

product, and was in much request for the roofing of houses and churches. Sometimes a whole caravan of 300 horses journeyed from the mining districts to Ragusa laden with nothing but lead. The iron output gave rise to various active industries, both locally and at Ragusa, where Bosnian iron-workers were often employed by the Republic. A certain amount of copper was also found, and there were tin and quicksilver mines in the Kreševo district. The principal mining centres thus were: Kreševo and Fojnica;<sup>1</sup> Srebrenica, near the Drina, chiefly for silver;<sup>2</sup> Zvornik on the Drina, for lead;<sup>3</sup> Rudnik, where there are traces of Roman mines mentioned by Ragusan documents of the thirteenth century; Kopaonik, for silver and iron;<sup>4</sup> Novobrdó, for gold and other metals;<sup>5</sup> Kučevo and Brskovo, which flourished at the end of the thirteenth century.<sup>6</sup>

Each mining centre usually consisted of a castle on a hill, wherein dwelt the Vojvod, or feudal lord, representing the King or Tsar, and a town below with a market, where the miners and merchants dwelt. In times of danger the whole community could take shelter in the castle.<sup>7</sup> The Saxons, as we have seen, were the

<sup>1</sup> First mentioned in 1349.

<sup>2</sup> First mentioned in 1376.

<sup>3</sup> Mentioned in 1412.

<sup>4</sup> Mentioned in 1346.

<sup>5</sup> Mentioned in 1350.

<sup>6</sup> Jireček, *op. cit.*, 41-58. A very elaborate and interesting account of the Bosnian and Servian mines is given in this work.

<sup>7</sup> This division is reflected in the prefixes Gornji and Donji (upper and lower), which are frequently found attached to the names of Bosnian and Servian towns.