom delu, vodi do staze na južnoj, strmoj padini i podseća na tajni prolaz za slučaj opsade. Uz severni zid sačuvani su ostaci žitnice koja je nastala zasecanjem stene i zidanjem kamenim blokovima. Blokovi su spajani vodonepropustivim krečnim malterom kojim je obložena i unutrašnjost građevine (Popović, 1999). Ostaci Srednjeg grada sa bunarima nalaze se zapadno od Gornjeg, dok se istočno i jugoistočno nalaze ostaci više građevina. Blokovi kvarclatita, bilo tesani za fasadu i zidove Jeleča, ili lomljeni, vezani su krečnim malterom. Kvarclatiti su produkt oligocenske vulkanske aktivnosti (Cvetković et al., 2004, Borojević-Šoštarić et al., 2011). Porfirske su strukture i izgrađeni od kvarca, plagioklasa, sanidina i amfibola. Akcesorne faze su alanit, apatit i pentlandit, dok je od sekundarnih minerala posebno interesantno prisustvo ankerita, CaFe(CO3)2, koji se u bubrežastim, oolitičnim formama nalazi u osnovnoj masi kvarclatita. Kalcijumaluminijum silikatne (SAS) i kalcijsko silikatne (SS) faze nastale hidratacijom detektovane su u malteru. Danas Jeleč, prilično oronuo i sklon daljem urušavanju, najviše privlači pažnju planinara i zaljubljenika u prirodu, ali i onih koji metal-detektorima tragaju za dragocenostima i dodatno uništavaju ovaj značajan i nedovoljno proučen spomenik kulture. Neophodno je preduzeti mere zaštite, detaljno snimiti postojeće stanje i pokrenuti inicijativu za pridruživanje Jeleč grada listi zaštićenih objekata geonasleđa, kako bi se ovaj važan spomenik kulture sačuvao za buduće naraštaje. Ovaj rad finansiran je po „Ugovoru o realizaciji i finansiranju naučnoistraživačkog rada NIO u 2022. godini“, br. 451-03-68/2022-14/ 20012

JELEČ CASTLE – STILL UNRECOGNIZED GEOHERITAGE OBJECT Marija Radisavljević1 , Danica Srećković Batoćanin1 , Vladan Vidosavljević2 , Irina Kajtez3 University of Belgrade, Faculty of Mining and Geology, Djušina 7, Belgrade1 , Museum “Ras” Novi Pazar, Stevana Nemanje 20, Novi Pazar2 , Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of Serbia – Belgrade, Radoslava Grujica 11, Belgrade3 E-mail: danica.sreckovic@rgf.bg.ac.rs Key words: Jeleč, Rogozna, Middle Ages, quartzlatite, geoheritage Remains of the medieval city Jeleč are located about 25 km south of Novi Pazar, on one of the peaks of the Mts. Rogozna (1262 m), which according to some beliefs is a paleovolcanic cone. In the immediate vicinity are recognizable traces of the undertaken mining activities, as has been additionally supported by the Ottomans name for the mountain: Gümüş Dağ (Silver Mountain) (Petrović, 1984). That was probably the reason why, since the ancient time, the important roads have passed along Jeleč towards Brnjak, in the river Ibar valley where was the summer residence of Queen Helen of Anjou, and further to Kosovska Mitrovica, Banjska and Zvečan. Exact time of construction is not known. Regardless a story on its existence as early as the 6th century the Jeleč and its destruction by the Byzantine emperor Manuel I Komnenos has been mentioned for the early first time in the half of 12th century (Petrović, 1984). Next relieable data is concerned to 1282 and the Serbian king Dragutin (Danilo II, 1988; Kalić & Popović, 1985). As the only fortified city in the Serbian Principality Raška in 13th century, Jeleč served as the royal refugium, and according to the unproven data it was a court of the King Uroš I (Popović, 1999, 2000; Ćulafić, 1982). After the breakdown of the Serbian Empire, Jeleč had been the property of different Serbian nobles and finally became the military base for Ottoman artillery (Mihaljčič, 1969; Petrović, 1984). It was abandoned in July 1540 and, has not been mentioned again (Premović-Aleksić, 2014). The Upper or Jerina`s town is the castle of polygonal basement, about 50 h 35 m in size. It was built on rock massif named Veliki krš by cutting rocks in order to enlarge useful area for the construction of buildings. Town is accessible only along the eastern slope where the remains of the chevron designed path and a few stairways hacked into the rocks could be seen sporadically. A side exit, next to the tower in the southwestern part, leads to the path on the southern steep slope and resembles secret exit in a case of siege. Remains of granary, which was built by cutting of rocks and matching a stone block, are discovered beside the northern wall. Waterproof lime mortar was used for binding of blocks, as well as for coating the interior of the construction (Popović, 1999). Remains of the Middle town with wells are found west of the Upper town, whereas on the east and southeast of it remains of several objects are recorded. Quartz latite blocks, either carved for facade and walls, or cracked, are connected by lime mortar. Quartz latites are products of the Oligocene volcanic activity (Cvetković et al., 2004; BorojevićŠoštarić et al., 2011). Their texture is porphyritic and the main minerals, also the phenocrysts, are plagioclase, quartz, sanidine and amphibole. Accessory constituents are allanite, apatite and pentlandite. Among the secondary phases of particular interest is ankerite, CaFe(CO3)2, occurring in kidney-shaped, oolitic forms in the groundmass. In the mortar were detected hydration-derived calcium-aluminosilicate (SAS) and calcium silicate (SS) phases. Today, Jeleč, significantly damaged and prone to further destruction, mainly attracts nature lovers and mountaineers. However, there are still a lot of treasurehunters that by metal detectors additionally destroy this important and insufficiently investigated cultural monument.It is necessary to undertake preventive protection measures, record detailly the current conditions and initiate the inclusion of the Jeleč castle in the list of protected geoheritage objects, aiming to preserve this important cultural monument for future generations. This paper has been financed by the „Contract on realisation and financing of scientific research of SRI in 2022“, Nr. 451-03-68/2022-14/ 20012