

Medieval fortresses in the municipality of Smolyan

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(Summary)

In the Smolyan territory until now are famous 10 medieval fortresses. Seven from them are researched through excavations. Ordinarily, they are built onto the ruins of Late Antique places from VI century, near to the main roads, crossing the mountain during the Antique and the middle Ages.

In the peak Hisaria near town of Dospat is revealed part of fortified settlement, which was existed with interruptions from the Late Bronze Era to XIV century. According to the scientists the fortress structure on the peak was included in the fortified framework on the south border during the period of the Second Bulgarian Kingdom. On the fortress “Kaletu” near town of Devin are located two settlements – the discovered materials and the implemented observations give a clue that the fortress was used from VI to XII century. In the researched area from the fortress of Suhia Peak over village of Beden fall entirely the east and part of the north fortress wall. In the fortress existence are differentiated two periods: First period – during VI century; Second period – during XII – XIV century. Probably, the Beden fortification can be related with the mention Beadnos fortress in the “History” of the emperor John VI Kantakouzenos. In the Momchil fortress near village of Gradat are revealed 80 m from the area of the North fortress wall and its area, as well as entrance – tower with sizes 4, 80 X 4 m. In the peak during the middle Ages a chapel is built with approximately sizes of 4, 50 X 4 m. The fortress has two indwelling periods – Late Antique indwelling period (VI century) and Middle Age indwelling period (XI – XIV centuries). On the fortress near the locality Kechikaia over town of Rudozem is revealed entirely west fortress wall, which is with length around 49, 60 m and preserved height to 2, 20 m. J. Tankova defined the fortress as medieval.

During the 2011, the Municipality of Smolyan, with partnership with the Municipality of Samothrace – Greece republic and Regional Museum of History “Stoyu Shishkov” won the project called “Thracian and Byzantium cultural inheritance in the Rhodope Mountain and the North Aegean Sea coast” with ACRONYM “THRABYZHE” under the programme of European Territorial Cooperation Greece – Bulgaria – 2007 – 2013. In the project activities was included the archaeological research of the fortress Kaletu near village of Koshnitsa, conservation, renovation and socialization of the discovered structures of the fortress around village of Koshnitsa and the locality of Turluka over Smolyan town.

The medieval period of existence of the Smolyan fortress is related toward the end of X century to the middle of XII century. The wall of the new stronghold lay directly onto the old wall from VI century and the buried rooms. Clearly, the mediaeval fortress is not like the typical medieval classic military fortresses, but a

stronghold, built really fast from the native citizens for protection. Probably, this kind of need arose after 70 years of the X century and the permanent Bulgarian – Byzantium wars, lead by the emperors John I Tzimiskes (969 – 976) and Basil II (976 – 1,025).

The excavations of the fortress near village of Koshnitsa proved the existence of medieval indwelling period. On the fortress wall from VI century there are no clues of later alterations, so it cannot say exactly if the medieval fortress is used the ancient wall or it is build another wall. In the south flat part of the place near village of Koshnitsa, during 2012, was discovered the basics of the medieval chapel with wide 4,25 m and dated around XI –XII century.

In conclusion, it can be done the following implications:

1. During XI century the fortified system in the Middle Rhodope Mountain is renovate after the devastating hit which the Slavs did in the end of VI century. One part of the stronghold are probably elevated by the native Bulgarian population in its protection against Byzantium in the end of X century and the beginning of XI century – for example this in the locality of Turluka near Smolyan town. Another fortress was renovated and built again by the Byzantium empery with the aim of military and administrative control over the native population, which the Byzantium joined toward its territory.
2. In the middle of XIII centaury part of fortresses - near Devin, in the locality Turluk, Kaleto, near the village Koshnitsa are buried and abandoned. When we follow the chronology of historical events, it seems that this is happened in Bulgarian – Nicaea military disputes in the middle of the century.
3. Another par of the fortresses – this near the village of Beden, Momchil fortress, eventually in the locality Kechikaia above the Town Rudozem – survived and operated until 60 and 70 years of the XIV century when they are captured and buried during the Ottoman invasion in the Rhodopes.

The topic of the middle Ages fortresses in the Rhodope mountain is interest topic from XIX century. In his essay “Geographical historic- statistical description of the Tatars – Pazardshiskata Kaza”, published in Viena during 1870. St. Zahariev gave a description of the strongholds in Dospat region, which is part of the Kaza area. He mentioned about ruins from a town of south from village of Barutin in which during a plow the native citizens discovered Bulgarian and Byzantium copper coins [1, 71]. Northwest from village of Zmeitsa there was ruins from big town and a kirk [1, 73].

In Konstantin Josef Jirecek big work “Travel around Bulgaria, which published in original in Prague during 1888 and re-published of Bulgarian language later. Moreover, his notes about the geography and the history of the Middle Rhodope mountain are very interesting. When we are looking in the mentioned in “History” of emperor John I Kantakouzenos – Rhodope fortresses, which was gave to the Bulgarian king Ivan Alexander in 1344. He made a attempt to define the place of the last two fortresses – Beadnos and Koznik, as he assumed two versions for that. The first one is that they are located of east from Stanimaka, in the north mountain slopes and the second one is that they are the inner part as one of them is near village of Beden near the upper flow of Krichim river, but the another one – near village of Koznitsa (nowadays called Koshnitsa) near the springs of Arda river (449) – the “Fortified settlements” St. Irina and Povisdos in the Meropi area. Konstantin Josef Jirecek is located in the valley of Gorna Arda, he identified fortress Povisdos with the ruins of the nowadays called Momchil fortress above village of Povdis [2, 450 – 452]. In the travel notes from the chapter which are dedicated to the Rhodope mountain, the author mentioned that without privately visit the area, seven strongholds around Dospat and the region – on the peaks Hisarlaka, Kel tepe and Kaukal, Drazliskata fortress, Kutlenskoto and Garvansktoto kale, Kasaksko kale, near the peak Gyoztepe [520 -521].

In 1936 Peter Marinov made the first archaeological excavations of the fortress in the locality of Turluka near Smolyan, in the result of that “clearly are defined the fortress walls from stone and mortar, thickness around 2 meters”. He related Kaliota ruins (as the native population pronounce the fortress name) with the medieval Aetos, mention from emperor John Kantakouzenos. The name Aetos means – eagle and falcon in Bulgarian language. The highest rock peak around Tuluka is famous today under the name Sokolitsa. The fortress Koznik Marinov search in the ruins of Kaliota northwest from village of Mogilitsa, in the foot of peak of Kozia or in the height Kechikaia (from Turkish – Goat stone), southeast from town of Rudozem [3, 61]. In the essay “Smolyan and the near areas in its close and distant past” published in the Smolyan newspaper called “Krasnogor” between 1937 – 1939 – Peter Marinov gave brief information about the fortresses Beadnos near village of Beden, Kaliota near village of Koshnitsa, Kaliota under village of Petkovo and Turlata near village of Solishta, which was captured and destroyed in Ottoman slavery era [3, 76 – 77].

In his work “contribution toward the historical geography of Thrace”, tome II, published in 1953, Pavel Deliradev consider in details each of the settlements in Thrace, ordered by regions and districts according to the past administrative division, as he gave brief historical information about each of the town. In the book are mentioned 19 fortresses in the Middle Rhodope Mountain without being separated in eras [4, 13- 326]. Without the opportunity to visit all places which he described the author sometimes is trusted to legendary information and moreover of the toponymy.

Also, the director of the Plovdiv Museum of Archaeology Dimitar Conchev is interested about this topic. One year after his death an article is published dedicated

of the Rhodope Mountain fortresses Byadan and Koznik, which he located in the Dry Peak near village of Beden, municipality of Devin and the locality of Kechikaia above Rudozem town [5, 87 – 93].

During 1965, after the bomb in the peak of Hisaraia near the Dospat town in the untouched part from constructions work is implemented emergency archaeological research under the lead of Margarita Deianova – Regional Public Museum of Smolyan and Varbinka Naidenova – The Archaeological Institute and museum in Bulgarian Academic of Science – Sofia. It is revealed a part of the fortified settlement, which was existed with interruptions from the Late Bronze Era until XIV century [6, 230 – 238]. The medieval materials are ceramic fragments and iron objects including the top of the spears and arrows [6, with example 9 – 11]. According to the scientists the fortress facility on the peak was included in the fortified system in the south border during the Second Bulgarian Kingdom period [6, 239].

During 1985 and 1986 archaeological research of the fortress “Kaletu” near Devin is implemented by a team from the Regional Museum of History – Smolyan with leader Nikola Damianov who is director of the museum. The excavations included area of above 5400 sq. m. which represent around 2/3 from the whole fortress territory. The wall is uninterrupted, with length approximately 337,50 m and surrounding area around 8 acres. The thickness varied from 1, 20 to 2,20 m. The wall lay directly onto the rock, and in the steep places the rock lay onto basic, put in different depth in the rock. It is built from native construction materials – stone and mortar. The walls have outside and inside view, formed by sliced and crushed stones, merged with white mortar and full with smaller pieces of crushed stones [7, 147 -148]. In the south part of the area a chapel is discovered with sizes 3, 40 X 6 m. For east wall of the chapel is used the fortress wall [8, 215]. Two settlements are located, discovered materials and the implemented observations give a clue that the fortress was used from VI to XII century [7, 148].

The article of the military historian Boris Cholpanov, dedicated to the Rhodope mountain fortified system during the middle Ages, was published in 1991. The author grouped the fortresses in three divisions: north, central and south, which are connected between them through eight meridional fortified and two transverse zones. In the region of the Middle Rhodope mountain Boris Cholpanov put 22 fortresses [10, 249 – 251]. Their number is exaggerated. Another weak of the essay is that the author put the Thracian fortresses together with the Middle Age fortresses, and some of them is scientific proved through excavations that it is missed the later layers.

During 2006 a team from the Regional Museum of History – Smolyan with leader Damian Damianov researched one more fortress in the Middle Rhodope Mountain – in Suhia peak over village of Beden. In the researched area of 240 sq. m. are the entirely east wall and part of the north fortress wall. The fortress walls are preserved in substructure. The wall is wide around 1,30 m. The masonry is two – sided. She is from crushed stones, merged with white mortar and emplekton from white mortar and stones. The basic is graved in the rock area [11, 276]. At the

entrance, on the grout is created a tower which basics have squared plan [11, example 1]. In the fortress existence there are two periods: the first period – during VI century, according to the discovered ceramics, glass and coin; the second period – during XII century to XIV century, according to the discovered ceramics. The fortress inherited the Thracian rock sanctuary (Late Chalcolithic – Antique Era) [12, 125]. Probably, the Beden stronghold can be related with the mention in the “History” of the emperor John I Kantakouzenos – fortress Beadnos (Byadon).

During 2007 in the whole territory of the West Rhodope Mountain are implemented researches of the fortress system. They are implemented owing to the opportunity of the European Funding of the Programme Phar – Cross – border cooperation. In the Smolyan district are resumed the excavations of the Momchil fortress near village of Gradat. Moreover, the fortress in the locality Kechikaia above the town of Rudozem is researched.

The Momchil fortress near village of Gradat, municipality of Smolyan is archaeological researched in sequel of five seasons – 1986 and 2007 – 2010. During the first year is discovered the stronghold entrance, protected from squared tower – gate with sizes 4, 80 X 4 m. The excavations leader is senior research associate Margarita Vaklinova – National Institute of Archaeology with Museum (NIAM) – Sofia and Nikola Damianov – Regional Museum of History (RMH) – Smolyan [13, 215 – 217]. After 2007 the leaders of the researches are senior research associate Margarita Vaklinova and Nikolai Boiadzhiev – Regional Museum of History (RMH) – Smolyan. For the last four seasons 80 m from the territory of the north fortress wall and the surrounding area are discovered [14, example 1]. The wall is constructed from native rough stones, merged with white mortar. The thickness is around 1,30 m and it is constructed above rock basic [15, 713]. In the inner side there are no clues of permanent constructions. 7 – 8 meters in right from the entrance is operated the blacksmith workshop. On the peak, from the end of Chalcolithic Era until II – III century is operated the Thracian Rock Sanctuary. Above it during the medieval is constructed a chapel with approximate sizes 4, 50 X 4 m [16, 62]. The fortress has two indwelling periods – Late Antique (VI century) and Middle Age (XI – XIV century). It is burned during the Ottoman invasion during the Second half of XIV century [15, 715].

The fortress in the locality Kechikaia over the town of Rudozem is researched by Jeni Tankova – Archaeological museum of Plovdiv. It is discovered the whole east fortress wall, which is with length 49, 60 m and preserved high until 2,20 m. It is constructed by sliced and crushed stones, merged with white mortar. Its foundations are onto the rock. An entrance is discovered with thickness 2 m. and 21 m in the south end of the wall. J. Tankova defined the fortress as medieval and she related the fortress with the mentioned during XIV century from John I Kantakouzenos fortress Koznik [17, 710-720].

During 2011 the municipality of Smolyan, in partnership with municipality of Samothrace – Greece Republic and Regional Museum of History “Stoyu Shishkov” –

Smolyan won a project “Thracian and Byzantium cultural inheritance in the Rhodope Mountain and the North Aegean Sea coast” with acronym “THRABYZHE” under the programme of the European Territorial Cooperation Greece- Bulgaria 2007-2013. In the project activities was included the archaeological research of the fortress Kaleta near village of Koshnitsa and conservation and renovations of discovered structures of the fortresses near Koshnitsa and in the locality Turluka above Smolyan and their socialization.

The fortress famous in the native population with the name “Kaleta” or “Kalyota” is located in the east of the three rock ridges of locality Turluka, north from Smolyan. The area is around 4,5 – 5 acres, and the maximal altitude is 1,482 m. It covered two rock peak, related with a col as its area is with total east slope. The first excavations of the Smolyan fortress are conducted by Peter Marinov in 1936. The systematic archaeological research of the place is implemented by the Regional Museum of History “Stoyu Shishkov” – Smolyan. It started in 1998 with scientific leader Nikola Damianov [18, 193-197] and continues again during 2004-2006 from a team: Damian Damianov – scientific leader and Nikolai Boiadzhiev – former scientific leader [19].

The research of the fortress called “Kaleta” showed the existence of two constructions period. The first one was during VI century, but the second one in the end of X century and the beginning of XI to the middle of XIII century. The walls of the fortified tower are wide 1, 60 m. They are constructed without sliced in the rock basic. The substructure is laid directly onto the area or onto limy pad in some places. It does not have a washboard, in exception of some places with protruding outside roll of stones [20, example 8 a,b]. The construction is implemented through technique opus implectum – from sliced and smoothed (in the entrances) stones, emerged with white mortar and between them filling called emplekton of small stones and mortar with minimal impurity of crushed brick [20,19].

Until nowadays from the fortress are researched the entirely south wall with its rooms as well as a sector from the east wall and the northeast corner [20, example 4]. The south fortress wall is with preserved length 38 m. From the inner side are revealed six rooms – three in the both sides of the central entrance of the stronghold. Their ground floors have storage functions, understand by the discovered in situ crockery for liquid, cornflakes and quern preservation. Probably, the rooms had upper (dwelling) floors, built by wood. From the east wall a sector with length of 10 m is revealed. There is glued storage room. The archaeological excavations in the northeast corner brought to the discovery of the second entrance toward the inner part of the fortress, which had the role of a postern. West from it, near the inner side of the north wall is revealed a storage room with entrance in its east wall, which was not entirely researched [20, 19 -35].

The medieval period of existence of the Smolyan fortress we can relate toward the end of X century to the middle of XII century. During the construction of the Early Byzantium fortress tower destructions are not entirely cleaned. The wall of the

new stronghold lay directly onto the old wall and the buried rooms. It is with thickness of 2, 40 m. The construction technique is dry masonry. Clearly, the medieval fortress is not classic military fortress, but a stronghold, created really fast from the native citizens in order to protect them [20, 39]. Probably this kind of need arose after the 70 years of X century and the permanent Bulgarian-Byzantium wars, leaded from the emperors John I Tzimiskes (969-976) and Basil II (976-1,025).

The south wall of the new stronghold inherited only the line of the outside side of the old stronghold. West from the entrance onto rooms number 4, 5 and 6. The medieval wall is constructed onto the ruins with 1,40 m higher than the Byzantium wall (near the south entrance). From the medieval entrance is preserved only the west side with height until 0, 90 to 1 m. The east side is completely destroyed [20,39].

During the fortress wall disclosure is discovered ceramic fragments – wrapping and kitchen fragments from the end of X – XIII century. 8 dishes are entirely or partly collected and renovated – 7 pots and 1 pithos. According to production technique and the shape, the pots are divided into two main types. The first one is representing as an entire pot and fragments from several others, elaborated from manual pottery [21, example 1]. They are dated in the end of X – XI century. Toward the second one are related 5 entirely renovated pots and 1 partly renovated pot. They are made of foot pottery [21, example 2 and 3]. They are related to XII and the first half of XIII century.

The upper indwelling border of the Smolyan fortress is defined from the ceramic fragments and from the discovered medieval coins – Latin imitations type A, big module, one of them secondary truncated [22]. Their slicing was around 1215 – 1240 [23, 278-279]. Also, the medieval fortress captured and as a result of it is burned according to the soil layers, mixed with charcoal [20,40]. Probably, this happened during the period of Bulgarian – Nicaea military conflicts in the middle of XIII century.

The archaeological researches of the stronghold in the locality Turluka near Smolyan showed that there are no similarities with the fortress Aetos, mentioned in the “History” of emperor John I Kantakouzenos during the 40 years of XIV century. The argument of P. Marinov for similar localization was mentioned upper in this document. His opinion has huge popularity among the native citizens and it is put in almost every touristic maps of the region. Until nowadays only D. Cheshmedzhiev [9,14], D. Damianov [20,40] and author of this article [24, 105-106] do not accept this theory. What are the reasons the Smolyan fortress to not be related with Aetos?

1. Archaeological materials missed from XIV century. 2. During the autumn of 1343 John I Kantakouzenos nominated for region leader Meropa Momchil: “When the emperor besieged Periteorion and he started his preparation in order to attack with stairs and machines, the fortresses St. Irina and Povisd in the district called Meropa joined in his side. Their citizens came in the emperor and they asked him to nominate a leader.

Together with them in the same mountain lived in the unfortified villages – other nomads, which because of the favor toward the emperor (because they were earlier subordinate even when emperor Andronik was alive). From everybody else they arrive first and voluntary subordinate to the emperor. As he thought who to put for a leader, he decided that he must nominate Momchil...” [25, 360]. In the following 1344 nine fortresses (including Aetos) was retreated by Ana Savoiska and Alexi Apokavk to the Bulgarian king Ivan Alexander for his help during the war against John I Kantakouzenos: “Empress Ana, patriarch, the great spirit and the rest noble people decided that they must send people to Alexander – the king of moesi, in order to help them against emperor John I Kantakouzenos. Because the Persian soldiers destroyed even his country. He promised if they give them as a prize the support of the towns near Stanimaka and Chepino, bigger and smaller together with the army. But they were nine: Chepino, Krichim, Perushtica, St. Yustina, Philippopolis, town – remarkable and big, Stanimaka, Aetos, Beadnos and Kosnik [25, 362]. If we accept that Aetos is Smolyan fortress, but Povisd is Momchil fortress above the village of Podvis, so the distance between them is only 10 km straight line. In this way the border between Bulgaria and the possession of Momchil must be put in some ridge or coulee between locality of Turluka and village of Podvis – something, which seems to be unbelievable from geographical and strategic view point. By the way, in even three more places in the documents John I Kantakouzenos speak about the region “Stanimaka and Chepino (Cepina)” as a separate administrative area through the first half of XIV century, different from the Meropa district: “Because Andronik Paleolog was sent as a leader of the municipalities of the towns Stanimaka and Chepino in the Rhodope Mountain and in other fortresses and to the army in the fortresses, which was numerous and battle worthy [25, 222]. He was sent for a leader by the young emperor.” (This event is related toward 1321). “The emperor nominated for a strategist of Stanimaka and Cepena – George Vrieni, as he let enough army for a garrison, in order the land to be protected from the attack soldiers from Philippopolus” [25, 226]. “ There was another region in the Rhodope Mountain, subordinate of the Romans, called Stanimaka and Chepino, in which the towns have around 1,000 brave cavalry and a lot of infantry, so the emperor decided that it must be organized expedition against them” [25, 361].

After everything said it can be made the following conclusion, that the fortresses Aetos and Koznik must be searched north and northwest from the line Rozhen – Prevala, which is the most logical point for a border between the districts “Stanimaka and Chepino’ and “Meropa” [24, 107]. The fortress Beadnos, which is mentioned with the upper two and which can be identified with the fortress of the Suhia peak over village of Beden, municipality of Devin, is also located of northwest from this line.

The fortress near village of Koshnitsa is located on a clearly depicted of the area turbinate peak, crossed from a cave with direction northwest – southeast, one of the ends are in the inner part of the stronghold. The first archaeological excavations of the area are conducted from the archaeologist from Regional Museum of History – Smolyan Atanas Kiriakov in 1993. Then a prospector hall is cleaned in the flat part of the fortified area and it is put little feeler in the northeast corner [26, 492 – 495]. In his article published in 2009, said my opinion about the fortress – that it was operated only during VI century [24, 104]. This is because of the fact that in materials discovered in the excavations in 1993 there are no clues from ceramic fragments and other artifacts, neither from earlier eras nor from later eras from the Late Antique. The archaeological excavations funded in the project framework “THRABYZHE” confirmed this statement.

The archaeological research during the seasons 2011 and 2012 are implemented under leadership of Damian Damianov and Nikolai Boiadzhiev – Regional Museum of History – Smolyan. It was discovered entirely the areas of the north and west fortress wall, with length 38 and 44,50 m relatively. The wall thickness is around 1,70 – 1,80 m. The masonry is two-sided, from rough limy stone and white mortar. The walls are constructed without slicing in the rock area. There is no mortar pod when putting the basics, with little exceptions [27, 455]. In the south end of the west wall was discovered outside war tower which has constructive connection with the wall. She has a square form with outside sizes 5, 50 X 3, 40 m [27, example 1].

The excavations proved the existence of indwelling medieval period of the fortress. The ceramics from the XI century to the first half of XIII century prevailed in each sectors in depth until 0,30 m [27, 457]. She is totally similar with this – discovered in the medieval layers of other fortresses in the Middle Rhodope Mountain – Kaleto in the locality Turluka, Momchil fortress, Bedenska fortress, Devinsko Gradishte [21, example 5 and 6]. There are discovered other medieval materials – arrow tops, a earring, and two coins. The first one is Bulgarian imitation type A (1200 – 1204) and the second one is Latin imitation type B cut in Thessaloniki. Their cutting continues from the beginning until the middle of the 20 years of XIII century [28, 22 – 32].

On the fortress wall from VI century there are no clues from later corrections, so it cannot be said with certainty if the medieval fortress is using the ancient ridges, or it was created a new wall, which case we have in the stronghold in the locality Turluka over Smolyan. In the south flat part of the area near village of Koshnitsa in 2012 were discovered basics of two chapels [27, example 3]. The Middle Age chapel is with thickness 4,25 m and it is dated in XI – XII century. Its walls are shallow located and the walls do not destroy the earlier constructed basics. They are with thickness 0,70 – 0, 75 m. and they are created from a stone and mud, using the materials from the earlier building. Prospector hall is destroyed almost entirely the chapel apse.

Between its basics were discovered the earlier building – also a chapel dated from VI century [27, 456-457].

The archaeological research of the fortress near village of Koshnitsa shows that it is stopped to work around the middle of XIII century. This fact as well as the facts said upper in the documents about the fortress Aetos, makes the conclusion that it cannot be similar with the Middle Age fortress Koznik.

In conclusion it can be made the following conclusions:

1. During XI century the fortified system in the Middle Rhodope mountain in basic lines is renovated after the destroying hit, which the Slavs did in the end of VI century. Probably, one part of the strongholds are created by the native Bulgarian population in their protection against Byzantium in the end of X and the beginning of XI century – for example the locality of Turluka, near Smolyan. Byzantium empery was fixed and built other fortresses with the aim of military and administrative control over the native population, which she joined toward its territory.
2. Around the middle of XIII century part of the fortresses near Devin, in the locality of Turluka, Kaletto near village of Koshnitsa are burned or abandoned. When we are following the chronology of the historical events, it seems most likely that this has happened in Bulgarian – Nicaea military disputes in the middle of the century.
3. Another part of the fortresses – this near village of Beden, Momchil fortress, eventually in the locality of Kechikaia, above town of Rudozem – survived and actively operated until the 60 – 70 years of XIV century, when they are captured and burned during the Ottoman invasion in the Rhodope Mountain.

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ANOTATIONS:

Example 1: Map of the Middle Age fortresses and roads in Smolyan region.

Example 2: Entrance of the Middle Age stronghold, based onto the Late Antique ruins (D. Damianov).

Example 3: The south wall of the fortress in locality of Turluka during the conservation – renovation activities to the project (N. Boiadzhiev).

Example 4: The fortress Kaleto near village of Koshnitsa (N. Boiadzhiev).