

Municipality: 7. Brčko

7.1 Bijela Mosque

Bijela džamija

White mosque

Džedid-džamija u Kolobari

New mosque at Kolobara

Neighborhood:	Kolobara
Town:	Brčko
GPS:	44°52'47.6"N 18°48'13.9" E
Construction:	19 th century (1881, rest. 1893)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed under reconstruction

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed, ruins razed, building materials removed.

New mosque under construction at the site at time of July 2002 survey visit.

Source of information: Site visit by the author (July 2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.

Informant statement:

Mosque was mined by Serb forces 17 June 1992, completely destroyed. During the war, the rubble was bulldozed, the site flattened and all building materials and even the foundations of the mosque were removed.

When informant returned to Brčko after the war in 1996, there was no trace left.

Source: Mr. Bahrija Smajić, imam and secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko, interviewed (07/2002) by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Mujačić, Mehmedalija. 1995. *Brčko: srce Bosanske Posavine* (Wuppertal: Bosanska riječ): 110 [pre-war photo].

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bosnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 40.

Photos:



7.1 Bijela Mosque in Brčko – photo 1

Empty site of the razed Bijela Mosque (White Mosque) in Kolobara, Brčko.
Photo from: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko (1998) .



7.1 Bijela Mosque in Brčko – photo 2

Site of destroyed Bijela Mosque, facing former entrance; new mosque under construction in rear. The large, old tree next to the entrance of the mosque also appears on the pre-war photos.
Photo: András Riedlmayer (July 2002).



7.1 Bijela Mosque in Brčko – photo 3

Pre-war photo of the Bijela Mosque, viewed from the west.
Photo from: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.



7.1 Bijela Mosque in Brčko – photo 4

Pre-war photo of the Bijela Mosque, viewed from the south.
Photo from: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.

Municipality: 7. Brčko**7.2 Sava Mosque**

Atik džamija
Savska džamija
Old Mosque

Town: Brčko
GPS: 44°52'45.8"N 18°48'30.2"E
Construction: 18th century (1739, rest. 1964)
Historical period: Ottoman
Official status: listed monument
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: city
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed, ruins razed, site levelled, foundations excavated; mosque rubble reportedly dumped atop mass grave site outside Brčko.

Source of information: : Site visit by the author (July 2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.

Informant statement – 1:

This mosque was blown up at the same time as the other three mosques in Brčko, in the summer of 1992. The rubble was removed, even the foundations were dug up, and the site was flattened by bulldozer. Serbs took the building materials of the destroyed mosque to a site outside of Brčko, called Kafileri (phon.), where they used the rubble to cover up a mass grave of murdered people from Brčko. The empty site of the razed mosque was turned into a parking lot.

Source: Bahrija Smajić, imam and secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko, interviewed (07/2002) by András Riedlmayer

Informant statement – 2:

Contacted by e-mail and telephone (10/2005), archaeologist Dr. Rebecca Saunders confirmed the account she had given in an interview with Louisiana State University News Service after her return from Bosnia at the end of the summer 1997 (see below in Media Accounts section). She added: “By the time the excavators got to the [mass grave] site, much of the overlying rubble had been removed. But there were some large pieces remaining which we were shown and which were identified as having come from a mosque.”

Source: Dr. Rebecca Saunders, archaeologist at Louisiana State University, who took part in the ICTY-sponsored exhumation of a mass grave site southeast of Brčko in the summer of 1997, interviewed (10/2005) by András Riedlmayer,

Informant statement – 3:

Concerning the above, see also the testimony of archaeologist Dr. Richard Wright, who identified pieces of mosque rubble and old Muslim tombstones, overlaying a mass grave exhumation conducted for the ICTY outside of Brčko in August 1997. Prosecutor v. Goran Jelišić 990902ED, and 990916ED

Bibliography:

Mujačić, Mehmedalija. 1995. *Brčko: srce Bosanske Posavine* (Wuppertal: Bosanska riječ): 31 [pre-war photo].

Kadrić, Jusuf. 1999. *Brčko: Genocide and Testimony* (Sarajevo: Institute for Research on Crimes against Humanity and International Law): 257 [1992 photo showing rubble of the destroyed Sava mosque in situ, before it was removed]

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bosnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 40.

Photos:**7.2 Sava mosque in Brčko – photo 1**

Empty site of the razed Sava Mosque (Atik džamija) in Brčko. Note iron bridge at right, also seen in prewar photo of mosque. photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002)



7.2 Sava mosque in Brčko – photo 2

Pre-war photo of the Sava Mosque (Atik džamija) in Brčko.

Photo from: Bahrija Smajić, Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.

Media Accounts and other reports:

Louisiana State University News Service, 3 October 1997: "LSU archaeologist spends month excavating mass graves in Bosnia," By Sarah Sue Goldsmith.

[...] Such grisly events that occurred half a world away are of great interest to LSU archaeologist Rebecca Saunders, who spent a month in Bosnia this summer excavating mass burials. [...] As an investigator for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, this was her third year of working in the war-torn region. "We excavated mass graves immediately southeast of Brčko, a village that has been in the news quite a bit," Saunders said. "We worked in an area where folks were detained in Brčko, were killed and brought out to a remote area outside of town. One grave had been photographed, and the photo ran in Time magazine, and we were able to match up body positions and trees to verify the same locations." [...] There were a number of discrete mass graves in an area about 100 meters long and 50 meters wide. After the burials, one to two meters of rubble was dumped over the whole area, apparently because the local population complained of the smell, she said. "Some of the rubble was clearly from a bulldozed mosque." Saunders helped with mapping the bodies' locations in the graves and excavated the graves. "A few of the bodies were

fully skeletonized, though most had a good deal of saponified tissue (tissue that has turned into a whitish, fatty substance). All had clothing, which helps with identification. These were civilians taken solely because they were Muslims. The prison camp in Brčko was overseen by a high military commander," she said.

Final Report of the UN Commission of Experts established pursuant to SC Res. 780 (1992), under the direction of M. Cherif Bassiouni. UN SC Doc. S/1994/674/Add.2 (Vol. V) 28 December 1994,

Annex X: Mass Graves:

[...]

Bimex Agricultural Complex. [...] The gravesite can be reached by driving east from Brčko for 1.5 km, a bridge sits across a brook. The grave sits alongside the brook, 70 metres from the right-hand side of the bridge. The witness noted that corpses of men, women, and children were brought to the pit in two refrigerator trucks. The bodies were thrown into the pit and covered with a white substance which smelled like chlorine. When the unloading was complete, the truck drivers would clean the trucks at the fire hydrant. Once the pit was full, the Serbs brought a front-end loader to the site and covered it with dirt, then with the ruins of the Brčko mosque and another layer of dirt. The grave was then rolled flat and grass was planted. Witness estimated that there were 200 or more bodies at this location.

Municipality: 7. Brčko**7.3 Old Hadži Paša Mosque**

Hadži-pašina džamija
 Old Wooden Mosque in Kolobara
 Stara drvena džamija u Kolobari
 Mosque next to the Medical Centre
 Džamija kod Doma zdravlja

Neighborhood: Kolobara
Town: Brčko
GPS: 44°52'39.2" N 18°48'00.9" E
Construction: 19th century (1850)
Historical period: Ottoman
Official status: listed monument
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: city
Building condition: completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings: in good condition

Damage description: Old Mosque with a traditional wooden minaret, completely destroyed, site levelled, building materials and foundations excavated and removed. The site is overgrown with grass, uneven, rutted ground but no trace of foundations.

Old linden tree that stood next to the entrance of the mosque (at intersection of the main road and the side street leading to the Medical Centre) is all that remains to mark the spot, next to a large rubbish container deposited on the site of the former mosque entrance.

Source of information: Site visit by the author (July 2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.

Informant statement – 1:

In the spring of 1992, this old mosque was looted by the Serbs and turned into a detention centre for local Brčko Muslims. The mosque was totally destroyed in the summer of 1992, with explosives. Even the mosque's foundations were dug up and all the rubble was removed; the site was leveled with a grader (*bager*) and planted with grass.

Source: Mr. Bahrija Smajić, imam and secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko, interviewed (07/2002) by András Riedlmayer

Informant statement – 2:

On the use of this mosque as a detention centre, see also the testimony of Witness I Prosecutor v. Goran Jelišić 990907ED

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 23

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bosnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 41.

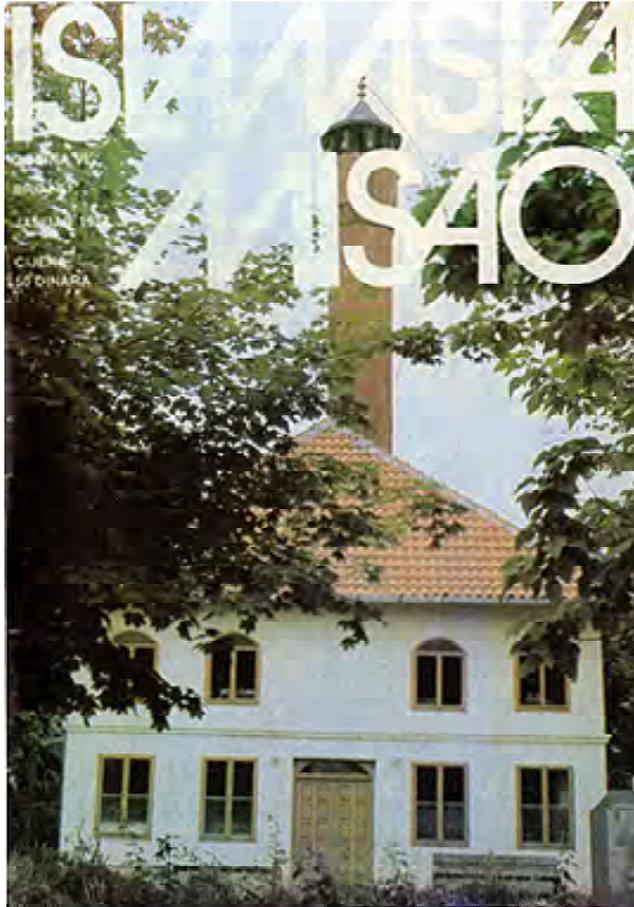
Photos:



7.3 Old Hadži Paša Mosque – photo 1

Empty site of razed mosque with the Health Centre at rear; note linden tree at the corner of the lot, where the mosque entrance used to be.

photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002)



7.3 Old Hadži Paša Mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo of the entrance façade of the Hadzi Pasha Mosque (photo on cover of the religious monthly *Islamska misao*, July 1984).

Source: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.

Media Accounts:

The Irish Times (20 July 1993),

Lest history forget them....

Robert Fisk has examined perhaps the most detailed testimony so far about the atrocities of the Bosnian war

[...] Here, for example, is a Muslim witness recording the events in Brcko on May 5th, 1992: "They took us to the medical centre and they beat us with rifle-butts all the time. An old woman was knocked down and remained lying where she was. The people who had been gathered together were then separated and they took 180 to 200 men to a mosque. We stayed there for 48 hours ... We were **forced to urinate and defecate in the mosque**. Punishment for the slightest remark ranged from beating our palms with sticks to cutting off ears or noses or jumping off a table onto our chests. All this happened in the medical centre. [...]"

Municipality: 7. Brčko

7.4 Dizdaruša Mosque

Nova džamija u Dizdaruši

Town: Brčko
GPS: 44°51'23"N 18°47'58"E
Construction: 20th century (1990)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: almost destroyed

Damage description: New domed mosque destroyed by mining, structure almost completely demolished; only the concrete drum of the dome resting atop a pile of rubble remains.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photo from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community Brčko and photo from ICTY OTP.

Informant statement:

The new mosque at Dizdaruša was blown up by the Serbs in September 1992 and completely destroyed.

Source: Mr. Bahrija Smajić, imam and secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko, interviewed (07/2002) by András Riedlmayer

Photos:

0214-2028



7.4 Dizdaruša Mosque – photo 1

Ruins of the new mosque at Dizdaruša after the end of the war.

Photo: ICTY Office of the Prosecutor 0124-2028



7.4 Dizdaruša Mosque – photo 2

Ruins of the new mosque at Dizdaruša after the end of the war.

Photo: Kemal Zukić, Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Municipality: 7. Brčko

7.5 Rijeka Mosque

Nova džamija u Rijekama

New mosque at Rijeke-Klanac

Neighborhood:	Rijeke-Klanac
Town:	Brčko
GPS:	44°51'57.1"N 18°47'46.3"E
Construction:	20 th century (1991)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	suburb
Building condition:	completely destroyed under reconstruction

Damage description: New domed mosque destroyed with explosives in 1992, only the foundations remained at the end of the war, according to photos and information supplied by the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.

A rebuilt mosque at the site was in the final stages of construction at time of survey visit (07/2002).

Source of information: Site visit by the author (July 2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.

Informant statement:

The mosque in the suburb of Rijeke, built shortly before the war, was blown up by Serb extremists during the summer of 1992 and was completely destroyed. The foundations for the new mosque being rebuilt at the site were laid last year (2001).

Source: Mr. Bahrija Smajić, imam and secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko, interviewed (07/2002) by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

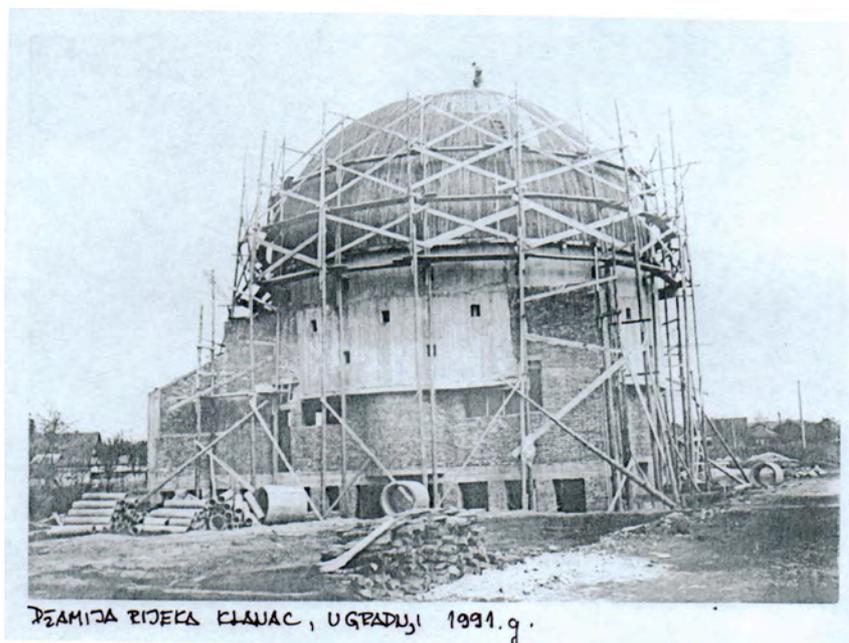
Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bosnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 41.

Photos:



7.5 Rijeka Mosque – photo 1

Remains of the destroyed new mosque at Rijeke at the end of the war.
Source: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.



7.5 Rijeka Mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo of the Rijeka mosque, seen under construction in 1991.
Source: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.



7.5 Rijeka mosque – photo 3

Newly reconstructed mosque at Rijeke, at site of the mosque that was destroyed in the war

Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Municipality: 7. Brčko**7.6 Omerbegova Mosque**

Omerbegova džamija
 Džamija u Begovači
 Mosque at Begovača

Neighborhood: Omerbegovača
Town: Brčko
GPS: 44°50'21.6"N 18°47'28.3"E
Construction: 19th/20th century (rebuilt 1972)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged
 under reconstruction
Adjacent buildings: heavily damaged

Damage description: Mosque severely damaged by shelling in 1992, minaret decapitated, roof and interior of mosque destroyed, multiple projectile impacts. Photos taken at the time document the destruction.

Mosque and surrounding buildings reconstructed since the end of the war.

Source of information: Site visit by the author (July 2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.

Informant statement:

The mosque at Begovača was shelled intensively by Serb forces in the summer of 1992, destroying the roof and the minaret. The old Muslim cemetery at the mosque was also targeted and was heavily damaged.

Source: Mr. Bahrija Smajić, imam and secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko, interviewed (07/2002) by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Filipović, Zoran. 1995. *Entseeltes Land: über Bosnien, Kulturzerstörung und unsere Zukunft* (Freiburg: Verlag Herder): pp.53, 68 [photos]

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bosnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 41.

Photos:



7.6 Omerbegova Mosque – photo 1

View of mosque and surrounding buildings after post-war reconstruction.

Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002).



7.6 Omerbegova Mosque – photo 2

Same view as above, taken during early months of the war (date-stamped 23/09/1992)

Source: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko.



7.6 Omerbegova Mosque – photo 3

View of the damaged mosque during the war.

Photo by: Zoran Filipović (published in his 1995 book *Entseeltes Land*).



7.6 Omerbegova Mosque – photo 4

Close-up view of the Omerbegova mosque and of its decapitated minaret, its toppled *šeref* (muezzin's balcony) lying on the ground next to mosque.

Photo by: Zoran Filipović (published in his 1995 book *Entseeltes Land*).

Municipality: 7. Brčko

7.7 Palanka Mosque

Nova džamija u Palanci

Town:	Palanka
GPS:	44°47'54" N 18°43'51" E
Construction:	20th c. (1895; rebuilt 1991)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	mosque: lightly damaged Qur'an school: heavily damaged

Damage description: Mosque roof and walls damaged by shelling, according to informant statement; mosque recently repaired. Qur'an school (mekteb), located next to the mosque, heavily damaged by shelling.

András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko and photos from ICTY Office of the Prosecutor.

Informant statement:

The mosque was shelled during war, its roof and walls were damaged. The mekteb (Qur'an school), located next to the mosque, was heavily damaged by shelling.

Source: Mr. Bahrija Smajić, imam and secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Brčko, interviewed (07/2002) by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bosnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 42.

Photo:



7.7 Palanka Mosque – photo 1

The new mosque at Palanka following postwar reconstruction (2002).

Photo: ICTY Office of the Prosecutor 0124-1999.

Municipality: 7. Brčko**7.8 Catholic church in Brčko**

Katolička župna crkva Presvetog Srca Isusova

Roman Catholic Parish Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus

Town:	Brčko
GPS:	44°52'21.5" 18°48'36.8"E
Construction:	20th c. (1934)
Historical period:	modern
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Catholic church
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	lightly damaged
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: Signs of damage to church roof and front facade (projectile impacts), front facade of church peppered with bullet holes. The church's interior was vandalised, reportedly used as a toilet by Serbs during war. The hands of all the saints' statues inside the church had been broken off, as could still be seen at time of author's visit (07/2002).

Parish priest, who was present in 1992, reports that the church was shelled, the parish house was looted, the parish's archives and library taken away by uniformed Serbs and never seen again. Priest reports Serbs stole the bell from the church's belfry.

Church building in need of repairs, but appears to have suffered no structural damage.

Source of information: Site visit by the author (July 2002), and information from interview with the parish priest, Father Pero Anić.

Informant statement:

(Particulars incorporated into damage description)

Source: Father Pero Anić, Catholic parish priest at Brčko, interviewed by Andrés Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Photo:



7.8 Catholic church in Brčko – photo 1

Projectile impact crater, bullet holes in front facade of Roman Catholic church
Photo: András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Municipality: 7. Brčko

7.9 Catholic church in Dubrave

Katolička župna crkva Bezgrešnog začeca Marijina

Roman Catholic Parish Church of the Immaculate Conception of Mary

Town:	Dubrave
GPS:	44°49'08"N 18°34'53"N
Construction:	20th c. (1927)
Historical period:	modern
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Catholic church
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: Church steeple decapitated, church heavily damaged by shelling; numerous large holes left by projectile impacts penetrate apse, walls and roof of church; damage to interior.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photos from the Roman Catholic Ordinariate.

Bibliography:

Marić, Franjo (ed.). 2004. *Vrhbosanska nadbiskupija početkom trećeg tisućljeća* (Sarajevo: Nadbiskupski ordinarijat vrhbosanski, Vikarijat za prognanike i izbjeglice): 965-972 [photos & description of damage].

Živković, Ilija (ed.). 1997. *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini: uništavanje katoličkih sakralnih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1991.-1996.)*. (Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo: Biskupska konferencija Bosne i Hercegovine; Zagreb: Hrvatski informativni centar): 221 [photos & description of damage].

Filipović, Zoran. 1995. *Entseeltes Land: über Bosnien, Kulturzerstörung und unsere Zukunft*. Texte: Hans Koschnick, Claus Leggewie (Freiburg: Herder): 52 [photo].

Photos:



7.9 Catholic church in Dubrave – photo 1

View of church from apse side, showing damage from projectile impacts.
Photo from: Roman Catholic Ordinariate of Vrhbosna (1996).



7.9 Catholic church in Dubrave – photo 2

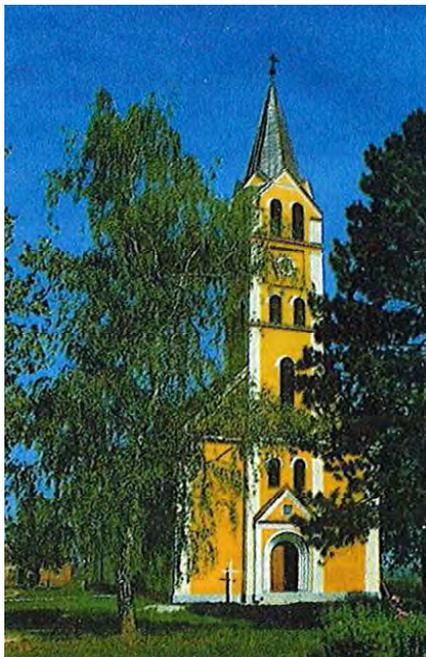
Detail of damage to apse.
Photo from: Roman Catholic Ordinariate of Vrhbosna (1996).



7.9 Catholic church in Dubrave – photo 3

View of church from the side, showing impacts on roof and steeple.

Photo from: Filipović, *Entseeltes Land* (1995).



7.9 Catholic church in Dubrave – photo 3

View of church before the war (ca. 1990)

Photo from: Marić, *Vrhbosanska nadbiskupija*

Municipality: 7. Brčko**7.10 Catholic church in Gorice**

Katolička župna crkva sv. Ante Pustinjaka

Roman Catholic Parish Church of St. Anthony the Hermit

Town: Gorice
GPS: 44°54'38.5"N 18°44'01.8"E
Construction: 20th c. (1912)
Historical period: Austro-Hungarian
Building use: religious
Building type: Catholic church
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged
Adjacent buildings: under reconstruction

Damage description: Tall church steeple and the entire apse wall gone, completely collapsed, most of roof destroyed. Front façade and two side walls still standing to roofline. Signs of blast damage and projectile holes in side walls and front facade.

According to informant, church was destroyed by rocket fired by JNA MiG war plane, 8 May 1992.

Source of information: Site visit by the author (July 2002).

Informant statement:

On 8 May 1992, two Yugoslav air force MiG-21 war planes passed over, flying so low that informant could see the pilot. One of the planes fired a rocket at the church, destroying the 35m-tall church steeple and causing the collapse of the altar wall (apse wall). One local man on the ground was killed in the attack. Informant stated he was familiar with military aircraft and could identify different models from his prewar service as a conscript in the JNA.

During the war, the Serbs took away the 3 bronze church bells, which had survived the attack and carried them off to Serbia.

In November 1992, the informant said, Serb forces also destroyed by mining the Catholic chapel at the nearby village of Donji Rahić, which belongs to the same parish.

Source: Nedeljko Zečević, local resident living in house next to the church (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Benković, Ambrozije. 1968. *Gorice u Posavini, 1869.-1969.: o stogodišnji obnovljene župe* (Gorice: Rimokatolički župski ured Gorice): 147-154 [architectural plan, pre-war photo of church]

Marić, Franjo (ed.). 2004. *Vrhbosanska nadbiskupija početkom trećeg tisućljeća*

(Sarajevo: Nadbiskupski ordinarijat vrhbosanski, Vikarijat za prognanike i izbjeglice): 974-978 [photos & description of damage].

Živković, Ilija (ed.). 1997. *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini: uništavanje katoličkih sakralnih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1991.-1996.)*. (Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo: Biskupska konferencija Bosne i Hercegovine; Zagreb: Hrvatski informativni centar): 222 [photos & description of damage].

Photos:



7.10 Catholic church in Gorice – photo 1

View of church from rear (altar wall), showing destruction of steeple, roof and apse.
Photo: András Riedlmayer (07/2002).



7.10 Catholic church in Gorice – photo 2

Pre-war photo of Catholic church, viewed from entrance side.
Photo from: Živković, *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini*



7.10 Catholic church in Gorice – photo 3

Pre-war photo of Catholic church, viewed from entrance side.

Photo from: Benković, *Gorice u Posavini* (1968).

Municipality: 7. Brčko

7.11 Catholic church in Poljaci

Katolička župna crkva Sniježne Gospe

Roman Catholic Parish Church of Our Lady of the Snows

Town:	Poljaci
GPS:	44°51'41" N 18°37'14" E
Construction:	20th c. (1963)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Catholic church
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: Church steeple, main facade of church building, and roof damaged by multiple projectile impacts. It has been reconstructed since the war with a pitched roof (instead of the original barrel vault roof) and a pointed steeple.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photos from Catholic Ordinariate of Vrhbosna and ICTY Office of the Prosecutor.

Bibliography:

Marić, Franjo (ed.). 2004. *Vrhbosanska nadbiskupija početkom trećeg tisućljeća* (Sarajevo: Nadbiskupski ordinarijat vrhbosanski, Vikarijat za prognanike i izbjeglice): 980-982 [pre-war and post-war photos].

Živković, Ilija (ed.). 1997. *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini: uništavanje katoličkih sakralnih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1991.-1996.)*. (Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo: Biskupska konferencija Bosne i Hercegovine; Zagreb: Hrvatski informativni centar): 224 [photos & description of damage].

Photos:



7. 11 Catholic church in Poljaci – photo 1

Damaged Catholic church at the end of the war.

photo from: Živković, *Raspeta crkva u BiH* (1997).



7. 11 Catholic church in Poljaci – photo 2

Pre-war photo of Catholic church in Poljaci (1990).

Photo from: Marić, *Vrhbosanska nadbiskupija*.



7. 11 Catholic church in Poljaci – photo 3

Catholic church at Poljaci reconstructed after the war, with new steeple and pitched roof.

Photo: ICTY Office of the Prosecutor (2002)

Municipality: 11. Ilijaš**11.1 Town mosque**

Stara gradska džamija
 Džamija u Starom Ilijašu
 Old Ilijaš Mosque

Neighborhood: Stari Ilijaš
Town: Ilijaš
GPS: N 43° 56 55 E 18° 15 53
Construction: 18th c.
Historical period: Ottoman
Official status: listed monument
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: suburb
Building condition: almost destroyed

Damage description: Mosque destroyed by explosives, site covered with large mound of rubble, only identifiable part left standing is the massive stump of the base of the destroyed minaret.

Surrounding buildings in good condition, some with old (weathered) roof tiles.

According to information from the Islamic Community, the mosque was blown up by Serb forces in June 1992.

A new mosque was built on the site in 2001.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (05/2005) based on site visit and information and photos from the Islamic Community and other sources.

Informant statement:

A: Out of the 21 Muslim buildings in the Ilijaš municipality, three of them were [Friday] mosques [džamija]. There were three [Friday] mosques: One in town; there was one in Srednje, and there was another in Srna Rijeka [i.e. Crna Rijeka]. The other religious buildings were smaller ones, where religious rites were performed, and there were two buildings in which religious rites weren't performed, but the Muslims used them. The Muslims attached a lot of importance to these buildings.

Q: Of the 21 which you - which you refer to in your statement, how many of those 21 were destroyed in 1992?

A: Out of the 21 facilities - in 1992, 20 were destroyed. There was only one, in Srna Rijeka, which was destroyed in 1993 because an attack in that village was launched at a subsequent date.

Source: Testimony of protected witness KRAJ 031
 Prosecutor v. Momčilo Krajišnik, 050707ED

Bibliography:

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bosnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 70.

Zukić, Kemal. 1999. *Slike zločina: rušenje islamskih vjerskih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini = The Evidence of Crime: The Destruction of Islamic Buildings in Bosnia & Herzegovina* (Sarajevo: Centar za islamsku arhitekturu): p. 22; p. 135 pl. 19 [photo]

Photo:



11.1 Town mosque in Stari Ilijaš – photo 1

Remains of the old Town Mosque in Ilijaš at end of war

Photo: by Kemal Zukić, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1996).

Media Account:

Reuters
3 December 1995

“Sarajevo Serbs see bleak future under peace plan.”

By Andrew Roche, reporting from Ilijas

[...] Like several Sarajevo suburbs, Ilijas was transformed by industrialisation after World War II from a sparsely-populated rural Serb district to a mixed one housing 25,000 people. Its mosque, like most in Serb-held Bosnia, has been razed. [...]

Municipality: 11. Ilijaš**11.3 Donja Misoča Mosque**

Dzamiya u Misoči Donjoj

Town:	Donja Misoča
GPS:	43°57'32"N 18°17'23"E
Construction:	20th c.
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	completely destroyed
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed by blast, all that remained standing at end of war was a fragment of one perimeter wall and the foundations; broken pieces of the toppled minaret can be seen sprawled across the road in front of the ruins of the mosque.

According to information from the Islamic Community, the mosque was blown up by Serbs at the end of the summer of 1992.

Source: András Riedlmayer (05/2005) based on information and photos from the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina and other sources.

Bibliography:

Fratkin, L. (ed.). 2000. *Sarajevo Self-Portrait: The View from Inside: Images and Words by Nine Photographers from Bosnia* (New York: Umbrage Editions): pp. 76-77 [photo of ruined Donja Misoča mosque in 1996, by Reuters/Corbis photographer Danilo Krstanović]

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bosnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 70 [postwar photo]

Zukić Kemal. 1999. *Slike zločina: rušenje islamskih vjerskih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini = The Evidence of Crime: The Destruction of Islamic Buildings in Bosnia & Herzegovina* (Sarajevo: Centar za islamsku arhitekturu): p. 22; p. 136 pl. 21 [postwar photo]

Photos:



11.3 Donja Misoča Mosque – photo 1

Photo: Danilo Krstanović (1996) – Returning village resident praying at the ruined mosque in Donja Misoča.



11.3 DonjaMisoča Mosque – photo 2

Ruins of the Donja Misoča Mosque at end of war (1996).
photo from: Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



11.3 Donja Misoča Mosque – photo 3

Ruins of the Donja Misoča Mosque at end of war (1996).
Photo from: Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



11.3 Donja Misoča Mosque – photo 3

Pre-war photo showing Donja Misoča mosque under construction (10 Jan. 1989).
Source: Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Municipality: 11. Ilijaš**11.5 Catholic Church at Taračin Do**

Župna crkva sv. Ilije Proroka

Roman Catholic Parish Church of St. Elias the Prophet

Čemerno Parish Church

Town:	Taračin Do - Čemerno
GPS:	43°59'26"N 18°21'43"E
Construction:	19th c. (1888, rest. 1968)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Roman Catholic Church
Official status:	listed monument
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	heavily damaged

Damage description: Historic church completely destroyed by blast, the ruins leveled. In photos taken at end of war the church is a pile of rubble, only a small fragment of wall left standing. Behind it, the detached top of the church steeple can be seen lying on the ground on its side, next to the rubble.

Only the foundations of the parish church remain today. Adjacent old parish house was burned out, roof and interior destroyed, perimeter walls still standing to roof line.

According to information from local residents and the Roman Catholic archdiocese, the Catholic church and parish house were destroyed by Serb forces after they took the village in the summer of 1992.

A new parish house has been built in the rear of the site since the war and is currently being used for religious services.

Source: András Riedlmayer (05/2005) based on information and photos from the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vrhbosna and other sources.

Bibliography:

Marić, Franjo (ed.). 2004. *Vrhbosanska nadbiskupija početkom trećeg tisućljeća* (Sarajevo: Nadbiskupski ordinarijat vrhbosanski, Vikarijat za prognanike i izbjeglice): 288 [pre-war and post-war photos].

Živković, Ilija (ed.). 1997. *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini: uništavanje katoličkih sakralnih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1991.-1996.)*. (Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo: Biskupska konferencija Bosne i Hercegovine; Zagreb: Hrvatski informativni centar): 311.

Photos:



11. 5 Catholic Church at Taračin Do – photo 1

Catholic church at Taračin Do before the war. Parish house at right of church.
Pre-war photo from: Marić (2004) *Vrhbosanska nadbiskupija*.



11. 5 Catholic Church at Taračin Do – photo 2

Remains of church at end of war, with top of church steeple on its side next to rubble.
Photo (1996): Roman Catholic Ordinariate of Vrhbosna.



11. 5 Catholic Church at Taračin Do – photo 3

Ruins of church at end of war, viewed from the front, destroyed parish house at left.
Photo (1996): Roman Catholic Ordinariate of Vrhbosna.

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.1. Đulići mosque

Džamija u Đulićima

Djulici mosque

Town: Đulići
GPS: 44°27'19"N 19°04'02"E
Construction: 20th c. (1925)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed, site razed, only traces of foundations remained after the war.

The mosque was rebuilt at the same site, 13 years after end of the war (Aug. 2008).

(see photos, informant report and media report below)

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009), based on information and photos from the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Informant statement:

Before it was destroyed in 1992, the mosque at Đulići was used by the Serb extremists as a site for the rape of Muslim women, according to information from members of the mosque's congregation.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photos:



22.1. Đulići mosque – photo 1

Site of razed Đulići mosque . Note line of hills in rear of site.
Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-9011



22.1. Đulići mosque – photo 2

Rebuilt Đulići mosque (2008) - note line of hills in rear of site.
Photo published in the religious weekly *Preporod*, 15. Aug. 2008.

Media accounts and other reports:

International Crisis Group (ICG)
ICG Balkans Report N° 103 (2 November 2000)

War criminals in the Republika Srpska:
Who are the people in your neighbourhood?

p. 67 : [...] Dragomir Vasić allegedly participated in organising the 1992 ethnic cleansing of Zvornik, including the transfer of Bosniaks from Bijeli Potok to concentration camps and the disappearance of about 750 Bosniaks, described above. He also is alleged to have participated in organising the torture and rape of Bosniak women in the **Djulići mosque** and the expulsion and deportation of the non-Serb civilian population of Djulići. After the initial 1992 ethnic cleansing, Vasić served as the Chief of Police in Zvornik, from 1993 until 1998. [...]

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.2. Kula Grad mosque**

Velika džamija na Kula-Gradu
Great mosque in Kula Grad

Town: Kula Grad
GPS: 44°22'21.1"N 19°05'22.0"E
Construction: 20th c. (1980)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: The mosque is completely destroyed, its minaret toppled. Only the mosque's foundations, pieces of rubble scattered at a distance by the blast, the massive stump of the minaret, and some parts of the toppled minaret's shaft remained on the site at the time of the author's visit (07/2002).

Reconstruction of the mosque began ten years after the end of the war (2005).

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit.

Informant statement:

The great mosque in Kula Grad was blown up by the Serbs at the beginning of the war, in May 1992; the Muslim tombstones in the mosque cemetery were bulldozed.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Hudović, Mehmed. 2000. "Kula Grad," *Zvornik: slike i bilješke iz prošlosti*. 2. izd. (Sarajevo: Udruženje građana opštine Zvornik): 115-125.

Photos:



22.2. Kula Grad mosque – photo 1

Foundations of Kula Grad mosque, stump of toppled minaret at right.
Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002)



22.2. Kula Grad mosque – photo 2

Stump and part of toppled shaft of minaret.
Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002)



22.2. Kula Grad mosque – photo 3

The Kula Grad mosque under reconstruction.

Photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik (2008)

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.3. Kozluk mosque**

Kozlučka džamija
 Mehmed-Čelebijina džamija
 Mosque of Mehmed Čelebi

Town: Kozluk
GPS: 44°29'48.7"N 19°06'39.5"E
Construction: 16th / 19th c. (1560; reb. 1862)
Historical period: Ottoman
Official status: listed monument
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings: in good condition

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed, ruins razed, all building materials removed from site.

Empty site of mosque, in the centre of the village, used until recently as rubbish tip and as a parking lot for buses.

(see photos, informant statement below)

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit.

Informant statement – 1: The Kozluk mosque was destroyed by the Serb extremists at the beginning of the war, in April 1992, the ruins bulldozed and the site turned into a parking lot and rubbish tip.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Informant statement – 2: The destruction of the Kozluk mosque is also referenced in the Fourth information report (1994) commissioned by the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly, special rapporteur: Dr. Colin Kaiser:

The Mehmed Čelebijin Mosque in Kozluk near Zvornik, East Bosnia, dating to the 17th century, under a peaked, four-sided roof and with a stone minaret, was destroyed.

Source: *War damage to the cultural heritage in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina - Fourth Information Report*. Council of Europe. Parliamentary Assembly. Assembly Doc.6999 (19 January 1994), p. 63.

Bibliography:

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya* (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): 215.

Hudović, Mehmed. 2000. "Kozluk kroz stoljeća," *Zvornik: slike i bilješke iz prošlosti*. 2. izd. (Sarajevo: Udruženje građana opštine Zvornik): 283-286.

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II. Istočna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 133.

Photos:



22.3. Kozluk mosque – photo 1

Site of razed Kozluk mosque, with rubbish containers and parked buses.
Photo (2001): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik.



22.3. Kozluk mosque – photo 2

Site of razed Kozluk mosque, rubbish bins removed and site newly fenced in.
Photo (07/2002): András Riedlmayer



22.3. Kozluk mosque – photo 3

Kozluk mosque on the eve of the war (ca. 1990), viewed from the northeast.
Photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik



22.3. Kozluk mosque – photo 4

Kozluk mosque before the war (ca. 1980s), viewed from the west, Drina river in rear.
Photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.4. Divič mosque**

Džamija u Diviču

Town:	Divič
GPS:	44°21'58.4"N 19°06'45.7"E
Construction:	16 th / 20 th c. (1550; reb. 1936, rest. 1975)
Historical period:	Ottoman / modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed, building materials removed, its site levelled. Old Muslim graveyard next to the mosque has also been leveled.

The village of Divič (which in the 1991 pre-war census had 1388 Muslim and 4 Serb residents) was renamed “Sveti Stefan” (St. Stephen) after the expulsion of the Muslim population and the destruction of the village mosque.

The Divič mosque was destroyed in 1992, according to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik.

In 1997 a new Serbian Orthodox church was erected on the site of the destroyed mosque in Divič, despite the protests of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The latter applied for redress to the Human Rights Chamber for Bosnia and Herzegovina, a judicial body established under Annex 6 of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

The Human Rights Chamber, in its 9 November 2000 decision on the merits (case no. CH/98/1062), ruled in favor of the application filed by the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The facts concerning the destruction of the Divič mosque were not disputed by the Republika Srpska government, the respondent in the case. A copy of the Human Rights Chamber’s decision is appended to this expert report.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit.

Informant statement: (Particulars incorporated into damage description above)
Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Ibni Hasan [Hifzija Suljkić] 1981. “Džamija u Diviču,” *Glasnik Vrhovnog islamskog starješinstva u SFRJ* 44/br. 5-6: 544-554 [pre-war ext. photo].

Hudović, Mehmed. 2000. *Zvornik: slike i bilješke iz prošlosti*. 2. izd. (Sarajevo: Udruženje građana opštine Zvornik): 106-111 [pre-war photos].

Photos:



22.4. Divič mosque – photo 1

New Serb Orthodox Church built on site of razed Divič mosque.
Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-8967



22.4. Divič mosque – photo 2

Old photo of the Divič mosque, taken before 1975 renovation.
Pre-war photo publ. in M.Hudović (2000)



22.4. Divič mosque – photo 3

View of the Divič mosque, following 1975 renovation, with domes added.
Pre-war photo publ. in H.Suljkić (1981)



22.4. Divič mosque – photo 4

New Serb Orthodox church built on site of the destroyed Divič mosque.
Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002)

Media Account:

New York Times
7 March 1994

In a Town 'Cleansed' of Muslims, Serb Church Will Crown the Deed

By ROGER COHEN
Special to The New York Times

ZVORNIK, Bosnia and Herzegovina -- Up through a ghostly terrain of smashed and ransacked former Muslim homes, Branko Grujić led the way, intent on showing off his crowning contribution to what he calls the victory of Serbian Orthodox Christianity over Islam in Bosnia. Mr. Grujić, the Mayor of this northeastern Bosnian town now controlled by Serbs and completely "cleansed" of its 40,000 prewar Muslim inhabitants, has a pet project. It stands atop the escarpment that overlooks Zvornik and the meandering sweep of the Drina River.

Arriving at last at the summit of the cliff, Mr. Grujić paused to kiss a wooden cross he has had erected before declaring: "The Turks destroyed the Serbian church that was here when they arrived in Zvornik in 1463. Now we are rebuilding the church and reclaiming this as Serbian land forever and ever." [...]

An Ottoman tower that stood on this cliff has been blown up. The Riječanska Mosque down in Zvornik has been bulldozed, turning the main town square into a dismal pile of rubble. [...]

"Look at the bell tower," Mr. Grujić said, pointing upward to his pride and joy, a makeshift structure of metal girders topped by a large bell that is the precursor of the Orthodox church he intends to complete by the spring of next year. [...]

The Mayor looked down at the deserted, formerly Muslim village of **Divič** on a lip of land on the Drina and announced that he had renamed it Sveti Stefan, after the Christian St. Stephen.

Then he turned to the devastated expanse behind him, called Kula Hill, and said it would be renamed Djuradj Hill after Djuradj Branković, the medieval Serbian ruler who built the first church on this site in 1410.

Finally, he clanged the big bell once more, gazed out at the indigo waters of the Drina and declared: "We are liberating our beautiful land. Tell Serbs in America it is their duty to send us money for the church."

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.5. Snagovo mosque**

Old Mosque at Snagovo–Gornja Glumina
 Stara džamija u džematu Snagovo
 Stara džamija u Gornjoj Glumini

Town: Snagovo–Gornja Glumina
GPS: 44°23'40"N 19°02'40"E
Construction: 19th / 20th c.
Historical period: Ottoman / modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged

Damage description: Traditional mosque with a wooden minaret. The mosque's roof and minaret, its interior and parts of its perimeter walls destroyed by blast, shattered roof timbers protrude from inside remaining shell of mosque.

According to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik, the old mosque at Snagovo was destroyed in April 1992.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photo from ICTY OTP.

Informant statement: (Particulars incorporated into damage description above)
 Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photo:**22.5. Snagovo mosque – photo 1**

Remains of the destroyed old mosque at Snagovo–Gornja Glumina.
 Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-9027

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.6. Novo Selo mosque

Džamija u džematu Novo Selo

Džamija u Novom Selu

Town: Novo Selo
GPS: 44°20'01"N 19°07'06"E
Construction: 20th c. (1838, reb. 1991)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: almost destroyed

Damage description: Mosque levelled by blast, only the stump of the minaret and a pile of concrete structural elements deformed by blast remained on site after the war.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photo from ICTY OTP.

Informant statement: The new mosque at Novo Selo was destroyed by mining by Serb forces in October 1992.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photos:



22.6. Novo Selo mosque – photo 1

Remains of the Novo Selo mosque after the war, stump of minaret at center left. Photo (2001): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik.



22.6. Novo Selo mosque – photo 2

Remains of the Novo Selo mosque, stump of minaret at center.

Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-8975

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.7. Skočić mosque

Džamija u Skočiću

Hadži Nur-begova džamija

Town: Skočić
GPS: 44°30'56"N 19°05'47"E
Construction: 19th c. (1838, rest. 1960s)
Historical period: Ottoman
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: almost destroyed

Damage description: Mosque destroyed by blast, most of building collapsed, only stump and rubble of toppled minaret and broken fragments of perimeter walls remain.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photos from the ICTY OTP.

Informant statement: The mosque in Skočić was blown up by Serbs on 6 May 1992 and was completely destroyed.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

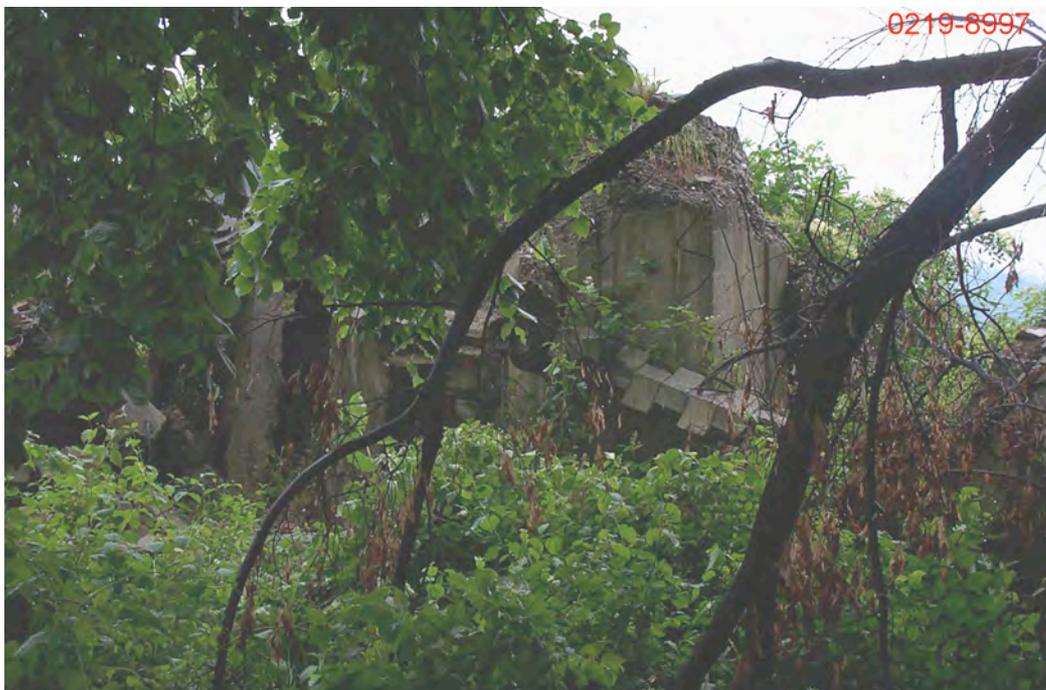
Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture), p. 18.

Photos:



22.7. Skočić mosque – photo 1
Ruins of Skočić mosque after the war
Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-8996



22.7. Skočić mosque – photo 2
Ruins of Skočić mosque after the war, rubble of minaret in foreground.
Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-8997

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.8. Svrake mosque

Džamija u naselju Svrakama kod Sapne

Town: Svrake
GPS: 43°55'8.10"N 18°18'51.46"E
Construction: 20th c.
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: lightly damaged

Damage description: Minaret decapitated by projectile impact, the mosque's windows shot out, rubble of minaret lying on the ground next to the mosque.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

The mosque at Svrake near Sapna was shelled and severely damaged by Serb forces on 5 May 1992.

Source: Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina (07/2002).

Bibliography: Tokača, Mirsad (ed.). 1995. *Izložba dokumentarne fotografije o porušenim i oštećenim džamijama: Sarajevo, april 1995* (Sarajevo: Državna komisija za prikupljanje činjenica o ratnim zločinima na području Republike Bosne i Hercegovine): p. 19 no.27 [photo of damaged mosque].

Photo:



22.8. Svrake mosque – photo 1
Photo published in: M.Tokača (1995).

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.9. Drinjača mosque**

Džamija u Drinjači

Town:	Drinjača
GPS:	44°16'53.5"N 19°08'59.1"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1971)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: Mosque heavily damaged by blast, only a stump of the minaret remains, roof destroyed, interior gutted, perimeter walls partly destroyed by blast but some sections remain standing to roofline. The mosque's interior is open to the sky and full of rubble, with tree saplings and other vegetation growing in it.

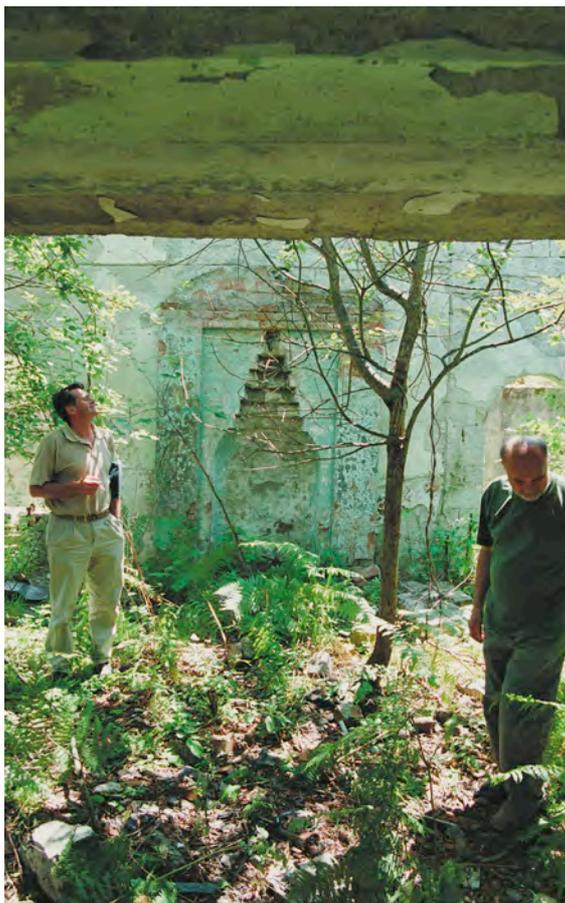
Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit.

Informant statement: The Drinjača Mosque was destroyed by Serhs in May 1992, with explosives.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska Mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:**22.9. Drinjača mosque**

Entrance façade of the Drinjača, viewed from the north, stump of the minaret at right. Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002).



22.9. Drinjača mosque – photo 2

Destroyed interior of the Drinjača mosque, facing the mihrab (prayer niche).

Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002).



22.9. Drinjača mosque – photo 3

Drinjača mosque before the war, viewed from the west, looking towards the Drina.

Pre-war photo publ. in the religious monthly *Islamska misao*, br. 61 (Jan. 1984).

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.10. Glumina mosque

Džamija u Glumini

Town: Donja Glumina – Đile
GPS: 44°23'26"N 19°03'34"E
Construction: 20th c.
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: Completely destroyed

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed, site cleared, only a mound overgrown with vegetation remained after end of war.

The Glumina mosque was destroyed by Serbs in May 1992, according to information from the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photo from the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and photo from ICTY OTP.

Photos:



22.10. Glumina mosque

Empty site of the Glumina mosque after the war.

Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-9012



22.10. Glumina mosque

The Glumina mosque before the war, viewed from the road.
Pre-war photo published in the religious weekly *Preporod*.

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.11. Donja Kamenica mosque

Mesdžid u džematu Donja Kamenica-Brdo

Mesdžid u Donjoj Kamenici

Town: Donja Kamenica - Brdo
GPS: 44°19'42"N 19°03'56"E
Construction: 20th c.
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: Almost destroyed

Damage description: The small mosque is almost destroyed, its roof gone, interior gutted, only parts of the perimeter walls remain in photo taken after the war.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information from the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and photo from ICTY OTP

Photo:



22.11. Donja Kamenica mosque

Ruins of the Donja Kamenica mosque after the war.

Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-8985

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.12. Gornja Kamenica mosque

Stara džamija u Kamenici Gornjoj

Town: Kamenica Gornja / Gornja Kamenica
GPS: 44°19'19"N 19°01'18"E
Construction: 19th / 20th c. (1879, rest. 1977)
Historical period: Austro-Hungarian / modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: Heavily damaged

Damage description: In a photo taken by ICTY OTP investigators in May 2002, a new mosque was under reconstruction next to the site of the old mosque in Kamenica Gornja; the remains of the old mosque had been cleared and only a pile of rubble was to be seen at the edge of the site.

Additional investigation has turned up a photo of the old mosque at Kamenica Gornja, showing its state at the time of the first post-war returns of Bosnian Muslim residents to the Kamenica valley in 2000.

In this photo, the old mosque appears heavily damaged by multiple projectile impacts, the stone minaret shattered above its base, the mosque's roof caved in and the interior gutted, the perimeter walls damaged but still standing to the roofline.

The assessment of the building's condition has been modified accordingly.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009) based on information and photo from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photo from ICTY OTP.

Informant statement:

The mosque at Gornja Kamenica was destroyed by Serb extremists and razed to the ground in February 1993.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska Mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



22.12. Gornja Kamenica mosque

Old mosque at Kamenica Gornja after the end of the war.

Photo (2000): Medzlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik.



22.12. Gornja Kamenica mosque – photo 1

Remains of old Gornja Kamenica mosque , new mosque under construction at left

Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-8985

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.13. Klisa mosque**

Džamija u Klisi

Džamija u džematu Klisa

Town:	Klisa
GPS:	4°28'06"N 19°03'05"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1982)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged under reconstruction

Damage description: The mosque was damaged in May 1992, its roof and minaret and the interior destroyed, the walls badly damaged, according to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik. A photo taken in 2000 shows the destroyed minaret in pieces, lying on the ground.

Post-war reconstruction of the mosque was underway in 2002.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009) based on information and photo from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photos from ICTY OTP.

Photos:**22.13. Klisa mosque – photo 1**

Remains of the destroyed minaret of the Klisa mosque after the end of the war.

Photo (2000): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik.



22.13. Klisa mosque – photo 2

Klisa mosque undergoing reconstruction, scaffolding around newly rebuilt minaret.
photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-9009

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.14. Kovačevići mosque

Džamija u Kovačevićima

Džamija u džematu Kovačevići

Town: Kovačevići
GPS: 44°31'00"N 19°02'23"E
Construction: 20th c.
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged
Adjacent buildings: heavily damaged

Damage description: Mosque burned out, roof destroyed, interior gutted, minaret decapitated above its balcony, large projectile impact hole in lower half of minaret, extensive damage to perimeter walls.

According to information from the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the mosque was damaged by shelling in 1993.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photos from the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Bibliography:

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bošnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 154 [photo].

Photos:



22.14. Kovačevići mosque – photo 1

View of mosque showing damage from projectile impacts.

Photo: Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



22.14. Kovačevići mosque – photo 2

Close-up view, showing damage from projectile impacts.

Photo published in: M.Omerdić (1999)



22.14. Kovačevići mosque – photo 3

View of the village of Kovačevići, with minaret of rebuilt mosque at left.

Post-war photo from: Povratak.com (2002).

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.15. Rijeka mosque**

Riječanska džamija

Riječka džamija

Čaršijska džamija / Market mosque

Hadži-Mahmudova džamija

Neighborhood:	Rijeka
Town:	Zvornik
GPS:	44°23'12.4"N 19°06'10.5"E
Construction:	19th / 20th c. (1858; reb. 1985)
Historical period:	Ottoman / modern
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed, ruins razed, site levelled and surfaced with gravel. Only an old lime tree (linden), of the sort traditionally planted next to mosque entrances, still remains.

The empty site of mosque was fenced in at time of site visit, with a large rubbish container parked at the corner of the lot.

Until recently, the empty site of the destroyed Rijeka mosque was designated by the Serb-controlled municipal authorities for use as a parking lot and flea market, and a new building project was allowed to encroach on the mosque site, despite the protests of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The latter applied for redress to the Human Rights Chamber for Bosnia and Herzegovina, a judicial body established under Annex 6 of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

The Human Rights Chamber, in its 9 November 2000 decision on the merits (case no. CH/98/1062) ruled in favor of the application filed by the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The facts concerning the destruction of the Rijeka mosque were not disputed by the Republika Srpska government, the respondent in the case. A copy of the Human Rights Chamber's decision is appended to this expert report.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit.

Informant statement: The Riječanska Mosque and the adjacent offices and archives of the Islamic Community of Zvornik were destroyed at the beginning of the war in 1992 by the Serb extremists. They bulldozed the ruins of the mosque and removed the building materials to an unknown site outside of town. Before destroying the mosque,

the Serbs hung their flag from the minaret and played Serb nationalist songs from the minaret's loudspeakers.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Rijeka Mosque in Zvornik interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya* (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): pl. 295 [ext. photo of the old 19th-c. Rijeka mosque, which was replaced by the new domed mosque in 1985].

Hudović, Mehmed. 2000. *Zvornik: slike i bilješke iz prošlosti*. 2. izd. (Sarajevo: Udruženje građana opštine Zvornik): 91-94 [history of the Rijeka mosque and photo of the old mosque before the 1985 renovation].

“Novosagrađena džamija u Zvorniku - svečano otvorena 13. oktobra 1985.” *Islamska misao*, god. 7 br. 84 (Dec. 1985): 13 [ext. photo of the new Rijeka mosque].

Sulejmanović, Mustafa. 1985. “Tri zvorničke džamije,” *Islamska misao*, god. 7 br. 78-79: str. 28-30 [history and photos of the old Rijeka mosque].

Photos:



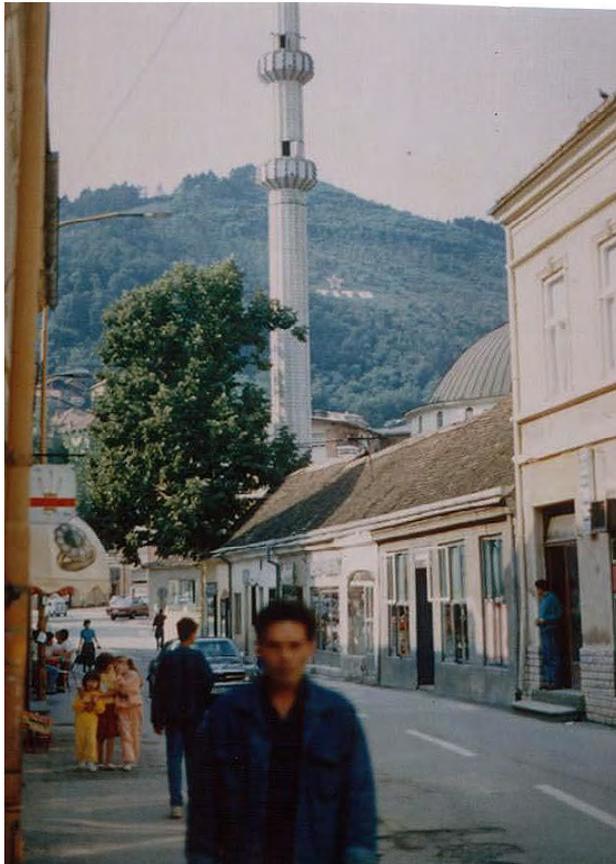
22.15. Rijeka mosque – photo 1

Site of razed Rijeka mosque, view looking east, with rubbish bin in front of linden tree at former mosque entrance, new construction at right encroaching on the site. Photo (07/2002) by András Riedlmayer



22.15. Rijeka mosque – photo 2

Site of razed Rijeka mosque being used as parking lot. View looking to the west from eastern end of the site, towards linden tree at the former mosque entrance. Photo (1998): Council of Europe - Cultural Heritage Division.



22.15. Rijeka mosque – photo 3

Rijeka mosque before the war, view looking north; note linden tree for orientation. Pre-war photo (1990): Izet Karasmanović.

Media Accounts:

Roger Cohen, "In a Town 'Cleansed' of Muslims, Serb Church Will Crown the Deed" *The New York Times* (7 March 1994):

ZVORNIK, Bosnia and Herzegovina -- Up through a ghostly terrain of smashed and ransacked former Muslim homes, Branko Grujić led the way [...] Arriving at last at the summit of the cliff, Mr. Grujić paused to kiss a wooden cross he has had erected before declaring: "The Turks destroyed the Serbian church that was here when they arrived in Zvornik in 1463. Now we are rebuilding the church and reclaiming this as Serbian land forever and ever." [...]

An Ottoman tower that stood on this cliff has been blown up. The Riječanska Mosque down in Zvornik has been bulldozed, turning the main town square into a dismal pile of rubble. [...]

Carol J. Williams, "Serbs Stay Their Ground on Muslim Land: Bosnia: Conquering warlords bend history and reality in an attempt to justify their spoils." *Los Angeles Times* (28 March 1993):

[...] Zvornik and other centuries-old Muslim trading posts along the Drina River are now under firm control of triumphant Serbian gunmen who snicker at any suggestion that diplomacy could reverse their gains. "The future of Zvornik is in the Serbian state. The people have made their own borders," insists the Serb-installed mayor, Branko Grujić. The city and its surrounding communities are now populated only by Serbs, as the homes of Muslims who fled at gunpoint have been resettled with Serbian refugees from other war zones. [...] "There were never any mosques in Zvornik," Grujić tells visitors, who knows have seen otherwise. A quarter century of census figures showing Zvornik to be more than 60 percent Muslim are also rejected by the new rulers as "forged," said the mayor, who accuses Bosnia's Muslims and Croats of having plotted for decades against the Serbs

Laura Silber, "Serb mayor confident in Bosnian town where mosques are rubble: Voters go to polls in referendum on peace plan," *Financial Times* (17 May 1993):

ZVORNIK -- Branko Grujić, the Serb mayor of Zvornik, just laughed. He had been asked about the mosques in this once Moslem-dominated eastern Bosnian town on the frontier with Serbia. The mosques are rubble now, reduced to nothing by the Serb forces that seized the town thirteen months ago when Mr Grujić replaced his Moslem predecessor. There is no need for any trace of that Moslem heritage in Zvornik today. Most of the Moslems have fled Zvornik. It was one of the first towns to fall to Serb forces who last spring expelled hundreds of thousands of Moslems from eastern Bosnia, killing tens of thousands more in the process. Mayor Grujić called it a 'normal population exchange'. [...]

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.16. Selimovići mosque**

Džamija u Selimovićima

Džamija u džematu Selimovići

Džamija u Mahmutovići-Selimovići

Town: Mahmutovići-Selimovići
GPS: 44°30'34.84"N 19°01'42.59"E
Construction: 20th c. (1972)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged

Damage description: Mosque hit by multiple projectile impacts, with extensive damage to its roof and interior, large impact holes in its façade, the tall masonry minaret broken off at base and toppled. In a photo taken during the war, a large fragment of the fallen minaret is seen on the ground next to the mosque.

The Selimovići mosque was shelled by Serb forces in Dec. 1993, according to the inscription on the plaque attached to the large piece of the fallen minaret, which has been left in place as a memorial, next to the rebuilt mosque

The mosque has been rebuilt from the ground up since the end of the war.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009), based on information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photos from ICTY OTP and other sources.

Bibliography:

Tokača, Mirsad (ed.). 1995. *Izložba dokumentarne fotografije o porušenim i oštećenim džamijama: Sarajevo, april 1995* (Sarajevo: Državna komisija za prikupljanje činjenica o ratnim zločinima na području Republike Bosne i Hercegovine): p. 21 pl. 30 [photo of damaged mosque].

Photos:



22.16. Selimovići mosque – photo 1

View of the damaged mosque. Note piece of the toppled minaret at right.

Photo: published in M.Tokača (1995)



22.16. Selimovići mosque – photo 2

Piece of the toppled minaret, with memorial plaque

Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-9001.



22.16. Selimovići mosque – photo 3

Rebuilt mosque; fallen minaret and plaque can be seen at right, inside fence.
Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-9000



22.16. Selimovići mosque – photo 4

Plaque with memorial inscription on preserved piece of the fallen minaret.
Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-9001 (detail)

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.17. Beksuja mosque**

Džamija u Beksuji
 Beksija džamija
 Beksuja džamija

Neighborhood: Beksuja
Town: Zvornik
GPS: 44°23'27.2"N 19°06'15.7"E
Construction: 18th c. (1776)
Historical period: Ottoman
Official status: listed monument
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: city
Building condition: completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings: in good condition

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed, the ruins razed; only fragments of its foundations and a lime tree (linden) of the kind traditionally planted next to the entrances Bosnian mosques, remained on the site at time of the author's 2002 visit.

The empty site of the mosque is being used for dumping rubbish and as a parking lot. Overflowing rubbish containers have been put where the mosque entrance used to be.

The turbe (shrine - Muslim saint's tomb) that stood next to the Beksuja mosque is also gone. The outlines of its foundations can still be seen at the rear of the site.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit.

Informant statement: The mosque and the turbe in Beksuja were both destroyed in April 1992 by the Serb extremists; the ruins were bulldozed.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Rijeka Mosque in Zvornik interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Hudović, Mehmed. 2000. *Zvornik: slike i bilješke iz prošlosti*. 2. izd. (Sarajevo: Udruženje građana opštine Zvornik): 98-99 [pre-war photo].

Sulejmanović, Mustafa. 1985. "Četiri zvorničke džamije," *Islamska misao*, br. 81: str. 33-35 [pre-war photo].

Photos:



22.17. Beksuja mosque – photo 1

Site of razed Beksuja mosque, with rubbish bin in front of linden tree at former mosque entrance.

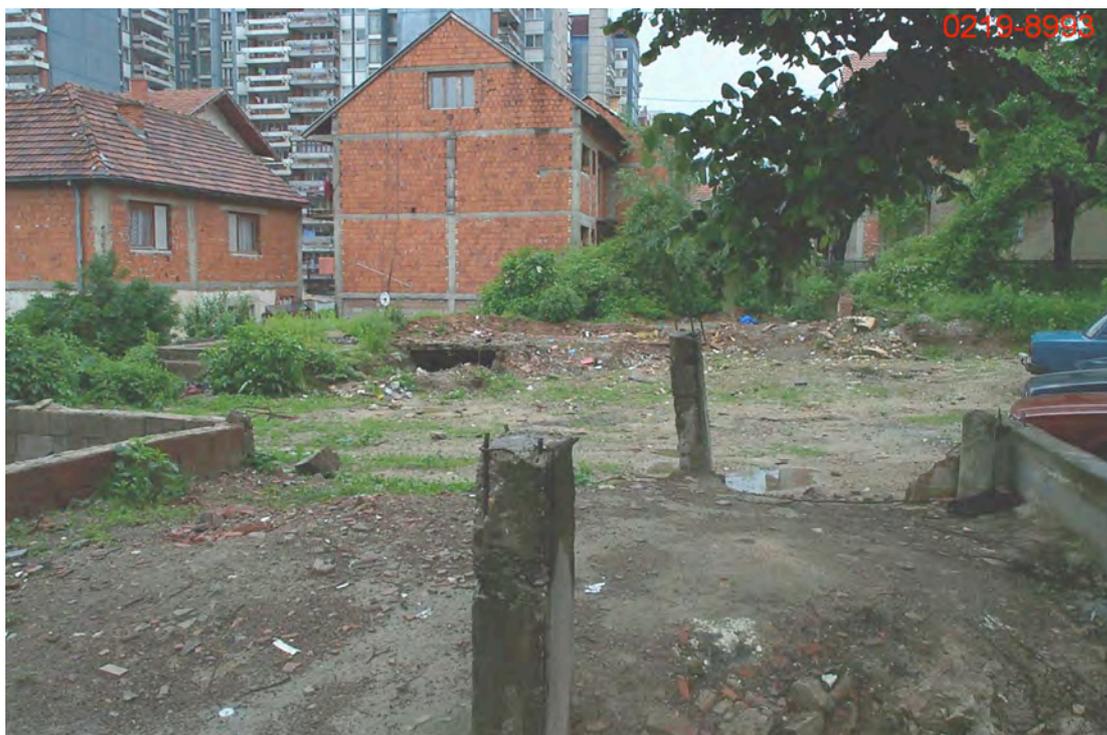
Photo (07/2002) by András Riedlmayer



22.17. Beksuja mosque – photo 2

Former mosque entrance, with rubbish bins. Site of razed Beksuja Turbe at right rear.

Photo (07/2002) by András Riedlmayer.



22.17. Beksuja mosque – photo 3

Foundations of razed Turbe in rear, site of destroyed Beksuja mosque in foreground, site in use as a parking lot.

Photo (05/2002) - ICTY OTP 0219-8993



22.17. Beksuja mosque – photo 4

View of the Beksuja mosque before the war.

Pre-war photo published in Sulejmanović (1985).

Media Accounts:

Laura Silber, “Serb mayor confident in Bosnian town where mosques are rubble: Voters go to polls in referendum on peace plan,” *Financial Times* (17 May 1993):

ZVORNIK -- Branko Grujić, the Serb mayor of Zvornik, just laughed. He had been asked about the mosques in this once Moslem-dominated eastern Bosnian town on the frontier with Serbia. The mosques are rubble now, reduced to nothing by the Serb forces that seized the town thirteen months ago when Mr Grujić replaced his Moslem predecessor. There is no need for any trace of that Moslem heritage in Zvornik today. Most of the Moslems have fled Zvornik. It was one of the first towns to fall to Serb forces who last spring expelled hundreds of thousands of Moslems from eastern Bosnia, killing tens of thousands more in the process. Mayor Grujić called it a 'normal population exchange'. [...]

Carol J. Williams, “Serbs Stay Their Ground on Muslim Land: Bosnia: Conquering warlords bend history and reality in an attempt to justify their spoils.” *Los Angeles Times* (28 March 1993):

[...] Zvornik and other centuries-old Muslim trading posts along the Drina River are now under firm control of triumphant Serbian gunmen who snicker at any suggestion that diplomacy could reverse their gains. “The future of Zvornik is in the Serbian state. The people have made their own borders,” insists the Serb-installed mayor, Branko Grujić. The city and its surrounding communities are now populated only by Serbs, as the homes of Muslims who fled at gunpoint have been resettled with Serbian refugees from other war zones. [...]

“There were never any mosques in Zvornik,” Grujić tells visitors, who knows have seen otherwise. A quarter century of census figures showing Zvornik to be more than 60 percent Muslim are also rejected by the new rulers as “forged,” said the mayor, who accuses Bosnia’s Muslims and Croats of having plotted for decades against the Serbs

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.18. Zamlaz mosque**

Džamija u Zamlazu

Neighborhood:	Zamlaz
Town:	Zvornik
GPS:	44°22'54.8"N 19°06'08.8"E
Construction:	19th c. (1803)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed, ruins levelled, all traces removed. A new building now occupies the site of the razed mosque, but the neighbouring buildings are the same as the ones that can be seen next to the mosque in pre-war photographs. Some old Muslim gravestones from the mosque cemetery can still be seen in the back of the new building that now occupies the mosque's site.

In 1998, the Bosnian Serb authorities allowed a new, multi-storey block of flats and shops to be built on the site of the destroyed Zamlaz mosque, without informing the Islamic Community. The latter applied for redress to the Human Rights Chamber for Bosnia and Herzegovina, a judicial body established under Annex 6 of the Dayton Peace Agreement.

The Human Rights Chamber, in its 9 Nov. 2000 decision on the merits (case no. CH/98/1062) ruled in favor of the application filed by the Islamic Community. The facts concerning the wartime destruction of the Zamlaz mosque were not disputed by the Republika Srpska government, the respondent in the case. A copy of the Human Rights Chamber's decision is appended to this expert report.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit.

Informant statement: The Zamlaz Mosque was the oldest mosque in the town of Zvornik. It was destroyed in April 1992 and its ruins were levelled by bulldozer, along with the adjacent Muslim graveyard. After the war, the Serb municipal authorities allowed a large, four-storey block of flats and shops to be built on the site of the destroyed mosque. The new building was completed and now illegally occupies the site of the mosque, disregarding the objections filed by the Islamic Community and despite a ruling from the Human Rights Chamber of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which upheld the Islamic Community's claim to the site.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Rijeka Mosque in Zvornik interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya* (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): 185, pl. 296 [pre-war photo].

Hudović, Mehmed. 2000. "Zamlaz." *Zvornik: slike i bilješke iz prošlosti*. 2. izd. (Sarajevo: Udruženje građana opštine Zvornik): 71-75 [pre-war photos].

Sulejmanović, Mustafa. 1985. "Četiri zvorničke džamije," *Islamska misao*, br. 81: str. 33-35 [pre-war photo].

Photos:



22.18. Zamlaz mosque – photo 1

View of the Zamlaz mosque before the war; note building to the right of the mosque. Pre-war photo (1975): Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



22.18. Zamlaz mosque – photo 2

New block of flats being built on site of razed Zamlaz mosque; note building at right, which can also be seen in the pre-war photo, to the right of the mosque. Photo (Aug. 1998): Council of Europe - Cultural Heritage Division.



22.18. Zamlaz mosque – photo 3

New block of flats and shops occupying the site of the razed Zamlaz Mosque.
Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002).



22.18. Zamlaz mosque – photo 4

Pre-war photo of the Zamlaz mosque.
Published in Sulejmanović (1985).

Media Accounts:

Laura Silber, "Serb mayor confident in Bosnian town where mosques are rubble: Voters go to polls in referendum on peace plan," *Financial Times* (17 May 1993):

ZVORNIK -- Branko Grujić, the Serb mayor of Zvornik, just laughed. He had been asked about the mosques in this once Moslem-dominated eastern Bosnian town on the frontier with Serbia. The mosques are rubble now, reduced to nothing by the Serb forces that seized the town thirteen months ago when Mr Grujić replaced his Moslem predecessor. There is no need for any trace of that Moslem heritage in Zvornik today. Most of the Moslems have fled Zvornik. It was one of the first towns to fall to Serb forces who last spring expelled hundreds of thousands of Moslems from eastern Bosnia, killing tens of thousands more in the process. Mayor Grujić called it a 'normal population exchange'. [...]

Carol J. Williams, "Serbs Stay Their Ground on Muslim Land: Bosnia: Conquering warlords bend history and reality in an attempt to justify their spoils." *Los Angeles Times* (28 March 1993):

[...] Zvornik and other centuries-old Muslim trading posts along the Drina River are now under firm control of triumphant Serbian gunmen who snicker at any suggestion that diplomacy could reverse their gains. "The future of Zvornik is in the Serbian state. The people have made their own borders," insists the Serb-installed mayor, Branko Grujić. The city and its surrounding communities are now populated only by Serbs, as the homes of Muslims who fled at gunpoint have been resettled with Serbian refugees from other war zones. [...] "There were never any mosques in Zvornik," Grujić tells visitors, who knows have seen otherwise. A quarter century of census figures showing Zvornik to be more than 60 percent Muslim are also rejected by the new rulers as "forged," said the mayor, who accuses Bosnia's Muslims and Croats of having plotted for decades against the Serbs. [...]

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.19. Kušlat mosque**

Džamija na stijeni u Kušlatu
Ebulfethova džamija

Town:	Kušlat
GPS:	44°16'34"N 19°07'05"E
Construction:	15th c. (1478; rest. 18th c.)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	almost destroyed

Damage description: The Kušlat mosque, said to be the oldest in Bosnia, is situated on top of a steep cliff overlooking the Drinjača valley. Viewed from below, since the site is difficult to approach. The mosque, a prominent feature in pre-war photos, could no longer be seen at the site.

According to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik, the historic cliff-top mosque at Kušlat was destroyed by Serb forces in February 1993.

Recent photographs of the remains of the Kušlat mosque, taken by local journalist Mensura Mustafić of Konjević Polje, show that the mosque was not completely destroyed. The wooden upper parts of the mosque, including the minaret and the roof are destroyed and the interior has been gutted, but some damaged sections of the stone perimeter walls still remain in place. The damage seen appears consistent with fire and blast damage. The assessment of the mosque's condition is revised accordingly.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos obtained from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and other sources (04/2009).

Informant statement: The famous ancient cliff-top mosque at Kušlat, which served residents of the nearby village of Pahljevići and was also a place of pilgrimage, was destroyed in Feb. 1993 by Serb forces. Even the ruins of the mosque were removed, after Dayton. Now only the foundations remain.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Rijeka Mosque in Zvornik interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Bećirbegović, Madžida. 1990. *Džamije sa drvenom munarom u Bosni i Hercegovini* [Mosques with wooden minarets in Bosnia-Herzegovina] (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša):112-14 [architectural plan, section, elevation]

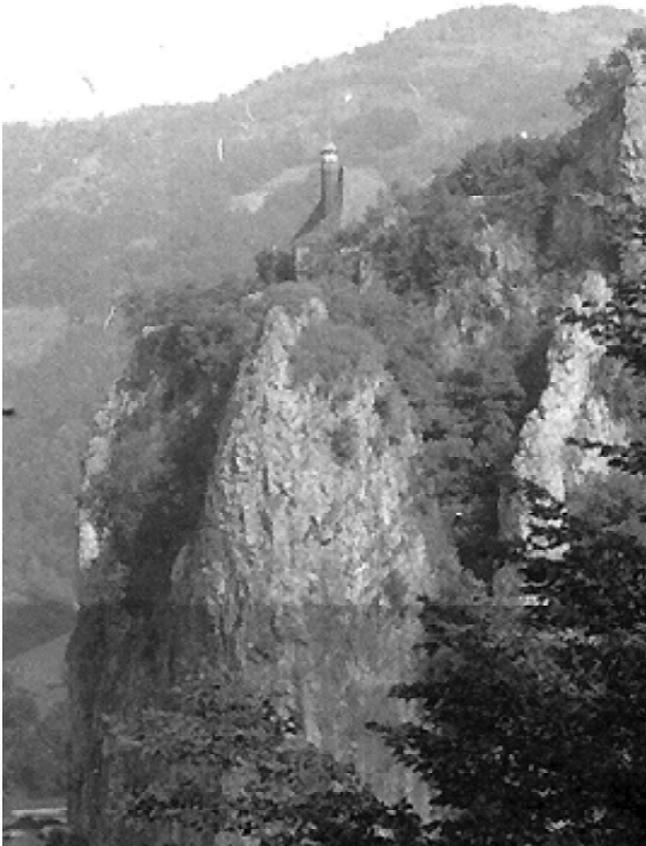
Ibni Hasan [Hifzija Suljkić] 1984. "Džamija u Kušlatu," *Islamska misao*, br. 61, str. 42-46 [drawing]



22.19. Kušlat mosque – photo 3

View of the Kušlat Mosque before the war (detail).

Photo: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



22.19. Kušlat mosque – photo 4

View of the Kušlat Mosque before the war atop the cliff.

Photo: Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



22.19. Kušlat mosque – photo 5

Post-war view of site of Kušlat mosque, on left-hand ridge on top of cliff.
Photo (05/2002) ICTY OTP 0219-8972



22.19. Kušlat mosque – photo 6

Ruins of the Kušlat mosque.
Photo (2008): Mensura Mustafić.

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.20. Donja Kamenica-Redžići mosque**

Džamija u Redžićima

Town: Donja Kamenica - Redžići
GPS: 44° 19' 39.9" N 19° 02' 48.4" E
Construction: 19th c.
Historical period: Ottoman
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged

Damage description: Mosque burned out, roof and minaret gone, interior gutted; entrance portico destroyed, three of the four perimeter walls intact to roofline, the fourth wall damaged by the blast that destroyed the minaret.

The stone base of the minaret is fissured by blast, minaret's balcony has fallen into the hollow stump of the blown-up minaret.

According to informant, the mosque was damaged by shelling in June 1992 and destroyed in October 1992, when Serb forces overran the village. The Qur'an school (mekteb) located across the road from the mosque was also destroyed, but it has recently been rebuilt.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit.

Informant statement: The mosque at Redžići was damaged by shelling in June 1992 and destroyed in October 1992, when Serb forces overran the village. The mekteb (Qur'an school) across the road from the Redžići mosque was also destroyed at the same time, but has been rebuilt since the end of the war.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Rijeka Mosque in Zvornik interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Photos:



22.20. Donja Kamenica-Redžići mosque – photo 1

Ruins of mosque, viewed from south, stump of minaret at left.

Photo (07/2002): András Riedlmayer



22.20. Donja Kamenica-Redžići mosque – photo 2

Ruins of mosque, stump of minaret at right centre, rebuilt Qur'an school at left.

Photo (07/2002): András Riedlmayer



22.20. Donja Kamenica-Redžići mosque – photo 3

View of mosque from west, stump of minaret at centre, site of entrance portico at left.

Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-8979

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.21. Gornja Sapna mosque

Džamija u Gornjoj Sapni

Town: Gornja Sapna
GPS: 44°30'16"N 18°59'56"E
Construction: 20th c.
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged

Damage description: Mosque heavily damaged by projectile impacts, which have destroyed the roof and caused substantial damage to the interior of the mosque.

Since the end of the war, the mosque has been reconstructed.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photos from the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement: The Gornja Sapna Mosque was repeatedly shelled and badly damaged during the war. It has been restored since the end of the war.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska Mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Zukić. Kemal. 2000. *Islamic Architecture in the Balkans and in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (Sarajevo and Rabat: ISESCO): p. 205, pl. 19 [photo of the damaged interior of the mosque].

Photos:



22.21. Gornja Sapna mosque – photo 1

Exterior view of the mosque, showing damage to roof and decapitated minaret.
Photo (1995): Kemal Zukic, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



22.21. Gornja Sapna mosque – photo 2

Damaged interior of the Gornja Sapna mosque at the end of the war.
Photo published in K,Zukić (2000)



22.21. Gornja Sapna mosque – photo 5

Pre-war photo (1971): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik.

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.22. Jošanica mosque

Džamija u Jošanici

Town: Jošanica - Samari
GPS: 44°20'45"N 19°04'36"E
Construction: 20th c.
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed by blast, only rubble remains in photos taken after end of war; the broken shaft of the toppled minaret can be seen lying on the ground next to the rubble of the mosque.

The mosque was undergoing reconstruction in 2002.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002). based on information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photos from ICTY OTP and other sources.

Informant statement: The Mosque in Jošanica was totally destroyed by Serb forces in February 1993.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska Mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



22.22. Jošanica mosque – photo 1

Rubble of the mosque with toppled minaret at left, behind tree.
Photo (2001): Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



22.22. Jošanica mosque – photo 2

Mosque undergoing postwar reconstruction, toppled minaret in foreground.
Photo (05/2002) - ICTY OTP 0219-8988

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.23. Hasići mosque

Džamija u Hasićima

Town: Hasići
Construction: 20th c.
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed by blast, only scattered rubble, part of foundations and stump of toppled minaret remain.

According to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik, the mosque in Hasići was destroyed in February 1993.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002). based on information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photo from ICTY OTP.

Photos:



22.23. Hasići mosque – photo 1

Remains of Hasići mosque, stump of minaret at left rear, rubble of mosque at right.
Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-8989

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.24. Vitinica mosque

Džamija u Vitinici

Town:	Vitinica
Construction:	20th c.
GPS:	44°30'37"N 19°01'40"E
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	lightly damaged

Damage description: Minaret decapitated above muezzin's balcony, roof of mosque damaged by projectile impacts.

According to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik, the Vitinica mosque was damaged by shelling on 14 April 1994.

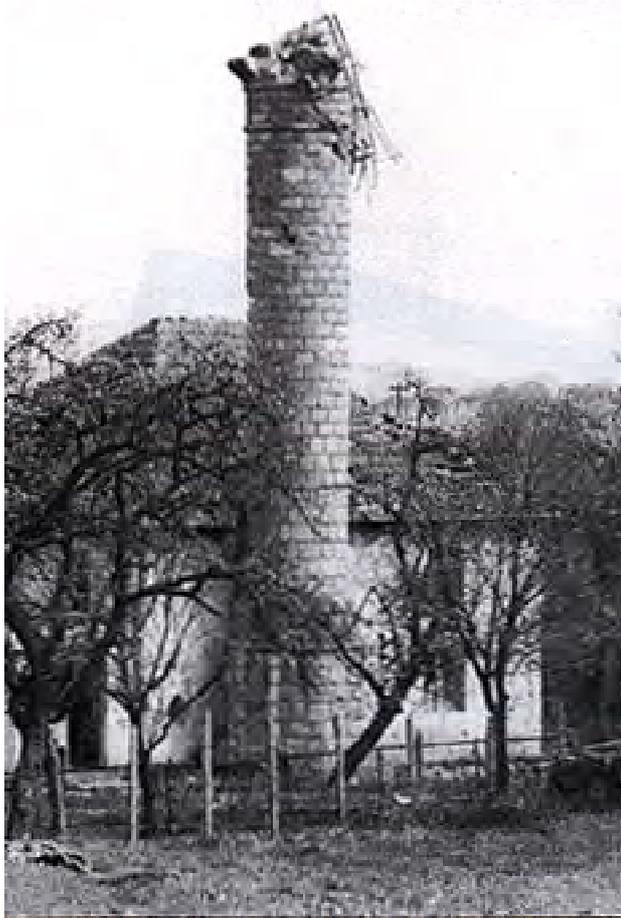
The damage to the mosque has been repaired since the end of the war.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photos from ICTY OTP and other sources.

Bibliography:

Tokača, Mirsad (ed.). 1995. *Izložba dokumentarne fotografije o porušenim i oštećenim džamijama: Sarajevo, april 1995* (Sarajevo: Državna komisija za prikupljanje činjenica o ratnim zločinima na području Republike Bosne i Hercegovine): p. 18 no.26 [photo of damaged mosque].

Photos:



22.24. Vitinica mosque – photo 1

Vitinica mosque, viewed from the north, showing damage to roof and minaret.
Photo published in: M.Tokača (1995)



22.24. Vitinica mosque – photo 2

Vitinica mosque, after post-war reconstruction of minaret and roof.
Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP TP 0219-9004

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.25. Gornji Šepak mosque

Džamija u Gornjem Šepku

Town: Gornji Šepak
GPS: 44°32'56.5"N 19°09'28.0"E
Construction: 20th c. (1912, rest. 1989)
Historical period: Austro-Hungarian / modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings: heavily damaged

Damage description: Mosque completely destroyed, site levelled, only traces of the mosque's foundations remain.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit.

Informant statement:

The Mosque in Gornji Šepak was destroyed in April 1992 by the Serb extremists. They used heavy equipment to remove the ruins.

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska Mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photo:



22.25. Gornji Šepak mosque – photo 1

Empty site of the destroyed mosque in Gornji Šepak.

Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.26. Donji Križevići mosque**

Nova džamija u Donjim Križevićima

Town:	Donji Križevići
GPS:	44°25'41"N 19°01'16"E
Construction:	20th c.
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	lightly damaged

Damage description: New mosque, still under construction at the outbreak of the war, the prayer hall and its dome completed but the minaret not yet built. The building is reported to have been vandalized, fixtures and building materials stolen, but shows no sign of any structural damage. The mosque is adjacent to the main highway that connects Zvornik with Sapna and Tuzla.

According to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik, this mosque had not yet been inaugurated when the war broke out in April 1992; it was the only mosque in the municipality of Zvornik that survived the war without substantial damage.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit.

Photo:**22.26. Donji Križevići mosque – photo 1**

New mosque in Donji Križevići, iron reinforcing bars for the new minaret, as yet unbuilt, can be seen projecting behind the dome at left.

Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-9014

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.27. Glodi mosque

Džamija u džematu Glodi kod Kamenice

Town: Glodi
GPS: 44°26'02"N 19°03'17"E
Construction: 20th c.
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged
under reconstruction

Damage description: Mosque damaged by multiple projectile impacts. According to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik, the damage occurred in May 1992.

In post-war photo (2002), the mosque is undergoing reconstruction, with a new roof and signs of extensive recent repairs to perimeter walls.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photo from ICTY OTP

Photo:



22.27. Glodi mosque – photo 1

Mosque undergoing reconstruction, with a new roof and recent repairs to façade.
Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-9016

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.28. Seferovići mosque

Mesdžid u Seferovićima

Town:	Seferovići
GPS:	44°26'05"N 19°01'11"E
Construction:	20th c.
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	almost destroyed under reconstruction

Damage description: The small mosque (mesdžid) in Seferovići was almost completely destroyed during the war, according to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik.

Post-war photo (2002) shows the mosque undergoing post-war reconstruction with new perimeter walls and a new roof.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik and photo from ICTY OTP.

Photo:



22.28. Seferovići mosque – photo 1

Mesdžid undergoing reconstruction, with new perimeter walls and a new roof.

Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP 0219-9025

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.29. Avdo Tucić mosque in Kula Grad

Hadžijina džamija

Avdina dzamija

Džamija na Kula Gradu sa pet munara

Neighborhood:	Zukić Brdo
Town:	Kula Grad
GPS:	44°22'25.0"N 19°05'14.0"E
Construction:	20th c. (1989)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed under reconstruction

Damage description: Unusual mosque with five minarets, meant to symbolize the five pillars of the Islamic faith, was built in 1989 as a private benefaction by Hadžija Avdo Tucić.

According to information from local residents interviewed by the author and from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Zvornik, the mosque was completely destroyed in May 1992, down to its foundations.

In 2002, the mosque was undergoing post-war reconstruction, with a different roof configuration, different windows and different dimensions than it had before the war.

Source of information: Andrés Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit.

Informant statement:

(information incorporated into damage description)

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska Mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by Andrés Riedlmayer

Photos:



22.29. Avdo Tucić mosque in Kula Grad – photo 1

Avdo Tucić mosque undergoing reconstruction, with a hipped roof, three small domes over the entrance, different windows and different dimensions than before the war.

Photo (05/2002): ICTY 0219-9021



22.29. Avdo Tucić mosque in Kula Grad – photo 2

Tucić mosque before the war. Note different configuration of roof and windows.

Pre-war photo (1990): Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Municipality: 22. Zvornik

22.30. Turbe of Hasan Kaimija in Kula Grad

Kaimijino turbe na Kuli

Turbe Šejha Hasana Kaimije

Town:	Kula Grad
GPS:	44°22'25.0"N 19°05'14.0"E
Construction:	20th c. (1989)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Islamic shrine - Turbe
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged under reconstruction

Damage description: Shrine burned out, front facade damaged by what looks like projectile impact. Roof and interior of shrine completely destroyed.

The shrine of Hasan Kaimija was destroyed in 1992, along with its unique collection of old Islamic religious manuscripts and the Islamic calligraphic paintings decorating its walls, associated with the famous 17th-century Bosnian Muslim mystic and poet Hasan Kaimija of Zvornik.

The turbe has been rebuilt since the end of the war.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit.

Informant statement:

(information incorporated into damage description)

Source: Mustafa Muharemović, former head imam of the Riječanska Mosque in Zvornik (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Hadžijahić, Muhamed. 1966. "Hasan Kaimi i njegovo turbe na Kuli u Zvorniku," *Zvornik*: str. 8.

Hudović, Mehmed. 2000. *Zvornik: slike i biljeske iz prošlosti*. 2. izd. (Sarajevo: Udruženje građana opštine Zvornik): 120, 200-203 [pre-war photos]

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. "Turbe Šejha Hasana Kaimije," *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II.: Istočna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 128-132 [photos of calligraphic inscriptions and Islamic manuscripts in the shrine]

Suljkić, Hifzija. 1990. "Turbeta (mauzoleji) i tekije u Zvorniku," *Islamska misao*, br. 134: 38-40.

Suljkić, Hifzija. 1984. "Islamski spomenici u Zvorniku," *Islamska misao*, br. 69: 44-66.

Photos:



22.30. Turbe of Hasan Kaimija in Kula Grad – photo 1

The shrine after the end of the war, view of the entrance façade.
Photo (1998): Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



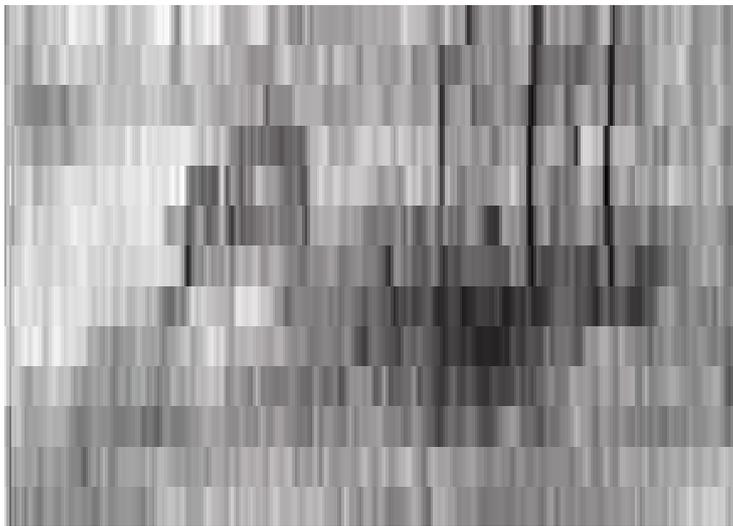
22.30. Turbe of Hasan Kaimija in Kula Grad – photo 2

The shrine before the war, view of the entrance façade.
Pre-war photo by H. Drljević. on display at the newly rebuilt shrine.
Photographed by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002).



22.30. Turbe of Hasan Kaimija in Kula Grad – photo 3

Rebuilt Turbe of Hasan Kaimija, viewed from the same angle as in previous photos.
Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002)



22.30. Turbe of Hasan Kaimija in Kula Grad – photo 4

An example of the mystical Islamic calligraphic designs that covered the interior walls of the shrine before its destruction.
Pre-war photo publ. in M.Mujezinović (1977)

Municipality: 22. Zvornik**22.31. Dervish lodge and shrine at Divič**

Tekija-musafirhana i turbe na Diviču

Neighborhood:	Vakuf
Town:	Divič
GPS:	44°21'47.1"N 19°06'47.0"E
Construction:	17th c. (1618, rebuilt 1989)
Historical period:	Ottoman / modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Dervish lodge Islamic shrine – Turbe
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: Dervish lodge (musafirhana) and Turbe (shrine) is completely, razed down to the bare foundations. A junked car is parked atop the saints' tombs. Surrounding houses are intact, as is the nearby Vidikovac hotel.

The dervish lodge and shrine, which dates back centuries to the Ottoman era, had been rebuilt on the eve of the war, in 1989, with two copper domes and rich interior decorations.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit.

Informant statement:

When Muslim residents were forced out on 26 May 1992, the Turbe and the Dervish Lodge was still there. When they came back after the end of the war, the entire shrine had been completely destroyed.

Source: Recently returned neighborhood resident, an elderly Muslim woman (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Hadžijahić, Muhamed. 1966. "Hasan Kaimi i njegovo turbe na Kuli u Zvorniku," *Zvornik*: str. 8.

Hudović, Mehmed. 2000. *Zvornik: slike i biljeske iz prošlosti*. 2. izd. (Sarajevo: Udruženje građana opštine Zvornik): 120, 200-203 [pre-war photos]

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. "Turbe Šejha Hasana Kaimije," *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II.: Istočna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 128-132 [photos of calligraphic inscriptions and Islamic manuscripts in the shrine]

Suljkić, Hifzija. 1990. "Turbeta (mauzoleji) i tekije u Zvorniku," *Islamska misao*, br. 134: 38-40.

Suljkić, Hifzija. 1984. "Islamski spomenici u Zvorniku," *Islamska misao*, br. 69: 44-

66.

Photos:



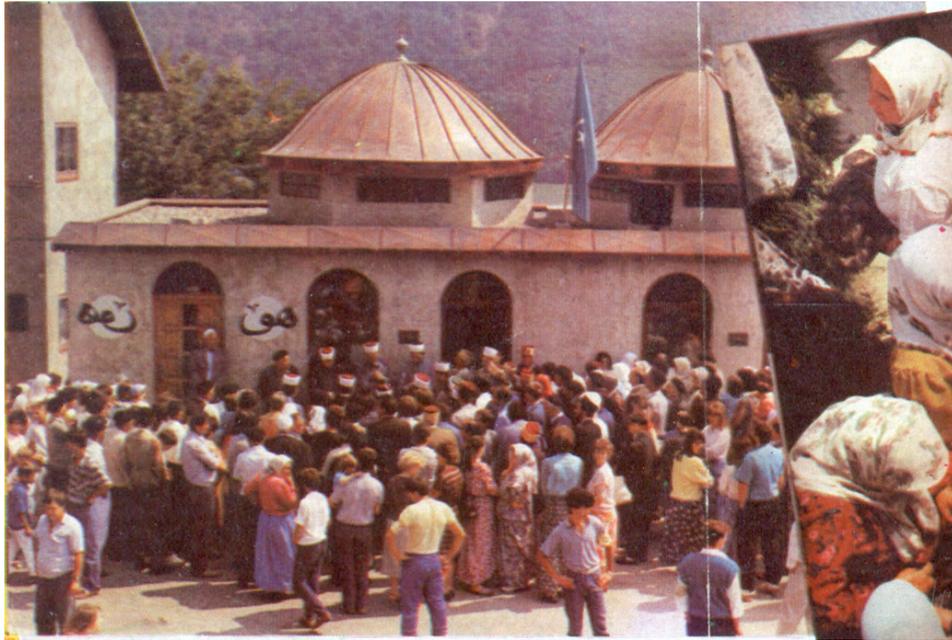
22.31. Dervish lodge and shrine at Divič – photo 1

Bare foundations of razed dervish lodge and shrine, saints' tombs under the junked automobile at the distant end of the foundations. Vidikovac hotel at end of street.
Photo by: András Riedlmayer (07/2002)



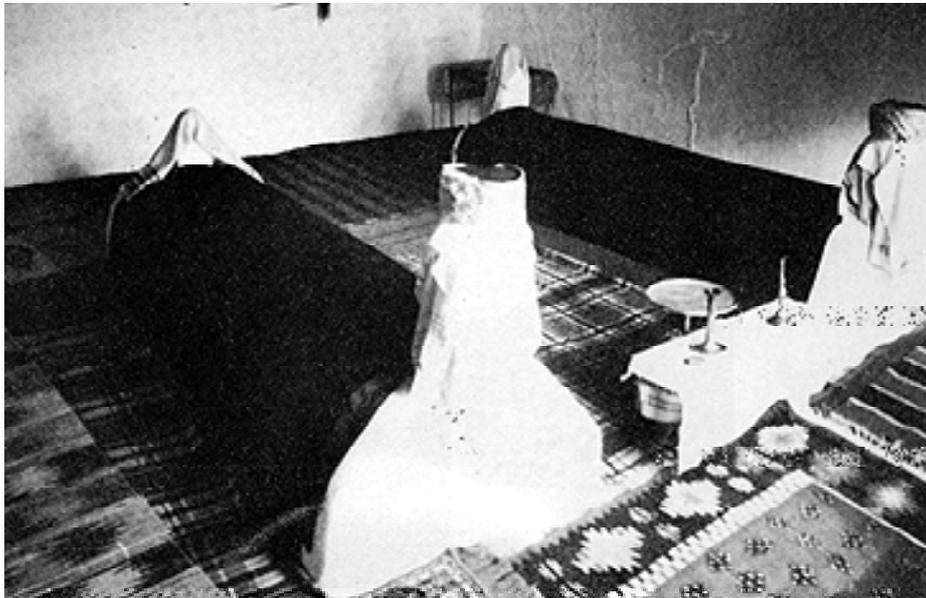
22.31. Dervish lodge and shrine at Divič – photo 2

Foundations of razed dervish lodge and shrine, viewed from street side. Note the building adjoining the shrine on the left, also seen in pre-war photo.
Photo (05/2002): ICTY OTP



22.31. Dervish lodge and shrine at Divič – photo 3

Festive dedication of the newly refurbished dervish lodge and shrine in Divič.
Note the building adjoining the shrine at left, also seen in the post-war photo.
Pre-war photo: cover illustration of the religious monthly *Islamska misao* (7/1989)



22.31. Dervish lodge and shrine at Divič – photo 4

Interior of the shrine, with saints' tombs.
Photo published in Ayverdi (1981).

Municipality: 1. Bijeljina**1.1 Atmačići mosque**

Džamija u Atmačićima

Hatma džamija

Town:	Atmačići
GPS:	44°39'40" N 19°03'22" E
Construction:	20 th c. (1801; restored 1937, rebuilt 1983)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	almost destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: The mosque has totally collapsed. What remains is a jumbled pile of rubble and slabs of broken concrete and masonry ca. 3.5 m high. A small part of the rear wall remains standing. The shattered concrete is an indication of heavy blast damage.

The adjacent mosque cemetery, with several old Muslim gravestones dating from the 18th and 19th centuries, remains intact.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer site visit (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Bijeljina.

Informant statement-1:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Bijeljina, the mosque in Atmačići was destroyed after the Muslim residents in the area were forced to flee in July 1992. It was a ruin at the end of the war.

Source: Sead Berberović, secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Bijeljina (14/07/2002).

Photos:



1.1 Bijeljina – Atmačići mosque – photo 1

Photo (14/07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Remains of the mosque in Atmačići, viewed from the uphill side looking SE.



1.1 Bijeljina – Atmačići mosque – photo 2

Photo (2005) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Bijeljina.

The Atmačići mosque being rebuilt at the same site, a decade after the end of the war.

Municipality: 1. Bijeljina**1.2 Janjari mosque**

Džamija u Janjarima

Hadži Džanina džamija

Town:	Janjari
GPS:	44°40'09.5" N 19°02'57.2" E
Construction:	20 th c. (1867; new mosque built 1991)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	lightly damaged
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: The mosque was vandalized. Building materials (bricks and window frames) have been ripped out of the walls and taken away. Radiating soot marks seen on interior walls (sign of explosion or fire).

The minaret is a stump, but it was unfinished before the war, according to returned local Muslim residents interviewed by the author.

Graffiti in Serbian: "CPC" (SRS, initials of the Serbian Radical Party) in cyrillic letters, seen on the mosque's interior walls, on the exterior of the mosque's *mihrab* wall, and on the base of the minaret.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (14/07/2002).

Informant statement-1:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Bijeljina, the new mosque in Janjari was damaged after the Muslim residents in the area were forced to flee in July 1992. Before the war the congregation at Janjari was under Ugljevik municipality, but has been administered from Bijeljina since the end of the war.

Source: Sead Berberović, secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Bijeljina (interviewed by the author, 14/07/2002).

Informant statement-2:

According to local residents interviewed by the author, the new mosque building in Janjari was still under construction when the war broke out and had not yet been officially inaugurated. But the mosque's finished basement was already being used for prayers on the Bajram (Id al-Fitr, Muslim holiday) on 4 April 1992, on the eve of the war,

Source: Residents of Janjari, interviewed by the author at the site (14/07/2002).

Photos:



1.2 Bijeljina – Janjari – photo 1

Photo (14 /07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Entrance façade of the Janjari mosque; the base of the unfinished minaret is at right. Graffiti in Serbian (CPC = Serbian Radical Party) seen on interior walls.



1.2 Bijeljina – Janjari – photo 2

Photo (14 /07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

SW side of the Janjari mosque; the base of the minaret is at left. Graffiti in Serbian Cyrillic: CPC (SRS, Serbian Radical Party) can be seen on the base of the minaret, on an interior wall at right center, and on the exterior of the *mihrab* wall (at right).



1.2 Bijeljina – Janjari – photo 3

Photo (14 /07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Close-up side view of new mosque at Janjari, showing extent of damage to walls from removed building materials; base of minaret at left, with fading Serbian graffiti: SRS.

Municipality: 1. Bijeljina

1.3. Srednja Trnova mosque

Džamija u Srnoj Trnavi
Džamija u Srednoj Trnovi
Džamija Jahijina

Town: Srnja Trnava / Srednja Trnova
GPS: 44°38'13.0" N 19°04'09.1" E
Construction: 19th c. (1878; restored 1979)
Historical period: Ottoman / modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings: in good condition

Damage description: The mosque in Srednja Trnova was completely destroyed. The massive, circular remains of the muezzin's balcony (*šerefe*) from the toppled minaret can be seen next to the stone base of the minaret, lying on top of the rubble. The shattered masonry is an indication of heavy blast damage.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (14/07/2002) site visit.

Informant statement – 1:

When the village residents were forced out in June 1992, the old Srednja Trnova mosque was still intact. When they returned after the war, they found it had been blown up and completely destroyed.

Source: Šukrija Terzić, imam of the mosque in Srednja Trnova / Srnja Trnava, interviewed by the author (14/07/2002).

Informant statement – 2:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Bijeljina, the mosque in Srednja Trnova was destroyed after the Muslim residents of the villages in the area were forced to flee, in the summer of 1992. Before the war, the congregation in Srednja Trnova was under Ugljevik municipality, but it has been administered from Bijeljina since the end of the war.

Source: Sead Berberović, secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Bijeljina, interviewed by the author (14/07/2002).

Photos:



1.3 Bijeljina – Srednja Trnova – photo 1

Photo (14/07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Ruins of the mosque at Srednja Trnova / Srnja Trnava, stone base of minaret at right. Circular remains of the minaret balcony can be seen next to the base of the minaret.



1.3 Bijeljina – Srednja Trnova – photo 2

Pre-war photo : Šukrija Terzić, imam of the mosque at Srednja Trnova / Srnja Trnava. The mosque at Srednja Trnova / Srnja Trnava and its minaret before the war. (Note: glare around the minaret is due to the fact that the picture was framed and under glass, when it was photographed on 14/07/2002 by A. Riedlmayer).

Municipality: 5. Foča**5.1 Aladža mosque**

Aladža džamija

Hasan Nazirova džamija

Multi-colored mosque

Mosque of Hasan Nazir

Town:	Foča
GPS:	43°30'19.4"N 18°46'46.0"E
Construction:	16 th c. (1550)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: The circular base of the mosque's ablution fountain, scattered stones from the destroyed building, and the outlines of the mosque's foundation are all that still remained on the mosque site at the time of the author's survey visit. The site was being used as a parking lot for buses and was littered with rubbish. The imam's house, in the rear of the mosque site, was burned out. Other houses in the surrounding neighborhood appeared to be intact.

After the end of the war, sizeable fragments identified as parts of the Aladža mosque, were found in the nearby Čehotina River. Other fragments of the destroyed Aladža mosque were discovered in August 2004, buried beneath seven meters of refuse, at two sites on the bank of the Drina River in Foča.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit, with additional information and photographs from the Council of Europe Cultural Heritage Division, the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and other sources.

Informant statement – 1:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Foča, the Aladža mosque, among the most beautiful mosques in Bosnia-Herzegovina, was destroyed in April-May 1992. Its ruins were razed in August 1992.

Source: Safet Jahić, secretary of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Foča, a long-time resident of Foča, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Informant statement – 2

In August 2004, the Commission to Preserve National Monuments [of Bosnia and Herzegovina] examined the site of a suspected mass grave, close to the iron bridge over the Drina River in Foča. Fragments were found on two sites within the area of

approx. 1800 m². Both sites are entirely covered by thick layers of soil, rubble and waste. These fragments are at a depth of about 7 metres. Fragments of stone and wood were found. The discovered fragments are parts of a portico - a moulded cornice - and fragments of columns, parts of the *mihrab*, entrance portal, the minaret [of the Aladža mosque].

Source: Council of Europe. Division of Cultural Heritage. *Preliminary Technical Assessment of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in South East Europe. Aladža Mosque - Foča, Bosnia and Herzegovina* (23 June 2008), p. 5, par. 4.1. (Downloaded on 31/07/2012 from the Council of Europe website www.coe.int).

Bibliography:

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Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya*. (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): 116-126, pl. 170-190 [plans, photos].

Muftić, Faruk. 2003. *Ranjeni grad Foča: sve džamije su porušene* (Sarajevo: Bosnjacki institut): 39-54 [pre-war and post-war photos].

Redžić, Husref. 1982. *Islamska umjetnost. Umetnost na tlu Jugoslaviji*. (Beograd: Izdavački zavod "Jugoslavija"; Mostar: Prva književna komuna): pl. 30, 42 [pre-war photos].

Tomašević, Nebojša (ed.). 1980. *Treasures of Yugoslavia: An Encyclopedic Touring Guide* (Belgrade: Yugoslaviapublic): 280-81 [pre-war photo].

Tucaković, Šemso. 1991. *Aladža džamija: fočanski biser* (Sarajevo: El Kalem). [pre-war interior and exterior photos]

Tucaković, Šemso. 1998. *Aladža džamija: ubijeni monument* [The Aladža Mosque: a murdered monument] (Sarajevo: Institut za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava). [post-war photos]

Photos:



5.1 Aladža mosque – photo 1

Photo (06/1996) Lucas Kello.

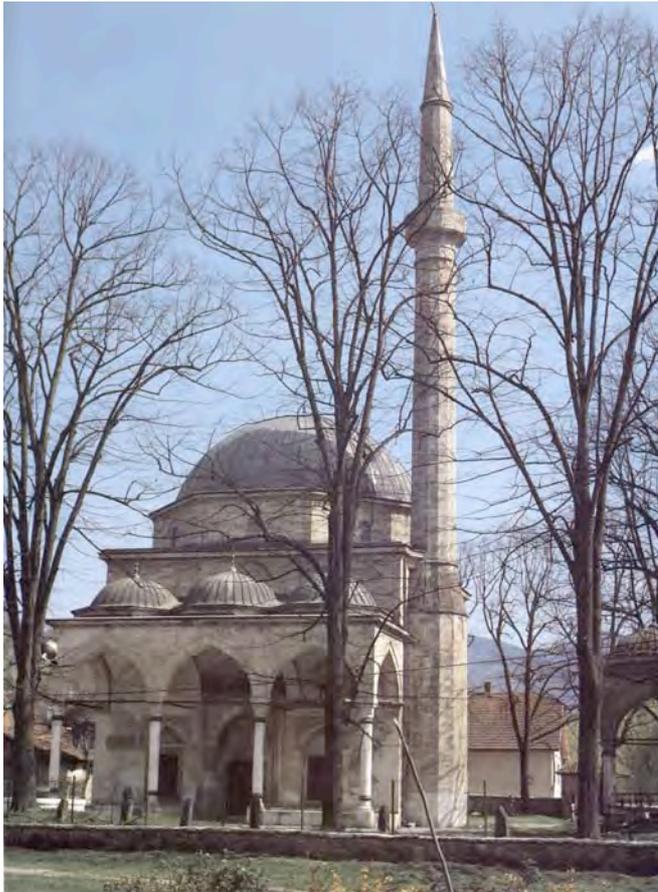
Outlines of the razed Aladža mosque's foundations (at right) and of the circular base of the mosque's ablution fountain (at left). The burned-out imam's house can be seen at the rear of the site.



5.1 Aladža mosque – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

The site of the destroyed Aladža mosque, being used as a parking lot for buses. Traces of the mosque's foundations can be seen in the foreground at left. The burned-out imam's house is in the rear of the mosque site, at left.



5.1 Aladža mosque – photo 3

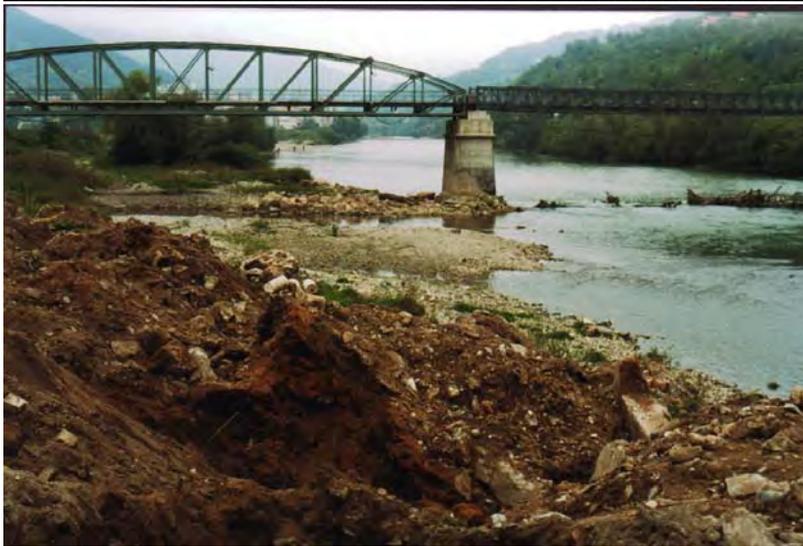
Photo (1980) Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina. View of the Aladža mosque before the war, seen from the NW.



5.1 Aladža mosque – photo 4

Photo (09/2004) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Piece of carved marble, identified as part of the destroyed Aladža mosque, excavated from beneath tons of rubble and refuse at a depth of 7 m, from a site adjacent to the iron bridge over the Drina River in Foča, August 2004.



5.1 Aladža mosque – photo 5

Photo (09/2004) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Site on the bank of the Drina River in Foča from which building fragments, identified as parts of the destroyed Aladža mosque, were excavated in August 2004.

Municipality: 6. Kalinovik**6.1 Ulog Mosque**

Džamija u Ulogu

Džamija Mehmed-bega Šestokrilovića

Town:	Ulog
GPS:	43°24'57.23"N 18°18'34.55"E
Construction:	16 th c. (1560; rest. 1934)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken after the war, the Ulog mosque is heavily damaged by blast, its interior gutted, the roof collapsed. The stone perimeter walls of the historic main section of the mosque remain standing up to the roofline. Shattered roof timbers, collapsed into the mosque's interior, can be seen protruding above the walls. The stone minaret of the mosque has been destroyed by a powerful blast; only its shattered base remains, surrounded by stones of the fallen minaret.

The modern concrete entrance portico of the mosque, a 20th-century addition, has also lost its roof and is heavily damaged, its walls cracked and buckled outward by the force of the blast. Old Ottoman-era Muslim tombstones of the mosque cemetery can be seen in front of the ruined building.

Source: András Riedlmayer (07/2012) based on information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the mosque in Ulog was destroyed in 1992. The mosque was rebuilt more than a decade after the war, in 2006-2009. Few Muslims have returned to live in Ulog since the war. The rebuilt mosque is used by former residents, who return to Ulog each year to hold memorial services at the mosque for fellow villagers killed or missing in the war.

Source: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina (07/2012).

Bibliography:

[Anon.] 1985. "Džamija u Ulogu." *Islamska misao*, br. 78-79 (June-July): 19 [pre-war photo].

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya* (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): 476.

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II. Istočna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 115.

Selhanović, Selman. 2005. "Inicijativa za džamiju u Ulogu," *Preporod*, no. 20/814 (15 Oct.) [post-war photos]

Photos:



6.1 Ulog mosque – photo 1

Photo (2005) Hamo Delalić.

Ruins of the mosque viewed from N: stump of minaret at right, shattered roof timbers projecting from the interior; old Muslim tombstones in foreground at right.



6.1 Ulog mosque – photo 2

Photo published in: Selhanović (2005).

Ruins of the mosque viewed from NNE, showing walls buckled by force of blast.



6.1 Ulog mosque – photo 3

Photo published in: Selhanović (2005).

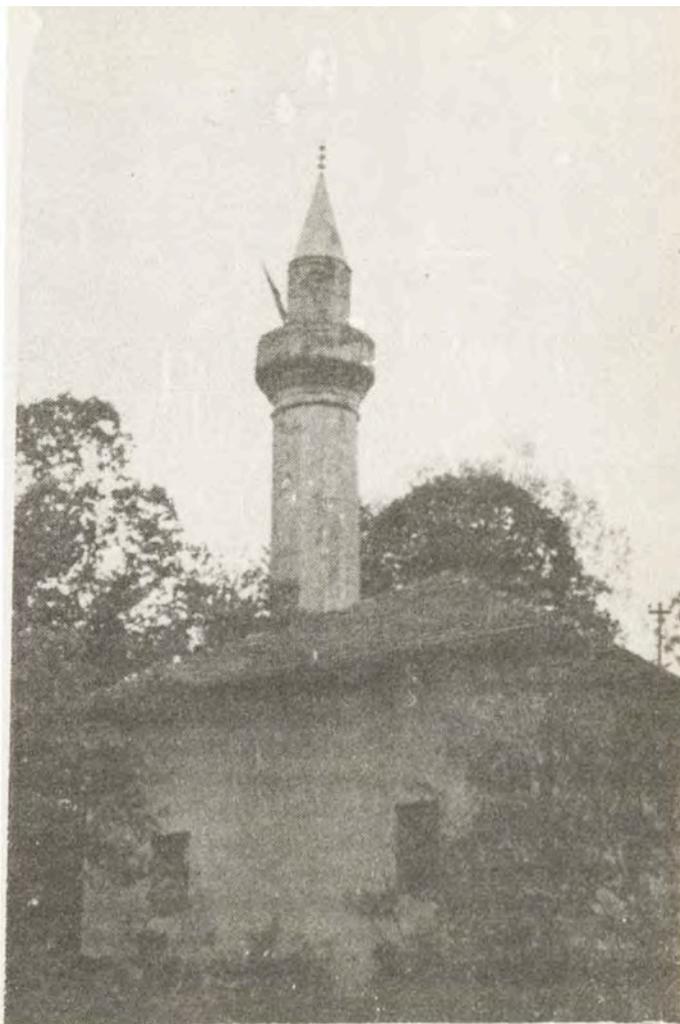
Ruins of the mosque viewed from NW, entrance portico at L, base of minaret at R.



6.1 Ulog mosque – photo 4

Photo (01/2005) Minela Bešić Hindija.

Ruins of mosque from WNW: base of destroyed minaret surrounded by rubble; the historic part of the mosque with the main prayer hall at R, entrance portico at L.



Džamija u Ulogu

6.1 Ulog mosque – photo 5

Pre-war photo published in: *Islamska misao*, br. 78-79 (June-July, 1985): 19.
The Ulog mosque before the war, viewed from the SE.

Municipality: 6. Kalinovik**6.2 Hotovlje mosque / Kutine mosque**

Džamija u Hotovlju

Džamija u džematu Hotovlje-Kutine

Town:	Hotovlje
GPS:	43°29'50.78"N 018°20'3.95"E
Construction:	19 th c. (19 th c.; rest. 1961)
Historical period:	Ottoman / modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged under reconstruction

Damage description: The Hotovlje mosque was reportedly damaged by shelling and was burned down, according to information obtained from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Konjic and other sources.

In post-war photos, taken in 2006, the mosque is seen undergoing reconstruction and is still missing its minaret. The circular stone foundations of the mosque's pre-war minaret can still be seen to the right of the entrance of the mosque. Adjacent to the newly-rebuilt Hotovlje mosque one can see the mosque's old graveyard, with Ottoman-era gravestones.

Multiple, independent sources confirm that the Muslim congregation (*džemat*) of the Hotovlje mosque also includes the residents of the neighboring Muslim village of Kutine, where there was reportedly no mosque before the war or since.

Source: András Riedlmayer (08/2012), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Konjic and other sources.

Informant statement – 1: According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Konjic, the Hotovlje mosque was damaged by shelling, then burned down in August 1992. After the end of the war, the Hotovlje mosque was rebuilt by returning residents, in 2004-2006. Before the war, Hotovlje used to be part of Kalinovik municipality, but now it is on the Federation side of the inter-entity boundary line, while Kalinovik is in the Republika Srpska. Since Dayton, the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Konjic, has assumed administrative responsibility for the Muslim congregation (*džemat*) of Hotovlje.

Source: Harun ef. Efendić, Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Konjic (04/2009)

Informant statement – 2: This mosque [in Hotovlje] covers several villages in the area, including the closest one, the village of Kutine. According to Mr. Halibović it was never any mosque in Kutine. He said that the mosque in Hotovlje was destroyed during the last war in 1992 [...] and then in 2004 was completely rebuilt.

Source: Mustafa Halibović (b. 1960), a Bosniak resident of Kutine, interviewed by ICTY OTP investigator Zbigniew Wojdyla (31/07/2012). ICTY investigator's report: 0683-8699 – 0683-8700; photographs: 0706-5962 – 0706-5967 (appended).

Informant statement – 3: [The informant] explained that villages Hotovlje and Kutine are very close by and from point of view of the Muslim community called 'džemat' this two villages belong to the same mosque in Hotovlje.

Source: A Bosniak resident (b. 1941) of Jelašca, Kalinovik municipality, who wanted to remain anonymous for security reasons, interviewed by ICTY OTP investigator Zbigniew Wojdyla (31/07/2012). Investigator's report: 0683-8699 – 0683-8700.

Bibliography:

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II. Istočna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 115 [pre-war description of the mosque and its historic cemetery].

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bošnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 79.

Photos:



6.2 Hotovlje mosque – photo 1

Photo (2006): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Konjic.

The Hotovlje mosque, viewed from the W, undergoing postwar reconstruction, its minaret not yet rebuilt. The circular, stone foundation of the destroyed pre-war minaret, with vegetation growing inside it, can be seen to the right of the entrance.



6.2 Hotovlje mosque – photo 2

Photo (2006): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Konjic.

The newly rebuilt Hotovlje mosque, with a new roof and newly-mortared wall, still without its minaret; view from the NE, facing the mosque's old Muslim graveyard.



6.2 Hotovlje mosque – photo 3

Photo (31/07/2012) Zbigniew Wojdyla ICTY-OTP 0706-5965.

The rebuilt Hotovlje mosque with its minaret completed, viewed from across the valley and across the inter-entity boundary line (IEBL), from the neighboring village of Kutine.



6.2 Hotovlje mosque – photo 4

Photo (2011): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Konjic.

The Hotovlje mosque with its newly rebuilt minaret, made of prefabricated concrete.

Municipality: 6. Kalinovik**6.3 Jelašca mosque**

Džamija u Jelašci

Husein-agina džamija / Mosque of Husein Aga

Town:	Jelašca / Jelašica
GPS:	43°29'9.36"N 18°29'3.11"E
Construction:	17th c. (before 1650)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The historic Jelašca mosque is heavily damaged, its roof and minaret are destroyed, only parts of the mosque's stone perimeter walls remain standing, up to a height of 2-3 m at the front of the mosque, less at the sides. On the NW corner, to the right of the entrance, the stone base of the destroyed minaret still stands to a height of 4-5 m. Trees and other vegetation can be seen growing in the interior of the ruined building, which is filled with rubble. The Muslim cemetery next to the ruined mosque appears to be intact and still in use.

The scholar Mehmed Mujezinović (1977), who visited the site, reports that the old mosque in Jelašca had been destroyed in 1941, during World War II, and was still in a ruined state at the time of his visit.

Two residents of Jelašca, a Bosniak and a Serb, were interviewed by ICTY OTP investigator Zbigniew Wojdyla on 31 July 2012 and both of them stated that the Jelašca mosque had been destroyed during the Second World War and had not been in use since then.

Recent photographs of the ruins of the mosque show only old, weathered stonework of the Ottoman period. If the ruined mosque had been restored in the decades prior to 1992, one would expect to see some evidence of modern building materials or additions to the structure. None were seen in more than a dozen recent photographs of the site. While the old mosque in Jelašca is indeed heavily damaged, it appears that the damage predates the 1992-1995 war.

Note: In some ICTY documents, the name of the village of Jelašca / Jelašica is misspelled, with the middle two consonants transposed, as "Jesalica".

Source: András Riedlmayer (08/2012) based on photos and information provided by ICTY OTP and other sources.

Informant statement:

Both interviewed persons confirmed that mosque in this village was destroyed during Second World War and according to their best recollection it was never in use since then.

Source: Dragan Banjar (b. 1959), a Serb, and an unnamed Bosniak (b. 1941), both residents of Jelašca living near the destroyed mosque, interviewed by ICTY OTP investigator Zbigniew Wojdyla (31/07/ 2012); report: 0683-8699 – 0683-8700; photos: 0706-5943 – 0706-5961.

Bibliography:

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II. Istočna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 114.

Tomašević, Nebojša (ed.). 1980. *Treasures of Yugoslavia: An Encyclopedic Touring Guide* (Belgrade: Yugoslaviapublic): 290.

Photos:



6.3 Jelašca mosque – photo 1

Photo (31/07/2012) ICTY OTP 0706-5946

Ruins of the mosque in Jelašca: view of the NW (entrance) façade. The base of the minaret is at the right. The mosque's monumental *mihrab* can be seen at the rear, to the left of the entrance. The low ruins in the front are the remains of the portico.



6.3 Jelašca mosque – photo 2

Photo (31/07/2012) ICTY OTP 0706-5949

Ruins of the mosque in Jelašca: close-up view of the entrance façade from the NW.



6.3 Jelašca mosque – photo 3

Photo (31/07/2012) ICTY OTP 0706-5958

Ruins of the mosque in Jelašca, viewed from the N; weathered remains of the mosque's entrance portico in the foreground.



6.3 Jelašca mosque – photo 4

Ruins of the mosque in Jelašca, viewed from the SE side. The old Muslim cemetery can be seen in the background at left, to the W of the mosque.

Photo (31/07/2012) ICTY-OTP 0706-5950

Municipality: 7. Ključ**7.1 Town mosque**

New Town mosque

Gradska džamija

Nova gradska džamija

Neighborhood:	Luka mahala
Town:	Ključ
GPS:	44°32'05.2"N 16°46'30.7"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1989)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: Only the bare foundations of the new Town mosque and the large, weathered stump of the destroyed minaret remain at the site. In photographs taken immediately after the end of the war, signs of blast damage can be seen (fissures in the base of the minaret), along with rubble that has since been cleared.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, based on site visit (07/2002) and on information and photos received from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement: The new Town mosque in Ključ was built in 1989. It was situated in the Luka mahala neighborhood, high on the hillside overlooking the town. The new Town mosque in Luka mahala was built across the street from the site of Ključ's old Town mosque (Atik džamija), a historic 17th-century mosque that the communist municipal authorities of the 1980s ordered to be demolished, as a precondition for allowing the new Town mosque to be built. At the time of the outbreak of the recent war, the new Town mosque in Luka mahala was the only mosque in the town of Ključ.

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ, the new Town mosque was blown up and completely destroyed in July 1992. The destroyed new Town mosque's cellar hole was used as a rubbish tip during the war. This mosque was not rebuilt after the war. After the end of the war, a new mosque was built down in the valley, in the town center of Ključ. This post-war mosque is what is now known as the Gradska džamija (Town mosque), or Čaršijska džamija (Market mosque). This new mosque was erected on the site of a market mosque that was destroyed in World War II. This new mosque in the town center, which is where the administrative offices of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ are now located, was not in existence during the early 1990s.

Source: Ermin-efendija Vučkić, chief imam of Ključ (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bošnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 70 [photo taken at end of war in late 1995 of the remains of the new Town mosque in Ključ,].

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II. Istočna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 13-14 [description and photo of the Atik džamija (old Town Mosque) in Ključ].

Photos:



7.1 Town mosque in Ključ – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Ruins of the new Town mosque, looking north; stump of destroyed minaret at left.



7.1 Town mosque in Ključ – photo 2

Photo (1996) Howard Davies.

Ruins of the new Town Mosque, looking south; stump of destroyed minaret at right. The site of the old Town Mosque (Atik džamija), is in the background at left.



7.1 Town mosque in Ključ – photo 3

Photo (12/1995) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Ruins of the new Town Mosque at the end of the war; stump of the destroyed minaret, with signs of blast damage, at center.



7.1 Town mosque in Ključ – photo 4

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

The town center of Ključ, viewed from the site of the old Town mosque (Atik džamija), razed in 1989.

Media Account:

Agence France-Presse (30 July 1992)

Moslem mosque blown up

BELGRADE, July 30, 1992 (AFP) -- A violent explosion overnight Wednesday destroyed the central mosque in the small northern town of Ključ, in a Serb-controlled

region of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Tanjug news agency reported.

The explosion also caused major damage to buildings close to the mosque, Tanjug said without giving casualty details.

Ključ is 200 kilometres (120 miles) northwest of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital which has been under siege by Serb forces for almost four months. [...]

Municipality: 7. Ključ**7.2 Biljani-Džaferagići mosque**

Džamija u Donjim Biljanima
 Džaferagića džamija
 Donji Biljani moque

Neighborhood:	Džaferagići
Town:	Biljani
GPS:	44°35'58.2"N 16°40'45.7"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1938; rest. 1964)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	under reconstruction

Damage description: The Biljani-Džaferagići mosque is completely destroyed; all that is left of the building is a large mound of rubble. At the time of the author's site visit, some fragments of the mosque's foundation walls were still standing up to a height of about 0.5 m.

In photographs taken immediately after the end of the war, the shaft of the mosque's wooden minaret, shattered by a blast, can be seen lying on the ground. The remains of the minaret had been cleared by the time of the author's site visit, but the cone-shaped metal cap from the top of the minaret could still be seen, flattened and lying on top of the rubble.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and other sources.

Informant statement:

At the outbreak of the war, informant was serving as the imam (Muslim clergyman) of the congregation in Biljani. He states that the mosque was burned on 10 July 1992 and the ruins were then razed with explosives. He was present in Biljani at the time.

Downhill from the destroyed Biljani mosque there is now a memorial cemetery (*šehitluk*) for the more than 200 Muslim villagers killed in July 1992 at that site, next to the village schoolhouse. Plans call for the Biljani village mosque to be rebuilt on the site of the former school, next to the new cemetery, as a memorial to the Muslim villagers killed in 1992.

Source: Ermin efendija Vučkić, now chief imam of Ključ, imam in Biljani at the time of the incident; interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Photos:



7.2 Biljani-Džaferagići mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

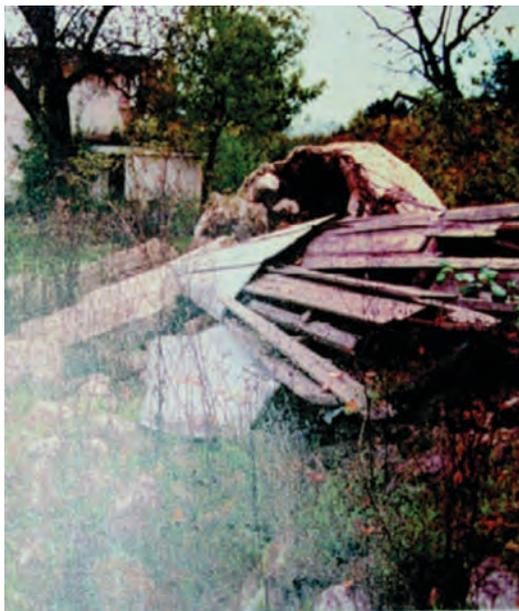
Metal cap of the minaret of the destroyed Biljani mosque, lying atop the rubble.



7.2 Biljani-Džaferagići mosque – photo 2

Photo (1997) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Remains of the Biljani mosque after the war, wooden minaret on top of the rubble.



7.2 Biljani-Džaferagići mosque – photo 3

Photo (1996) Regional Museum, Bihać.

Remains of the Biljani mosque after the war, wooden minaret on top of the rubble.



7.2 Biljani-Džaferagići mosque – photo 4

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer .

Memorial cemetery (*šehitluk*) for Biljani village residents killed in July 1992.

Municipality: 7. Ključ**7.3 Pudín Han-Velagići mosque**

Nova džamija u džematu Velagići

Džamija u Pudín Hanu

Džamija u Hadžićima / Mosque in Hadžići

Neighborhood:	Hadžići
Town:	Pudín Han-Velagići
GPS:	44°33'29.0"N 16°44'12.0"E
Construction:	20th c. (1989)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: In photographs taken after the war, the Pudín Han-Velagići mosque is seen completely destroyed by a series of blasts, with the broken roof slab coming to rest atop the rubble of the collapsed building.

According to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ, supported by photos taken during and after the war, the mosque was destroyed in more than one phase. The first blast, in 1992, led to the collapse of the mosque and decapitated the minaret, leaving a shattered stump (see Photo 1, taken in Feb. 1993). Subsequent blasts destroyed the mosque's main dome, the stump of the minaret, and other elements of the mosque. In post-war photographs of the mosque's ruins, taken in late 1995 and in 1997, only one identifiable feature remains, seen resting atop the rubble — a small dome, one of three small domes that formerly stood atop the mosque's entrance portico.

The remaining small dome of the destroyed Pudín Han-Velagići mosque has been preserved as a memorial and was seen, next to the recently rebuilt mosque, at the time of the author's site visit.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), with information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ and other sources

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ, the new Pudín Han-Velagići, mosque, built three years before the war, was blown up in July 1992. The explosion collapsed the mosque and its minaret and wrecked the adjacent imam's house. Later during the war, the ruins of the mosque were mined again and completely destroyed. The mosque has recently been rebuilt by returned residents; its reopening ceremony was held in July 2002, ten years after it was first destroyed. One small dome, which is the only part that remained from the destroyed mosque, is next to the reconstructed mosque. It has been kept as a memorial to the people from this village who were killed in the war.

Source: Muharem Medanović, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Harris, Paul. 1995. *Cry Bosnia* (Edinburgh: Cannongate): p. 35; photo p. 47.

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bošnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 82, sl. 29 [photo of destroyed mosque at Pudin Han at end of war]

Photos:



7.3 Pudin Han-Velagići mosque – photo 1

Photo (02/1993) by Paul Harris, published in his book *Cry Bosnia*, p. 47.

The mosque in Pudin Han-Velagići (Hadžići), showing first stage of destruction. Mosque in foreground, damaged imam's house in rear, behind the shattered minaret.



7.3 Pudin Han-Velagići mosque – photo 2

Photo (12/1995) published in Omerdić (1996).

Ruins of the mosque at the end of the war, showing effects of subsequent mining.



7.3 Pudín Han-Velagići mosque – photo 3

Photo (1997) Council of Europe - Cultural Heritage Division.

Ruins of the mosque after the end of the war, only one small dome left resting atop the rubble. Remains of the destroyed imam's house in the rear, behind the mosque.



7.3 Pudín Han-Velagići mosque – photo 4

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Bosnian Muslim women on their way to pray at the newly rebuilt Pudín Han-Velagići mosque. The rebuilt imam's house can be seen at the rear, to the left of the mosque.

Media account:

Paul Harris, *Cry Bosnia* (Edinburgh: Cannongate, 1995): text: p. 35, photo: p. 47

[February 1993]

(p. 35): We are now in the village of Velagici and I know from the military map that the next must be Hadzici. [...] Set on its own below the village and close to the road was the mosque. The shattered pencil tower of the minaret still stands above the wreckage of the walls, collapsed in on each other, the largely intact domes untidily stacked atop the debris. Again, this strong modern structure was not destroyed by a shell. It was blown up with dynamite.

Municipality: 7. Ključ**7.4 Donji Budelj mosque**

Stara džamija u Donjem Budelju

Town:	Donji Budelj
GPS:	44°36'33"N 16°38'20"N
Construction:	19 th c.
Historical period:	Ottoman
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	almost destroyed

Damage description: In photos taken immediately after the end of the war, the old mosque in Donji Budelj, a traditional village mosque with a wooden minaret, is almost destroyed. The building is gutted, its roof and minaret are gone, parts of the lower stone courses of the perimeter walls remain standing, up to a height of ca. 1.5m. Next to the ruins of the mosque, toppled old Muslim gravestones can be seen in the mosque graveyard.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Islamic Community of Ključ, the old mosque in Donji Budelj was destroyed in June 1992.

Source: Muharem Medanović, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

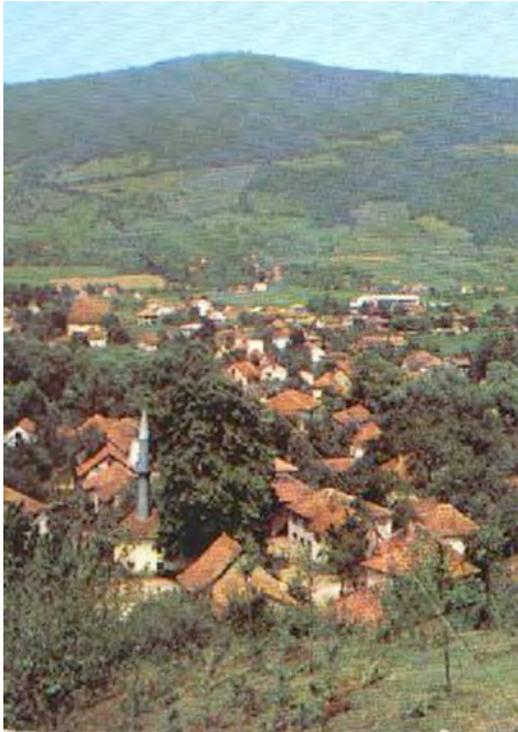
Zukić, Kemal. 1999. *Slike zločina: rušenje islamskih vjerskih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini / The Evidence of Crime: The Destruction of Islamic Buildings in Bosnia & Herzegovina* (Sarajevo: Centar za islamsku arhitekturu): p. 185, pl. 95 [photo of the ruins].

Photos:



7.4 Donji Budelj mosque – photo 1

Photo (12/1995) Kemal Zukić, published in: Zukić (1999).
Remains of the Donji Budelj mosque at the end of the war.



7.4 Donji Budelj mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo (1980s): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ.
View of Donji Budelj before the war. The mosque and its minaret can be seen in the bottom left quadrant of the photo. Note the pattern of square windows on the lower level of the mosque, also seen in the post-war photo of the ruins.

Municipality: 7. Ključ**7.5 Humići mosque**

Stara džamija u Humićima

Town:	Humići
GPS:	44°33'41.5 N 16°47'25.4"E
Construction:	18 th c. (18 th c.; rest. 1947)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The old mosque in Humići is completely burned out. The mosque's roof and minaret are destroyed. The interior of the mosque is gutted and open to the sky, filled with rubble and overgrown with vegetation and tree saplings. The stone perimeter walls are damaged, with large holes blasted in its entrance façade and in its southwestern wall. Otherwise the perimeter walls remain standing up to the roofline. Charred timbers were seen embedded in the mosque's stone perimeter walls, an indication of destruction by fire.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ.

Informant statement: The mosque in Humići was among the oldest mosques in the Ključ region. According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ, the Humići mosque was burned down on 4 August 1992.

Source: Muharem Medanović, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002)

Photos:



7.5 Humići mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

The burned-out mosque, a large hole blasted in its perimeter wall; view from the SW, entrance portico at left.



7.5 Humići mosque – photo 2

Photo (1996) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ.

The burned-out Humići mosque; view from the NE, entrance portico at right.



7.5 Humići mosque – photo 3

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Interior of the mosque; view from inside entrance portico looking towards the *mihrab*.

Municipality: 13. Ključ**7.6 Krasulje mosque**

Nova džamija u Krasuljama

Town:	Krasulje
GPS:	44°35'56"N 16°45'07"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1987)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken at the end of the war, the Krasulje mosque is seen completely destroyed, its ruins leveled, building materials removed. Only the bare foundations and the stump of the blown-up minaret remained in situ. The imam's (Muslim clergyman's) house, next to the mosque, is burned out.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photos from Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ and other sources.

Informant statement:

The new Krasulje mosque was built in 1987, replacing an old mosque with a wooden minaret at the same site that had fallen into disrepair. According to information in the records of the Islamic Community of Ključ, the new Krasulje mosque was destroyed on 31 May 1992.

Source: Muharem Medanović, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Bećirbegović, Madžida. 1990. *Džamije sa drvenom munarom u Bosni i Hercegovini* [Mosques with wooden minarets in Bosnia-Herzegovina] (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 172 [photo of the portal of the old Krasulje mosque].

Photos:



7.6 Krasulje mosque – photo 1

Photo (12/1996) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Foundations of the destroyed Krasulje mosque at the end of the war; the stump of minaret can be seen at left, the destroyed imam's house at right.



7.6 Krasulje mosque – photo 2

Photo (1996) Regional Museum, Bihać.

The stump of the destroyed minaret of the Krasulje mosque after the end of the war.

Municipality: 7. Ključ**7.7 Sanica mosque**

Sanička džamija

Mosque in Sanica Selo

Neighborhood:	Ravan
Town:	Sanica
GPS:	44°35'56"N 16°45'07"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1937; new minaret 1978)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken after the end of the war, the mosque is completely burned out, its roof and minaret are gone, its interior is gutted and open to the sky. The perimeter walls are damaged but remain standing up to the roofline. The stump of the destroyed minaret shows signs of blast damage, with ribbons of concrete fragments dangling from iron rebar rods bent outwards by the blast.

The Sanica mosque was undergoing reconstruction from the ground up at the time of the author's July 2002 survey visit. The weathered, 4m-high stump of the destroyed minaret was seen still standing next to the rebuilt mosque.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (July 2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ and other sources

Informant statement:

The Sanica mosque was built in 1937, replacing an older mosque at the same site. A 37m-tall, modern minaret was added to the mosque in 1978.

According to information in the records of the Islamic Community of Ključ, the Sanica mosque was set on fire on 26 June 1992 and was completely burned out. All of the sacral objects inside the mosque, including many copies of the Holy Qur'an, as well as 72 old prayer carpets and 52 *čilims* (traditional Bosnian flat-weave prayer carpets), were looted or burned. The minaret was blown up on 1 August 1992.

After the end of the war, the mosque's ruins were unstable and were demolished in 1997, except for the remaining stump of the destroyed minaret which has been retained as a memorial.

Source: Muharem Medanović, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



7.7 Sanica mosque – photo 1

Pre-war photo (1980s): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ.
The Sanica mosque before the war, viewed from the NNE.



7.7 Sanica mosque – photo 2

Photo (12/1995) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Sanica mosque at the end of the war, view from the WSW; note the rebar rods of the concrete minaret, bent outwards by the blast. The burned-out mosque is at right.



7.7 Sanica mosque – photo 3

Photo (12/1995) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Interior of the Sanica mosque at the end of the war; view looking towards the south. The mosque's *mihrab* (prayer niche) is seen at left.



7.7 Sanica mosque – photo 4

Photo (1997) Council of Europe - Cultural Heritage Division.

Site of the Sanica mosque; the stump of the minaret is in the foreground, the newly cleared site of the ruined mosque is in the rear.



7.7 Sanica mosque – photo 5

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

View of the Sanica mosque at time of author's survey visit. The weathered stump of the destroyed minaret is in the foreground at right, the mosque is under reconstruction in the rear.

Municipality: 7. Ključ**7.8 Tićevići mosque**

Džamija u Tićevićima

Town:	Tićevići-Velagići
GPS:	44°32'50.2"N 16°44'08.3"E
Construction:	18 th c., (18 th c.; rest. 1937)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The old mosque in Tićevići is burned out, its roof and minaret are completely destroyed. The interior of the mosque is gutted and open to the sky, filled with rubble and overgrown with vegetation and tree saplings. The mosque's stone perimeter walls are damaged but still standing up to the roofline. Charred wooden elements embedded in the stone perimeter walls indicate damage from fire.

The Tićevići mosque had a wooden entrance portico, which is completely destroyed. An expanse of fire-scarred plaster on the entrance façade of the mosque -- formerly an interior wall, enclosed by the entrance portico -- marks where the portico once stood.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Islamic Community of Ključ, the old mosque, the imam's house and the mekteb (Qur'an-readers' school) in Tićevići were burned down on 29 May 1992.

Source: Muharem Medanović, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Ključ (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



7.8 Tićevići mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Entrance façade of the burned-out mosque, viewed from the WNW. The plastered surface on the front wall (which was an interior wall facing the portico) indicates the former extent of the mosque's burned entrance portico.



7.8 Tićevići mosque – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Interior of the burned-out mosque in Tićevići, facing the SE wall and the *mihrab*.



7.8 Tićevići mosque – photo 3

Photo (2001) Dr. Colin Kaiser - ICTY OTP 0323-5393.

Detail view of the interior of the burned-out mosque in Tićevići. Note the char marks on the wall at center left and on the wooden lintel above the window at right.

Municipality: 7. Ključ**7.9 Town Catholic church in Ključ**

Župna crkva Bezgrešnog začeća Blažene Djevice Marije

Parish Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Town:	Ključ
GPS:	44°32'04.7"N 16°46'18.7"
Construction:	19 th c. (1895; rest. 1970)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Catholic church
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed under reconstruction
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: The Catholic parish church, in the center of the town of Ključ, was destroyed by a blast, according to information from the Roman Catholic Diocesan authorities and photographs from multiple independent sources, taken after the end of the war. The ruins of the church were razed and its site cleared, A Council of Europe survey team in 1998 found only a small pile of rubble and grass growing on the leveled site of the destroyed church.

The church was rebuilt six years after the end of the war, in 2001, at the same site.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), information and photos from the Ordinariate of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka and other sources.

Informant statement: The Catholic parish church in Ključ was burned down around the New Year 1993. The burned-out church was blown up on 11 February 1993, its ruins were razed, the site was leveled, and all the building materials were removed. The site of the destroyed church stood empty until 2001, when the church was rebuilt.

Source: Ordinariate of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka (07/2012).

Bibliography:

Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka. 2006. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006. Povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije* [The Bishopric of Banja Luka in words and pictures, 1881 to 2006. On the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Diocese] (Banja Luka: Biskupski ordinarijat Banja Luka): 313 [pre-war and post-war photos of church].

Živković, Ilija (ed.). 1997. *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini: uništavanje katoličkih sakralnih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1991.-1996.)*. (Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo: Biskupska konferencija Bosne i Hercegovine; Zagreb: Hrvatski informativni centar): 147 [photos and description of damage].

Photos:



7.9 Town Catholic church in Ključ – photo 1

Photo (1970) published in: Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka (2006).

The Roman Catholic parish church in Ključ before the war.

(Note the building in the background, which also appears in the post-war photos.)



7.9 Town Catholic church in Ključ – photo 2

Photo (03/1997) published in: Živković (1997).

A small pile of rubble marks the site of the razed Catholic parish church.



7.9 Town Catholic church in Ključ – photo 3

Photo (1998) Council of Europe –Cultural Heritage Division.

Empty site of the razed Roman Catholic parish church in Ključ.

(Note: This is a view from the opposite end of the road, as compared to Photo 1.)



7.9 Town Catholic church in Ključ – photo 4

Photo (07/2002): András Riedlmayer.

The Roman Catholic parish church in Ključ, after its reconstruction (2001).

Municipality: 8. Kotor Varoš**8.1 Hanifići mosque**

Džamija u Hanifićima

Town:	Hanifići
GPS:	44°35'51.9"N 17°25'44.9"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1983)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The Hanifići mosque is completely burned out. Soot marks on its perimeter walls and the burned wooden roof structure indicate destruction by fire. The mosque's interior is gutted. The tall, concrete minaret to the right of the mosque's entrance has been toppled by a blast. In photographs taken after the war, the broken shaft of the toppled minaret can be seen lying on the ground, next to the mosque.

Photographs of the mosque taken in March 2001 show the ruins still undisturbed. By the time of the author's site visit (July 2002), the burned wooden roof structure of the mosque and the shaft of the toppled minaret on the ground next to the mosque had been cleared away, in preparation for reconstruction.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš, the Hanifići mosque was burned on 15 August 1992. Killed inside the mosque were members of the congregation, 34 people, both men and women. The mosque's imam, Ahmed Lihović, was also killed.

Hamit Bajrić, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bošnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 87 [pre-war photo of the mosque].

Photos:

17 March 2001 (57)



8.1 Hanifići mosque – photo 1

Photo (03/2001): ICTY OTP 0203-3398.

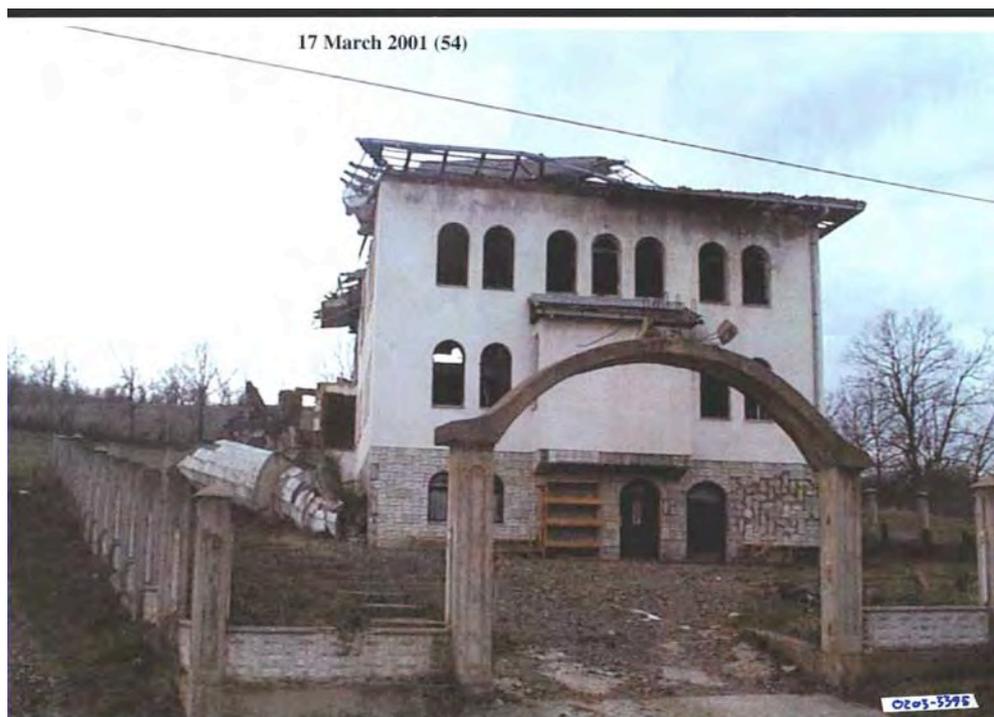
View of the entrance (NW) façade of the Hanifići mosque, base of minaret at right.



8.1 Hanifići mosque – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer

View of the mihrab wall (SE façade) of the Hanifići mosque, base of minaret at left.



8.1 Hanifići mosque – photo 3

Photo (03/2001): ICTY OTP 0203-3395.

View of the mihrab wall (SE façade) of the mosque, shaft of toppled minaret at left.



8.1 Hanifići mosque – photo 4

Pre-war photo published in Omerdić (1999).

The Hanifići mosque before the war; view from SSW, mihrab wall at right.

Municipality: 8. Kotor Varoš

8.2 Vrbanjci mosque

Džamija u Vrbanjcima

Town:	Vrbanjci
GPS:	44°35'14.0"N 17°25'35.4"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1909)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: The Vrbanjci mosque is completely destroyed, the site leveled, all building materials removed. At the time of the author's survey visit one could still trace the outlines of the mosque's foundations. The only part remaining above ground is the massive stump (ca. 2.5m tall) of the destroyed minaret, and the circular base of the muezzin's balcony (*šeref*) of the minaret, lying on the ground next to the stump.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš, the mosque in Vrbanjci was burned down in July 1992 and its minaret was blown up. The mosque's ruins were bulldozed and the building materials were taken away.

Source: Hamit Bajrić, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bošnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 86 [pre-war photo of mosque].

Photos:



8.2 Vrbanjci mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Site of Vrbanjci mosque; stump of minaret and muezzin's balcony (*šeref*) at right.



8.2 Vrbanjci mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo published in Omerdić (1999).

The mosque in Vrbanjci before the war, viewed from the north.

Municipality: 8. Kotor Varoš**8.3 Catholic church in Kotor Varoš**

Catholic Parish Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Župna crkva Rođenja Blažene Djevice Marije

Župna crkva Rođenja Marijina

Town:	Kotor Varoš
GPS:	44°37'17.3"N 17°22'14.6"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1891; rebuilt 1987)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Catholic church
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	heavily damaged
Adjacent building:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The Town Catholic church's twin steeples were toppled by a blast. The roof of the church has substantially collapsed and the church's interior is completely burned out. Graffiti in Serbian were seen on the damaged interior walls of the church. One of the two felled church steeples toppled into the adjacent parish center, causing heavy damage. The damaged parish center, seen in photographs taken during the war, has since been torn down.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Ordinariate of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka and other sources.

Informant statement: The parish church in Kotor Varoš was set on fire on 2 July 1992 and burned out completely. The church's two belfries were blown up in August 1993; one of them collapsed into the parish house, which stood next to the church.

Source: Ordinariate of Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka. 2006. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006. Povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije* [The Bishopric of Banja Luka in words and pictures, 1881-2006. On the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Diocese] (Banja Luka: Biskupski ordinarijat Banja Luka): 436-438 [pre-war and post-destruction photos of the church].

Živković, Ilija (ed.). 1997. *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini: uništavanje katoličkih sakralnih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1991.-1996.)*. (Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo: Biskupska konferencija Bosne i Hercegovine; Zagreb: Hrvatski informativni centar):157 [pre-war & postwar photos of the church].

Photos:



8. 3 Catholic church in Kotor Varoš – Photo 1

Pre-war photo (1990) published in: Živković (1997).

The Catholic parish church in Kotor Varoš before the war.



8. 3 Catholic church in Kotor Varoš – Photo 2

Photo (03/2001) ICTY OTP 0203-3371.

Exterior view of the church, with the remains of the blown-up church steeples.



8.3 Catholic church in Kotor Varoš – Photo 3

Wartime photo (09/1993) published in Živković (1997).

Blown-up church steeple, collapsed into the adjacent parish house.



8.3 Catholic church in Kotor Varoš – Photo 4

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Burned-out and roofless interior of the Catholic parish church, facing towards the altar.



8.3 Catholic church in Kotor Varoš – Photo 5

Pre-war photo: Ordinariate of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka.

Interior of the Catholic parish church before the war, facing away from the altar.

Municipality: 8. Kotor Varoš**8.4 Hrvaćani mosque**

Džamija u Hrvaćanima

Town:	Hrvaćani
GPS:	44°36'24"N 17°27'48"E
Construction:	19th / 20th c. (rest. 1985)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian / modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photos taken after the war, the Hrvaćani mosque's minaret is completely destroyed. The mosque itself is damaged by fire and by multiple projectile impacts. Its main dome is split and there are projectile holes in its perimeter walls. Large cracks can be seen in the mosque's *mihrab* wall. An adjacent small building, the mosque annex, is also burned out and has lost its roof.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

The Hrvaćani mosque was shelled and burned in June 1992; many people in the village were killed in the shelling.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, a native of Hrvaćani who currently serves as the head imam in Prijedor, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 64.

Džamija u Hrvaćanima kod Kotor Varoši, *Islamska misao*, god. 7 br. 84 (Dec. 1985): 17 [pre-war exterior photo of the mosque].

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bošnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 87 [pre-war photo of the mosque].

Photos:



8.4 Hrvaćani mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996) Ahmet ef. Rahmanović.

The Hrvaćani mosque at the end of the war, viewed from the north; entrance at right.



8.4 Hrvaćani mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo published in Omerdić (1999).

The Hrvaćani mosque before the war, viewed from the north; entrance at right.



8.4 Hrvaćani mosque – photo 3

Pre-war photo published in *Islamska misao* br. 84 (12/1985), p. 17.

The Hrvaćani mosque before the war, viewed from the west, entrance at left.



8.4 Hrvaćani mosque – photo 4

Photo (1996): Ahmet efendija Rahmanović.

Interior view of the mosque in Hrvaćani at the end of the war. Note signs of fire damage to the interior and extensive blast damage to the mosque's *mihrab* wall.

Municipality: 8. Kotor Varoš**8.5 Old mosque in Večići**

Stara džamija u Večićima

Town:	Večići
GPS:	44°34'27.0"N 17°25'55.6" E
Construction:	19 th /20 th c. (1886; rest. 1991)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian / modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The minaret is decapitated, its severed top half toppled onto the mosque, damaging the building. In a photo taken after the end of the war, the shaft of the minaret can be seen on top of the mosque and on the far side (the NE side) of the building. The bottom half of the broken shaft of the minaret is still standing but has multiple projectile impact holes. The northwest and northeast perimeter walls of the mosque are damaged by multiple projectile impacts. Multiple projectile impact holes penetrate the large main dome of the mosque. Two of the three small domes over the entrance and the roof of the portico of the mosque were smashed and destroyed by the fallen minaret.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš and other sources.

Informant statement: The Old mosque in Večići was built more than a century ago and was renovated shortly before the war, with a new, tall minaret. The Old mosque was shelled over a period of months in 1992 and was badly damaged.

Source: Hamit Bajrić, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 64.

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bošnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem). [pre-war photo of the mosque].

Photos:



8.5 Old mosque in Večiči – photo 1

Photo (1996) Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

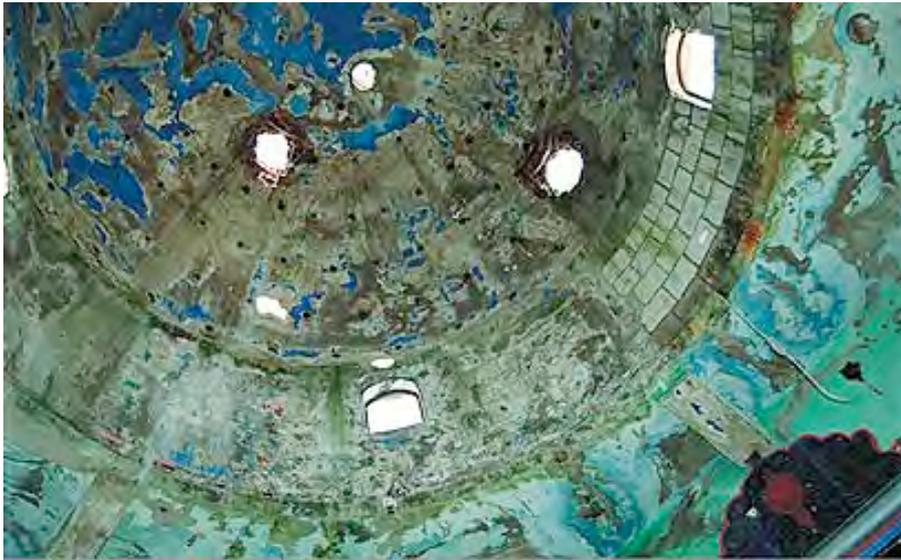
The Old mosque in Večiči after the end of the war. The shaft of the toppled minaret can be seen on the ground to the left of the mosque and on top of the entrance portico.



8.5 Old mosque in Večiči – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Damaged NW façade, decapitated minaret; note missing small domes at left.



8.5 Old mosque in Večiči – photo 3

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

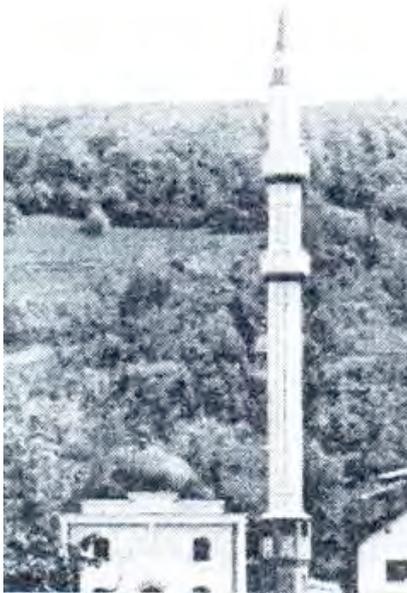
Interior view of the main dome, showing projectile holes and damage to murals.



8.5 Old mosque in Večiči – photo 4

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Decapitated minaret, with multiple projectile impacts in shaft; view from SSW.



8.5 Old mosque in Večiči – photo 5

Pre-war photo published in: Omerdić (1999).

The Old mosque at Večiči before the war; note tall minaret and the three small domes.

Media account:

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/religionandethics/week413/cover.html>

PBS Religion & Ethics Newsweekly (24 November 2000)

Fred de Sam Lazaro, “Bosnia: Five Years into Peace,”

[De Sam Lazaro]: After a seven-year silence, the Muslim call to prayer is heard again in Večiči – a village that now finds itself in a region claimed by Bosnian Serbs during the war and named the Republic of Srpska. It was the site of a six-month siege that destroyed every building and killed 168 [residents]. Muslims began returning here a few months ago to try to rebuild their lives. It will take some time to rebuild the two mosques.

[Imam]: The plan of people to separate us from one another will not succeed. We are gathering in the mosques even though they are in this condition. It is a symbol that we have returned. [...] There have been incidents with [the Serbs], they've told me to go pray up on the minaret, knowing well that they have destroyed it. We want to live together with our neighbors. Unfortunately, it seems our Serb neighbors do not want to live with their neighbors. [...]

Municipality: 8. Kotor Varoš**8.6 New Mosque in Večići**

Nova džamija u Večićima

Večićka džamija na Trzni

Neighborhood:	Trzan / Trzna
Town:	Večići
GPS:	44°34'38.0"N 17°26'13.8"E
Construction:	20th c. (1990)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged
Adjacent buildings:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The new mosque's minaret has been toppled and is missing its top half. Chunks of concrete attached to iron reinforcement bars bent outwards can be seen hanging in ribbons from the stump of the minaret, an indication that it was destroyed by a blast. The main dome is heavily damaged by multiple projectile impacts. The mosque's interior is gutted. The monumental Islamic religious inscription on the mosque's entrance façade is damaged by bullet holes.

Source of information: Site visit by the author (07/2002) with additional information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš and other sources

Informant statement:

The new mosque in Večići was completed two years before the war. According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš, this mosque was shelled during the summer of 1992, completely destroying the minaret and damaging the dome and walls of the mosque, making it unusable.

Source: Hamit Bajrić, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



8.6 New mosque in Večiči – photo 1

Photo (03/2001): ICTY OTP 0203-3385.

View of the entrance façade of the New mosque, the stump of the minaret at right, rebuilt imam's house at left.



8.6 New mosque in Večiči – photo 2

Photo (09/2000) published in *SFOR Informer* #96.

Group of Muslim returnees in front of New mosque in Večiči; minaret at right, burned-out imam's house at left.



8.6 New mosque in Večići – photo 3

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Interior view of the New mosque, showing projectile damage to the main dome.

Media account:

<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/religionandethics/week413/cover.html>

PBS Religion & Ethics Newsweekly (24 November 2000)

Fred de Sam Lazaro, “Bosnia: Five Years into Peace,”

[de Sam Lazaro]: After a seven-year silence, the Muslim call to prayer is heard again in Večići - a village that now finds itself in a region claimed by Bosnian Serbs during the war and named the Republic of Srpska. It was the site of a six-month siege that destroyed every building and killed 168 [residents]. Muslims began returning here a few months ago to try to rebuild their lives. It will take some time to rebuild the two mosques.

[Imam]: The plan of people to separate us from one another will not succeed. We are gathering in the mosques even though they are in this condition. It is a symbol that we have returned. [...] There have been incidents with [the Serbs], they've told me to go pray up on the minaret, knowing well that they have destroyed it. We want to live together with our neighbors. Unfortunately, it seems our Serb neighbors do not want to live with their neighbors. [...]

Municipality: 8. Kotor Varoš**8.7 Vranić mosque**

Vranička džamija

Town:	Vranić
GPS:	44°38'17"N 17°18'58"E
Construction:	19 th c. (1886; rest. 1980s)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed under reconstruction

Damage description: The Vranić mosque was burned down and completely destroyed in the war, according to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community Kotor Varoš. This is consistent with pre-war and post-war photographs of the mosque examined by the author. Reconstruction of the Vranić mosque from the ground up was underway in 2001.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš and other sources.

Informant statement:

The mosque in Vranić was one of the oldest mosques in the Kotor Varoš area. According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš, the mosque in Vranić was burned down and destroyed in July 1992 and its ruins were razed.

Reconstruction of the mosque from the ground up began in 2001, six years after the end of the war.

Source: Hamit Bajrić, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 64.

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bošnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 87.

Photos:



8.7 Vranić mosque – photo 1

Photo (03/2001). ICTY OTP 0211-7596.

The Vranić mosque at the start of post-war reconstruction, viewed from the NW.



8.7 Vranić mosque – photo 2

Photo (2009) Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.

The Vranić mosque after post-war reconstruction, viewed from the NW.



8.7 Vranić mosque – photo 3

Pre-war photo: Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.
The Vranić mosque before the war, viewed from the north.

Municipality: 8. Kotor Varoš

8.8. Ravne mosque

Džamija u džematu Ravne
Ravljanska džamija

Town: Ravne
GPS: 44°37'40"N 17°20'22"E
Construction: 20th c. (1900; rest. 1980s)
Historical period: Austro-Hungarian
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: In photos taken after the war, the Ravne mosque is seen completely destroyed by a blast, reduced to a pile of rubble. The only identifiable elements of the mosque remaining are the concrete muezzin's balcony (*šerefe*) and broken fragments of the destroyed minaret, seen lying on top of the rubble.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš, the Ravne mosque was destroyed on 12 October 1992.

Source: Hamit Bajrić, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photos:



8.8 Ravne mosque – photo 1

Photo (10/2000) Helen Walasek.

Ruins of the Ravne mosque after the end of the war. The only recognizable element remaining is the concrete muezzin's balcony (*šerefe*), at center left, and fragments of the destroyed minaret.



8.8 Ravne mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo: Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.
The mosque in Ravne, Kotor Varoš, before the war, viewed from the SE.

Municipality: 8. Kotor Varoš**8.9 Donja Varoš mosque**

Donjovaroška džamija

Džamija u Donjoj Varoši

Džamija u džematu Donja Varoš

Neighborhood:	Donja Varoš
Town:	Kotor Varoš
GPS:	44°37'36.2"N 17°22'14.3"E
Construction:	19 ^h c. (rest. 1938)
Historical period:	Ottoman / modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed under reconstruction

Damage description: The Donja Varoš mosque was completely destroyed, its building materials were removed and the site cleared. Only the foundations of the razed mosque, overgrown with grass, and a small pile of cut stones remained at the site in a photo taken in 2000.

Reconstruction of a new mosque at the same site was underway at time of author's site visit. The stone base of the destroyed minaret of the old mosque could still be seen next to the southwest wall of the rebuilt mosque, to the right of the entrance.

Source: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and photos and information from the Ctr. for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

The Donja Varoš mosque was blown up and destroyed at the end of December 1992, after the takeover of the town. The ruins of the mosque were leveled and the rubble was removed, down to the foundations.

Source: Hamit Bajrić, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 64.

Photos:



8.9 Donja Varoš mosque – photo 1

Photo: Helen Walasek (10/2000).

Foundations of the destroyed Donja Varoš mosque.



8.9 Donja Varoš mosque – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

The Donja Varoš mosque under reconstruction; the base of the old mosque's minaret can be seen at right rear, next to the wall of the rebuilt mosque.



8.9 Donja Varoš mosque – photo 3

Pre-war photo: Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.
The Donja Varoš mosque before the war, viewed from the southwest.

Municipality: 8. Kotor Varoš

8.10. Hadrovci mosque

Džamija u Hadrovcima
Hadrovačka džamija

Town: Hadrovci
GPS: 44°36'4"N 17°19'15"E
Construction: 20th c. (rest. 1975)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken after the war, the Hadrovci mosque is burned out, its roof completely destroyed, its interior gutted and open to the sky. The perimeter walls are damaged by multiple projectile impacts, but remain standing up to the roofline. The mosque's entrance portico has collapsed. The mosque's minaret is broken off just above its base; the remaining stump is fractured by a blast.

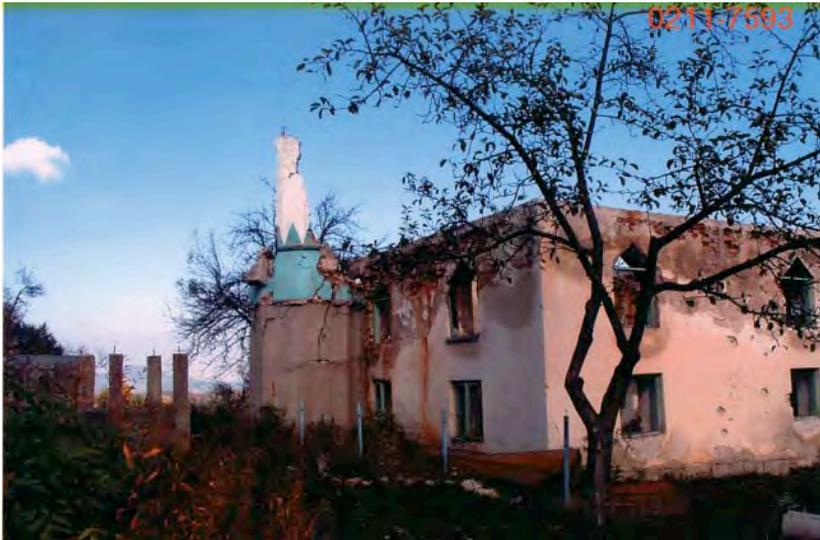
Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš, the Hadrovci mosque was destroyed in July 1992.

Source: Hamit Bajrić, president of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kotor Varoš (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photos:



8.10 Hadrovci mosque – photo 1

Photo (03/2001) ICTY OTP 0211-7596.

The Hadrovci mosque, viewed from the south; the base of the broken minaret can be seen at the left, the mosque's *mihrab* (SE) wall is at the right.



8.10 Hadrovci mosque – photo 2

Photo (2007) Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Ruins of the Hadrovci mosque, view from ESE. Note the pattern of three projectile impacts in the center of the *mihrab* (SE) wall, also seen in Photo 1. Part of the broken minaret can be seen projecting above the walls from behind the mosque, at center left.



8.10 Hadrovci mosque – photo 3

Pre-war photo: Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.
The Hadrovci mosque before the war, viewed from the east.

Municipality: 9. Novi Grad**9.1. Ahatovići mosque**

Džamija u Ahatovićima

Town:	Ahatovići
GPS:	43°53'14"N 18°16'35"E
Construction:	20th c. (1969)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	almost destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photos of the Ahatovići mosque taken immediately after the end of the war, only the stump of the minaret is left standing. Other identifiable elements of mosque (such as a column with painted arabesque decoration) can be seen among the building debris next to the base of the minaret.

The damage seen in the photos is consistent with accounts of the damage by village residents, who stated that the Ahatovići mosque was burned and then blown up.

The mosque was rebuilt eight years after end of war by returning residents (2003).

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (05/2005) based on information and photos from the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina and other sources..

Informant statement:

Statement (5 July 1992) by Hasija Gačanović, a former resident of Ahatovići. who states that she watched from the window of her home in Ahatovići as the mosque was burned on 2 June 1992, then blown up the following day.

Source: Published in Pašić (1993). A copy of the statement is appended to this report.

Bibliography:

Pašić, Ibrahim (1993). *Zločin u Ahatovićima* [The crime in Ahatovići]. (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 114-115: "Miniranje džamije u Ahatovićima" [The mining of the mosque at Ahatovici] -- statement by former Ahatovići resident Hasija Gačanović,

Photos:



9.1. Ahatovići mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Community of BiH.
Stump of the minaret and rubble of Ahatovići mosque.



9.1. Ahatovići mosque – photo 2

Photo (1996) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Community of BiH.
Stump of the minaret and rubble of Ahatovići mosque.



9.1. Ahatovići mosque – photo 3

Photo (1996) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Community of BiH.
Fragment of ornamental element from the mosque's interior in rubble at edge of site.

Media Accounts:

Agence France-Presse (14 June 1992)

Survivors recount village horror
David Botbol

SARAJEVO, June 14, 1992 (AFP) -- They had the blank look of people in shock, and the pitiful belongings of refugees everywhere: they were the survivors from Ahatovici, a Moslem village "purged" by Serbian invaders in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Their village of 2,000 people lying six kilometres (three miles) from this capital city was surrounded by Serbian villages. Horror and destruction struck two weeks ago.

"On the first day of the attack, the Serbians began shooting at the houses with automatic weapons," remembered Elvira Gacanovic, 18.

"Next day, they unleashed full-scale shelling. The torrent of fire lasted three whole days. On the fourth day, we surrendered."

Speaking with no apparent emotion, she went on: "The extremists came into the village then. Using loud-hailers, they told us to gather, and they immediately separated the men from the others. The mosque and many houses were burning".
[...]

Agence France-Presse (17 October 1996)

Moslem victims reburied in shadow of their ruined mosque

By Adrian Brown

AHATOVICI, Bosnia Hercegovina, Oct 17, 1996 (AFP) -- Moslems reburied their dead Thursday in the shadow of a ruined mosque blown up by the Bosnian Serbs who seized this hilltop village in the early months of the war.

As a light drizzle fell on the mainly male mourners, prayers for the 22 victims of the killing spree that followed the Bosnian Serb seizure of Ahatovici in May 1992, were led by the deputy head of Bosnia's Moslem community, Ismet Spahic.

Four years earlier the victims had been unceremoniously dumped in three sites around the village, once a prosperous farming settlement but now a bombed out collection of houses overlooking Sarajevo visible in the distance.

In preparation for the short ceremony, two ranks of simple wooden coffins, draped in green cloth, were lined up above the gaping mouths of freshly dug holes, before the men gathered round to lower them into their second resting place.

After shovelling in a mound of wet mud-green wooden "nišans", the markers on the tombs bearing the names of the dead, were then thrust into the earth. Those for the men were flat-topped, the three for the women curved. [...]

Municipality: 10. Pale**10.1. Prača mosque**

Semiz Ali Pasha mosque
Semiz-Ali-Pašina džamija
Mahalska džamija u Prači

Town:	Prača
GPS:	43°45'57"N 18°45'48"E
Construction:	16 th c. (1546; rest. 1952)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	lightly damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken after the end of the war, the Semiz Ali Pasha mosque in Prača is completely destroyed, its ruins razed, the site leveled. Most of the building materials of the mosque have been removed. All that remains is a pile of cut stones at the rear of the site of the razed building.

About 10m to the right of the empty site of the mosque, the sixteenth-century turbe (mausoleum-shrine) of the mosque's founder, Semiz Ali Pasha, still stands.

Source: András Riedlmayer (04/2009), based on information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of BiH and other sources.

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the mosque of Semiz Ali Pasha in Prača was blown up on 10 October 1992, destroying the building and its tall stone minaret. The turbe of Semiz Ali Pasha, next to the mosque, was reportedly vandalized during the war, but suffered no structural damage.

Source: Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina (04/2009).

Bibliography:

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya*. (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): 284-85.

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II.: Istočna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 88 [description of the mosque].

Tomašević, Nebojša (ed.). 1980. *Treasures of Yugoslavia: An Encyclopedic Touring Guide* (Belgrade: Yugoslaviapublic): 310.

Photos:



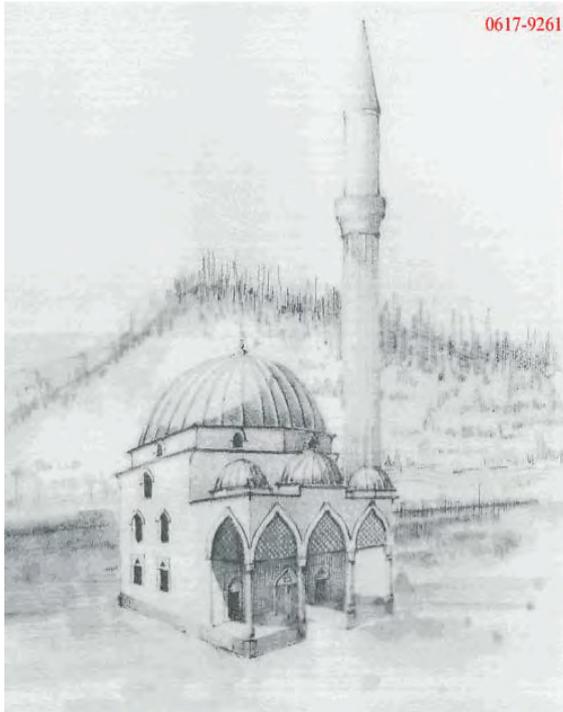
10.1. Prača mosque – photo 1

Photo: Kemal Zukić, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina (1996).
Site of razed mosque at end of war (L) and the turbe of Semiz Ali Pasha (R).



10.1. Prača mosque – photo 2

Photo: Commission to Preserve National Monuments of BiH. ICTY OTP 0617-9146.
Site of razed Semiz Ali Pasha Mosque after end of war, cut stones piled at rear of site.



10.1. Prača mosque – photo 3

Photo: Commission to Preserve National Monuments of BiH. ICTY OTP 0617-9146
Drawing of the Semiz Ali Pasha Mosque before the war.

Municipality: 10. Pale**10.2. Podvitez mosque**

Džamija u Podvitezu

Town:	Podvitez
GPS:	43°49'02"N 18°37'38"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1970)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: According to information and photos provided by the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Podvitez mosque was completely destroyed during the war. The site of the razed mosque reportedly remained empty for more than a decade after the end of the war. In 2006-2009 the Podvitez mosque was rebuilt from the ground up, at the same site.

Pre-war and post-war photographs of the mosque examined by the author appear consistent with the account of wartime destruction and post-war reconstruction.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009), based on information and photographs from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement: The Podvitez mosque measured 10m x 8m and had a 25m-tall, masonry minaret (*zidana munara*). It was built in 1970. According to information in the records of the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Podvitez mosque was blown up and completely destroyed in 1992,

More than 15 years after it was destroyed, the Podvitez mosque was rebuilt, from the ground up. The rebuilt mosque was opened for worship in 2009.

Source: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina (04/2009).

Photos:



10.2. Podvitez mosque – photo 1

Photo: Commission to Preserve National Monuments of BiH. ICTY OTP 0617-9260.
Drawing of the Podvitez mosque before the war. Note the skyline behind the mosque and the structure of the mosque's entrance portico.



10.2. Podvitez mosque – photo 2

Photo (2008) Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.
The Podvitez mosque, rebuilt after the war at the same site. Note the skyline behind the mosque and the changed structure of the rebuilt mosque and its portico.

Media account:

Agence France-Presse (25 November 2006)

Mosque to be rebuilt in Karadzic's wartime stronghold

SARAJEVO, Nov 25, 2006 (AFP) -- A mosque destroyed during Bosnia's 1992-1995 war is to be rebuilt in the former stronghold of Bosnian Serb wartime leader and top war crimes fugitive Radovan Karadzic, national radio reported Saturday.

The foundation stone for the mosque in the municipality of Pale, close to Sarajevo, has been laid and construction work will begin as soon as weather conditions allow, it said.

The mosque in the village of Podvitez, destroyed by Bosnian Serbs, was the only one in Pale municipality before the war. During the war, Pale's non-Serb inhabitants, notably Muslims, were expelled and only a few have returned since the inter-ethnic conflict ended. [...]

Municipality: 10. Pale**10.3. Bogovići mosque**

Džamija u Bogovićima

Town:	Bogovići
GPS:	44°30'59"N 17°08'08"E
Construction:	20 th c.
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: According to information and photos provided by the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of BiH, the Bogovići mosque was completely destroyed. Only a mound of rubble, overgrown with vegetation, remains at the site in a photograph taken after the war.

Pre-war and post-war photographs of the mosque seen by the author appear consistent with the account of wartime destruction and post-war reconstruction.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009) based on information from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement: The Bogovići mosque was a small village mosque, 7m x 8m in dimensions, with a pitched roof and a 12m-tall wooden minaret. According to information in the records of the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Bogovići mosque was blown up and completely destroyed in 1992.

Source: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina (04/2009).

Bibliography:

Kudra., Slobodan. 2006. *Džamije Sarajeva* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 175 [pre-war drawing of the mosque].

Photos:



10.3. Bogovići mosque – photo 1

Drawing published in: Kudra (2006).

The Bogovići mosque before the war, viewed from the NNW.



10.3. Bogovići mosque – photo 2

Photo (11/2009): Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.

Mound of rubble at the site of the destroyed Bogovići mosque after the war.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.1. Kozaruša mosque**

Džamija u Kozaruši

Town:	Kozaruša
GPS:	44°58'39.0"N 16°48'37.0"E
Construction:	19 th c. (before 1896)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged
Adjacent buildings:	under reconstruction

Damage description: In photographs taken at the end of the war the mosque is seen completely burned out. The mosque's roof has collapsed, its interior gutted and open to the sky. The minaret has been destroyed by a blast. The mosque's perimeter walls remain standing up to roofline.

The Kozaruša mosque was rebuilt after the war by returning village residents in 2000.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

The imam of the mosque reports that his mosque was burned down in late May 1992 and the minaret was blown up. He was in Kozaruša at the time. After the mosque was destroyed, the imam and his teenaged son Samir were taken away and detained at the Omarska camp, where they were held for 67 days and repeatedly subjected to torture. From Omarska they were moved to two other camps, before being exchanged and allowed to go into exile in Croatia.

Source: Sakib ef. Džaferović, imam of the mosque at Kozaruša (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 76.

Photos:



11.1. Kozaruša mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

Burned-out mosque, stump of minaret at left, at end of the war; viewed from the SE.



11.1. Kozaruša mosque – photo 2

Photo: (2001) ICTY OTP 0211-6359.

The rebuilt Kozaruša mosque, viewed from the SE.

Media account:

Agence France-Presse
26 August 2000

First mosque rebuilt in Bosnian Serb entity since end of war opens

BANJA LUKA, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Aug. 26, 2000 (AFP) -- The first mosque rebuilt in the Serb-run half of Bosnia since the end of the 1992-95 war was officially opened Saturday.

Some 10,000 Muslim believers attended the opening in Kozaruša near Prijedor in the northwest, the site of some of the war's worst atrocities against Muslims during the conflict. [...]

Prijedor's Serb mayor Nada Ševo objected to the reconstruction of the mosque, stressing in a statement that "the required authorization had not been granted".

Rebuilding the mosque cost 120,000 German marks (61,350 euros, 55,340 dollars), mainly gathered by Muslim returnees in the Prijedor area who live in tents, waiting for their houses to be rebuilt.

A Bosnian refugee association from Sarajevo said recently that some 28,000 refugees in Bosnia live under canvas hoping their houses will be repaired before the bitter Balkan winter.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.2. Stari Grad mosque in Prijedor**

Sultan-Ahmedova džamija / Mosque of Sultan Ahmed

Stara gradska džamija / Starogradska džamija

Džamija u Starom gradu

Old Town mosque

Neighborhood:	Stari grad
Town:	Prijedor
GPS:	44°58'32.4"N 16°42'05.6"E
Construction:	18th c. (rest. 1747)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: The Stari Grad mosque is completely destroyed, the ruins razed, all building materials removed from site. The mosque site has been leveled with heavy equipment and is overgrown with grass. All but one of the old Ottoman-era Muslim gravestones that stood next to the old mosque have also been uprooted.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement: The Stari Grad mosque was the oldest mosque in Prijedor, built more than 250 years ago. It had a traditional wooden minaret and was surrounded by an old mosque graveyard. According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the Stari Grad mosque was destroyed in June 1992. First it was burned down, then the walls were knocked down and bulldozed, along with the mosque's cemetery.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Bećirbegović, Madžida. 1990. *Džamije sa drvenom munarom u Bosni i Hercegovini* [Mosques with wooden minarets in Bosnia-Herzegovina] (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 126 [pre-war ext. photo, plan], 180 [close-up view of minaret].

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 74.

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1982. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, knj. III.: Bosanska Krajina, zapadna Bosna i Hercegovina* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 36-39.

Photos:



11.2. Stari Grad mosque in Prijedor – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

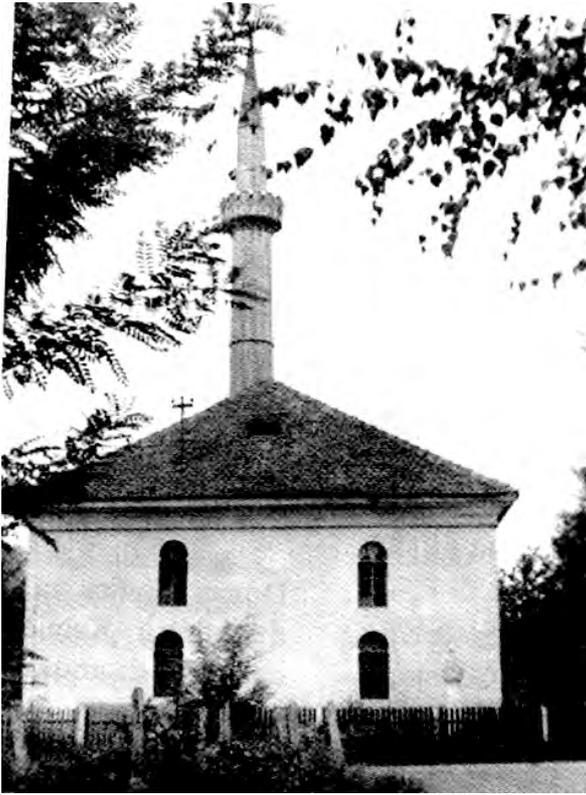
The outlines of the foundations of the razed mosque still visible in the grass. The old Muslim tombstone at left is the last one still standing at the site; cf. photo 3 below.



11.2. Stari Grad mosque in Prijedor – photo 2

Photo (2001): ICTY OTP 0211-6367.

Uprooted old Muslim gravestones from the mosque cemetery, piled at the edge of the mosque site.



11.2. Stari Grad mosque in Prijedor – photo 3

Pre-war photo published in Bećirbegović (1990).

The Stari Grad mosque before the war, viewed from the SE. Note the large, old Muslim tombstone in front of the mosque at right; cf. tombstone in photo 1 (above).

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.3. Čarakovo mosque**

Džamija u džematu Čarakovo

Džamija u Čarakovu

Neighborhood: Čarakovo
Town: Prijedor
GPS: 44°56'18.1"N 16°40'33.1"E
Construction: 20th c. (1959)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: almost destroyed

Damage description: The Čarakovo mosque is almost completely destroyed, only the massive stump of the minaret and the mosque's foundations remain at the site.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the Čarakovo mosque was burned down and its minaret blown up on 23 July 1992. On the same day, 18 Muslim residents of the village were killed in front of the mosque, including the mosque's imam, Sulejman-efendija Dizdarević, who was wrapped inside a prayer carpet and burned.

Parts of the ruined walls of the burned-out Čarakovo mosque were still standing at the end of the war. The remains of the walls were unstable and were pulled down in 1998, by returning village residents, to keep children playing in the ruins safe from being injured by falling bricks.

Seven years after the war, the mosque has not been rebuilt, for lack of funds.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photos:



11.3. Čarakovo mosque – photo 1

Photo (2001) ICTY OTP 0211-6336.

Stump of the destroyed minaret and foundations of razed mosque; view from SW.



11.3. Čarakovo mosque – photo 2

Foundations of the razed mosque and stump of minaret, viewed from the NE.

Photo (2001) ICTY OTP 0211-6335.



11.3. Čarakovo mosque – photo 3

Pre-war photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor
The mosque in Čarakovo before the war, viewed from NNW.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.4. Old mosque in Hambarine**

Stara džamija u džematu Hambarine

Stara džamija u Hambarinama

Neighborhood:	Hambarine
Town:	Prijedor
GPS:	44°56'18.1"N 16°40'33.1"E
Construction:	18 th c. (rest. 1936)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The Old Mosque in Hambarine is a burned out ruin, its roof and minaret gone, its interior gutted and open to the sky. Charred timbers and scorch marks on walls signal destruction by fire. The perimeter walls remain standing up to the roofline. The plastered walls of the entrance portico of the mosque are scorched near the door and windows and pitted with scattered bullet holes.

Source of information: Site visit by author (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

The Old Mosque in Hambarine, an old stone mosque with a traditional wooden minaret, built in the days of Ottoman rule, was burned down on 22-23 May 1992, according to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 75

Photos:



11.4. Old mosque in Hambarine – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Interior view of burned-out mosque, facing the *mihrab* (prayer niche)



11.4. Old mosque in Hambarine – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Exterior view of burned-out mosque, viewed from the north, entrance at right..



11.4. Old mosque in Hambarine – photo 3

Pre-war photo (1989) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

Funeral at the Old Mosque, seen with its red tile roof and wooden minaret at left.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.5. Čaršijska mosque in Prijedor**

Čaršijska džamija

Gradska džamija

Town mosque in Prijedor

Market mosque in Prijedor

Town:	Prijedor
GPS:	44°58'40.0"N 16°42'21.1"E
Construction:	18 th c. (1760; rest. 1904)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: The Čaršijska mosque is completely destroyed, the site leveled, all building materials removed. The empty site of the destroyed mosque is being used for market stalls and for dumping rubbish.

Buildings abutting the site are undamaged. Walls facing empty site of the mosque are covered with layers of graffiti in Serbian, praising warlord Željko Ražnatović Arkan.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the Čaršijska mosque on the main street in Prijedor was destroyed on 30 May 1992. The mosque was looted and set on fire, burning down the roof and the mosque's wooden minaret. Then heavy equipment from the city's roads department was used to knock down the remains of the mosque's walls. The rubble of the mosque was taken out of town and dumped in the municipal rubbish tip.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Bećirbegović, Madžida. 1990. *Džamije sa drvenom munarom u Bosni i Hercegovini* [Mosques with wooden minarets in Bosnia-Herzegovina] (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 127-29 [plan, pre-war exterior photo, interior photos of mihrab and decorated wooden ceiling]

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 75.

Softić, Ferid. 1959. *The District of Prijedor: A Review of the Old and the New in Bosnia and Hercegovina*. (Sarajevo: Narodna prosvjeta): 14, 18 [pre-war exterior photos]

Photos:



11.5. Čaršijska mosque in Prijedor – photo 1

Photo (1997) Council of Europe - Cultural Heritage Division.

Site of the Čaršijska mosque. Note the modern buildings flanking the site of the mosque, also seen in the pre-war photo of the mosque (photo 3).



11.5. Čaršijska mosque in Prijedor – photo 2

Photo (09/1998) Thomas Keenan.

Site of the razed Čaršijska mosque being used for market stalls.



11.5. Čaršijska mosque in Prijedor – photo 3

Pre-war photo published in: Bećirbegović (1990).

Čaršijska mosque on the eve of the war (note modern building at left; cf. photo 2).



11.5. Čaršijska mosque in Prijedor – photo 4

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Serbian graffiti praising Arkan on wall next to empty site of Čaršijska mosque.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.6. Zagrad mosque in Prijedor**

Džamija u Zagradu

Zagradaska džamija

Neighborhood:	Zagrad
Town:	Prijedor
GPS:	44°58'41.0"N 16°42'05.6"E
Construction:	19 th c. (19 th c.; rest. 1970s)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	suburb
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: The Zagrad mosque was completely destroyed, the ruins razed, building materials removed. At time of author's site visit (2002) only a mound of earth overgrown with vegetation remained at the site. The site of the destroyed mosque was being used as rubbish tip.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2012) and information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the old Zagrad mosque was burned down 30 May 1992 and the ruins were blown up. The rubble of the destroyed mosque and the old Muslim gravestones in the adjacent mosque cemetery were leveled by bulldozer and removed from the site in June 1992.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 74-75.

Photos:



11.6. Zagrad mosque in Prijedor – photo 1

Pre-war photo (03/1992) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.
Screen capture from video footage of the mosque, recorded on the eve of the war.



11.6. Zagrad mosque in Prijedor – photo 2

Photo (2001) ICTY OTP 0211-6368.
Rubbish dumped at the site of the destroyed Zagrad mosque.



11.6. Zagrad mosque in Prijedor – photo 3

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Empty site of the destroyed Zagrad mosque, overgrown with vegetation.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.7. Bišćani mosque.**

Džamija u Bišćanima

Džamija u džematu Bišćani

Neighborhood:	Bišćani
Town:	Prijedor
GPS:	44°58'41.0"N 16°42'05.6"E
Construction:	19 th c. (before 1896)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The Bišćani mosque is completely burned out, its roof and minaret are gone, the interior is gutted and open to the sky, the perimeter walls remain standing up to the roofline. The old Muslim cemetery in front of the mosque has been vandalised, the tombstones decapitated.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the mosque in Bišćani was destroyed on 22 July 1992. First there was an attempt made to set the mosque on fire with a *zolja* (shoulder-launched projectile). When that did not succeed, the fire brigade was called in; they came out with a fire truck and burned the mosque down.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 75.

Photos:



11.7. Bišćani mosque – photo 1

Photo (2001): ICTY OTP 0211-6304

View of the burned-out interior of the mosque, facing the *mihrab* (prayer niche).



11.7. Bišćani mosque – photo 2

Photo (1996) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

Exterior view of the burned-out mosque, broken Muslim tombstones in cemetery.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.8. Gornja Puharska mosque.**

Džamija u Gornjoj Puharskoj

Neighborhood:	Gornja Puharska
Town:	Prijedor
GPS:	44°59'39"N 16°43'40"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1969)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photos taken immediately after the end of the war, the Gornja Puharska mosque was a ruin, its roof collapsed, its interior gutted. The mosque's masonry minaret, toppled by a blast, fell into the mosque, smashing the entrance façade and causing its complete collapse. Two other walls were left partly collapsed. Only one of the mosque's four perimeter walls was left standing.

The ruin was unstable, and the remains of the mosque were knocked down in 2001 in preparation for rebuilding.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

62. In mid-July [1992], [...] [t]he population of Gornja Puharska was forced to leave by repeated searches, which sometimes culminated in summary executions; the **destruction of its mosque** led to panic, and caused the population to flee their homes and seek shelter in other buildings until such time as their departure was organized; in contrast to the fate of other villages, few homes were destroyed.

Source: Final Report of the Commission of Experts established pursuant to Security Council resolution 780 (1992) – Annex VIII.A.III.62, par. 62.

Photos:



11.8. Gornja Puharska mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

Ruins of the Gornja Puharska mosque at the end of the war: view of collapsed entrance façade. The base of the destroyed minaret can be seen at the right.



11.8. Gornja Puharska mosque – photo 2

Photo (2001): ICTY OTP 0211-0371.

The mosque's ruins being cleared for post-war reconstruction.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.9. Donja Puharska mosque.**

Džamija u Donjoj Puharskoj

Neighborhood:	Donja Puharska
Town:	Prijedor
GPS:	44°59'04.4"N 16°42'55.4"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1977)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: The Donja Puharska mosque has been completely destroyed by a blast. In photos taken in Sept.1992, the toppled minaret of the mosque, with its distinctive covering of decorative bricks, can be seen lying atop the rubble of the mosque, next to the imam's house. The imam's house has part of its roof smashed in. The conical metal cap of the minaret can be seen lying on the ground in front of the imam's house,

By the time of the author's field survey visit (2002), the building materials had been removed and only the bare foundations of the mosque remained at the site, next to the roofless ruin of the imam's house.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2012), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

Before the war, the Donja Puharska mosque was the only mosque in the municipality of Prijedor that had a dome. According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the Donja Puharska mosque was blown up at the end of August 1992. Its toppled minaret fell on top of the adjacent imam's house and killed the imam's son Zikret Kusuran and his wife.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photos:



11.9. Donja Puharska mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Site of the Donja Puharska mosque; only the foundations remain.



11.9. Donja Puharska mosque – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Mosque site at left; roofless ruin of the imam's house at right.



11.9. Donja Puharska mosque – photo 3

Photo (09/1992) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

The Donja Puharska mosque shortly after its destruction. The rubble of mosque is at left. The shaft of the toppled minaret is lying atop the rubble between the tree and the imam's house (at right, with part of its roof smashed in). The circular base of the conical metal cap of the minaret can be seen on the ground in front of the house, to the left of the man on the bicycle.



11.9. Donja Puharska mosque – photo 4

Photo (09/1992) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

Rubble of the mosque and shaft of toppled minaret, with its decorative brick covering at left; conical cap of minaret lying on the ground in front of imam's house at right.



11.9. Donja Puharska mosque – photo 5

Pre-war photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor
The Donja Puharska mosque before the war, viewed from NNE.

Municipality: 11 Prijedor**11.10. Rizvanovići mosque.**

Džamija u Rizvanovićima

Neighborhood:	Rizvanovići
Town:	Prijedor
GPS:	44°58'30.0"N 16°39'21.3"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1938; rest. 1961)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: The Rizvanovići mosque is completely destroyed, only its foundations remain. A massive pile of mosque rubble, including identifiable elements, such as the round balcony of the destroyed minaret, has been bulldozed to the edge of the mosque site, next to the foundations.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources..

Informant statement:

The mosque in Rizvanovići was built in 1938, originally with a wooden minaret. A tall masonry minaret was added to the mosque in 1961. According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the Rizvanovići mosque was destroyed in stages, around 21 July 1992: the minaret was toppled with a *zolja* (shoulder-launched projectile); then the mosque was burned down; then the burned-out mosque was blown up, and the ruins knocked down by bulldozer.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Omerdić, Muharem. 1999. *Prilozi izučavanju genocida nad Bošnjacima (1992.-1995.)* (Sarajevo: El-Kalem): 111 [pre-war and post-war photo of mosque].

Photos:



11.10. Rizvanovići mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Foundations of the razed mosque in Rizvanovići.



11.10. Rizvanovići mosque– photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Pile of mosque rubble, near the bare foundations of the Rizvanovići mosque. Note the round balcony (*šerefe*) of the mosque's minaret, lying upside down at left.



11.10. Rizvanovići mosque– photo 3

Pre-war photo published in Omerdić (1999).

The Rizvanovići mosque before the war, viewed from the NNW.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.11. Brezičani mosque.**

Stara džamija u Brezičanima

Neighborhood:	Brezičani
Town:	Prijedor
GPS:	45°00'42"N 16°39'20"E
Construction:	19 th c. (before 1896, rest. 1990)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian / modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: In photographs taken immediately after the end of the war, the mosque in Brezičani is completely destroyed, the building materials removed from the site. As of 2001, only a mound of stones, remains of the mosque's foundations, could be seen next to the old mosque cemetery.

The site of the destroyed mosque remained empty for more than 15 years after the end of the war. Reconstruction began in 2010.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the mosque in Brezičani was blown up and its ruins were knocked down and the rubble cleared in the summer of 1992.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photo:**11.11. Brezičani mosque – photo 1**

Photo (2001): ICTY OTP 0211-6341.

Site of the razed mosque in Brezičani, rubble of mosque at center, behind the fence.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor

11.12. Ališići mosque

Džamija u Ališićima

Neighborhood: Ališići
Town: Prijedor
GPS: 45°00'42"N 16°39'20"E
Construction: 19th c. (before 1896, rest. 1990)
Historical period: Austro-Hungarian / modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: In photographs taken at the end of the war the Ališići mosque is completely burned out. The mosque's roof and minaret are gone, the mosque's interior is gutted and open to the sky. Shattered roof timbers can be seen inside the ruined building. The perimeter walls remain standing up to the roofline.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the mosque in Ališići was destroyed on 10 August 1992.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photo:



11.12. Ališići mosque – photo 1

Post-war photo (1996): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.
The Ališići mosque at the end of war, viewed from the SE.



11.12. Ališići mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.
The mosque in Ališići before the war, viewed from the ESE.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.13. Zecovi mosque**

Džamija u Zecovima

Town:	Zecovi
GPS:	44°54'36"N 16°39'34" E
Construction:	19th c. (rest. 1956)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken at the end of the war, the mosque is burned out; its roof and minaret are gone; the interior is completely gutted and open to the sky. Large holes in the perimeter wall, around the door connecting the entrance portico and the main prayer hall, and in the northeast perimeter wall suggest blast damage. Otherwise, the perimeter walls remain standing up to the roofline. Charred roof beams point to destruction by fire.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the mosque in Zecovi was destroyed in the summer of 1992. The imam of this mosque, Rasim-efendija Čeman, was taken away on 23 June 1992 and was last seen alive at the Omarska camp. After the end of the war, his body was exhumed from a mass grave, identified, and returned to his village for burial.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photos:



11.13. Zecovi mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.
Interior of the burned-out mosque in Zecovi at the end of the war.



11.13. Zecovi mosque – photo 2

Photo (2001): ICTY OTP 0211-6338

View from the entrance portico into the main prayer hall of the Zecovi mosque,
looking towards the *mihrab* (prayer niche).

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.14. Čejreci mosque**

Džamija u Čejrecima

Town:	Čejreci
GPS:	44°59'23"N 16°41'58"E
Construction:	19th c. (before 1896, rest. 1936)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken immediately after the end of the war, the Čejreci mosque is heavily damaged. Its roof has collapsed, its interior is gutted and open to the sky, its minaret was toppled by a blast and fell across the mosque. The second storey of the entrance portico, which housed the mosque's women's gallery, has almost entirely collapsed, crushed by the toppled minaret. Three of four perimeter walls of the mosque remain standing up to the roofline. The fourth perimeter wall of the main prayer hall, facing the mosque's entrance portico, was crushed by the falling minaret.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the mosque in Čejreci was shelled 31 May 1992. Its minaret was blown up and it fell on the mosque.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 75.

Photos:



11.14. Čejreci mosque – photo 1

Photo (2001): ICTY OTP 0211-6372

Ruins of the mosque, viewed from the NNE; the part behind entrance portico has been crushed by the falling minaret.



11.14. Čejreci mosque – photo 2

Photo (1996): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

View of the NW (entrance) façade, the base of the toppled minaret is at right.



11.14. Čejreci mosque – photo 3

Photo (1996): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

View of the mosque from the west; the base of the toppled minaret is at the center.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor

11.15. Gomjenica mosque

Mesdžid u Gomjenici

Town: Gomjenica / Turska Gomjenica / Muslimanska Gomjenica
GPS: 44°57'5"N 16°42'47"E
Construction: 20th c. (1967)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: lightly damaged

Damage description: The *mesdžid* in Gomjenica, a small mosque that had no minaret before the war, was reportedly set on fire and suffered interior damage. In 2002, the mosque was undergoing reconstruction.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009), based on information and photo from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the Gomjenica mosque was set on fire in mid-1992. The mosque's interior was burned, but the roof was only partly damaged. Members of the congregation managed to put out the fire. This is said to be the only mosque in the Prijedor region that still had its roof at the end of the war. The Gomjenica mosque was reconstructed after the war, in 2002, at which point a new minaret was added.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam of Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photo:



11.15. Gomjenica mosque – photo 1

The Gomjenica mosque, following post-war reconstruction.

Photo (2002): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.16. Kevljani mosque**

Džamija u Kevljanima

Town:	Kevljani
GPS:	44°54'51"N 16°52'24"E
Construction:	20th c. (1983)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken at the end of the war, the Kevljani mosque's roof is gone, its interior open to the sky. The perimeter walls remain standing up to the roofline. A large hole (blast damage?) can be seen in the front wall of the brick entrance portico of the mosque. The shaft of the mosque's minaret, toppled by a blast, can be seen lying on the ground next to the mosque. The massive base of the minaret, 3-4m high, remains in situ, fissured by the blast.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the mosque in Kevljani was built by members of the local congregation before the Second World War. It was renovated in the 1980s, and then again on the eve of the recent war, when a new, tall concrete minaret and a new entrance portico were added to the mosque. The Kevljani mosque was destroyed in the first months of the war in 1992.

Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam in Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



11.16. Kevljani mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

Ruined mosque at end of war, entrance portico at left, base of toppled minaret at right.



11.16. Kevljani mosque – photo 2

Photo (2001): ICTY OTP 0211-6352

Concrete shaft of the toppled minaret, lying on the ground next to the mosque.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.17. Kamičani mosque**

Džamija u Kamičanima

Town:	Kamičani
GPS:	44°54'51"N 16°52'24"E
Construction:	19 th c. (before 1896)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged under reconstruction

Damage description: In photographs taken at the end of the war, the old stone mosque is heavily damaged, its roof and minaret are gone, its interior is gutted and open to the sky. The massive stone perimeter walls remain standing up to the roofline on two of the four sides, but appear damaged on the side where the minaret stood (to the right of the entrance). The top half of the entrance façade of the mosque has collapsed. In a photograph taken immediately after the end of the war, the perimeter walls appear to be leaning outwards (sign of possible blast damage).

The mosque is being rebuilt after the war by returning residents.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

Informant statement:

The mosque in Kamičani, built in the Austro-Hungarian period, was restored on the eve of the war in 1990. According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor, the mosque was destroyed in the summer of 1992. It is now being rebuilt by returning village residents.

Source: Source: Ahmet-efendija Rahmanović, head imam in Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 76.

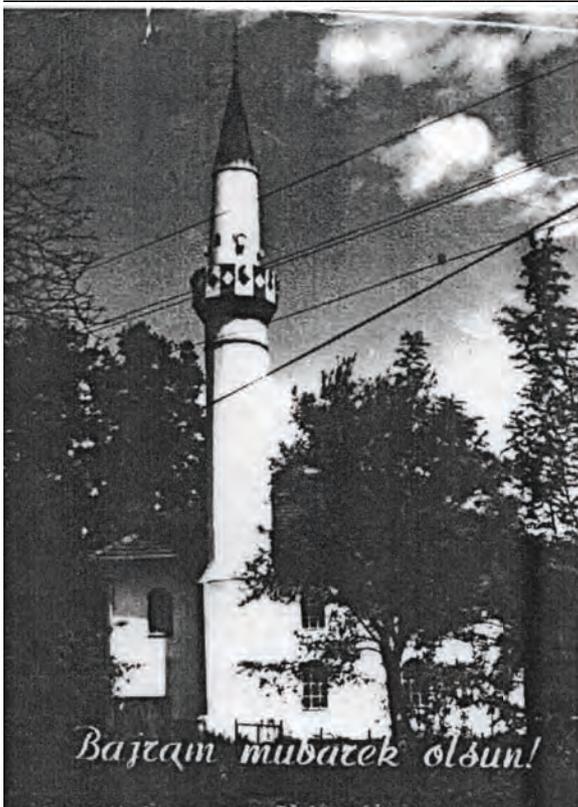
Photos:



11.17. Kamičani mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

The Kamičani mosque at the end of the war, viewed from N; entrance portico at right.



11.17. Kamičani mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.

The Kamičani mosque before war, viewed from the SW; entrance portico at left.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.18. Kozarac. Mutnik mosque**

Mutnička džamija

Šarena džamija

Many-colored mosque

Neighborhood:	Mutnik grad
Town:	Kozarac
GPS:	44°58'33.8"N 16°50'48.7"E
Construction:	19 th c. (before 1896)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged under reconstruction

Damage description: The Mutnik mosque is burned out, its roof gone, its interior gutted and open to the sky. The perimeter walls remain standing up to the roofline. The mosque's tall, masonry minaret appears to have been destroyed by a powerful blast, leaving behind a shattered stump, parts of it extending up to the roofline. The small, domed entrance portico of the mosque, a modern addition, is pockmarked with bullet holes.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit, information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor and other sources.

Informant statement:

The Mutnik mosque in Kozarac is more than 100 years old. It was richly decorated and was one of the most important monuments of Islamic religious architecture in this region. The mosque was burned down in the first months of the war in 1992 and its minaret was blown up.

Source: Abaz-efendija Muratćehajić, imam of the Mutnik mosque (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 76.

Photos:



11.18. Mutnik mosque in Kozarac – photo 1

Photo (1999): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor.
Ruins of the mosque after initial post-war cleanup of rubble and vegetation; view from the NW, remains of the base of the minaret can be seen at the right.



11.18. Mutnik mosque in Kozarac – photo 2

Photo (09/1998) Thomas Keenan.
Close-up view, before cleanup. Note the growth of vegetation inside the mosque and on top of the portico, bullet holes in the entrance façade; base of the minaret at right.



11.18. Mutnik mosque in Kozarac

Pre-war photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Prijedor,
The Mutnik mosque before the war, viewed from west side, entrance at left.



11.18. Mutnik mosque in Kozarac

Photo (2001): ICTY OTP 0211-6344
The Mutnik mosque undergoing post-war reconstruction.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.19. Prijedor Town Catholic church**

Katolička župna crkva sv. Josipa
Roman Catholic Parish Church of St. Joseph

Town: Prijedor
GPS: 44°58'51.8"N 16°42'40.2"E
Construction: 19th c. (1896; new belfry 1970)
Historical period: Austro-Hungarian
Official status: listed monument
Building use: religious
Building type: Catholic church
Building setting: city
Building condition: completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings: in good condition

Damage description: The Catholic parish church and its free-standing belfry are completely destroyed, building materials removed. The site where the church stood is an open field, uneven ground with grass growing on it. The adjacent parish center building still stands.

Source of information: Site visit by author (07/2002), information and photos from the Ordinariate of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to the informant, the Prijedor Catholic parish church was blown up twice. The first blast, shortly after midnight in the early hours of 1 September 1992, destroyed the greater part of the historic church. The only part of the church building left standing was an arch above the church's sanctuary. The top part of the church's modern belfry remained, leaning at a crazy angle.

A second explosion, in August 1995, destroyed the top of the belfry and what remained of the church. The blast also damaged the parish center building next door.

The Catholic parish priest of the church in Prijedor during the war, Fr. Tomislav Matanović, was detained by police on 24 August 1995, allegedly in connection with the destruction of the church. After being held under house arrest, Fr. Matanović and his aged parents, Josip and Božana Matanović, were taken away on 19 September 1995 by police and were not seen alive again. Six years later, in September 2001, three bodies were discovered in a well at Hambarine, 15km outside of Prijedor; they were subsequently identified as those of Father Matanović and his mother and father.

Source: Fr. Marijan Stojanović, Roman Catholic parish priest in Prijedor (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Gutman, Roy. 1993. *A Witness to Genocide* (New York: Macmillan): 53-53 [photo of the church following first stage of destruction].

Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka. 2006. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006. Povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije* [The Bishopric of Banja Luka in words and pictures, 1881-2006. On the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Diocese] (Banja Luka: Biskupski ordinarijat Banja Luka): 209-213 [pre-war and post-destruction photos of the church].

Živković, Ilija (ed.). 1997. *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini: uništavanje katoličkih sakralnih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1991.-1996.)*. (Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo: Biskupska konferencija Bosne i Hercegovine; Zagreb: Hrvatski informativni centar): 129 [pre-war and post-destruction photos of the church].

Photos:



11.19. Prijedor Town Catholic church – photo 1

Photo (1992) by Boris Geillert/GAFF, published in Gutman (1993).

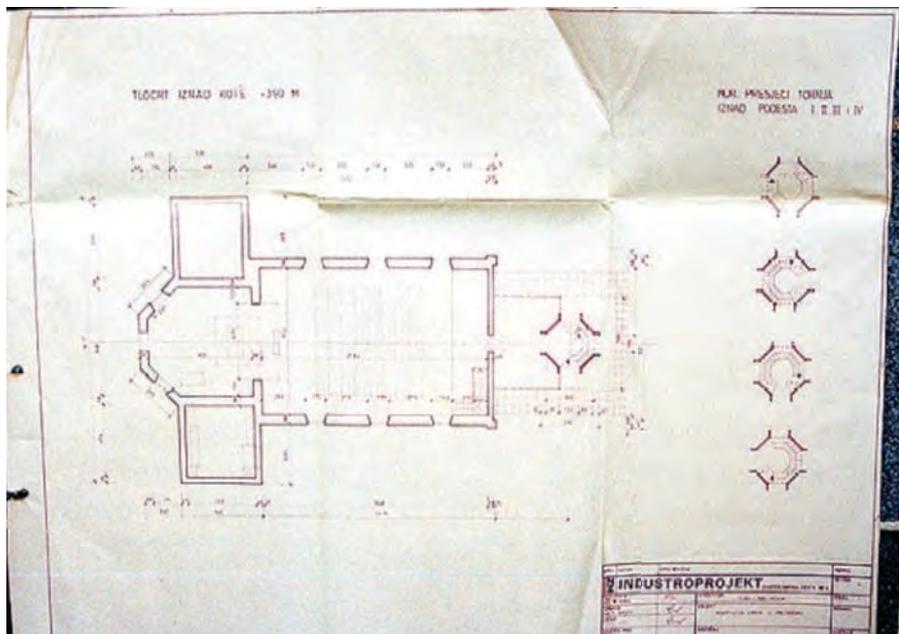
Unidentified woman gathering firewood from ruins of the Catholic parish church in Prijedor, following first phase of destruction (Sept. 1992). Church reduced to rubble by blast, only the arch above the entrance to the church's sanctuary remains standing.



11.19. Prijedor Town Catholic church – photo 2

Photo (1995): Ordinariate of Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka.

Ruins of the church after it was blown up again, in Aug. 1995; parish centre at left.



11.19. Prijedor Town Catholic church – photo 3

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Architectural plan of the church, prepared in 1970, when new belfry was added, to replace the old church steeple, which had been damaged in the 1969 earthquake.

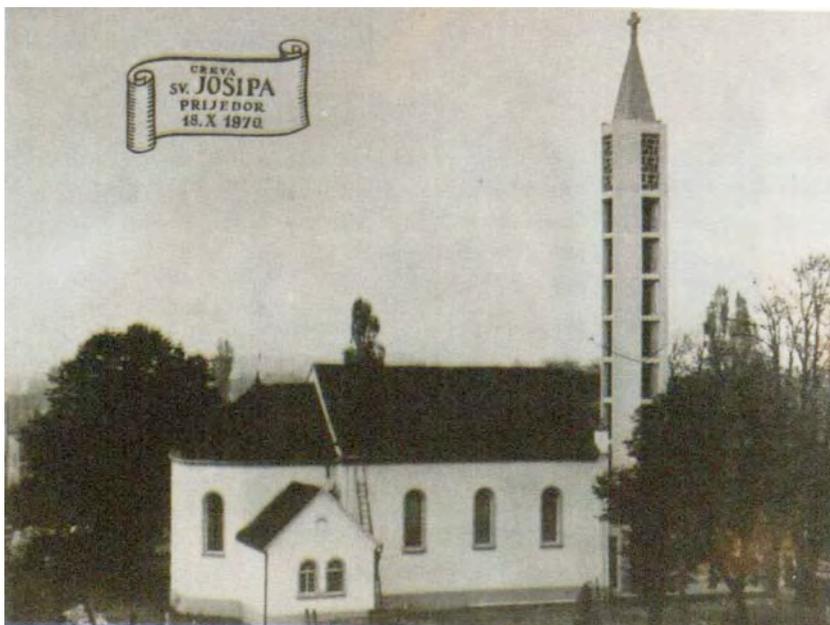
Church sanctuary at left, new belfry in front of church entrance (at right side of plan).



11.19. Prijedor Town Catholic church – photo 4

Pre-war photo (1990) publ. in Živković (1997).

Catholic parish church in Prijedor on the eve of the war, parish centre at left.



11.19. Prijedor Town Catholic church – photo 5

Pre-war photo (1970) publ. in: Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka (2006).

Catholic parish church in Prijedor before the war; side view, sanctuary at left.

Municipality: 11. Prijedor**11.20. Briševo Catholic church**

Katolička filijalna crkva sv. Petra i Pavla
Catholic church of Saints Peter and Paul in Briševo

Town: Briševo
GPS: 44°53'22.1"N 16°37'06.2"E
Construction: 20th c. (1939, rest. 1989)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Catholic church
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged
Adjacent buildings: heavily damaged

Damage description: The Briševo church is completely burned out, its tile roof collapsed, the church's interior gutted and open to the sky. Soot marks still visible on interior and exterior walls; damage from projectile impacts on walls and windows. The top of the church steeple is missing.

The burnt roof tiles and debris, seen covering the floor of the church in photographs taken immediately after the end of the war, had been cleared out by the time of the author's survey visit (07/2002).

Weathered graffiti in Serbian were seen on the interior walls of the church, including Serbian cross emblems and the name ŠEŠELJ in large cyrillic letters, carved into an interior wall next to the church's entrance.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Ordinariate of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka.

Informant statement: The informant is the Roman Catholic parish priest in the nearby village of Stara Rijeka, the parish in which Briševo is a filial church. He stated that the church in Briševo was burned down when the village was attacked on 24 July 1992. The church bell was also stolen. He said that, in addition to the church, all the houses in Briševo were burned and some 70 of Briševo's Catholic Croat residents were killed. Ten years later, not a single family had returned to live in Briševo.

Source: Fr. Iljo Arlović, parish priest at Stara Rijeka (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Bibliography:

Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka. 2006. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006. Povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije* [The Bishopric of Banja Luka in words and pictures, 1881-2006. On the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Diocese] (Banja Luka: Biskupski ordinarijat Banja Luka): 237-239 [pre-war and post-war photos of the church].

Živković, Ilija (ed.). 1997. *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini: uništavanje katoličkih sakralnih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1991.-1996.)*. (Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo: Biskupska konferencija Bosne i Hercegovine; Zagreb: Hrvatski informativni centar): 126 [pre-war and post-war photos of the church].

Photos:



11.20. Briševo Catholic church – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

View of the interior of the burned-out church, looking towards the altar.



11.20. Briševo Catholic church – photo 2

Photo published in Živković (1997).

Interior of the church at the end of the war, covered with scorched roof tiles.



11.20. Briševo Catholic church – photo 3

Post-war photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

View of Briševo with its burned-out church, surrounded by fields reverting to forest.



11.20. Briševo Catholic church – photo 4

Pre-war photo: published in Živković (1997).

Briševo parish church and village houses, surrounded by well-tended fields.



11.20. Briševo Catholic church – photo 5

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Serbian Cyrillic graffiti: “Šešelj” carved into an interior wall of the church.

Municipality: 12. Rogatica**12.1. Arnaudija mosque in Rogatica**

Arnaudija džamija

Arnautovića džamija

Husein-begova džamija

Town:	Rogatica
GPS:	43°47'55.0"N 19°0'7.29"E
Construction:	16 th c. (1558; rest. 1938)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: The Arnaudija mosque is completely destroyed, its ruins razed, all building materials removed. The site was an empty lot overgrown with vegetation at the time of the author's survey visit.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica, the Arnaudija mosque in Rogatica was burned down and its ruins were razed in June 1992.

Source: Amel ef. Kozlić, Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica (07/2012).

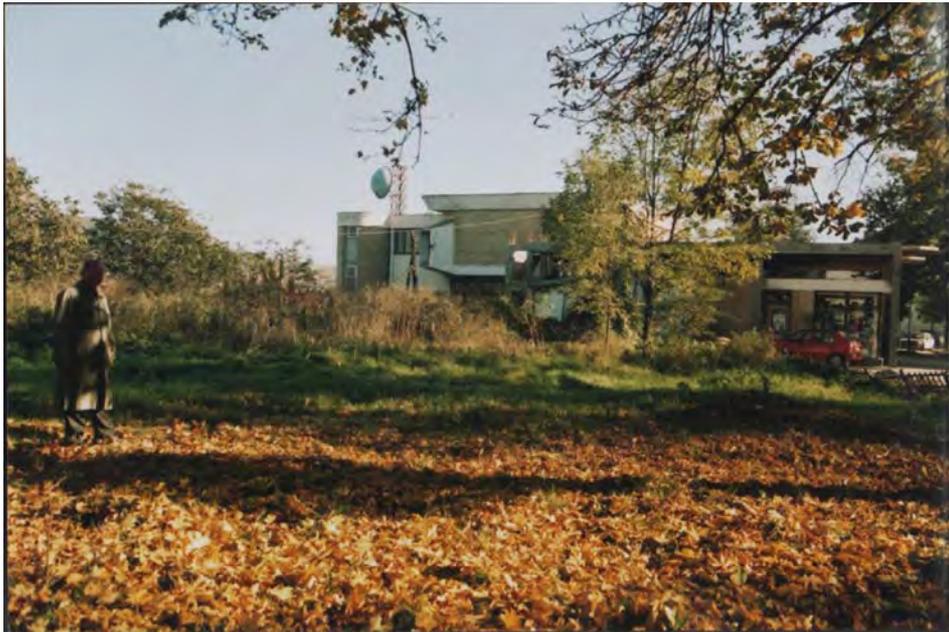
Bibliography:

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya*. (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): 103-104.

Branković, M. 1966. *Rogatica* (Sarajevo: Svjetlost): pp. 55-56; ill.: p. 166 [fold-out photo: bird's eye view of Rogatica in the 1960s, showing the Arnaudija mosque].

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II.: Istocna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 100.

Photos:



12.1. Arnaudija mosque in Rogatica – photo 1

Photo (Oct. 2005): Kemal Zukić, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Empty site of the razed Arnaudija mosque in Rogatica.



12.1. Arnaudija mosque in Rogatica – photos 2 & 3

Photos: from pre-war postcards in the author's collection.
Views of the Arnaudija mosque in Rogatica before the war.

Municipality: 12. Rogatica**12.2. Čaršijska mosque in Rogatica**

Čaršijska džamija
 Sudžaudinova džamija
 Market mosque in Rogatica

Town: Rogatica
GPS: 43°47'55.76"N 19°0'7.09"E
Construction: 16th c. (1576, rest. 1933)
Historical period: Ottoman
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: city
Building condition: completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings: in good condition

Damage description: The mosque was completely destroyed, its ruins razed, all building materials removed. The mosque's site was still an empty lot, overgrown with vegetation, at the time of author's survey visit.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit, and information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica, the Čaršijska mosque was burned down and its ruins were razed on 20 June 1992. All the building materials were taken away, and the site of the destroyed mosque remained an empty lot during the war and for many years thereafter.

The Čaršijska mosque was rebuilt fifteen years later, and was reopened for worship in 2007, the first mosque in the town of Rogatica to be rebuilt after the war.

Source: Amel ef. Kozlić, Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica (07/2012).

Bibliography:

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya*. (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): 104-105.

Branković, M. 1966. *Rogatica* (Sarajevo: Svjetlost): pp. 55-56; ill.: p. 166 [fold-out photo: bird's eye view of Rogatica in the 1960s showing the Čaršijska mosque]

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II.: Istocna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 99.

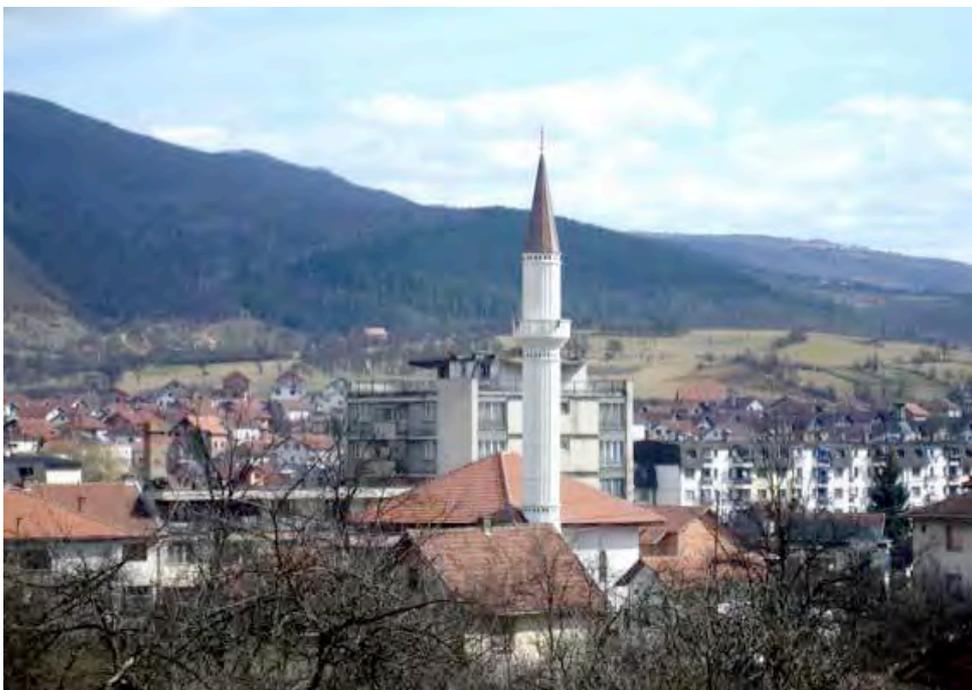
Photos:



12.2. Čaršijska mosque in Rogatica – photo 1

Photo (Oct. 2005): Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Empty site of razed Čaršijska mosque in Rogatica.



12.2. Čaršijska mosque in Rogatica – photo 2

Photo (2007) Kemal Zukić, Ctr. for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.

The Čaršijska mosque in Rogatica, rebuilt at the same site in 2007. Note the modern building behind the mosque, also seen in the 2005 photo of the site of the mosque.



12.2. Čaršijska mosque in Rogatica – photo 3

Pre-war photo: Detail from a bird's eye view of Rogatica publ. in Branković (1966). The Čaršijska mosque in the town center of Rogatica (this photo predates the construction of the modern building that now stands next to the mosque).

Municipality: 12. Rogatica**12.3. Vragolovi mosque**

Džamija u Vragolovima

Town:	Vragolovi
GPS:	43°48'19"N 18°55'56"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1930; rest. 1959)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The mosque in Vragolovi was destroyed by fire and its minaret was blown up, according to information provided by the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica.

A photograph of the Vragolovi mosque, taken during post-war reconstruction (2007) but prior to the rebuilding of its minaret, shows extensive blast damage to the base of the mosque's original, masonry minaret.

András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica, the mosque in Vragolovi was destroyed in 1992. More than 15 years after it was destroyed, the mosque was reconstructed by returning village residents. The rebuilt Vragolovi mosque was reopened for worship on 1 August 2009.

Source: Amel ef. Kozlić, Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica (07/2012).

Photos:



12.3. Vragolovi mosque – photo 1

Photo (2007): Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.
Vragolovi mosque under post-war reconstruction, stump of blown-up minaret at right.



12.3. Vragolovi mosque – photo 2

Photo (2011): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica.
Vragolovi mosque following post-war reconstruction, with newly rebuilt minaret.

Municipality: 12. Rogatica**12.4. Kramer Selo mosque**

Džamija u Kramer Selu

Town:	Kramer Selo
GPS:	43°50'9"N 18°54'4"E
Construction:	20th c. (1922; rest. 1978)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The mosque in Kramer Selo (a village 4km from Vragolovi) was burned down and its minaret blown up in 1992, according to information and photos provided by the Center for Islamic Architecture and by the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica, the Kramer Selo mosque was burned in the summer of 1992 and its minaret was blown up. The turbe (Islamic shrine - mausoleum) in Kramer Selo was also destroyed.

Thirteen years after the end of the war, the mosque in Kramer Selo was rebuilt from the ground up, by returning residents; it was reopened for worship on 9 Aug. 2008.

Source: Amel ef. Kozlić, Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica (07/2012).

Photo:**12.4. Kramer Selo mosque – photo 1**

Photo (2008): Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.
The Kramer Selo mosque, following post-war reconstruction; view from the SSW.

Municipality: 12. Rogatica**12.5. Rakitnica mosque**

Džamija u Rakitnici

Town:	Rakitnica
GPS:	43°52'41"N 18°56'1"E
Construction:	19 th c. (1861; rest. 1958)
Historical period:	Ottoman / modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: Post-war photos of the mosque show the minaret of the Rakitnica mosque decapitated but still standing, the mosque's perimeter walls surviving only in fragments.

The remains of the mosque's walls were reportedly removed in 2008 to prevent injury to visitors from falling masonry. The mosque's foundations and the decapitated minaret remain in place.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of Islamic Community of Rogatica and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica, the Rakitnica mosque was burned down and its ruins were blown up in August 1992.

In 2008, the ruins of the mosque's walls were removed to prevent injury to visitors from falling stones. The mosque has not yet been rebuilt. The site is used by former Rakitnica residents, who return annually to hold prayers at the site of the destroyed mosque for fellow Muslim villagers killed or missing in the war.

Source: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica (04/2009).

Photos:



12.5. Rakitnica mosque – photo 1

Photo (2008). Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica.
Foundations of the Rakitnica mosque, next to the decapitated minaret.



12.5. Rakitnica mosque – photo 2

Photo (2007): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica
Rakitnica mosque, remains of the perimeter walls before demolition; minaret at left.



12.5. Rakitnica mosque – photo 3

Photo (2007) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Rogatica.
Rakitnica mosque, close-up view of the decapitated minaret.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most**13.1. Town mosque in Sanski Most**

Mosque of Hamza Beg
Hamza-begova džamija
Gradska džamija u Sanskom Mostu

Town: Sanski Most
GPS: 44°45'50.6"N 16°39'52.2"E
Construction: 16th / 20th c. (reconstr. 1984)
Historical period: Ottoman / modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: city
Building condition: completely destroyed
under reconstruction
Adjacent buildings: in good condition

Damage description: A photo taken in October 1992 shows the mosque's interior and the entire front façade of the mosque destroyed by a blast, large hole blown out of the west wall, the minaret reduced to rubble.

A Council of Europe survey team in July 1997 found all building materials removed and described the vacant site of the destroyed mosque as a "wasteland."

The mosque was rebuilt after the war, on the same site, in 1999-2000.

Source of information: Site visit by author (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, on 27 May 1992, at about 4pm, explosive charges were laid inside the Town mosque. First the mosque's tall, new minaret was blown up and then the mosque itself was destroyed. The ruins of the destroyed mosque were left as they were all that summer. Late in 1992, bulldozers were used to level the site of the mosque and the mosque rubble was trucked out of town to the municipal rubbish tip. Sabiha Kamić, a resident of Sanski Most, watched from her window as the mosque was blown up in May 1992.

Source: Husein-efendija Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

[Anon.]. 1984. "Hamza-begova džamija u Sanskom Mostu," *Islamska misao*, br. 66 (June): 23 [photos of the Hamza Beg mosque before and after renovation].

[Anon.]. 1985. "Nova džamija u Sanskom Mostu," *Islamska misao*, br. 73 (Jan.): (cover illustration) [exterior view of the Hamza Beg mosque following the 1984 renovation; the Ottoman-era carved stone entrance portal, the original marble *mihrab* (prayer niche) and *minber* (pulpit) were retained from the historic mosque].

Handžić, Adem. 1996. *A Survey of Islamic Cultural Monuments until the End of the Nineteenth Century in Bosnia* (Istanbul: OIC Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture): 72.

Photos:



13.1. Town mosque in Sanski Most – photo 1

Photo (10/1992) from Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most. Town Mosque in Oct. 1992, viewed from the west; rubble of minaret at right, entrance façade at left (photo taken by Senad Ramić 10/1992).



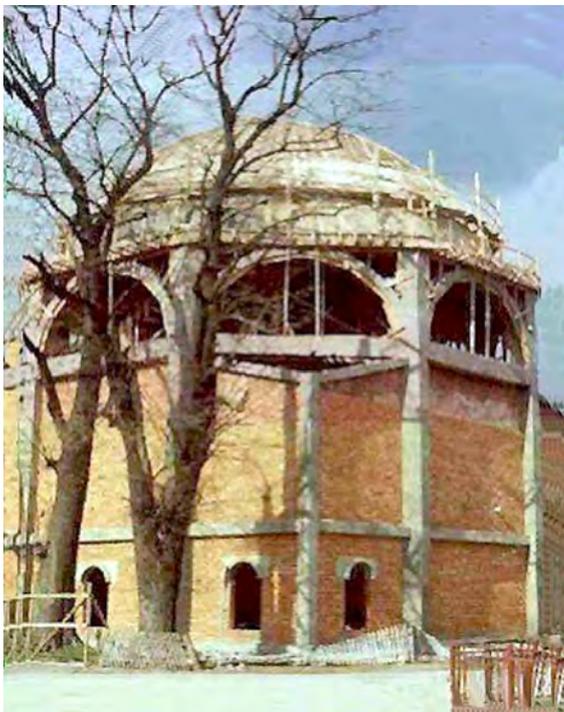
13.1. Town mosque in Sanski Most – photo 2

Post-war photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most. Empty site of the razed mosque after the end of the war; note the low buildings in the background, behind the mosque site, which can also be seen on photos 1 and 3.



13.1. Town mosque in Sanski Most – photo 3

Photo (1997) Council of Europe - Cultural Heritage Division.
Empty site of the Town mosque in Sanski Most.



13.1. Town mosque in Sanski Most – photo 4

Photo (1999) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.
The Town mosque in Sanski Most undergoing post-war reconstruction.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most

13.2. Pobjriježje mosque

Džamija u Pobjriježju
Pobjriješka džamija

Town: Pobjriježje
GPS: 44°46'25.3"N 16°38'30.3"E
Construction: 20th c. (1979)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed
under reconstruction

Damage description: Photos taken immediately after the end of the war show the Pobjriježje mosque completely destroyed, its ruins razed and the site leveled, except for the remaining stump of the minaret, destroyed by a blast.

A new mosque was under construction, adjacent to site of destroyed mosque, at the time of the author's site visit.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer site visit (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the Pobjriježje mosque was destroyed in August 1992.

Source: Husein ef. Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photos:



13.2. Pobriježje mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

Site of the Pobriježje mosque at the end of the war; stump of minaret at right.



13.2. Pobriježje mosque – photo 2

Photo (1996): Regional Museum Bihać.

Site of the Pobriježje mosque at the end of the war; close-up of the destroyed minaret.



13.2. Pobriježje mosque – photo 3

Photo: András Riedlmayer (07/2002)

Weathered remains of the minaret, left as a memorial next to the rebuilt mosque.



13.2. Pobriježje mosque – photo 4

Pre-war photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.
The Pobriježje mosque before the war, viewed from the east.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most**13.3. Hrustovo-Kukavice, New mosque**

Nova džamija u Hrustovu-Kukavicama

Nova džamija u Donjoj Mahali

Neighborhood:	Donja Mahala - Kukavice
Town:	Hrustovo
GPS:	44°39'47.59"N 16°43'13.00"E
Construction:	20th c. (1990)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	lightly damaged
Adjacent building:	heavily damaged

Damage description: Several projectile impacts, two of them penetrating the brick wall of the new mosque can be seen in photos taken at end of war. Otherwise the perimeter walls and the mosque's dome appear intact. Building materials, including copper sheeting from the roof of the new mosque, were reportedly taken during war.

The new mosque in Hrustovo-Kukavice was reportedly still under construction at the start of the war. It had not yet been officially opened, and still had no minaret.

Immediately adjacent to the new mosque is the old Hrustovo-Kukavice mosque, which is completely burned out.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

The New mosque in Hrustovo-Kukavice was still under construction at the start of the war in 1992. It had not yet been officially inaugurated and was still without a minaret.

The Old mosque in Hrustovo-Kukavice, which is next to the new mosque, was burned down in May 1992. The New mosque was also damaged during the war. It was vandalized and building materials, including copper sheeting from the roof of the mosque, were stolen, according to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

Source: Husein-efendija Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photo:



13.3. Hrustovo-Kukavice, New mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

The New mosque in Hrustovo-Kukavice at the end of the war: note projectile impacts; the burned-out Old mosque can be seen at the right.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most

13.4. Hrustovo-Kukavice, Old mosque

Stara džamija u Hrustovu

Stara džamija u Kukavicama

Stara džamija u Donjoj Mahali

Neighborhood: Donja Mahala - Kukavice
Town: Hrustovo
GPS: 44°39'47.59"N 16°43'13.00"E
Construction: 20th c. (1935, rest. 1960)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged
Adjacent buildings: lightly damaged

Damage description: In photos taken after the end of the war, the Old mosque in Hrustovo-Kukavice, immediately adjacent to the New mosque, is completely burned out, its roof and wooden minaret are gone, the mosque's interior is gutted, its perimeter walls are damaged but remain standing up to the roof line.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the Old mosque in Hrustovo-Kukavice, located next to the New mosque, was burned down in May 1992.

Source: Husein-efendija Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



13.4. Hrustovo-Kukavice, Old mosque – photo 1

Photo (02/1997): ICTY OTP 0050-5038

Old mosque at end of war, viewed from south; the New mosque can be seen at right.



13.4. Hrustovo-Kukavice, Old mosque – photo 2

Photo (1997): Regional Museum, Bihać.

Old mosque at end of war, viewed from the SW side; note charring, damage to walls.



13.4. Hrustovo-Kukavice, Old mosque – photo 3

Photo (1997): ICTY OTP 0050-5039

Old mosque at end of war, view of the interior facing towards the entrance.



19.4. Hrustovo-Kukavice, Old mosque – photo 4

Photo (1997): Regional Museum, Bihać.

Old mosque at end of war, view of the interior facing towards the *mihrab* and *minber*.

Media Account;

<http://motlc.wiesenthal.com/site/pp.asp?c=gvKVLcMVIuG&b=394877>

Simon Wiesenthal Center – Museum of Tolerance.

The Shattering of the Soul, Recorded by Janja Bec

[interview with Camka, a former Hrustovo resident living as a refugee in Slovenia]

From Bosnia, from Sanski Most, village of Hrustovo. [...] I remember the day, it was May 31, 1992, [they] told us to go to the neighboring village and gather in the shelter, because of the shelling. That day they came, checked the village for weapons, said to leave all the houses open, we headed for the village of Kukavici, it's just like Hrustovo but smaller, we headed down there, they'd come to search all the houses, and we were at Huska Merdanovic's house, we'd arrived there. Again, one by one, group by group, they checked the houses. We didn't even really know them. You couldn't know who was what. Before even two groups had passed through, our mosque was on fire, burning. [...]

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most**13.5. Vrhpolje mosque**

Nova džamija u džematu Vrhpolje

Vrhpoljanska džamija

Town:	Vrhpolje
GPS:	44°40'01"N 16°45'06"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1991)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	lightly damaged
Adjacent buildings:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photos taken at the end of war, the mosque's minaret has been destroyed by a blast, only its massive stump remains, surrounded by rubble. Parts of the mosque's roof and the western façade of mosque are damaged. There is also damage to interior. Building materials were reportedly removed from the mosque during the war.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

The Vrhpolje mosque was a newly built mosque, not yet inaugurated when the war started. According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the Vrhpolje mosque's minaret was blown up in 1992 and building material was stolen from the mosque, including the copper sheeting from the roof, along with windows and other items. Despite the mining of its minaret, the structure of the mosque remained intact.

The Vrhpolje mosque is one of only three mosques in the municipality of Sanski Most that survived the war and the Serb occupation without structural damage –all three of these were new mosques, still under construction at the start of the war. More than two dozen other mosques in the municipality were destroyed.

Source: Husein-efendija Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



13.5. Vrhpolje mosque – photo 1

Photo (12/1995): Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Vrhpolje mosque immediately after the end of the war; distant view from the SW, with the stump of the destroyed minaret at center right.



13.5. Vrhpolje mosque – photo 2

Photo (1996): Medzlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most

The Vrhpolje mosque during the first summer after the war; close-up view from SW, with the stump of the destroyed minaret at center.



13.5. Vrhpolje mosque – photo 3

Photo (1997): Regional Museum Bihać.

View of the mosque after partial repairs, the stump of the blown-up minaret at center.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most**13.6. Šehovci mosque**

Džamija u Šehovcima

Town:	Šehovci
GPS:	44°46'42.3"N 16°40'36.4"E
Construction:	20th c. (1909; modern minaret added 1960)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged
Adjacent buildings:	in good condition

Damage description: The mosque is burned out, its roof collapsed, its interior gutted and open to the sky. The perimeter walls remain standing up to the roofline in photo taken at the end of the war. The minaret was evidently destroyed by a blast. The massive concrete base of the minaret, split apart by the force of the explosion, remains at the site.

In photos taken immediately after the end of the war, parts of the fallen minaret shaft can still be seen resting atop a large mound of rubble next to the base of the minaret.

The mosque's ruins were cleared away after the war. The stump of the destroyed minaret has been left as a memorial.

Source of information: Site visit by author (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the mosque in Šehovci was built in 1909. It originally had a wooden minaret. In 1960 it was renovated, with the addition of a modern concrete minaret. The mosque was destroyed in October 1992.

Source: Husein ef. Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



13.6. Šehovci mosque – photo 1

Photo (12/1995) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Šehovci mosque at the end of the war, with stump and toppled shaft of minaret.



13.6. Šehovci mosque – photo 2

Photo (1997) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

The site of the mosque, after the ruins had been cleared away, with the base of the minaret at the center; viewed from the mosque cemetery.



13.6. Šehovci mosque – photo 3

Photo (1997) Regional Museum Bihać.

The stump of the minaret, split by the force of the blast, and the site of the destroyed mosque; view facing towards the mosque cemetery.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most**13.7. Trnova mosque**

Džamija u Trnovi
Trnavska džamija

Town: Trnova
GPS: 44°48'10.3"N 16°40'04.5"E
Construction: 19th c. (rest. 1939, 1980s)
Historical period: Austro-Hungarian / modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged

Damage description: In photos taken after the end of the war, the Trnova mosque is completely burned out. The mosque's roof and minaret are gone, its interior is gutted and open to the sky. There are projectile impacts in the front façade of the mosque, partly destroying the calligraphic religious inscription.

Source of information: Site visit by the author (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

The mosque in Trnova was an old stone mosque with a traditional wooden minaret. A modern covered entrance portico, with a calligraphic religious inscription, was added to the mosque during renovations in the 1980s.

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the Trnova mosque was burned down in the summer of 1992.

Source: Husein ef. Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



13.7. Trnova mosque – photo 1

Photo (12/1995): Kemal Zukić, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
The Trnova mosque, immediately after the end of the war; viewed from the WNW.
Modern entrance portico at center left, main prayer hall of old mosque at right rear.



13.7. Trnova mosque – photo 2

Photo (1996): Regional Museum, Bihać.
Trnova mosque at the end of the war; interior view facing the *mihrab* (prayer niche).



13.7. Trnova mosque – photo 3

Photo (1997): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

The Trnova mosque undergoing an initial cleanup, in preparation for post-war reconstruction.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most

13.8. Stari Majdan. Palanka mosque

Palanka džamija
Čaršijska džamija
Market Mosque

Town: Stari Majdan
GPS: 44°49'41.8"N 16°36'21.6"E
Construction: 18th / 20th c. (1750; rebuilt 1973)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: The Palanka mosque was completely destroyed. In photographs taken immediately after the end of the war, only the remains of the mosque's stone foundation walls can be seen still standing to a height of 0.5m to 1m.

The mosque has been rebuilt since the end of the war, at the same site.

Source of information: Site visit by author (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the Palanka Mosque in Stari Majdan was blown up and its ruins were razed in September 1992,

Source: Husein-efendija Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photos:



13.8. Stari Majdan. Palanka mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

Site of destroyed Palanka mosque, viewed from SE – note red house at right rear.



13.8. Stari Majdan. Palanka mosque – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Palanka mosque, rebuilt after the war, viewed from the SE – note same red house.



13.8. Stari Majdan. Palanka mosque – photo 3

Photo: ICTY OTP 0050-5985

Empty site of Palanka mosque at the end of the war, viewed from the west; note the hills in the background.



13.8. Stari Majdan. Palanka mosque – photo 4

Pre-war photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

The Palanka mosque before the war, viewed from the west; note the hills in the background.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most

13.9. Stari Majdan. Utriška mosque

Utriška džamija

Stara džamija u Gornjem Utrišu

Neighborhood: Gornji Utriš
Town: Stari Majdan
GPS: 44°49'42.97"N 16°36'17.92"E
Construction: 18th c.
Historical period: Ottoman
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: In photos taken after the end of the war, and at the time of the author's survey visit, the site of the Utriška mosque was an empty plot of ground. Only traces of the mosque's foundations could be seen, a depression in the ground, the site overgrown with vegetation. The adjacent mosque cemetery, with many old Muslim gravestones, appeared to be intact.

Source of information: Site visit by author (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

The Utriška mosque was one of two mosques in the town of Stari Majdan on the eve of the war. According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the Utriška mosque was blown up and its ruins were razed in September 1992. It has not been rebuilt.

Source: Husein ef. Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

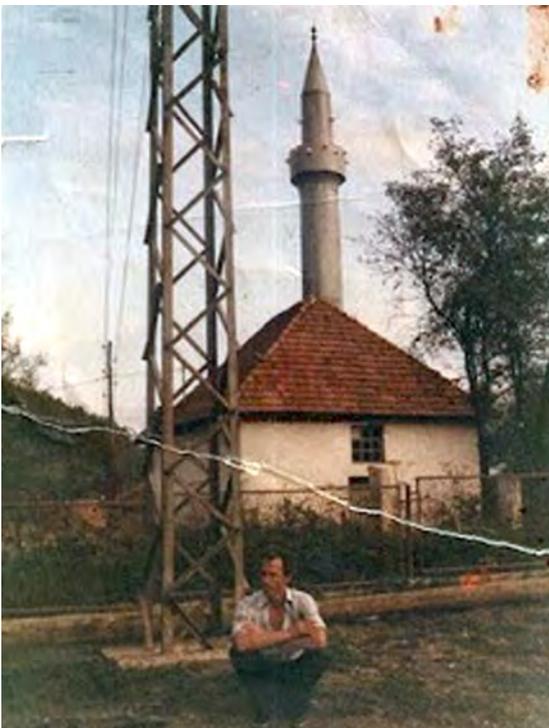
Photos:



13.9. Stari Majdan. Utriška mosque – photo 1

Photo: ICTY OTP 6050-5082

Site of the razed Utriška mosque at the end of the war, viewed from west.



13.9. Stari Majdan. Utriška mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

The Utriška mosque before the war, viewed from east.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most**13.10. Dževar mosque**

Džamija u naselju Dževar

Džamija u Novom naselju

Mosque at Novo Naselje

Town: Novo naselje - Dževar
GPS: 44°48'37"N 16°36'59"E
Construction: 20th c.
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged

Damage description: Photographs taken immediately after the end of the war show the Dževar mosque damaged by multiple projectile impacts. One can see blast damage and soot marks on the perimeter walls, especially around the windows, its roof and minaret are gone, its interior is burned out.

The mosque has been reconstructed since the end of the war. It has a new minaret and a new roof, and visible repairs of the damage from the projectile impacts in its perimeter walls.

Source of information: Site visit by author (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the mosque in Novo Naselje - Dževar was shelled and burned in 1992.

Source: Husein ef. Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



13.10. Dževar mosque – photo 1

Photo (12/1995): Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Dževar mosque at the end of the war, viewed from the south. Note the marks left by projectile impacts.



13.10. Dževar mosque – photo 2

Photo: ICTY OTP 0050-5022

The Dževar mosque at the end of the war, viewed from the north.



13.10. Dževar mosque – photo 3

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

The mosque with a new roof and new minaret, repairs to walls, viewed from the NE.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most**13.12. Donji Kamengrad. New mosque**

Nova džamija u Donjem Kamengradu

Town:	Donji Kamengrad
GPS:	44°47'23.0"N 16°34'10.1"E
Construction:	20th c. (1958; rest. 1990)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	almost destroyed

Damage description: Photographs taken immediately after the war show the Donji Kamengrad mosque almost completely destroyed. Its minaret is seen lying in pieces next to the mosque.

The mosque itself has collapsed, its roof and all but one perimeter wall were crushed as the dome and the concrete roof structure supporting it fell towards the mihrab wall (the southeast side of the building).

The mihrab wall has been destroyed, as have the side walls of the mosque. The only wall left standing, the mosque's entrance façade, is badly fractured. The domes on top of the collapsed, reinforced-concrete roof slab of the mosque are the only major structural elements remaining after the blast,

Source of information: Site visit by author (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

The New mosque in Donji Kamengrad, built not long before the war, was destroyed with explosives, placed at the supporting columns of the mosque, which caused the entire mosque to collapse towards the *mihrab*. The mosque was wrecked beyond any possibility of repair.

Source: Husein-efendija Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photo:



13.12. Donji Kamengrad. New mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

The new mosque in Donji Kamengrad after the end of the war, viewed from the east, fragments of the toppled minaret at left, *mihrab* (SE) wall of the mosque at right.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most**13.13. Skucani Vakuf mosque**

Džamija u Skucanom Vakufu

Džamija u džematu Skucani Vakuf - Desna obala

Neighborhood	Desna obala
Town:	Skucani Vakuf
GPS:	44°47'02"N 16°27'36"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1918, rest. 1967)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photos taken after the end of the war, the mosque's minaret has been destroyed by a blast. Only the shattered stump and some fragments of the shaft of the toppled minaret remain. The mosque has lost its roof, its perimeter walls are damaged but some sections remain standing up to the roofline; collapsed roof beams can be seen projecting from the interior.

In one of the photos of the mosque taken at the end of the war, a large piece of the fallen minaret and the copper cap of the minaret can be seen lying in the rubble next to the mosque.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the Skucani Vakuf mosque and its minaret were destroyed in 1992.

After the end of the war, the mosque was rebuilt by returning residents and reopened for worship in 2000.

Source: Husein-efendija Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



13.13. Skucani Vakuf mosque – photo 1

Photo (12/1995): Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Skucani Vakuf mosque at the end of the war, blown-up minaret in foreground.



13.13. Skucani Vakuf mosque – photo 2

Photo (12/1995): Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Skucani Vakuf mosque at the end of the war, cap of toppled minaret next to mosque.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most

13.14. Lukavice mosque

Džamija u Lukavicama

Džamija u džematu Lukavice

Town: Lukavice
GPS: 44°49'15"N 16° 28'44"E
Construction: 20th c. (1918; rebuilt 1988)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken after the end of the war, the Lukavice mosque is heavily damaged. The mosque's roof and minaret are destroyed, soot marks can be seen on the exterior walls. The mosque is burned out.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the Lukavice mosque was destroyed in 1992.

Following the end of the war, the Lukavice mosque was rebuilt by returning residents in 1998-2003.

Source: Husein-efendija Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Photos:



13.14. Lukavice mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.
The Lukavice mosque at the end of the war.



13.14. Lukavice mosque – photo 2

Photo (1998) Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.
The Lukavice mosque undergoing reconstruction after the end of the war. Five years
after this photo was taken, the mosque's minaret was rebuilt..

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most

13.15. Tomina mosque

Džamija u Tomini

Kula džamija u Tomini

Town: Tomina
GPS: 44°42'30"N 16°43'04"E
Construction: 20th c. (1935; rest. 1974)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: almost destroyed

Damage description: In photographs taken at the end of the war, the Tomina mosque and its minaret have been destroyed by blast, only the massive stump of the minaret and some shattered concrete elements of the perimeter walls are left standing. The mosque was undergoing reconstruction at the time of the author's site visit.

Source of information: Site visit by the author (07/2002) and information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the mosque in Tomina was destroyed in July 1992.

Following the end of the war, the Tomina mosque is being rebuilt by returning residents. Reconstruction began in 2001.

Source: Husein-efendija Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer

Bibliography:

Veletanlić, Muhamed. 1974. "U dolini Sane džamije niću kao gljive." *Glasnik Vrhovnog islamskog starješinstva u SFRJ* 37: 520-521 [pre-war photo of mosque]

Photos:



13.15. Tomina mosque – photo 1

Photo (12/1995) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

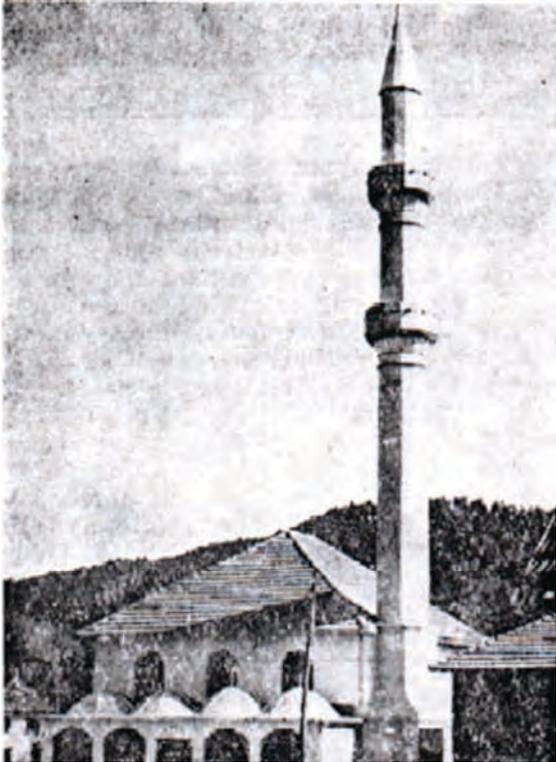
Ruins of the Tomina mosque, immediately after the end of the war, viewed from NW.



13.15. Tomina mosque – photo 2

Photo (1996): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

Ruins of the Tomina mosque after the war, viewed from NW; toppled minaret at R.



13.15. Tomina mosque – photo 3

Pre-war photo published in Veletanlić (1974).

The Tomina mosque before the war, viewed from the NNW.



13.15. Tomina mosque – photo 4

Photo (2001): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.

Post-war reconstruction of the Tomina mosque underway, view from NW.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most**13.16. Čaplje mosque**

Džamija u Čapljama

Town:	Čaplje
GPS:	44°43'35"N 16°41'52"E
Construction:	20th c. (1987)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken at the end of the war, the Čaplje mosque is burned out, its roof has collapsed and its minaret is destroyed. The mosque's interior is gutted and open to the sky. One can see large holes blasted in the perimeter walls and the side of the entrance portico; otherwise the walls remain standing up to the roofline.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most and other sources.

Informant statement:

The mosque in Čaplje was known before the war for its tall minaret, which had two muezzin's balconies. According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most, the mosque in Čaplje was destroyed in 1992.

Source: Husein-efendija Kovačević, head imam of Sanski Most (07/2002), interviewed by András Riedlmayer.

Photos:



13.16. Čaplje mosque – photo 1

Photo (1996): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Sanski Most.
The Čaplje mosque at the end of the war, viewed from the NE; entrance at R.
Note the large holes in the perimeter wall and the side of the entrance portico.



13.16. Čaplje mosque – photo 2

Photo (12/1995) Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
The Čaplje mosque at the end of the war, viewed from the east; *mihrab* wall at L.

Municipality: 13. Sanski Most**13.17. Town Catholic church in Sanski Most**

Župna crkva Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije

Roman Catholic Parish Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Town:	Sanski Most
GPS:	44°46'08.4"N 16°40'21.9"E
Construction:	19th c. (1894; rest. 1981)
Historical period:	Austro-Hungarian
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Catholic church
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: In photographs taken after the end of the war, the site of the Catholic parish church is a leveled plot of ground. The outlines of the foundations of the razed church are discernible by a change in the color of the vegetation growing at the site. All building materials have been removed from the site.

The Catholic parish church in Sanski Most was rebuilt in 1999, four years after the end of the war, at the same site where it stood before the war and in its original form.

Source of information: Site visit by author (07/2002) and information and photos from the Ordinariate of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka and other sources.

Informant statement:

The Roman Catholic parish church in Sanski Most was vandalized and damaged by gun fire in the first summer of the war (July 1992). On 19 August 1995 the church was blown up and the ruins completely razed. The parish rectory, across the street from the church, was also shot up and vandalized, but suffered no structural damage.

Source: Don Ivica Božinović, Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka (interviewed by the author, 07/2002)

Bibliography: Roman Catholic Diocese of Banja Luka. 2006. *Banjolučka biskupija u riječi i slici od 1881. do 2006. Povodom 125. obljetnice utemeljenja Biskupije* [The Bishopric of Banja Luka in words and pictures, 1881-2006. On the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Diocese] (Banja Luka: Biskupski ordinarijat Banja Luka): 224-225 [pre-war and post-war photos of church].

Živković, Ilija (ed.). 1997. *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini: uništavanje katoličkih sakralnih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1991.-1996.)*. (Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo: Biskupska konferencija Bosne i Hercegovine; Zagreb: Hrvatski informativni centar): 130 [pre-war and post-war photos of church].

Photos:



13.17. Town Catholic church in Sanski Most – photo 1

Photo (Feb. 1997) published in Živković (1999).

Site of the destroyed church, brown outlines of the foundations in foreground at right; view from the rear of the church site. The entrance of the church faced the street, which runs between the white fence and the parish rectory (the yellow house with the red tile roof). A temporary belfry, erected after the war, can be seen at left.



13.17. Town Catholic church in Sanski Most – photo 2

Pre-war photo (1980) published in Živković (1999).

Entrance façade of the church before the war, viewed from the street side.

Municipality: 14. Sokolac**14.1. Kruševci mosque**

Džamija u Kruševcima

Džamija u Kruševici

Town: Kruševci / Kruševica
GPS: 44°02'33"N 18°42'58"E
Construction: 19th / 20th c. (rest. 1972)
Historical period: Ottoman / modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: According to information and photos provided by the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac, the Kruševci mosque was completely destroyed during the war, the ruins were razed, all building materials removed. The site where the mosque stood is now a leveled plot of ground, overgrown with weeds.

The mosque has not been rebuilt since the war.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012) based on information and photos from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac, the mosque in Kruševci continued in active use until the war. In the summer of 1992, the mosque was completely destroyed, its ruins razed to the ground. It has not been rebuilt since the war.

Source: Jasmin-efendija Bajrić, head imam of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac (07/2012).

Bibliography:

Smajlović, Salih. 1989. "Mevlud u Kruševici izveli polaznici vjerske pouke." *Preporod* (June). [Article, with photo, about a *Mevlud* recitation (Muslim religious ceremony) held in the Kruševci mosque on 14 May 1989.]

Tomašević, Nebojša (ed.). 1980. *Treasures of Yugoslavia: An Encyclopedic Touring Guide* (Belgrade: Yugoslaviapublic): 292.

Photos:



14.1. Kruševci mosque – photo 1

Photo (04/2010): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac.
Empty site of the destroyed Kruševci mosque.



14.1. Kruševci mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo: Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac.
The mosque in Kruševci before the war.

Municipality: 14. Sokolac**14.2. Knežina mosque**

Džamija u Knežini
 Selimija džamija
 Džamija Sultana Selima II.
 Mosque of Sultan Selim II.

Town: Knežina
GPS: 44°00'49.81"N 18°46'1.29"E
Construction: 16th c. (1566)
Historical period: Ottoman
Official status: listed monument
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings: in good condition

Damage description: The historic Mosque of Sultan Selim II was destroyed by a blast; the site was leveled and all building materials were removed. Only the foundations and scattered fragments of stones remained on the empty site of the mosque in photographs taken after the end of the war.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009) based information and photos from Commission to Protect National Monuments of BiH and other sources.

Informant statement: The Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a national body established under Annex 8 of the Dayton Peace Accords, states in its Decision of 10 May 2004 to designate the site and remains of the Selimija mosque in Knežina a national monument:

“The Selimija mosque in Knežina near Sokolac was completely destroyed in the summer of 1992. All the rubble was removed from the location and taken to an unknown site.

“During an on-site inspection in April 2004, it was established that the site of the mosque has [now] been fenced off and that the old foundations have been excavated, so that the structural engineers who are working on the development of the project documentation could determine the conditions of the foundations, destroyed in the summer of 1992.”

The full text of the decision and additional photographs documenting the site can be found online on the Commission’s website --

http://www.kons.gov.ba/main.php?id_struct=50&lang=4&action=view&id=2429

Source: Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Decision of 10 May 2004.

Bibliography:

Andrejević, Andrej. 1984. *Islamska monumantalna umetnost XVI veka u Jugoslaviji – kupolne džamije* [16th century Islamic monumental art in Yugoslavia – domed mosques]. (Belgrade: Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade, Institute for History and Art, Serbian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Balkanological Institute): 46-48.

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya*. (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): 208 [architectural plan].

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II.: Istočna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 106-107 [pre-war photo].

Tomašević, Nebojša (ed.). 1980. *Treasures of Yugoslavia: An Encyclopedic Touring Guide* (Belgrade: Yugoslaviapublic): 291-92 [pre-war photo].

Photos:**14.2. Knežina mosque – photo 1**

Photo (2004): Commission to Preserve National Monuments of BiH.
Foundations of the destroyed Knežina mosque.

**14.2. Knežina mosque – photo 2**

Photo published in *Dnevni Avaz* br. 13/734 (01 July 2002).
Delegation of Muslim clerics inspect the empty site of the Knežina mosque.



14.2. Knežina mosque – photo 3

Photo (2004) Commission to Preserve National Monuments of BiH.
Fragments of the destroyed Knežina mosque.



14.2. Knežina mosque – photo 4

Photo: Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
The Mosque of Sultan Selim II in Knežina before the war.

Municipality: 14. Sokolac**14.3. Kaljina mosque**

Džamija u Kaljini

Džamija Hilmija

Town:	Kaljina
GPS:	43°59'59.75"N 18°39'57.24"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1965)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed under reconstruction

Damage description: The Kaljina mosque was completely destroyed and its ruins were razed in the summer of 1992, according to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac. Postwar reconstruction of the mosque was underway in 2008.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on information and photo from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac, the mosque in Kaljina, built in 1965 and in continuous use until the war, was completely destroyed and its ruins were razed in the summer of 1992.

After Muslims began to return to this area, they rebuilt the mosque from the ground up, 13 years after the end of the war.

Source: Jasmin-efendija Bajrić, head imam of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac (07/2012).

Photo:



14.3. Kaljina mosque – photo 1

Photo (2008): Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac.
The Kaljina mosque undergoing postwar reconstruction.

Municipality: 14. Sokolac**14.4. Novoseoci mosque**

Džamija u Novoseocima

Town:	Novoseoci
GPS:	43°52'47.00"N 18°47'35.00"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1990)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	Mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: The Novoseoci mosque was destroyed by a blast. The ruins were razed and the site was leveled. All building materials of the mosque were removed from the site to a rubbish tip at Ivan Polje, 6 km away, according to information and photos provided by the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (04/2009), based on information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

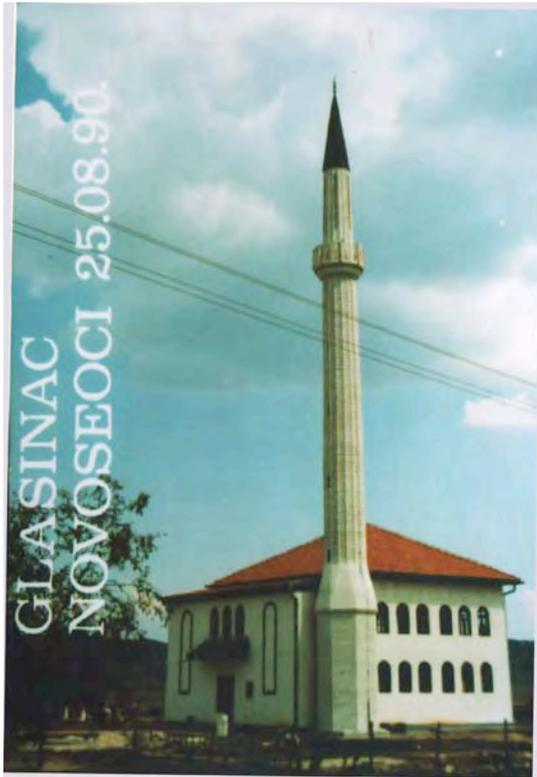
According to information in the records of the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the mosque in Novoseoci was built in 1990, on the site of a mosque that had been destroyed during World War II. This was a large new mosque (10 x 10m) and had been in use for only a short time before the war started in 1992.

After the mosque was blown up on 22 September 1992, the mosque rubble was removed from the site to a dump at Ivan Polje, 6km away. At the time the mosque was destroyed, 45 Muslims from the village were shot to death. Their bodies were found in a mass grave in the Ivan Polje dump, under the rubble of the mosque.

Rebuilding of the Novoseoci mosque started 10 years after the end of the war. The rebuilt mosque was opened for worship on 25 August 2007.

Source: Kemal Zukić, Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina (06/2008).

Photos:



14.4. Novoseoci mosque – photo 1

Pre-war photo (08/1990) from Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Printed invitation to the dedication of the Novoseoci mosque (25/08/1990).



14.4. Novoseoci mosque – photo 2

Post-war photo by Muniba Čolić, provided by the Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.

Empty site of the Novoseoci mosque after the end of the war.



14.4. Novoseoci mosque – photo 3

Post-war photo by Muniba Čolić, provided by the Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.

Rubble from the destroyed Novoseoci mosque and broken Muslim gravestones in the garbage dump at Ivan Polje.



14.4. Novoseoci mosque – photo 4

Post-war photo by Muniba Čolić, provided by the Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.

Mosque site, after the end of the war. In the rear are the concrete foundations of a new Bosnian Serb Army barracks erected in 1998 atop the site of the old Muslim cemetery next to the mosque. The barracks were torn down at the insistence of SFOR.

Media account:

The Associated Press
Sunday November 5, 2000

41 Muslims Finally Buried in Bosnia

By MORT ROSENBLUM, AP Special Correspondent

NOVOSEOCI, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Nov. 5 (AP) — Forty-one Muslims came home Sunday to this hamlet now settled by Serbs, and they were buried by displaced and dispersed families who had spent eight years praying they might still be alive. It was yet another Bosnian drama, a vignette of life in a patchwork country that cannot find peace five years after the Dayton accords ended its war.

Novoseoci died on Sept. 22, 1992, when Serb units assembled the small farming population in front of the mosque. Forty-five males were marched away. Damir Ocuz, at 14, was the youngest. Edhem Karić was 85. Everyone else fled.

Until September of this year, survivors could only guess that their worst fears were true. Eventually, a dying Serb with a bad conscience told authorities what many people had suspected. Crews went to work at Ivan Polje, three miles from here.

"We had to move tons of garbage and also **15-ton chunks of the mosque** the Serbs destroyed before we uncovered the mass grave," said Amor Mašović, head of the Bosnian missing persons agency. "First we located a thigh bone. Then, all the rest." Four of the missing were not found.

Mašović said Serbs had smashed the bodies together with a bulldozer, creating a nightmare puzzle for forensic experts who sought to identify the remains. When initial work was completed, family members were asked for confirmation.

Most former Novoseoci residents now live around Sarajevo, 30 miles west of here, out of the entity boundaries of Republika Srpska, Bosnian Serb territory.

"Each of the women knew exactly what their menfolk were wearing, what personal things they had with them, when they saw them for the last time," Mašović said. "This was one of our easier identification tasks."

The hard part, he added, is that the women and everyone else know who is responsible – Serbs who were their neighbors before the war – and yet none has been brought to justice.

Witnesses who survived the ethnic cleansing of Novoseoci agree on who took part and exactly what happened.

"Everyone knows," Mašović said. He named one prominent Serb living nearby, who has not been indicted by the U.N. war crimes tribunal in The Hague, as the

mastermind behind the killings. "He is in the Republika Srpska parliament, making speeches about human rights and the economy and dealing with international organizations," he said. "How do you expect any emotional relief for these families in such circumstances?"

On Sunday, Amina Karić, 20, wept for her father, her grandfather, her uncle and eight other relatives among the 41.

"We hoped against hope that they might have survived in a camp somewhere, that they had been taken away and were still alive," she said. "Now we have an answer, but that does not bring us peace."

Hundreds of Muslims came for the burial and then boarded cars and buses to return to Sarajevo. Although the peace accords provide for free movement among the three ethnic entities of Bosnia-Herzegovina, reality is a different matter.

Serbs came to stay in areas they emptied of Muslims, dynamiting mosques and minarets. When internal boundary lines were drawn in Dayton, the idea was eventual unity with respect for property and religious sites of prewar residents.

In Novoseoci, Werner Zofel, an Austrian in charge of the international victim recovery program in Bosnia, said he halted a Serb attempt to build a military camp in 1998 atop the Muslim burial ground.

"They were trying to fulfill genocide under the eyes of the international community," Zofel said. He alerted NATO officers, who stopped the construction.

Although Serbs and Croats are among the more than 20,000 people still missing after the war, 90 percent are Muslim, Zofel said.

With prayers and a brief eulogy, 41 thin coffins covered in white shrouds were lowered into long rows of graves. Family members and friends heaved shovelfuls of dirt until each was a tidy mound marked by a simple wooden panel.

In a final tribute, mourners lifted their palms upward and intoned, "Allahu akbar. God is great." Slowly, they walked away again from Novoseoci.

"This was a first step toward closure," Mašović said. "But each of these victims had eight or nine bullet holes. Only military trucks could have carried those **huge chunks of the mosque**. This was a deliberate, organized act of terror, not war.

"No family can rest until the war criminals are punished."

Municipality: 14. Sokolac**14.5. Košutica mosque**

Džamija u Košutici

Town:	Košutica
GPS:	43°58'11"N 18°50'52"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1936)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed under reconstruction

Damage description: According to information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac, the mosque in Košutica was destroyed and its ruins were razed in the summer of 1992.

The mosque was rebuilt from the ground up in 2005.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on information and photographs from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac, the mosque in Košutica, built in 1936 and restored just before the war, was destroyed and its ruins were razed in the summer of 1992.

Ten years after the end of the war, the mosque was rebuilt from the ground up by returning residents.

Source: Jasmin-efendija Bajrić, head imam of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Kaljina-Sokolac (07/2012).

Photos:



14.5. Košutica mosque – photo 1

Pre-war photo: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of BiH.
The Košutica mosque before the war, viewed from the W.



DEAMIJA U KOŠUTICI, SOKOLAC

14.5. Košutica mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of BiH.
The Košutica mosque before the war; view from the NW, minaret at right.



14.5. Košutica mosque – photo 3

Photo (2005).published in the religious weekly *Preporod*.
The Košutica mosque being rebuilt after the war.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.1. Čaršjska mosque**

Čaršijska džamija u Srebrenici

Hadži Selmanova džamija

Market mosque in Srebrenica

Town:	Srebrenica
GPS:	44°06'12.00"N 19°17'55.40"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1836; rebuilt 1990)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	lightly damaged

Damage description: At the time of the author's site visit (07/2002), the site of the Čaršijska mosque was an empty lot in the center of Srebrenica. The ruins of the mosque had evidently been razed and all building materials had been removed. The site was overgrown with weeds and was being used for dumping rubbish and as a parking lot.

In video footage recorded on 14/07/1995, the Čaršijska mosque and its minaret were still intact (ERN range 0706-5968 – 0706-5985). However, photographs taken five days later, on 19/07/1995 (ERN 0706-6024 ,0706-6047), show the mosque's tall minaret destroyed by a blast. Shortly after the destruction of the minaret, the mosque building itself was also reportedly blown up (0706-6048 – 0706-6051).

Photographs taken in early 1996 show the extent of the destruction (Photos 5 and 6 below). The mosque's two-storey tall main prayer hall has been almost completely destroyed. The concrete roof slab supporting the dome over the main prayer hall has dropped from a height of two storeys, coming to rest at a tilt on the remains of the mosque's foundation walls. The mosque's entrance portico, its roof smashed by falling masonry, is seen pushed outwards at a steep angle by the impact of the fallen roof slab.

First-hand media reports and photos from the first half of 1996 make it clear that the ruins of the destroyed Čaršjska mosque were still present in the town's main square for several months after the war. At some point after the summer of 1996, the mosque's ruins were razed, the rubble removed and the site was leveled.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002), and information and photographs provided at the author's request by ICTY OTP and other sources.

Informant statement — 1.

Srebrenica's old Market mosque, known as the Mosque of Hadži Selman, was a traditional mosque with a pitched roof and a wooden minaret. On the eve of the war, it was renovated from the ground up, with a dome and a tall, concrete minaret. The new Čaršijska mosque was not damaged during the siege and was still standing when town fell in July 1995. At the end of the war, it was a ruin. The ruins of the mosque were bulldozed after Dayton.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Informant statement — 2.

[p. 10] [...] We approach a half-destroyed mosque (see photo). The minaret is broken in half and turned into chunks of concrete. We find out that the mosque was blown up a few hours earlier, which is why there is so much shattered glass, rebar and bricks on the street. The soldiers warn us and tell us to move away because they are in the midst of placing the explosives to finish up the destruction. The photo reporter of "Srpska Reč" [Đorđo Vukoje] manages to stealthily take a photo of the mosque from the car, just before [the mosque] is blown up. While returning to Belgrade, we listen in the car to the news on the Serb radio [broadcast] from Pale. The announcer, in an ecstatic voice, promises that "Serb Srebrenica will once again shine as in the era of the Nemanjids [medieval rulers of Serbia]." This may be! However, Srebrenica and all of Bosnia have without any doubt already been brought back to the Middle Ages.

Source: *Srpska Reč* (Belgrade), no. 129, 31 /07/1995: [Cover title]: Na licu mesta: Grad duhova [On the spot: A ghost town]; [Title]: Eksklusivno: Srebrenica: "Povratak Nemanjićima" [Exclusive: Srebrenica: "Return to the Nemanjids"], p. 10. Author: Aleksandar Čotrić; photographer: Đorđo Vukoje (ERN 0706-6048 – 0706-6051). Statement by Đorđo Vukoje, 13/09/2012 ERN 0684-0916 – 0684-0919 (appended to this report).

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Bećirbegović, Madžida. 1990. *Džamije sa drvenom munarom u Bosni i Hercegovini* [Mosques with wooden minarets in Bosnia-Herzegovina] (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 112-113 [photo of the old Čaršijska mosque, prior to the 1990 renovation].

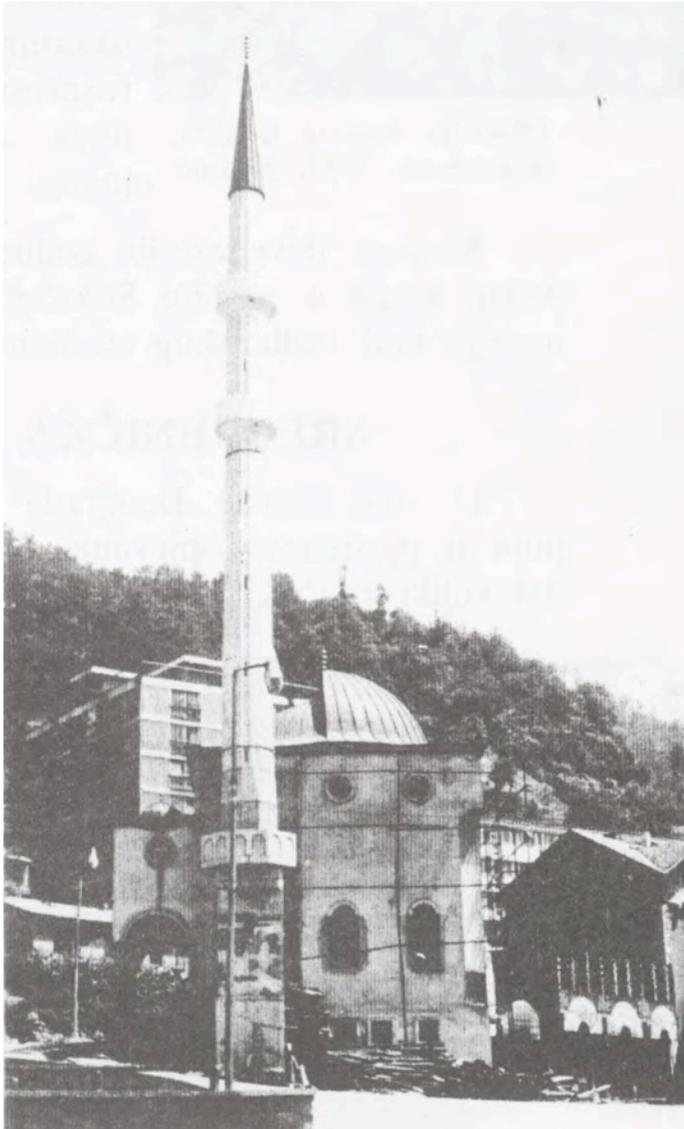
Blom, J.C.H. (ed). 2002. *Srebrenica: een 'veilig' gebied: reconstructie, achtergronden, gevolgen en analyses van de val van een Safe Area*, II. (Amsterdam: Boom; Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdokumentatie, NIOD): 1462 [photo of the new Čaršijska mosque, taken during the war].

Duijzings, Ger. 2002. *Geschiedenis en herinnering in Oost-Bosnië: achtergronden van de val van Srebrenica*. Srebrenica: een 'veilig' gebied. Deelstudie (Amsterdam: Boom; Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdokumentatie, NIOD): cover illustration

[panoramic photo of the center of Srebrenica, taken in 1994 by a member of Dutchbat, showing the Čaršijska mosque during the war; the original photograph is in the archive of the Netherlands Institute for Military History].

Salimović, Sadik. 2002. *Knjiga o Srebrenici*. (Srebrenica: Skupština opštine): 171 [pre-war photo of the new Čaršijska mosque].

Photos:



S.1. Čaršijska mosque – photo 1

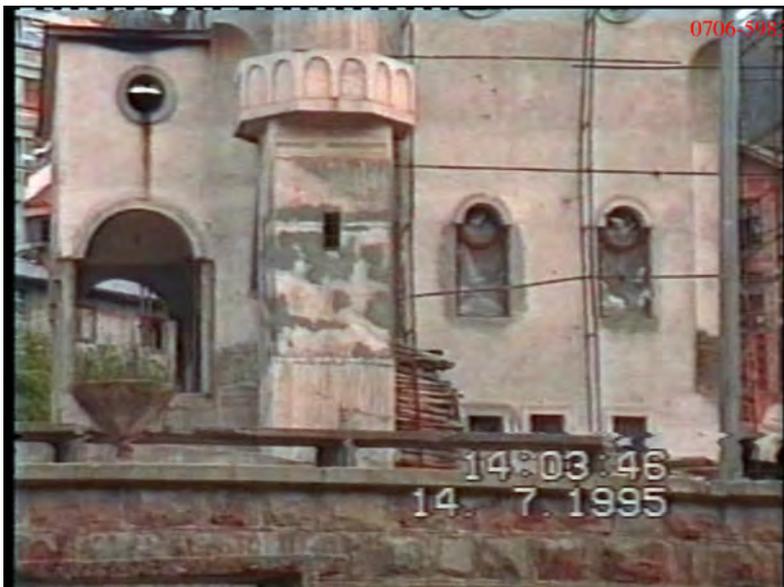
Pre-war photo (1991) publ. in Salimović (2002).

The new Čaršjska mosque in Srebrenica on the eve of the war, viewed from the west. Note the building to the right of the mosque, its roof still intact (cf. Photo 2 below).



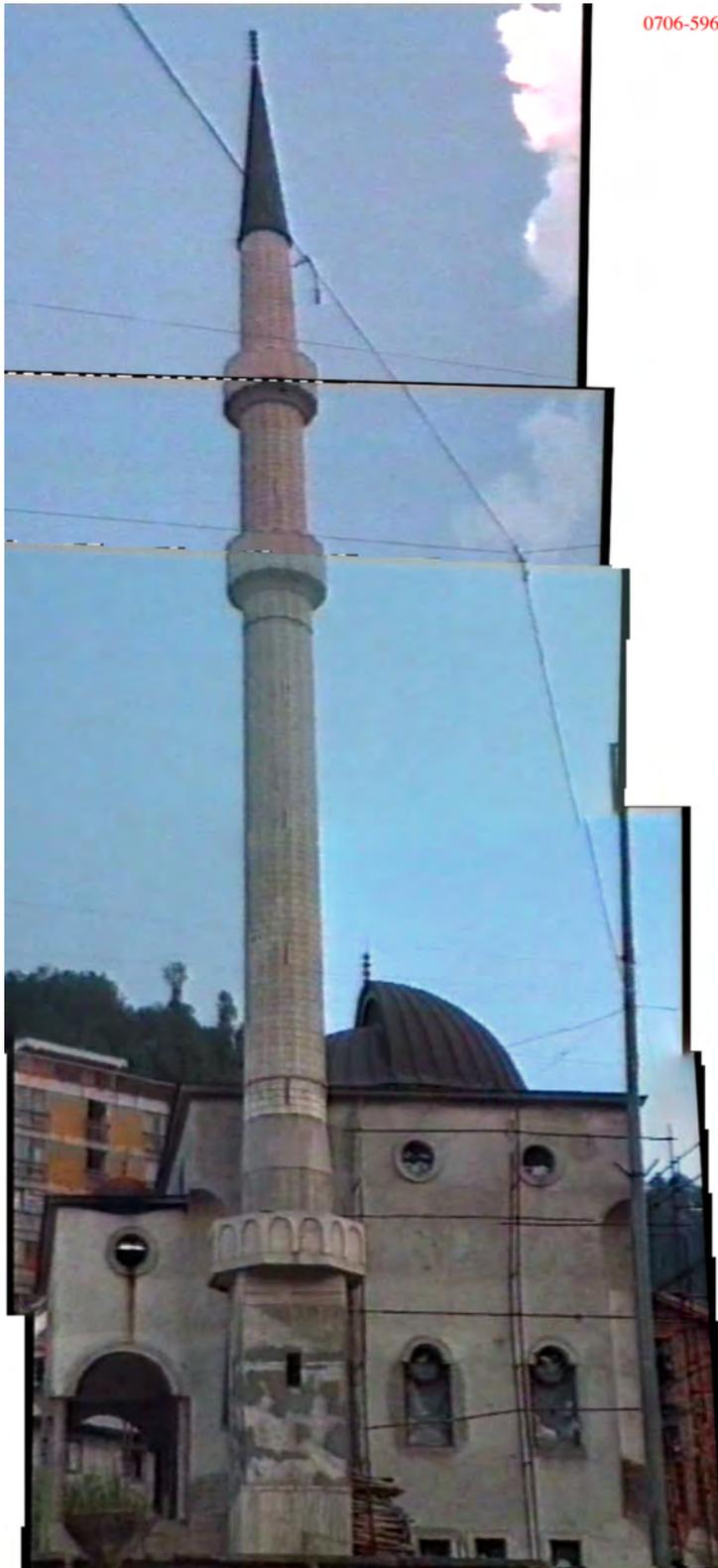
S.1. Čaršijska mosque – photo 2

Photo (1994) by a member of Dutchbat, published in Duijzings (2002). Original photograph in the archive of the Netherlands Institute for Military History (NIMH). The center of Srebrenica during the war, viewed from the WNW: the new Čaršijska mosque is at the center. Several buildings in the town center appear to be burned out or have damaged roofs, but the mosques in the photo appear to be still intact.



S.1. Čaršijska mosque – photo 3

Photo: screen capture from video footage recorded on 14/07/1995 by Zoran Petrović Piroćanac, ERN 0706-5983. The Čaršijska mosque, three days after the fall of Srebrenica; close-up of SW façade.



S.1. Čaršijska mosque – photo 4

Photo: composite of screen captures from video footage recorded on 14/07/1995 by Zoran Petrović Piroćanac, ERN 0706-5968.

The Čaršijska mosque, three days after the fall of Srebrenica, viewed from the SW. Note the row of small, square windows at the bottom (cf. photo 6 below).



S.1. Čaršijska mosque – photo 5

Photo (19/07/1995) by Đorđo Vukoje ERN 0706-6024.

The Čaršijska mosque, viewed from WSW. In this photo, the main prayer hall of the mosque is still standing, but its minaret has been destroyed by a blast. Part of the shaft of the toppled minaret can be seen at left, leaning against the wall of the mosque.

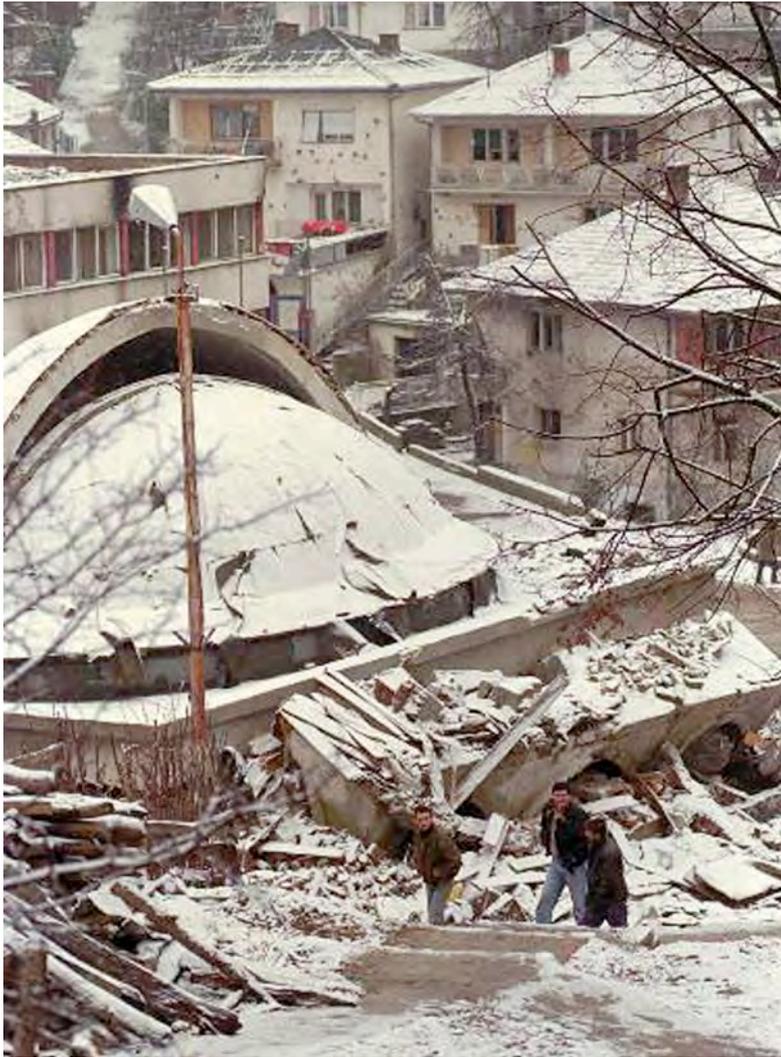
Chunks of rubble can be seen scattered across the market square. This photo was published in the bi-weekly *Srpska reč*, no. 129 (31/07/1995), p. 9, with the caption: Poslednji snimak srebreničke džamije. Pola sata kasnije pretvorena je u prah i pepeo. (Last photo of the mosque in Srebrenica. Half an hour later it was reduced to rubble): ERN 0706-6050.



S.1. Čaršijska mosque – photo 6

Photo (1996) Amnesty International, published in the organization's 2004 report *Bosnia-Herzegovina: Justice shelved* (EUR 63/005/2004)

View from the SSW, following destruction of the main prayer hall. Part of the shaft of the destroyed minaret, splayed apart by a blast, can be seen at left. The extent of the destruction can be seen by comparing the row of small, rectangular windows at the bottom of the remains of the mosque's SW perimeter wall to the same row of windows in photos of the intact mosque (Photos 1, 3 and 4 above).



S.1. Čaršjska mosque – photo 7

Photo (30/01/1996) Alexander Zemlianichenko, Associated Press.

The ruins of the Čaršjska mosque, viewed from the north. The tall minaret, which stood at the right of the mosque's entrance, is gone. The mosque's main prayer hall has also been destroyed by a blast. The concrete roof slab supporting the dome has dropped down and come to rest at a tilt on top of the remains of the mosque's foundation walls. The mosque's entrance portico, its roof smashed in, has been pushed outwards at a steep angle by the impact of the fallen roof slab.



S.1. Čaršijska mosque – photo 8

Photo (06/1998) Joann E. Kingsley.

Empty site of the destroyed Čaršijska mosque, viewed from the WNW.
The site is being used as a parking lot.



S.1. Čaršijska mosque – photo 9

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Site of the destroyed Čaršijska mosque, viewed from the south. For orientation, note the modern building behind the site (cf. photo 6, above). The mosque site is being used for dumping rubbish and as a parking lot.

Media accounts:

The Associated Press (1 March 1996)

Serbs who turned Srebrenica into city of dead try to make it live

By Dusan Stojanovic

SREBRENICA, Bosnia, March 1, 1996 (AP) - To Rajko Brajic, a Bosnian Serb refugee, Srebrenica has an eerie feel. "It stinks of death," he says. "And it simply won't go away." [...] In Srebrenica's center Thursday, between a **destroyed Muslim mosque** and a still-standing Serb Orthodox church, an elderly woman knelt in the middle of the street. Cars and trucks loaded with Bosnian Serbs' belongings squeezed past her. [...]

Reuters (18 August 1996)

Serbs in Srebrenica plead for help.

By Kurt Schork

SREBRENICA, Bosnia, Aug 18, 1996 (Reuters) -- Thirteen months after the besieged Moslem enclave of Srebrenica was overrun by Serb forces and many of its inhabitants slaughtered, residents are once again crying out for help. This time it is the Serbs doing the begging. With separatist Serb leaders boycotting international reconstruction efforts, thousands of Serbs squatting in the "liberated" ruins of what is now a pure Serb town are stuck without running water, jobs, schools, telephones or hope. [...] On Saturday knots of silent, sullen men watched visiting international mediator Carl Bildt walk past **the rubble of a destroyed mosque** to meet Momcilo Cvijetinovic, Srebrenica's strongman in the ruling Bosnian Serb nationalist SDS party. [...]

Agence France-Presse (11 September 1996)

Srebrenica Serbs hope elections will erase all traces of past

By Jocelyne Zablit

SREBRENICA, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sept 12, 1996 (AFP) -- Residents of this former Moslem town that symbolizes the horrors of the Balkan war hope the upcoming country-wide polls will complete politically what their troops accomplished by force – an ethnically pure Serb state. The town itself still bears the sinister scars of the fierce battles that took place here but there is little left to evoke the presence of the 40,000-strong mainly Moslem population forced to flee the so-called "UN safe area" in July of last year after a three-year siege.

The local mosque has been levelled to the ground, the shops, or what is left of them, have been renamed by their new owners and flying over the town hall is the Serb flag. [...]

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.2. Petrička mosque**

Petrička džamija
 Džamija u mahali Petriča
 Ibrahim-efendijina džamija
 Mosque of Ibrahim Efendi

Town: Srebrenica
Neighborhood: Mahala Petriča
GPS: 44°05'54.7"N 19°18'05.6"E
Construction: 19th / 20th c. (19th c.; rest. 1991)
Historical period: Ottoman / modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: city
Building condition: completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings: in good condition

Damage description: At the time of the author's site visit (07/2002), the site of the Petrička mosque was an empty lot, surrounded by houses, in the Petriča neighborhood of Srebrenica, near the southern outskirts of the town. Remains of the razed mosque's foundations and fragments of rubble from the mosque, pushed down the slope next to the site, could still be identified.

The mosque and its minaret were reportedly still standing at the time of the fall of Srebrenica on 11 July 1995. This account is consistent with video footage recorded on 14 July 1995, which shows the Petrička mosque intact, its recently built minaret still standing, surrounded by scaffolding (ERN 0706-5986 – 0706-5992). At some point thereafter, the minaret was toppled by a blast. Photographs taken in early 1996 show the extent of the damage. The broken shaft of the minaret, fissured and splayed outwards by a blast from within, had fallen onto the mosque, smashing the mosque's roof. The remains of the Petrička mosque and its toppled minaret remained in place at least through the first half of 1996, after which the mosque was razed and its rubble was bulldozed.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit.

Informant statement: The Petrička mosque was an old neighborhood mosque with a wooden minaret, built in the Ottoman period. On the eve of the war the old mosque, which had fallen into disrepair during the communist era, was being renovated from the ground up, with the addition of a tall, modern minaret. Construction was suspended when the war started. The Petrička mosque was still standing on 11 July 1995, when Srebrenica fell and the residents had to flee. At the end of the war, it was a ruin. The ruins of the mosque were bulldozed after Dayton.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska Mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002)

Bibliography:

Bećirbegović, Madžida. 1990. *Džamije sa drvenom minarom u Bosni i Hercegovini* [Mosques with wooden minarets in Bosnia-Herzegovina] (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 113-114.

Photos:



S.2. Petrička mosque – photo 1

Photo: screen capture from video footage recorded on 14/07/1995 by Zoran Petrović Piroćanac, ERN 0706-5988.

The Petrička mosque, view approaching from the south. The mosque's new minaret is seen still standing and surrounded by scaffolding.



S.2. Petrička mosque – photo 2

Photo (01/03/1996) Sava Radovanović, The Associated Press.

The Petrička mosque, viewed from the south. The shaft of the toppled minaret is fissured and flared outwards by a blast from within. Note the scaffolding that still surrounds the shaft of the minaret, also seen in Photo 1.



S.2. Petrička mosque – photo 3

Photo (1996) IFOR Press Office.

An IFOR patrol headed south, out of Srebrenica, passing the ruins of the Petrička mosque. Note the toppled minaret and the smashed roof of the mosque.



S.2. Petrička mosque – photo 4

Photo (07/1998) Joann Kingsley.

Site of the razed Petrička mosque, three years after the war.



S.2. Petrička mosque – photo 5

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer

Remains of the razed Petrička mosque. The foundations can be seen next to the street, at top center. The round concrete building element at center left is part of the minaret, the base of the muezzin's balcony (*šerefə*).

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.3. White mosque**

Bijela džamija

Hadži Skender-begova dzamija

Mosque of Hadži Skender Beg

Town:	Srebrenica
GPS:	44°06'10.0"N 19°17'58.8"E
Construction:	16 th c. (1533, rest. 18 th c.)
Historical period:	Ottoman
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	almost destroyed

Damage description: In photos taken after the end of the war, only some heavily damaged sections of the White mosque's perimeter walls remain standing. The mosque's roof is gone, its interior is gutted, its tall, masonry minaret is destroyed. Old Ottoman-era Muslim gravestones of the mosque's cemetery stand next to the ruins of the mosque. The White mosque was reportedly intact at the time of the fall of Srebrenica and its minaret was still standing as of 19 July 1995 (see Photo 5 below).

The site of the destroyed White mosque was cleared for reconstruction in March 2002 and a new mosque, built on the same site, was opened for worship on 5 July 2002.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002) and information and photos from other sources.

Informant statement: The White mosque was the oldest mosque in the town of Srebrenica. It was still standing on 11 July 1995, the day when the town fell. The mosque was destroyed after the people had fled. After the end of the war, only ruins were left. The mosque had been burned and the ruins blown up.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska Mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002)

Bibliography:

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya*. (Istanbul: İstanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): p. 424, plates 684-686 [plan, section, pre-war exterior photos].

Duijzings, Ger. 2002. *Geschiedenis en herinnering in Oost-Bosnië: de achtergronden van de val van Srebrenica*. Srebrenica: een 'veilig' gebied. Deelstudie (Amsterdam: Boom; Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdokumentatie, NIOD): cover illustration [1994 panoramic photo of the center of Srebrenica, showing the White mosque during the war].

Salimović, Sadik. 2002. *Knjiga o Srebrenici*. (Srebrenica: Skupština opštine): 171 [pre-war ext. photo].

Tomašević, Nebojša (ed.). 1980. *Treasures of Yugoslavia: An Encyclopedic Touring Guide* (Belgrade: Yugoslaviapublic): 321-22.

Photos:



S.3. White mosque – photo 1

Post-war photo (12/1999) Peter Lippman.

Ruins of the White mosque in Srebrenica, viewed from the SE.



S.3. White mosque – photos 2 and 3

Pre-war photos published in Ayverdi (1981) and in Salimović (2002).

The White mosque before the war, viewed from the SW (L) and from the S (R).



S.3. White mosque – photo 4

Photo (1994) by a member of Dutchbat, published in Duijzings (2002); original photo in the archive of the Netherlands Institute for Military History (NIMH).

Panoramic view of the center of Srebrenica, taken during the war. The White mosque with its red tile roof, white walls and dark, masonry minaret can be seen at the right. Several other buildings in the town center appear to be burned out or have damaged roofs, but the three mosques in the photo appear to be still intact.



S.3. White mosque – photo 5

Photo (19/07/1995) by journalist Đorđo Vukoje, ICTY ERN 0706-6024.

The minaret of the White mosque is visible above the rooftops at right. The photo was taken shortly after the minaret of the Čaršijska mosque, at left, had been blown up.



S.3. White mosque – photo 6

Photo (03/2003) Flip Franssen.

The site of the White mosque in Srebrenica, being prepared for reconstruction.



S.3. White mosque – photo 7

Photo (09/2002) Deutsche Welle/Picture Alliance.

The White mosque in Srebrenica, following post-war reconstruction.

Media report:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/world/monitoring/media_reports/2104350.stm

BBC News (6 July 2002)

New mosque brings hope for Srebrenica

A ceremony has taken place in the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica to mark the reopening of a mosque, which was destroyed in the Bosnian war.

Some 100 Muslims remaining in the town attended the new mosque for Friday prayers, which were held under a heavy police presence.

The rebuilding of the mosque was financed by Malaysia, whose ambassador Zakaria Sulong was also present at the opening.

It is built on the same site as the medieval White Mosque, which was destroyed on 13 July 1995, and is the first to be rebuilt in the town since all Islamic places of worship were demolished during the war. [...]

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.4. Crvena Rijeka mosque**

Džamija u mahali Crvena rijeka

Džamija na Crvenoj rijeci

Town:	Srebrenica
Neighborhood:	Crvena rijeka
GPS:	44°06'10.6"N 19°18'05.2"E
Construction:	19 th c.
Historical period:	Ottoman
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	completely destroyed
Adjacent buildings:	heavily damaged

Damage description: At the time of the author's site visit, the Crvena Rijeka mosque was completely destroyed, its site leveled and overgrown with weeds. An old Muslim tombstone from the early 19th century, a remnant of the mosque's graveyard, stood in the weeds next to the site of the razed mosque. The modern *vakuf* building, seen standing next to the mosque in photographs taken before and during the war, was undergoing reconstruction. It had a new tile roof and freshly plastered walls. The *vakuf* building's interior, doors and windows were still unfinished.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002) site visit, and information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

The Crvena Rijeka mosque was an old mosque with a wooden minaret, built in the Ottoman period. It was under legal protection as a listed cultural monument. Next to the mosque there was a *vakuf* (endowment) building that included a flat for the mosque's imam. The *vakuf* building also housed the chancery, archive and Islamic religious library of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica.

During the war, the Crvena Rijeka mosque was damaged in January 1993, by a bomb dropped from an aircraft. The bomb exploded close to the mosque and killed a member of the congregation. But the damage to the mosque was repaired by residents of the neighborhood. The Crvena Rijeka mosque was still standing intact at the time of the fall of Srebrenica on 11 July 1995. But some time thereafter the mosque was destroyed, its ruins were razed and the site leveled. After the war, we found only an empty site where the mosque once stood. The *vakuf* building, next to the mosque, was a burned-out ruin.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska Mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Bećirbegović, Madžida. 1990. *Džamije sa drvenom munarom u Bosni i Hercegovini* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 112-115 [pre-war ext. photo].

Duijzings, Ger. 2002. *Geschiedenis en herinnering in Oost-Bosnië: de achtergronden van de val van Srebrenica*. Srebrenica: een 'veilig' gebied. Deelstudie (Amsterdam: Boom; Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdokumentatie, NIOD): cover illustration [panoramic photo of the center of Srebrenica, taken in the summer of 1994, showing the Crvena Rijeka mosque during the war].

Salimović, Sadik. 2002. *Knjiga o Srebrenici*. (Srebrenica: Skupština opštine): 172.

Photos:



S.4. Crvena Rijeka mosque – photo 1

Pre-war photo: Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
The Crvena Rijeka mosque is at left, the *vakuf* building at the right.



S.4. Crvena Rijeka mosque – photo 2

Post-war photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.
Site of the razed mosque at left, the *vakuf* building under reconstruction at right.



S.4. Crvena Rijeka mosque – photo 3

Photo (1993) in the archive of the Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Crvena Rijeka mosque during the war, following repair of bomb damage.



S.4. Crvena Rijeka mosque – photo 4

Photo (1994) taken by a member of Dutchbat, published in Duijzings (2002); original photo in the archive of the Netherlands Institute for Military History (NIMH).
Panoramic view of the center of Srebrenica during the war: the Crvena Rijeka mosque with its wooden minaret can be seen at the top left, the new Čaršijska mosque in the center, the historic White mosque with its dark, stone minaret can be seen at the right . Several other buildings in the town center appear to be burned out or have damaged roofs, but the three mosques in the photo appear to be still intact.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.5. Archive and library of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica**

Arhiva i bilbioteka Medžlisa Islamske zajednice u Srebrenici

Town:	Srebrenica
GPS:	44°06'10.6"N 19°18'05.2"E
Construction:	18 th -20 th c. (building: 20 th c.)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	religious archive religious library
Building setting:	city
Building condition:	building: heavily damaged archive & library: completely destroyed

Damage description: At time of the author's site visit, the *vakuf* building, which housed the archive and library of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica before the war, was undergoing reconstruction and had a new roof and newly plastered walls. The building's interior, doors and windows were still unfinished. The *vakuf* building had reportedly been burned out, the archive and library completely destroyed. The Crvena Rijeka mosque, which stood next to the *vakuf* building before and during the war, had been razed; its site was leveled and overgrown with weeds.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit, and information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica and other sources.

Informant statement:

The offices of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica were next to the Crvena Rijeka mosque, in a *vakuf* (Islamic endowment) building that also included a flat for the mosque's imam on the upper floor. The ground floor of the building housed the chancery, historical archive and Islamic religious library of the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica.

The *vakuf* building and the adjacent Crvena Rijeka mosque were both still intact at the time of the fall of Srebrenica on 11 July 1995. But some time thereafter the building was burned down, along with its contents. After the end of the war, we found the *vakuf* building a burned-out ruin. The mosque, which stood next to it, had been completely destroyed. The archive contained the historical records of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica, of its religious and educational activities and of its properties and endowments, going back to the Ottoman period. The Islamic religious library contained valuable old books and ancient manuscripts of the Qur'an, of scriptural commentaries and other works on Islamic law and theology. These books had been given as endowments (*vakuf*) to the Islamic Community of Srebrenica.

Nothing remains of the historical archive and of the Islamic library.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska Mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002)

Photos:



S.5. Archive and library of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica – photo 1
Pre-war photo: Institute for Protection of Cultural Heritage of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
The Crvena Rijeka mosque is at left, the *vakuf* building at the right.



S.5. Archive and library of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica – photo 2
Post-war photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.
Site of Crvena Rijeka mosque at left, the *vakuf* building under reconstruction at right.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.6. Vidikovac mosque**

Džamija na Vidikovcu
 Džamija Azema Begića
 Azemova džamija

Town: Srebrenica
Neighborhood: Soloćuša
GPS: 44°07'31.0"N 19°17'48"E
Construction: 20th c. (1991)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: suburb
Building condition: heavily damaged

Damage description: The Vidikovac mosque stands on top of a small hill in the suburb of Soloćuša, on the east side of the road that runs north from Srebrenica towards Potočari.

As was observed at the time of the author's site visit and in photos taken after the end of the war, the Vidikovac mosque was heavily damaged. Its tall minaret has been toppled by a blast at its base. The shaft of the minaret had fallen into the mosque, destroying the entire SW façade of the mosque and most of the interior. Three of the four perimeter walls of the mosque remained standing up to the roofline. The interior of the mosque was filled with rubble and broken roof timbers. Scorched wooden elements and soot marks on interior walls of the mosque were an indication of fire.

The roof of the mosque was reportedly damaged by shelling during the war, but the mosque and its minaret were still standing when Srebrenica fell on 11 July 1995. This account is consistent with video footage recorded on 14 July 1995, which shows the mosque roofless, but with its perimeter walls and minaret still intact (see Photo 4, below). At some point thereafter the minaret and the mosque were destroyed.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer, site visit (07/2002).

Informant statement: The Vidikovac mosque was hit by shelling during the war and its roof was damaged. But the mosque's four walls and its minaret were still standing when Srebrenica fell on 11 July 1995. At the end of the war the mosque was in a completely ruined state, just as you see it today.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska Mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Salimović, Sadik. 2002. *Knjiga o Srebrenici* (Srebrenica: Skupština opštine): 172 [pre-war photo of the mosque].

Photos:



S.6. Vidikovac mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer

Ruins of the Vidikovac mosque, viewed from the SSW. The toppled minaret has fallen into the mosque, destroying the SW wall and the interior. The stump of the minaret can be seen at bottom left. The mosque's entrance façade can be seen at far left, the *mihrab* wall at the right. Note shattered roof timbers inside the mosque.



S.6. Vidikovac mosque – photo 2

Photo (05/2000) Peter Lippman.

View of the mosque's interior, looking out towards the south, through the gap in the destroyed perimeter wall. Note scorch marks on the walls (at right) and a large chunk of the blown-up minaret (at center left) that has landed inside the mosque.



S.6. Vidikovac mosque – photo 3

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer

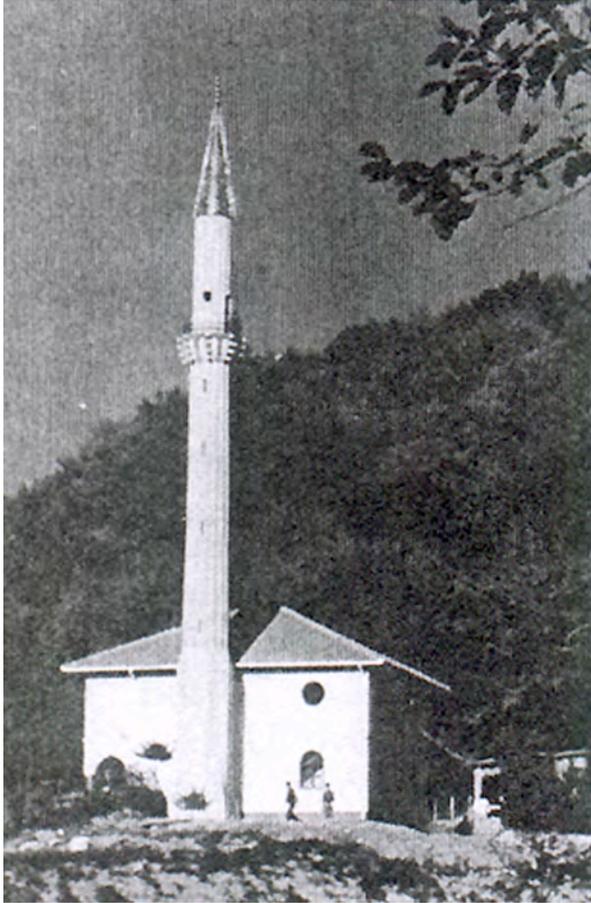
Ruins of the Vidikovac mosque, viewed from the south; stump of the minaret at L.



S.6. Vidikovac mosque – photo 4

Photo: screen capture from video footage recorded on 14/07/1995 by Zoran Petrović Piroćanac, ERN 0706-6006.

The Vidikovac mosque, viewed from the SSW. The mosque is roofless, possibly burned out, but the minaret and the mosque's four perimeter walls are still standing.



S.6. Vidikovac mosque – photo 5

Pre-war photo (1991) publ. in Salimović (2002)

The Vidikovac mosque on the eve of the war, viewed from the SW.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.7. Town Catholic church**

Filijalna crkva sv. Marije u Srebrenici
 Zavjetna crkvica Bosne Srebre
 Franciscan church of St. Mary in Srebrenica

Town: Srebrenica
Neighborhood: Petriča mahala
GPS: 44° 05' 41.32" N 19° 18' 10.0" E
Construction: 20th c. (1990-91)
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: Catholic church
Building setting: city
Building condition: lightly damaged
 Adjacent buildings: in good condition

Damage description: The roof of the church was damaged by projectile impacts. Reported damage to the interior of the church had been repaired by the time of the author's site visit.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on site visit (07/2002), and information and photos from the Ordinariate of the Catholic Archbishopric of Vrhbosna and other sources.

Informant statement: The Catholic church in Srebrenica was built in 1990-91 as a votive church, on the site of a medieval Catholic monastery, in commemoration of 700 years of the Franciscan order in Bosnia. It is a filial church of the Bijeljina parish and before the war served Roman Catholic believers in the Srebrenica and Bratunac area. The church was damaged by shelling during the siege of Srebrenica, with damage to the roof and to the interior of the church. Post-war repairs to the church were begun in 2001.

Source: Ordinariate of the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Vrhbosna (07/2002)

Bibliography

Marić, Franjo (ed.). 2004. *Vrhbosanska nadbiskupija početkom trećeg tisućljeća* (Sarajevo: Nadbiskupski ordinarijat vrhbosanski, Vikarijat za prognanike i izbjeglice): 886 [pre-war and post-war photos].

Živković, Ilija (ed.). 1997. *Raspeta crkva u Bosni i Hercegovini: uništavanje katoličkih sakralnih objekata u Bosni i Hercegovini (1991.-1996.)*. (Banja Luka, Mostar, Sarajevo: Biskupska konferencija Bosne i Hercegovine; Zagreb: Hrvatski informativni centar): 224 [description of damage].

Photos:



S.7. Town Catholic church – photo 1

Pre-war photo (1990): published in Marić (2004).

Front view of the Catholic church in Srebrenica before the war.



S.7. Town Catholic church – photo 2

Post-war photo (05/2002): published in Marić (2004).

Rear view of the church, following partial repairs; damage to the roof still visible.



S.7. Town Catholic church – photo 3

Photo (2008): Roman Catholic Ordinariate of Vrhbosna.

Memorial service held in the Srebrenica Catholic church, following post-war repairs.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.8. Gornji Potočari mosque**

Džamija u Gornjim Potočarima

Town:	Gornji Potočari
GPS:	44°09'09.6"N 19°16'37.9"E
Construction:	19 th / 20 th c. (1802; rest. 1970)
Historical period:	Ottoman / modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: The Gornji Potočari mosque is completely burned out, its roof collapsed, its interior gutted and open to the sky. The mosque's tall masonry minaret has been destroyed by a blast; only a massive stump remains. Multiple projectile impact marks seen on the exterior walls of the mosque. Part of the mosque's western perimeter wall, next to the base of the destroyed minaret, has collapsed; the other three perimeter walls are damaged but remain standing up to the roofline.

Old Muslim gravestones, some of them with dates from the early 19th century, remain standing in the overgrown mosque cemetery.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit.

Informant statement: The Gornji Potočari mosque was shelled during the war, but it remained in regular use until July 1995. Muslim refugees fleeing on 11 July 1995 stopped at this mosque to pray to God to keep them safe. The mosque was destroyed after all the people had left.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska Mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Mujezinović, Mehmed. 1977. *Islamska epigrafika Bosne i Hercegovine, II.: Istočna i centralna Bosna* (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 135.

Photos:



S.8. Gornji Potočari mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

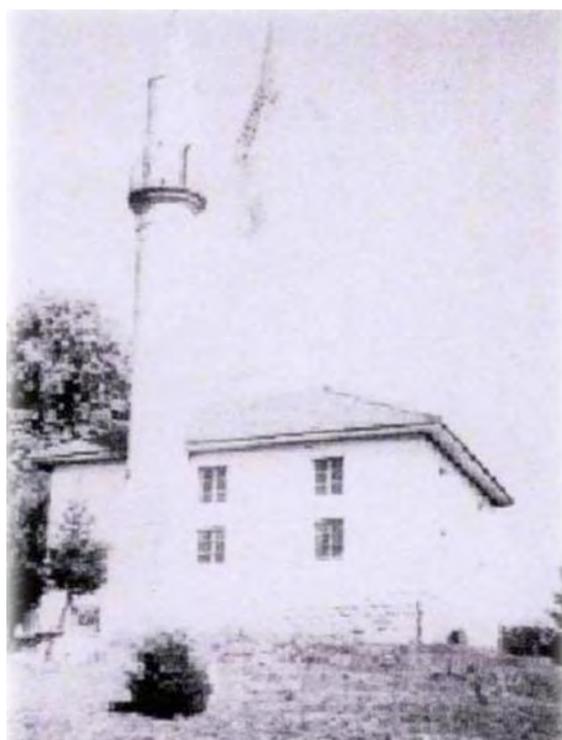
NW corner of the mosque; note projectile impacts, stump of destroyed minaret at R.



S.8. Gornji Potočari mosque – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

View of the burned-out mosque from the NE, mosque graveyard in foreground.



S.8. Gornji Potočari mosque – photo 3

Pre-war photo: Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Gornji Potočari mosque before the war, viewed from the SW.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.9. Slapovići mosque**

Džamija u Slapovićima

Town:	Slapovići
GPS:	44°04'52"N 19°15'11"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1936)
Historical period:	modern
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photos taken after the end of the war, the Slapovići mosque is burned out, its roof and all wooden building elements are destroyed, the mosque's interior is gutted and stands open to the sky. The stone perimeter walls are damaged, but remain standing up to the roofline.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement: According to information received from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica, the mosque in Slapovići remained in active use until 11 July 1995. It was burned down after the people of the village had left.

The mosque was a ruin after the end of the war. It was rebuilt and reopened for worship in July 2011.

Source: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina (07/2012).

Bibliography:

[Anon.] 2009. Obnovljena džamija u Slapovićima: jedina u Srebrenici zadržala prijeratni izgled. *Dnevni Avaz* (Sarajevo) 18 October.

Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. 2010. *Decision of 10 February 2010, designating the historic building of the mosque in Slapovići, Municipality Srebrenica, a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.* http://www.kons.gov.ba/main.php?id_struct=50&lang=4&action=view&id=3298

Photos:



S.9. Slapovići mosque – photo 1

Post-war photo: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of BiH.
The burned-out Slapovići mosque, viewed from the SW.



S.9. Slapovići mosque – photo 2

Post-war photo: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of BiH.
Close-up view of the SE corner of the mosque and the mosque graveyard.



S.9. Slapovići mosque – photo 3

Photo (10/07/2011): Sean Gallup/Getty Images.

Returning village residents at the dedication of the rebuilt Slapovići mosque.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.10. Sućeska mosque**

Džamija u džematu Sućeska-Brda

Džamija u Sućeskoj

Town:	Sućeska
Neighborhood:	Brda
GPS:	44°06'49.17" N 19°12'27.82" E
Construction:	18 th c.
Historical period:	Ottoman
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	almost destroyed

Damage description: In a photograph taken during the war (31/08/1993), the Sućeska mosque is seen heavily damaged by multiple projectile impacts, with holes in the mosque's roof, in the shaft of its wooden minaret, and in its entrance façade and other perimeter walls.

In photographs taken after the end of the war, the Sućeska mosque is almost completely destroyed. The mosque's roof and minaret and three of its four perimeter walls have collapsed. The interior is left exposed and open to the sky and is covered with smashed roof timbers and rubble. The mosque's northeastern perimeter wall is damaged, but remains standing up to the roofline.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

The Sućeska mosque was first damaged in 1992-1993, when the mosque was shelled. Its minaret was toppled and part of the mosque's roof collapsed. At the time of the fall of Srebrenica in July 1995, the Sućeska mosque was heavily shelled and only one wall was left standing.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska Mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Photos:



S.10. Sućeska mosque – photo 1

Wartime photo (31/08/1993) in the archive of the Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
View of NW façade of the Sućeska mosque, showing damage from projectile impacts.



S.10. Sućeska mosque – photo 2

Photo (06/2000): Jonathan Morgenstein.
View of NW façade of the Sućeska mosque, with roof timbers collapsed into interior.
For orientation, note pattern of impact holes in plaster at **L**, also visible in 1993 photo.



S.10. Sućeska mosque – photo 3

Photo (2002) Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Interior view of the mosque, following initial cleanup; remains of ruined entrance façade demolished, roof timbers collected in a pile at left. The NE perimeter wall is damaged but still standing.

Municipality: Srebrenica

S.11. Liješće mosque

Džamija u Liješću

Džamija u džematu Liješće

Town: Liješće
GPS: 43°59'13.6"N 19°33'14.5"E
Construction: 20th c.
Historical period: modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: heavily damaged.

Damage description: The Liješće mosque has lost its roof, its interior is gutted and left open to the sky. The perimeter walls remain standing up to the roofline. Charred roof timbers seen inside the mosque indicate destruction by fire. The tall, concrete minaret of the mosque has been destroyed above its base by a blast. Shattered pieces of the shaft of the toppled minaret were seen lying on the ground next to the mosque.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit .

Informant statement:

According to information received by the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica, the Liješće mosque was burned and its minaret blown up on 8 May 1992.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska Mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002)

Photos:



S.11. Liješće mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Entrance façade of the Liješće mosque. The base of the minaret is at right. The colorful *mihrab* of the mosque can be seen through the missing door.



S.11. Liješće mosque – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Interior of the burned-out Liješće mosque, looking down from the women's balcony towards the *mihrab*.



S.11. Liješće mosque – photo 3

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

The toppled minaret of the Liješće mosque; base of minaret at L, muezzin's balcony (*šerefe*) at R; broken pieces of the shaft in between, partly covered by vegetation.

Municipality: Srebrenica

S.12. Dobrak mosque

Džamija u Dobraku

Town: Dobrak
GPS: 43°57'47.2"N 19°31'00.1"E
Construction: 19th c.
Historical period: Austro-Hungarian
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: The Dobrak mosque has been completely destroyed, its ruins razed, its building materials removed and the site leveled. The only surviving element of the mosque left at the site at the time of the author's survey visit was a very large piece of concrete, possibly part of the base of the mosque's minaret, and some rusted iron railings. Patches of disturbed ground trace the outlines of the foundations of the destroyed mosque.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit.

Informant statement: According to information received by the Medžlis of the Islamic Community in Srebrenica, the mosque in the village of Dobrak was blown up on 10 May 1992.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska Mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002)

Photos:



S.12. Dobrak mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Site of the destroyed mosque (at L) and its last remains (R); view looking south, towards the Drina.



S.12. Dobrak mosque – photo 2

Photo (2007) Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.

The Dobrak mosque undergoing post-war reconstruction; view looking north. The piece of concrete from the old mosque remains in place, to the left of the minaret.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.13. Old mosque in Peći**

Stara džamija u Pećima

Town:	Donji Peći
GPS:	43°57'43"N 19°26'38"E
Construction:	18 th c.
Historical period:	Ottoman
Official status:	listed monument
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	heavily damaged

Damage description: In photographs taken after the end of the war, the Old mosque is very heavily damaged. The mosque's roof and minaret are completely destroyed, its interior is gutted and filled with rubble, open to the sky, with sapling trees and other vegetation growing inside. Only some damaged sections of the Old mosque's stone perimeter walls remain standing.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), based on information from the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica and photos from other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information received by the Medžlis of the Islamic Community of Srebrenica, the Old Mosque in Peći and the New Mosque in Peći were both burned down, on 12 May and 16 May 1992 respectively.

Source: Alija ef. Jusić, imam of the Čaršijska Mosque in Srebrenica during the war, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002)

Bibliography:

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya*. (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): 425.

Bećirbegović, Madžida. 1990. *Džamije sa drvenom munarom u Bosni i Hercegovini* [Mosques with wooden minarets in Bosnia-Herzegovina] (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 114-115 [pre-war ext. photos].

Photos:



S.13. Old mosque in Peći – photo 1

Post-war photo (06/2001) Helen Walasek.

Old mosque in Peći, view of the interior with part of damaged perimeter wall.



S.13. Old mosque in Peći – photo 2

Post-war photo (06/2001) Helen Walasek.

Remains of the *mihrab* (prayer niche) inside the Old mosque in Peći.



S.13. Old mosque in Peći – photo 3

Post-war photo (06/2001) Helen Walasek.

Damaged inscription from the Qur'an (Surah Al Imran 3:37) inside the *mihrab* (prayer niche) of the Old mosque in Peći.



S.13. Old mosque in Peći – photos 4 & 5

Pre-war photos published in Bećirbegović (1990).

The Old mosque in Peći, views from the southwest (**L**) and the northeast (**R**), showing its traditional roof, covered with slabs of slate, and its wooden minaret.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.14. Osat mosque**

Džamija u džematu Osat

Džamija u Osatu

Town:	Osat
GPS:	43°59'6.57"N 19°23'18.48"E
Construction:	20 th c.
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	almost destroyed

Damage description: In photographs taken after the end of the war, the Osat mosque is almost completely destroyed, a pile of concrete rubble shattered by a blast. The remains of the fallen muezzin's balcony can be seen lying on the ground, next to the base of the minaret, which is the only element of the mosque left standing.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on information and photos from the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement:

According to information in the records of the Center for Islamic Architecture, the Osat mosque was destroyed in March 1993. Thirteen years after the end of the war, the Osat mosque was rebuilt at the same site. The rebuilt mosque was opened for worship on 10 July 2008.

Source: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia and Herzegovina (07/2012).

Photos:



S.14. Osat mosque – photo 1

Post-war photo (07/2005) by MacKenzie Frady Arbogust.

Ruins of the Osat mosque: the stump of the minaret is at right, the white remains of the muezzin's balcony (*šerefe*) can be seen on the ground, behind the tree at center.



S.14. Osat mosque – photo 2

Photo (2011) Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of BiH.

The Osat mosque, rebuilt in 2008 at the same site.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.15. Osmače mosque**

Džamija u Osmačama

Ibrahim-agina džamija

Mosque of Ibrahim Aga

Town: Osmače
GPS: 44°02'10.0"N 19°23'27.7"E
Construction: 19th / 20th c. (rest. 1980)
Historical period: Ottoman / modern
Building use: religious
Building type: mosque
Building setting: village
Building condition: completely destroyed

Damage description: The mosque in Osmače was completely destroyed. Only a massive pile of concrete rubble, shattered by blast, could still be seen at the site of the mosque at the time of the author's site visit. The only identifiable element in the rubble was a broken, semi-circular fragment of the muezzin's balcony (*šerefe*).

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2002), site visit.

Informant statement:

The mosque in Osmače, built in 1980 to replace a 200-year-old Ottoman-era mosque that had fallen into disrepair, was used before the war by the Muslim population of six surrounding villages for their Friday prayers. It was blown up in March 1993.

Source: Newly returned Bosnian Muslim resident of Osmače, interviewed by András Riedlmayer (07/2002).

Bibliography:

Ayverdi, Ekrem Hakkı. 1981. *Avrupa'da Osmanlı mimârî eserleri, III. cild 3. kitap: Yugoslavya*. (Istanbul: Istanbul Fetih Cemiyeti): 426 [on the old, Ottoman-era mosque in Osmače].

Photos:



S.15. Osmače mosque – photo 1

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Rubble of the Osmače mosque; fragment of muezzin's balcony (*šerefe*) at center R.



S.15. Osmače mosque – photo 2

Photo (07/2002) András Riedlmayer.

Rubble of the destroyed mosque in Osmače.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.16. Tokoljaci mosque**

Nova džamija u Tokoljacima

Nova džamija u džematu Tokoljaci

New mosque in Tokoljaci

Town:	Tokoljaci
GPS:	44°1'1.23"N 19°27'4.77"E
Construction:	20 th c. (1984)
Historical period:	modern
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	almost destroyed

Damage description: In a post-war photo of the mosque site, the only element of the Tokoljaci mosque left standing is the massive stump of the minaret, truncated unevenly at the top of its base and showing signs of blast damage. It appears that the concrete foundation of the destroyed mosque, which itself shows signs of wartime damage, is being repaired and re-utilized as a foundation base for the post-war reconstruction of the mosque.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on information and photos provided by the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Center for Islamic Architecture, the new mosque in Tokoljaci, built in 1984, was damaged in 1992 and 1993, and was destroyed down to its foundations by the end of the war.

The *džemat* (congregation) in Tokoljaci also had an old mosque with a wooden minaret, built more than a hundred years ago. The old Tokoljaci mosque was burned down and destroyed at the same time as the new mosque.

Post-war reconstruction of the new mosque in Tokoljaci began in 2010.

Source: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina (07/2012).

Bibliography:

[Anon.]. 1984. "Novosagrađena džamija u Tokoljacima." *Islamska misao*, br. 71 (Nov.): cover ill. [pre-war exterior photo].

Bećirbegović, Madžida. 1990. *Džamije sa drvenom munarom u Bosni i Hercegovini* [Mosques with wooden minarets in Bosnia-Herzegovina] (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 114 [descr. of new and old mosque in Tokoljaci].

Photos:



S.16. Tokoljaci mosque – photo 1

Pre-war photo (1984) published in *Islamska misao* (11/1984).
The new mosque in Tokoljaci, viewed from the NNW.



S.16. Tokoljaci mosque – photo 2

Pre-war photo: screen capture from a video (07/1990) Center for Islamic Architecture,
Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
The new mosque in Tokoljaci on the eve of the war; distant view from the SW.



S.16. Tokoljaci mosque – photo 3

Post-war photo (2010) Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The mosque in Tokoljaci, undergoing post-war reconstruction, viewed from the south. Note the damaged foundation, with parts of the original plaster coating still in place and signs of recent repairs; the stump of the destroyed minaret can be seen at left.

Municipality: Srebrenica**S.17. Sase mosque**

Džamija u Sasama

Džamija u džematu Sase

Town:	Sase
GPS:	44°7'22.49"N 19°21'57.27"E
Construction:	19 th c.
Historical period:	Ottoman
Building use:	religious
Building type:	mosque
Building setting:	village
Building condition:	completely destroyed

Damage description: Photographs taken after the war show the mosque in Sase completely destroyed. The site of the mosque and of its Muslim graveyard has been leveled. What remains is a plot of disturbed ground, with parts of the mosque's stone foundations still protruding from mounds of rubble overgrown with vegetation.

Next to the site is a newly built Serbian Orthodox monastery. The new buildings of the monastery and its new access road reportedly encroach on the endowed property of the destroyed Sase mosque and its Muslim graveyard.

Source of information: András Riedlmayer (07/2012), based on information and photos provided by the Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina and other sources.

Informant statement: According to information in the records of the Center for Islamic Architecture, the mosque in Sase was a traditional village mosque with a wooden minaret, built more than a hundred years ago. The old Sase mosque was damaged in 1992 and destroyed in 1993. The mosque's ruins were leveled, as was the adjacent old Muslim graveyard (*harem*).

After the war, a new Serb Orthodox monastery was built in Sase, where there had been only a small chapel before the war. The newly built monastery and its access road are encroaching on part of the site of the destroyed Sase mosque and its Muslim cemetery.

Source: Center for Islamic Architecture of the Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina (07/2012).

Bibliography:

Bećirbegović, Madžida. 1990. *Džamije sa drvenom munarom u Bosni i Hercegovini* [Mosques with wooden minarets in Bosnia-Herzegovina] (Sarajevo: Veselin Masleša): 114 [description of the Sase mosque, noted for its unusually deep and elaborate, two-level wooden entrance portico].

Photos:



S.17. Sase mosque – photo 1

Post-war photo (2011) Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH. Site of the destroyed mosque in Sase in the foreground, new buildings and access road of the Serb Orthodox monastery in the background. The Muslim gravestones seen in the rear of the site, behind the mosque's foundations, mark recent (post-2005) burials.



S.17. Sase mosque – photo 3

Post-war photo (2005) Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH. Site of the razed mosque and Muslim cemetery in Sase. The new buildings and access road of the Serb Orthodox monastery can be seen at the right and rear of the photo.



S.17. Sase mosque – photo 4

Post-war photo (2005) Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of BiH.. Site of the mosque and Muslim cemetery in Sase, with new Serb Orthodox monastery buildings and access road.

Appendix I. Principal Elements of a Bosnian Mosque

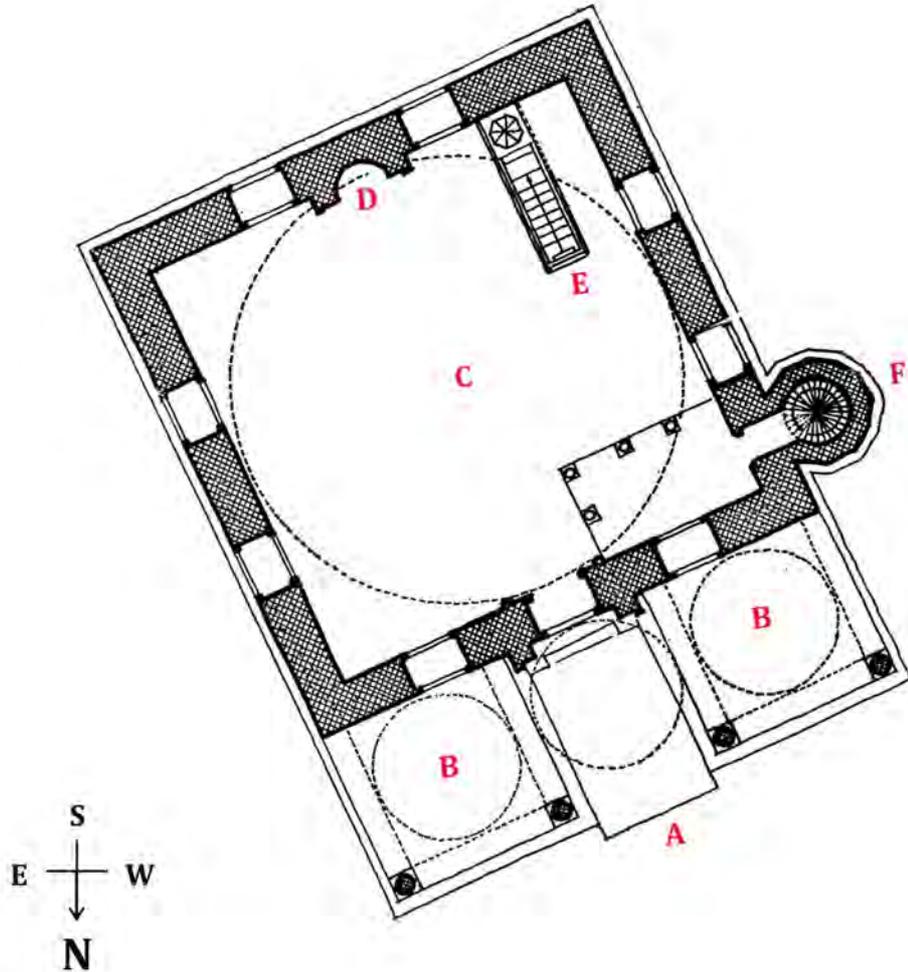


Figure 1. Plan of a Bosnian mosque (the Aladža mosque in Foča), indicating its orientation with respect to the cardinal directions and its principal elements. Plan adapted from: Redžić, H. 1983. *Studije o islamskoj arhitektonskoj baštini* (Sarajevo: "Veselin Masleša"): 211.

Key:

A – entrance (*ulaz*)

B – portico (*trijem*)

C – main prayer hall (*glavna dvorana za molitvu*)

D – prayer niche (*mihrab*), oriented in the direction of Mecca

E – pulpit (*minber*), for delivering sermons at Friday prayers

F – minaret (*munara*), for issuing the call to prayer (note internal staircase)

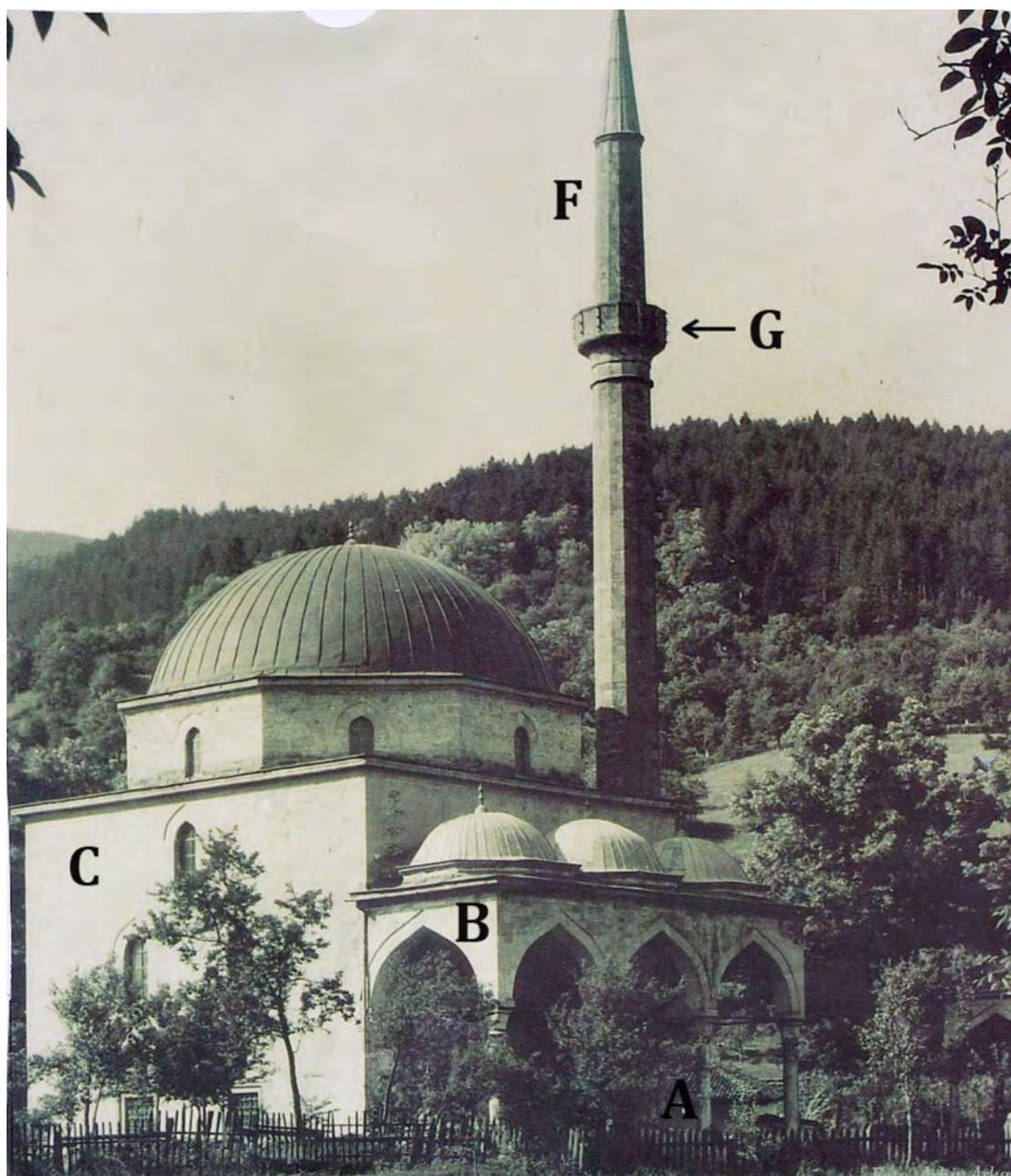


Figure 2. Exterior view of a Bosnian mosque (the Aladža mosque in Foča), indicating its principal elements. Pre-war photo: Center for Islamic Architecture, Islamic Community of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Key:

A – entrance (*ulaz*)

B – portico (*trijem*)

C – main prayer hall (*glavna dvorana za molitvu*)

F – minaret (*munara*), for issuing the call to prayer (note internal staircase)

G – muezzin's balcony (*šerefe*) on minaret, for issuing the call to prayer

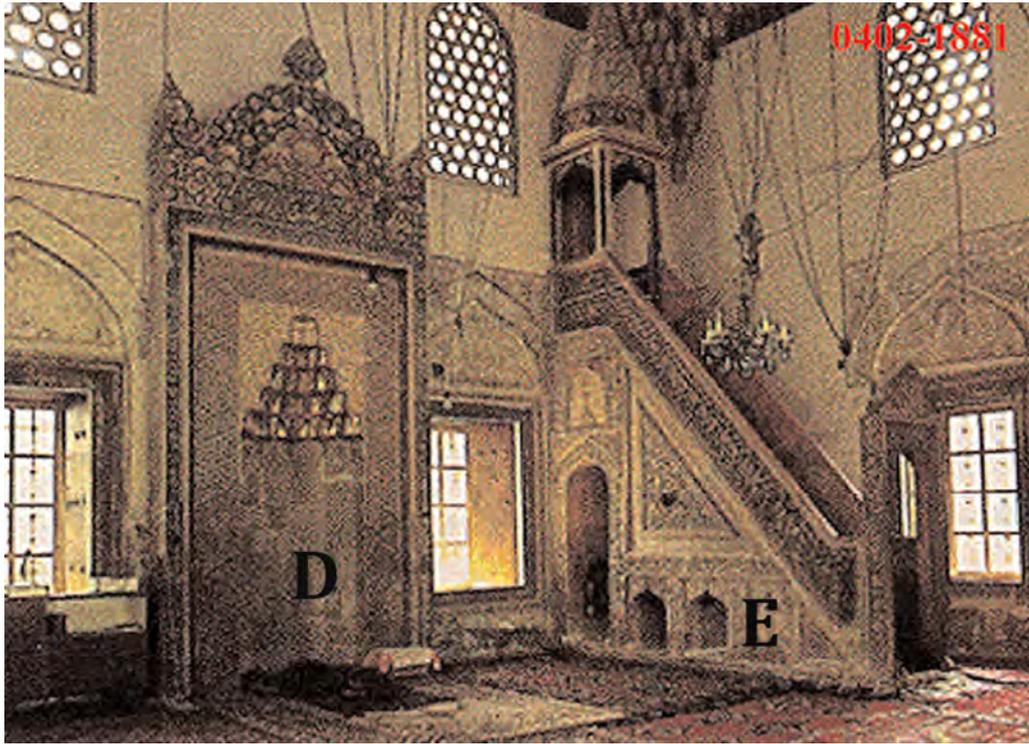


Figure 3. Interior view of a Bosnian mosque (the Aladža mosque in Foča), indicating its principal elements. Pre-war photo: ICTY OTP 0402-1881

Key:

D – prayer niche (*mihrab*), oriented in the direction of Mecca

E – pulpit (*minber*), for delivering sermons at the Friday prayer services