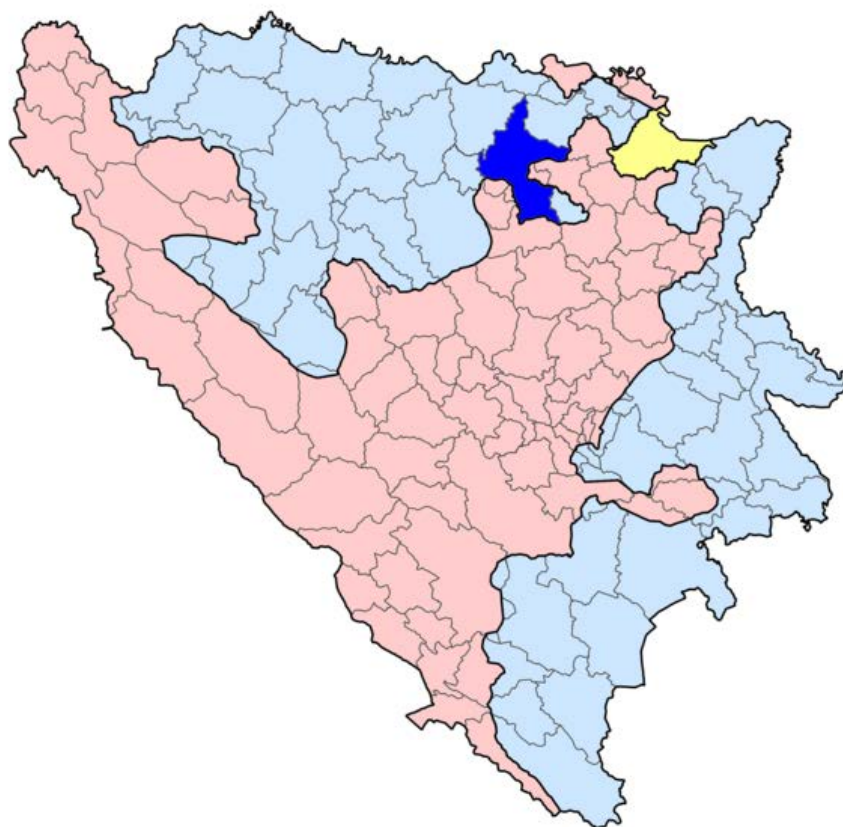


MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS TO THE PEOPLE'S LIBERATION WAR  
ON THE TERRITORY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA – THEIR  
CURRENT STATUS AND CONDITION

**CITY OF DOBOJ**



Andrew Lawler

July 2020

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## Preface

During the period of NR/SR Bosnia & Herzegovina (1945-1992) thousands of monuments commemorating the People's Liberation War, Struggle and Movement (commonly referred to in abbreviated form as NOR, NOB and NOP – henceforth collectively referred to as NOB) were created and unveiled on its territory. In recent decades, these monuments to the NOB have often become forgotten, ignored, or exposed to unquantifiable damage. The reasons for this 'unquantifiability' stem, in part, from the lack of a comprehensive recording system<sup>1</sup> among and between stakeholders<sup>2</sup> during the period of SRBiH, and the destruction of archives of stakeholders during the 1992-95 war and its immediate aftermath, but have been inarguably exacerbated by the administrative system in Bosnia & Herzegovina in the present day.

This paper aims to give a brief overview of the current situation of monuments to the People's Liberation War, Struggle and Movement on the territory of the present-day City of Doboј, in the Republika Srpska entity.

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<sup>1</sup> Incomplete stock-taking was made prior to 1962, when a list of Protected Monuments was drawn up, and once again from summer 1966 to late 1973, when a more comprehensive inventory was made, a summary of which was published in 1981 (Tihic, 1981), stating that 809 memorial plaques, 207 busts, 104 fountains and similar, 453 artistic monuments, 300 identified individual graves and mass graves and 176 graveyards for partisans and victims of fascist terror (2,049 immovable properties in total) had been identified.

<sup>2</sup> Largely local and national organizations for Antifascists and Veterans of the NOR

## Background and Summary

The territory of the present-day City of Doboj differs considerably from that of its pre-1992 counterpart; the municipality of Doboj. It is arguably the most-altered municipality/city within Bosnia & Herzegovina, with portions having been cut off in the immediate wake of the 1992-95 war to form the municipalities of Doboj Istok and Doboj Jug (in the Tuzla and Zenica-Doboj cantons of FBiH respectively), as well as a part of Usora municipality (in Zenica-Doboj Canton). Conversely, at the same time, small portions of the territory of Maglaj, Gradačac & Gračanica municipalities were ceded to Doboj. In 2012, the municipality received official city status, but in 2013 a large portion of its territory broke away to create the new municipality of Stanari (also in the Republika Srpska entity). Today the municipality has a total territory of 648 square kilometres.

Between 1966 and 1973, the most comprehensive nationwide survey of immovable monuments to the NOB to date was carried out under the auspices of the Republic Institute for the Protection of Monuments. However, it was not until 1981 that a summary of this survey list was published (Tihčić, 1981). In total, 2,049 immovable properties were recorded on the territory of SR Bosnia & Herzegovina, with 48 being recorded on the territory of the then-territory of Doboj municipality in a series of surveys conducted between July 1971 and September 1972,<sup>3</sup> categorized as follows:

- **Memorial plaques – 16**
- **Memorial busts – 5**
- **Fountains, wells and cisterns – 4**
- **Artistic monuments – 13**
- **Identified individual graves and mass graves – 5**
- **Graveyards for Partisans and Victims of Fascist Terror – 5**

Although the construction of memorials and monuments continued long after this period (with a wave of monuments being created in the wake of the death of Josip Broz Tito, and continuing throughout the 1980s), no further Republic-level survey of monuments was undertaken before the secession of Bosnia and Herzegovina from Yugoslavia in 1992.

However, the NOB heritage of Doboj municipality was the subject of the third volume of the three-volume<sup>4</sup> *Od ustanka do pobjede - zbornik sjećanja iz NOR-a u dobojskom kraju* (pp.467-542), published by the Doboj municipal conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Bosnia & Herzegovina, which profiled a total of 55 monuments and memorials to the NOB and Revolution upon the territory of Doboj municipality at that time. Of these, 48 are situated on the territory of the present-day City of Doboj. These are as follows:

VILLAGE/MZ	TYPE	YEAR	AUTHOR
Doboj	Monument	1953	Mirko Ostoja
Doboj	Bust	1962	Drago Handanović
Doboj	Bust	Unknown	Zdenko Grgić
Doboj	Bust	Unknown	Zdenko Grgić
Doboj	Bust	1963	Drago Handanović
Doboj	Bust	Unknown	Zdenko Grgić

<sup>3</sup> Actual dates: 8 July 1971; 24-2139 July 1971; 23 August – 1 September 1972

<sup>4</sup> Author's note: Unless explicitly stated, all references to this publication contained in this report refer to vol. III.

Doboj	Memorial plaque	1956	Unknown
Doboj	Memorial plaque	1952	Unknown
Doboj	Memorial plaque	Unknown	Unknown
Doboj	Memorial plaque	1955	Unknown
Doboj	Memorial plaque	1949; 1986	Unknown
Doboj	Memorial plaque	1952	Unknown
Doboj	Memorial plaque	Unknown	Unknown
Doboj	Memorial plaque	1946	Unknown
Doboj	Monument	1952	Mirko Ostoja
Potočani	Monument	1982	Drago Handanović; Petar Vajdić
Ševarlije	Memorial plaque	1952	Unknown
Pridjel Donji	Ossuary	1970	Unknown
Lipac	Cemetery	1950	Unknown
Jošava	Ossuary	1964	Drago Handanović
Preslica	Monument	1962	Petar Krstić
Suho Polje	Memorial plaque	1953	Unknown
Suho Polje	Memorial plaque	1952	Unknown
Svjetliča	Fountain	1957	Unknown
Kostajnica	Cemetery	1950	Unknown
Kostajnica	Fountain	1952	Unknown
Grapska Gornja	Fountain	1952	Unknown
Bušletić	Monument	1980	Drago Handanović; Sava Krivokapić
Osječani Gornji	Monument	1981	Drago Handanović; Sava Krivokapić; Petar Vajdić
Osječani Donji	Monument	1983	Drago Handanović; Sava Krivokapić
Osječani Donji	Memorial plaque	1966	Unknown
Kožuhe	Monument	1966	Unknown
Kožuhe	Memorial plaque	1964	Unknown
Kožuhe	Bust	1974	Drago Handanović
Kožuhe	Memorial plaque	1963	Unknown
Kožuhe	Cemetery	1950; 1987	Unknown
Bukovica Mala	Cemetery	1960; 1980	Unknown
Bukovica Velika	Memorial plaque	1955	Unknown
Opsine	Monument	1953; 1984	Unknown
Johovac	Ossuary	Unknown	Unknown
Kotorsko	Monument	1967	Unknown
Ritešić	Cemetery	1961	Unknown
Majevac	Monument	1950	Unknown
Podnovlje	Monument	1958; 1983	Drago Handanović; Ž. Popović
Podnovlje	Memorial plaque	1953	Unknown
Podnovlje	Memorial plaque	1953	Unknown
Stanovi	Monument	1951	Unknown

In addition to these 48 monuments and memorials, 10 other monuments were identified as existing upon the territory of present-day City of Doboj: 3 are situated on the pre-1992 territory of Maglaj municipality, a further 3 on the pre-1992 territory of Gračanica municipality, and 4 in Doboj's city centre (2 of which were created post-1995). These are as follows:

<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>VILLAGE/MZ</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>YEAR</b>	<b>AUTHOR</b>
Doboj	Trbuk	Cemetery	1961	Unknown
Doboj	Trbuk	Bust	1969	Drago Handanović
Doboj	Trbuk	Memorial plaque	1961	Unknown
Doboj	Boljanić	Cemetery	1959	Vojin Lukić
Doboj	Boljanić	Bust	1969	Drago Handanović
Doboj	Boljanić	Memorial plaque	1950	Unknown
Doboj	Doboj	Bust	2002	Drago Handanović
Doboj	Doboj	Bust	2002	Drago Handanović
Doboj	Doboj	Bust	1970	Drago Handanović
Doboj	Doboj	Memorial plaque	1985	Unknown

During the creation of the report, Aleksandar Jašarević, curator at the Museum of Doboj, also made the author aware of another monument that had existed within the city centre, within the walls of the town's fortress. This is also discussed within the report (see p.177), although limited evidence of its appearance could be found during the course of research.

As of October 2019, the City of Doboj still has no valid spatial plan, although one is currently in the process of creation, and is due for delivery by late 2020 (Grad Doboj, 2019).



## Monuments and Memorials in the City of Doboj

### 1. *'Život, Slava, Mir'* memorial ossuary in the Park of National Heroes, Doboj



**Figure 1a:** Memorial ossuary with obelisk viewed from the north-west



**Figure 1b:** Relief on the south-west-facing side of the memorial ossuary



**Figure 1c:** Relief on the north-west-facing side of the memorial ossuary



**Figure 1d:** Relief on the south-east-facing side of the memorial ossuary



**Figure 1e:** Relief on the north-east-facing side of the memorial ossuary



Figure 1f: Memorial ossuary viewed from the south

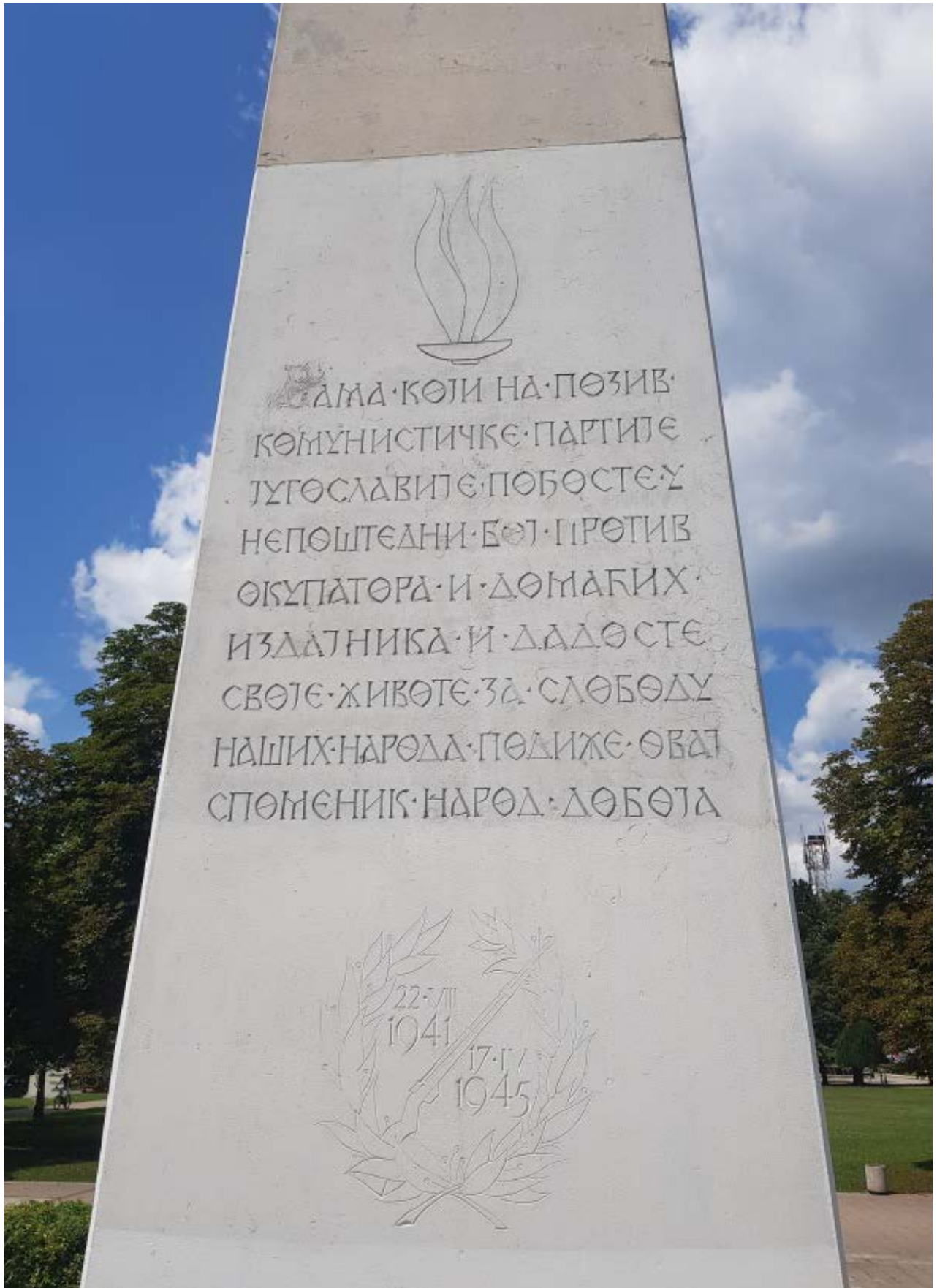


Figure 1g: Inscription on the commemorative obelisk



**Figure 1h:** Commemorative feature installed in 2002

Doboj's *Život, Slava, Mir* (*Life, Celebration, Peace*) memorial ossuary was opened in 1953, and acted as the focal point of the town's Park of National Heroes. Further additions were made in 2002. The ossuary consists of a large flagstone-covered plateau, with a 14.5-metre tall obelisk and a monolithic block decorated with four reliefs, both made of Brač limestone, which are the work of Mirko Ostoja, and a cuboidal block added in 2002, with white marble panels, inscribed with the names of those executed after a trial in Doboj's Sokol Hall in 1941 for their participation in the Uprising (see below, p.44).

According to *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.470), the monument's name is derived from the park itself ('Life'), the obelisk ('Celebration') and the ossuary which lies at the centre of the plateau ('Peace'). Within the ossuary are buried the remains of 189 individuals; five National Heroes and 184 fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, including 111 people involved in the Uprising who were sentenced to death and executed in September 1941.

The obelisk is the first feature reached when climbing the stairs on the path leading to the plateau. The obelisk is triangular in plan (with the shape said to symbolize Brotherhood and Unity between Serbs, Croats and Muslims), and the two sides facing this approach are undecorated, which may suggest that this was not the route originally intended. The steps and pathway are of a different material to the plateau itself, which adds further support to this idea (although these are likely to have been renovated after 1995, possibly as part of the 2002 remodelling). However, old photographs available online show an approach to the ossuary along the present-day route dating

back to at least the early 1970s, showing that this access path has existed for a long time, and may be an original feature of the park and ossuary.

The lower courses of the obelisk are painted white. It could not be determined when this first occurred, nor the reasons for it. However, the paint serves as a protective layer, shielding the underlying stone from graffiti, which may be intentional or merely an unintended side-effect. On its south-east-facing side, the obelisk bears a picture of a torch with three flames, below which lies the following inscription in the Cyrillic script:

VAMA KOJI NA POZIV  
 KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE  
 JUGOSLAVIJE POĐOSTE U  
 NEPOŠTEDNI BOJ PROTIV  
 OKUPATORA I DOMAĆIH  
 IZDAJNIKA I DADOSTE  
 SVOJE ŽIVOTE ZA SLOBODU  
 NAŠIH NARODA PODIŽE OVAJ  
 SPOMENIK NAROD DOBOJA<sup>5</sup>

Below this inscription is a wreath, with the dates “22.VIII.1941” (the date of the first Uprising in the Doboj region) and “17.IV.1945” (the date of the Liberation of Doboj), separated by a rifle running diagonally through the motif.

To the south-east of the obelisk lies the monolith with four reliefs. These reliefs depict the phases of the People’s Liberation War – mass atrocities committed by occupying forces and their collaborators (**Figure 1b**), the initial Uprising (**Figure 1c**), cooperation between the people and the Partisan movement (**Figure 1d**), and the final victory (**Figure 1e**).

The memorial feature added in 2002 consists of a white cuboidal block close to the obelisk. White marble panels are installed on three sites of this, commemorating participants in the Uprising interred at the site. Names are organized according to the villages from which they hailed. The panels are inscribed as follows:

Panel 1:

<i>BUKOVICA VELIKA</i>		<i>MIKEREVIĆ PETRA LJUBOMIR</i>	<i>1916</i>
<i>BLAGOJEVIĆ BLAGOJA BORISLAV</i>	<i>1923</i>	<i>RADULOVIĆ LUKE TANASIJE</i>	<i>1906</i>
<i>BLAGOJEVIĆ SAVE STANKO</i>	<i>1919</i>	<i>STJEPANOVIĆ VASILIJA BOGDAN</i>	<i>1918</i>
<i>DAVIDOVIĆ ALEKSE PETAR</i>	<i>1914</i>	<i>BUŠELETIĆ</i>	
<i>ĐOKIĆ VASE PETAR</i>	<i>1912</i>	<i>MARKOVIĆ KOSTE MILAN</i>	<i>1913</i>
<i>ĐURĐEVIĆ TEDE STOJAN</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>STOJANOVIĆ SIME PERO</i>	<i>1910</i>
<i>JUŠKIĆ STANKA DUŠAN</i>	<i>1923</i>	<i>ČAKAREVIĆ SIME PETAR</i>	<i>1908</i>
<i>JUŠKIĆ STANKA MILAN</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>DOBOJ</i>	
<i>KAURINOVIĆ SIME SIMO</i>	<i>1919</i>	<i>BAJIĆ LJUBO</i>	
<i>KOVAČEVIĆ ILIJE BOGDAN</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>VELEMIR KRSTE VLADIMIR</i>	<i>1909</i>
<i>KUZMIĆ TEODORA DUŠAN</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>JOVIĆ SIMO</i>	
<i>KUZMIĆ ĐORĐE JOVAN</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>KNEŽEVIĆ MILE LJUBO</i>	<i>1910</i>
<i>LAZIĆ TOME JOVAN</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>KRESOJA ĐURE BRANKO</i>	<i>1906</i>
<i>NIKOLIĆ DIMITRIJE NEDO</i>	<i>1901</i>	<i>KUNOVAC JOVO</i>	
<i>STOKIĆ ILIJE GOJKO</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>MARINKOVIĆ SAVO</i>	

<sup>5</sup> Translation: *To you who, at the call of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, entered into a ruthless struggle against the occupiers and domestic traitors, and gave your lives for the freedom of our people, this monument is erected by the people of Doboj.*

ŠLJIVIĆ TEODORA ĐORĐE	1911	MEDIĆ MILANA DUŠAN	1907
BUKOVICA MALA		MITROVIĆ TANASIJE ĐORĐO	1913
GOSTIĆ GAVRE JOVO	1922	NJEGOVAN MAKSIMA ISO	1899
TOMANIĆ RISTE RADIVOJE	1921	PAVLOVIĆ LJUBO	
BUKOVIČKE ČIVČIJE		POPOVIĆ KOSTE LJUBO	1924
KNEŽEVIĆ RISTE BOŠKO	1922	STANKOVIĆ ĐURE MILAN	1890
KOVAČEVIĆ TEODORA ŽIVKO	1914	STANKOVIĆ KOSTE VASO	1910
LUNIĆ TEODORA DRAGUTIN	1912		

## Panel 2:

<b>KLADARI</b>			<b>OPSINE</b>	
VASILJIĆ LAZARA JOVO	1912		ĐURIĆ MIHAJLA LAZAR	1917
VASILJIĆ VASILIJE LAZAR	1913		MITROVIĆ PROKOPIJE DUŠAN	1911
GOJKOVIĆ TEDE TEODOR	1904		MITROVIĆ NIKOLE ZDRAVKO	1923
GOJKOVIĆ SAVE ČEDO	1913		MITROVIĆ GAVRE MILAN	1917
ĐURANOVIĆ VASKRSIJE ĐORĐO	1912	PRESUDOM USTAŠKOG PRIJEKOG SUDA	NEDIĆ CVIJANA CVJETKO	1923
ĐURANOVIĆ VASKRSIJE JOVO	1910	U DOBOJU JE 1941. GODINE STRIJELJANO	PEJIČIĆ GAVRE JOVO	1907
POBRIĆ JOVE DUŠAN	1914	111 USTANIKA NOR-A PROTIV OKUPATORA.	PEJIČIĆ GAVRE STANKO	1912
POBRIĆ PETRA LUKA	1909	U ZNAK SJEĆANJA NA NJIHOVO STRADANJE,	STARČEVIĆ RISTE SRETEN	1915
POBRIĆ PETRA MILAN	1917	SUBNOR I NAROD OPŠTINE DOBOJ	SUNARIĆ JOVICE PETKO	1909
PULJANOVIĆ VASE NIKOLA	1916	PODIŽU OVO SPOMEN OBILJEŽJE.	CURKIĆ LUKE DRAGOMIR	1919
REKANOVIĆ SPASOJA DUŠAN	1908		CURKIĆ LUKE STANKO	1923
SAVIĆ SVETOZARA LAZAR	1920	DOBOJ, 23. AVGUST 2002.GODINE. <sup>6</sup>	ŠUJIĆ PEJE MILUTIN	1899
KOSTAJNICA			ŠUJIĆ PEJE PAVLE	1912
KORČIĆ VASE MARKO	1917		OSJEČANI	
SIMIĆ JOVICE BLAGOJE	1917		BOŽIĆ ŽIVKA OBRAD	1917
KOŽUHE			GOJKOVIĆ STEVE TEODOR	1892
NEDIĆ JOVANA DAMJAN	1906		JAĆIMOVIĆ MIHAJLA ČEDOMIR	1917
PAJDIĆ GAVRE RANKO	1921		SIMIĆ PETRA NIKOLA	1914
SAVIĆ ŽIVKA SPASOJE	1906		CVIJANOVIĆ PAVLA ŽIVKO	1914
SEKSAN VELJKE MILAN	1919		ČAKAREVIĆ SIMEUNA NEDELJKO	1912
SPASOJEVIĆ ĐORĐE OBRAD	1918		HUSINO	
LIPAC			BOJANOVIĆ BONE IVO	1918
NIKOLIĆ MARKA STEVO	1890			

## Panel 3:

<b>PLOČNIK</b>		<b>RASTUŠA-TESLIĆ</b>	
MIŠURIĆ ĐORĐE BOŠKO	1920	IVANIĆ ĐORĐE DUŠAN	1911
MIŠURIĆ LUKE ĐORĐA	1914	IVANIĆ JOVE SAVO	1913
MIŠURIĆ SAVE ĐORĐA	1911	RITEŠIĆ	
MIŠURIĆ SAVE RADOVAN	1922	BARDAK ILIJE BRANKO	1911
MIŠURIĆ JOVE MILOŠ	1909	KURTINOVIĆ JOVE SVETOZAR	1915
SPASOJEVIĆ SIME MIHAJLO	1915	STANOVI	
PRIDJEL		ALADŽIĆ SPASOJA STANKO	1908
ILIĆ DUŠANA DIMITRIJA	1910	SUVO POLJE	
KRŠIĆ BLAGOJA VASKRSIJA	1901	KUJUNDŽIĆ GAVRE PETAR	1906
KRŠIĆ JOVANA NIKOLA	1909	UKRINICA-TESLIĆ	
MARKOVIĆ MARKA STANOJE	1914	ĐURIČIĆ SIME STOJIĆ	1917
MARKOVIĆ STOJANA RISTO	1914	JOVIĆ JOVANA OBRAD	1913
RANKOVIĆ-TESLIĆ		KOJIĆ STANOJA SLAVKO	1919
ĐURIĆ GAVRE BOGDAN	1917	ČAIRE	
MILIČIĆ ĐORĐE MARINKO	1913	ERCEG STOJKE BOŽO	1919
PETROVIĆ SPASOJA ALEKSA	1911	ČEČARA	
PETROVIĆ STJEPANA ALEKSA	1913	SAVKOVIĆ PETRA STOJAN	1917
SEKULIĆ MIKE BOŠKO	1923	STANKOVIĆ ĐORĐE DUŠAN	1903
SEKULIĆ ALEKSE JOVAN	1922		
SEKULIĆ ALEKSE MILAN	1921		
SEKULIĆ SEKULE RADE	1921		

<sup>6</sup> Translation: By the judgment of an Ustaša court in Doboj in 1941 were executed 111 Uprisers of the NOR against the occupier. As a sign of memory of their execution, SUBNOR and the people of Doboj municipality erect this memorial. Doboj, 22 August 2002.



The monument is in excellent condition, and still hosts a number of commemorative events each year. In 2008, a petition was submitted to the Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, requesting that the site be declared a National Monument. However, in September 2009, the Commission issued a decision declaring that the memorial ossuary does not fulfill the criteria to be inscribed as a National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Commission to Preserve National Monuments, 2009).

## 2. Bust of NH Refik Bešliagić in the Park of National Heroes, Doboj

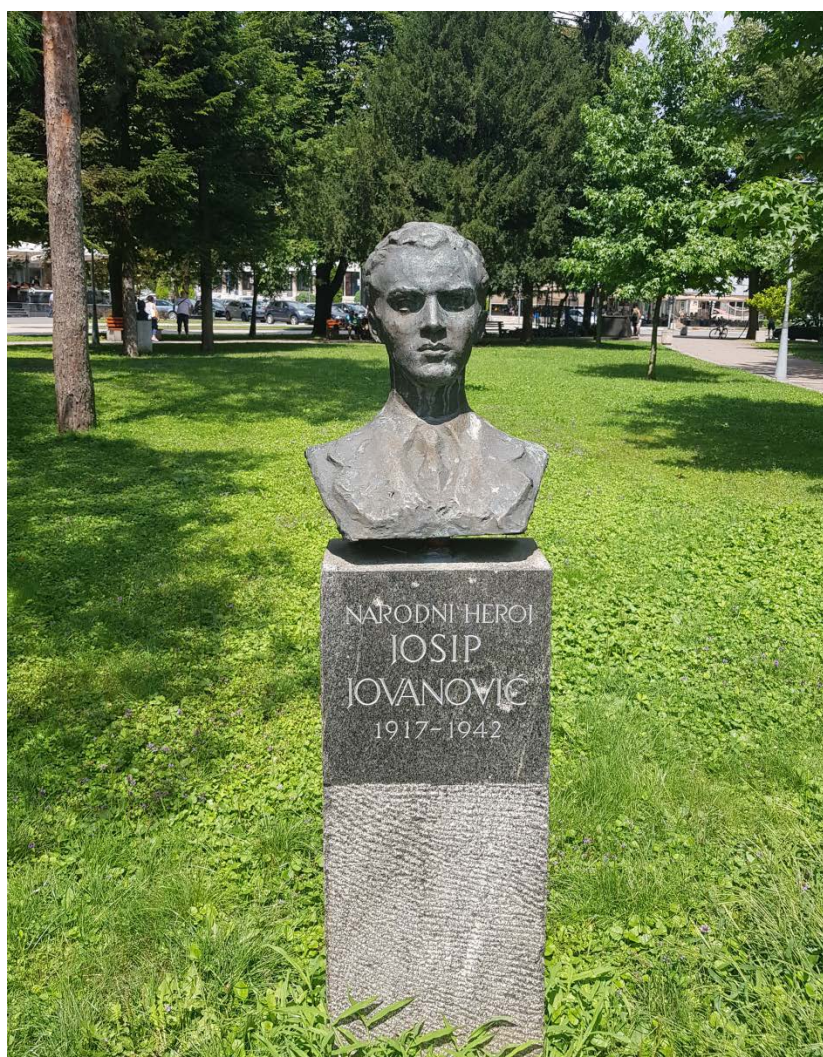


**Figure 2a:** Bust of NH Refik Bešliagić

This bust lies in Doboj's Park of National Heroes, in the city centre, along the park's north-western perimeter. The bust was created in 1962, and is the work of Doboj-based sculptor Drago Handanović (b.1939). It commemorates Refik Bešliagić (1919-1942), who hailed from Doboj and was posthumously awarded the title National Hero in 1953.

The bust is made of bronze, and is in good condition, although a heavy and uneven patina has developed upon it, possibly as a result of the bust being situated directly beneath a large tree. The pedestal is made of a single piece of granite, with a low relief plaque upon it, into which is chiseled (in the Latin script) 'NARODNI HEROJ REFIK BEŠLAGIĆ 1919-1942'. The pedestal evidences some minor damage; what appears to be a bullet or shrapnel scar has damaged the letter 'E' in the word 'REFIK'. No other damage is evident, although the base of the pedestal is covered in mud, possibly as a result of horticultural work undertaken in the park.

### 3. Bust of NH Josip Jovanović in the Park of National Heroes, Doboj



**Figure 3a:** Bust of NH Josip Jovanović

This bust lies in Doboj's Park of National Heroes, in the city centre, close to the centre of the park, at the intersection of paths entering from its northern corner and west side. The author of the bust was Sarajevo-based sculptor and art professor Zdenko Grgić (1927-2007), although its date of unveiling is unknown. It commemorates Josip Jovanović (1917-1942), one of the founders of the Ozren Partisan Detachment, who was killed in the vicinity of Doboj in 1942, and was posthumously awarded the title National Hero in 1953.

The bust is made of bronze, and is in good condition. The pedestal is made of a single piece of granite, with the upper portion being smoothed and polished, with the inscription '*NARODNI HEROI JOSIP JOVANOVIĆ 1917-1942*' being chiseled into it (in the Latin script). The pedestal evidences some minor damage; what appear to be small impact chips are present across the polished surface where the inscription lies. No other damage appears to be present on either the bust or pedestal.

4. Bust of NH Ismet Kapetanović in the Park of National Heroes, Doboj



Figure 4a: Bust of NH Ismet Kapetanović, 1980s



**Figure 4b:** Replacement bust of NH Ismet Kapetanović, 2019

This bust lies in Doboj's Park of National Heroes, in the city centre, along the park's north-eastern perimeter. It commemorates Ismet Kapetanović (1921-1942) a Partisan fighter from the village of Kostajnica who was killed in a battle with Chetnik forces in the village of Maleševci, near Ugljevik, in November 1942 (Subotić, 1971 p.758). He was posthumously awarded the title of National Hero in 1951.

The bust present today is not the original bust created to commemorate Ismet Kapetanović; that bust was either removed or destroyed at some point during the 1992-95 war. The author of the original bust was Sarajevo-based sculptor and art professor Zdenko Grgić (1927-2007), although the date of its unveiling is unknown. The replacement bust was created by Doboj-based sculptor Drago

Handanović (b.1939), and was unveiled in 2002. Of interest is the fact that not only was the bust replaced, but also the pedestal. It could not be determined whether the original pedestal was lost or damaged at the same time as the bust, or whether it was simply replaced as part of the process of creating the new bust.

The pedestal appears to be made of poured concrete, with a rippled effect possibly intentionally created through the use of specially designed formwork. A white marble plaque is set into the pedestal, which bears the inscription '*NARODNI HEROJ ISMET KAPETANOVIĆ 1921-1942*'. From other photographs available online dating to 2011, it can be seen that at that time the black paint used to infill the inscription had largely been lost. This has since been repainted.

## 5. Bust of NH Miloš Kupres in the Park of National Heroes, Doboj



**Figure 5a:** Bust of NH Miloš Kupres

This bust lies in Doboj's Park of National Heroes, in the city centre, close to the centre of the park. The bust was created in 1963, and is the work of Doboj-based sculptor Drago Handanović (b.1939). It commemorates Miloš Kupres (1907-1942), who hailed from Kožuhe, near Doboj, and was killed in a battle with local pro-Axis militia in Turija, Lukavac municipality, in January 1942. A memorial was built at the location of his death "in the early postwar years" (Tihčić, 1979 p.9), which was replaced by a new memorial in 1980.<sup>7</sup> He was posthumously awarded the title of National Hero in 1953.

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<sup>7</sup> For more information on this, see Mujkić, A. & Lawler, A. (2019). *Monuments and Memorials to the People's Liberation War on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina – their current status and condition: Lukavac municipality*, pp.66-71.

The bust is made of bronze, and is in good condition. The pedestal is made of a single piece of granite, with the upper portion being smoothed and polished, with the inscription '*NARODNI HEROJ MILOŠ KUPRES 1907-1942*' being chiseled into it (in the Latin script), and is likewise in very good condition.

It should be noted that Handanović created another bust of Kupres on the territory of Doboj municipality, which today lies in Kupres's home village of Kožuhe (see below, p.124).



## 6. Bust of NH Simo Lukić in the Park of National Heroes, Doboj



**Figure 6a:** Bust of NH Simo Lukić

This bust lies in Doboj's Park of National Heroes, in the city centre, close to the park's northernmost corner. The bust dates to before 1962, and is the work of Sarajevo sculptor Zdenko Grgić (1927-2007). It commemorates Simo Lukić, a member of the Ozren Partisan Detachment, who fell during the Liberation of Tuzla in January 1944, and was posthumously awarded the title of National Hero in 1951.

The bust is made of bronze, and is in good condition. The pedestal is made of a single piece of white roughly-hewn limestone, with a rectangular portion in the centre being smoothed, upon which the inscription 'NARODNI HEROJ SIMO LUKIĆ 1916-1943' is carved (in the Latin script), and is likewise in very good condition. It is worth noting here that the year of death inscribed upon the pedestal is incorrect.

## 7. Bust of Todor Vujasinović in the Park of National Heroes, Doboj



**Figure 7a:** Bust of Todor Vujasinović

This bust was unveiled in Doboj's Park of National Heroes in 2002, and is situated along the park's north-western perimeter. It is the work of Drago Handanović. The bust commemorates Todor Vujasinović, a renowned KPJ member, one of the organizers of the Uprising in Eastern Bosnia, and post-war politician. He was also a renowned chronicler of the People's Liberation War and Revolution, publishing a series of memoirs of his time as an illegal party member prior to the Uprising and during the NOB itself. He is interred in the Alley of Distinguished Citizens, in Belgrade's New Cemetery. While the bust's pedestal is inscribed 'KOMANDANT TODOR VUJASINOVIĆ TOŠO 1904-1990', Vujasinović's date of death is given by other sources as 1988.

The bust is made of bronze, and is in good condition. The pedestal appears to be made of poured concrete, with a rippled effect possibly intentionally created through the use of specially designed formwork. A white marble plaque is set into the pedestal, which bears the inscription transcribed above. As with the bust of NH Ismet Kapetanović (see above, p.19), from other photographs available online dating to 2011, it can be seen that at that time the black paint used to infill the inscription had largely been lost. This has since been repainted.

## 8. Bust of NH Todor Panić in the Park of National Heroes, Doboj



**Figure 8a:** Bust of NH Todor Panić

This bust was unveiled in Doboj's Park of National Heroes in 2002, and is situated along the park's north-western perimeter. It is the work of Drago Handanović. The bust commemorates Todor Panić (1911-1942), who hailed from the village of Boljanić and was assassinated by a Chetnik sympathizer on Mount Ozren in June 1942. He was awarded the title of National Hero in 1953.

The bust is made of bronze, and is in good condition. The pedestal appears to be made of poured concrete, with a rippled effect possibly intentionally created through the use of specially designed formwork. A white marble plaque is set into the pedestal, which bears the inscription '*NARODNI HEROJ TODOR PANIĆ 1911-1942*'. It would appear from photographs available online dating to 2011 that the bust has been relocated at some point in the near past, as from a comparison of photographs it can be seen that the environs immediately behind the bust have changed considerably.

It should be noted that Handanović also created a bust of Todor Panić in his birthplace of Boljanić. This was created in 1969, and is significantly different in appearance to the bust here (see below, p.93).

## **9. Bust of Katarina 'Beba' Veselić, Dobož**

This bust was created by Drago Handanović in 1970, and was gifted to the Beba Veselić kindergarten association (nowadays renamed 'Majke Jugović'), which was responsible for running public kindergartens within Dobož. It commemorated Katarina 'Beba' Veselić (1914-1942), daughter of Vladimir Veselić, and a local teacher and pre-war member of the KPJ, who joined the Ozren Partisan Detachment and was killed in combat in Mitrovići, Zavidovići municipality, in May 1942. She is buried in the Partisans' cemetery in Kostajnica (see below, p.99).

Little information could be found about the bust, apart from the fact that it was made of plaster, rather than bronze. An employee of the student association claimed that at one point prior to 2014, it stood in a branch that was temporarily located inside Dobož's student residence (Dom Učenika). However, when the kindergarten was relocated to new premises, the bust was not taken with it. Its current location and fate is unknown, although there is a strong chance that the bust was irreparably damaged during the 2014 floods, which severely affected the premises in which it was on display.

10. Plaque to commemorate 1920 strike and railway workers who fell in the NOR, Doboј



Figure 10a: Building upon which the plaque was situated, 1980s

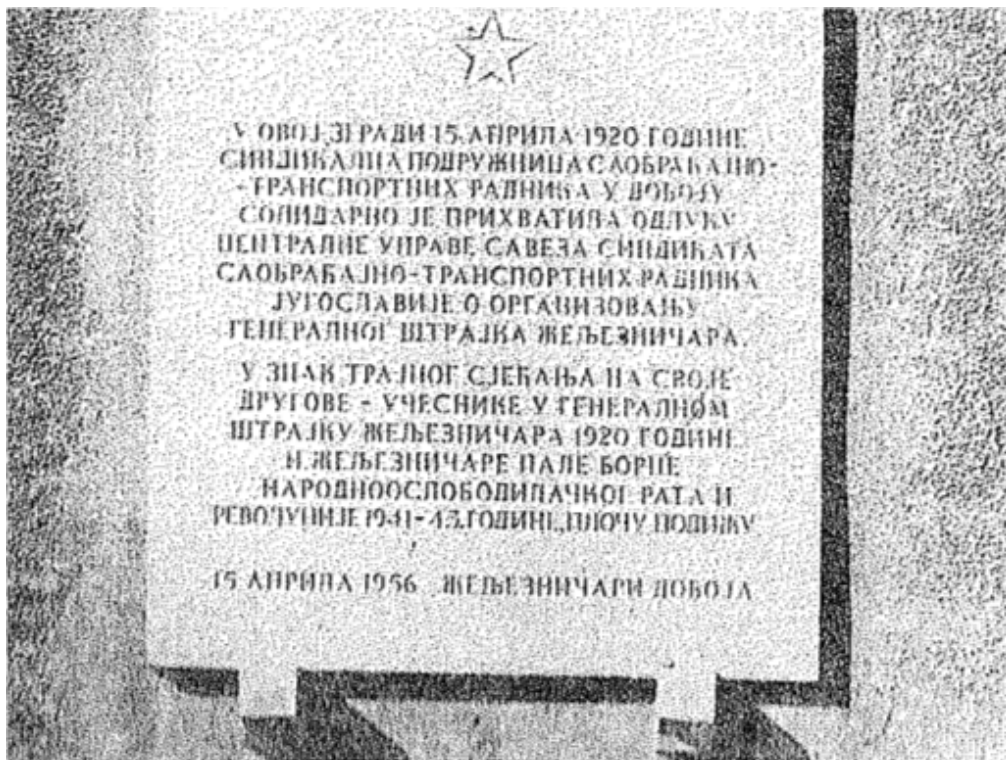


Figure 10b: Memorial plaque, 1980s



**Figure 10c:** Former location of the memorial plaque, 2019

This memorial plaque was situated upon a building which occupied a plot on today's Vojvode Mišića (formerly Ulica Mladena Stojanovića 16), which during the 1980s functioned as a restaurant called 'Bagrem'. It was unveiled in 1956, although its author is unknown. It commemorated the place at which a meeting was held by transport workers in Doboj to participate in the 1920 Yugoslav general railway workers' strike, as well as railway workers who fell in the People's Liberation War.

From a picture reproduced in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.477), it can be seen that the plaque was inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*U OVOJ ZGRADI 15. APRILA 1920. GODINE  
SINDIKALNA PODRUŽNICA SAOBRAĆAJNO-  
-TRANSPORTNIH RADNIKA U DOBOJU  
SOLIDARNO JE PRIHVATILA ODLUKU  
CENTRALNE UPRAVE SAVEZA SINDIKATA  
SAOBRAĆAJNO-TRANSPORTNIH RADNIKA  
JUGOSLAVIJE O ORGANIZOVANJU  
GENERALNOG ŠTRAJKA ŽELJEZNIČARA.*

*U ZNAK TRAJNOG SJEĆANJA NA SVOJE  
DRUGOVE – UČESNIKE U GENERALNOM  
ŠTRAJKU ŽELJEZNIČARA 1920. GODINE  
I ŽELJEZNIČARE PALE BORCE  
NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG RATA I  
REVOLUCIJE 1941-1945. GODINE, PLOČU PODIŽU*

15. APRILA 1956.      ŽELJEZNIČARI DOBOJA<sup>8</sup>

Today, the plot where the building upon which the plaque was installed existed lies empty, with the building having been demolished at some point over the past three decades. A small volleyball court occupies its former location today.

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<sup>8</sup> Translation: *In this building on 15 April 1920, the union branch of communications-transport workers in Doboj firmly accepted the decision of the central committee of the Federation of Unions of Communications-Transport Workers of Yugoslavia regarding the organization of a general strike of railway workers. As a sign of eternal memory to their colleagues – participants in the general strike of railway workers of 1920 and railway workers who fell as fighters in the People’s Liberation War and Revolution of 1941-1945, this plaque is erected. 15 April 1956, Railway Workers of Doboj.*

**11. Plaque to commemorate residence of Vladimir Veselić, Doboj**



**Figure 11a:** Building upon which the plaque was situated, 1980s



**Figure 11b:** Present-day appearance of the building, 2019



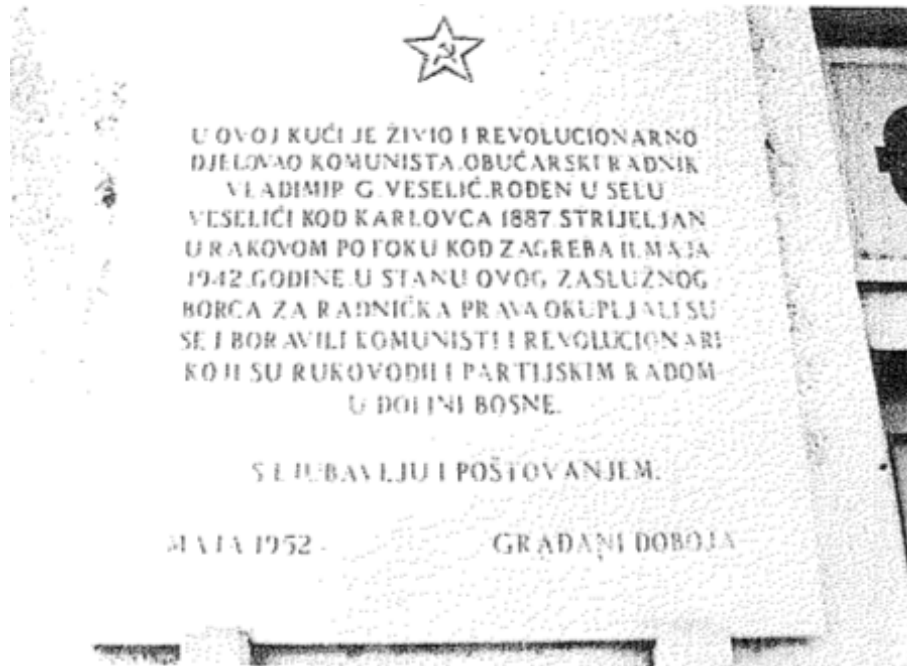


Figure 11c: Memorial plaque, 1980s

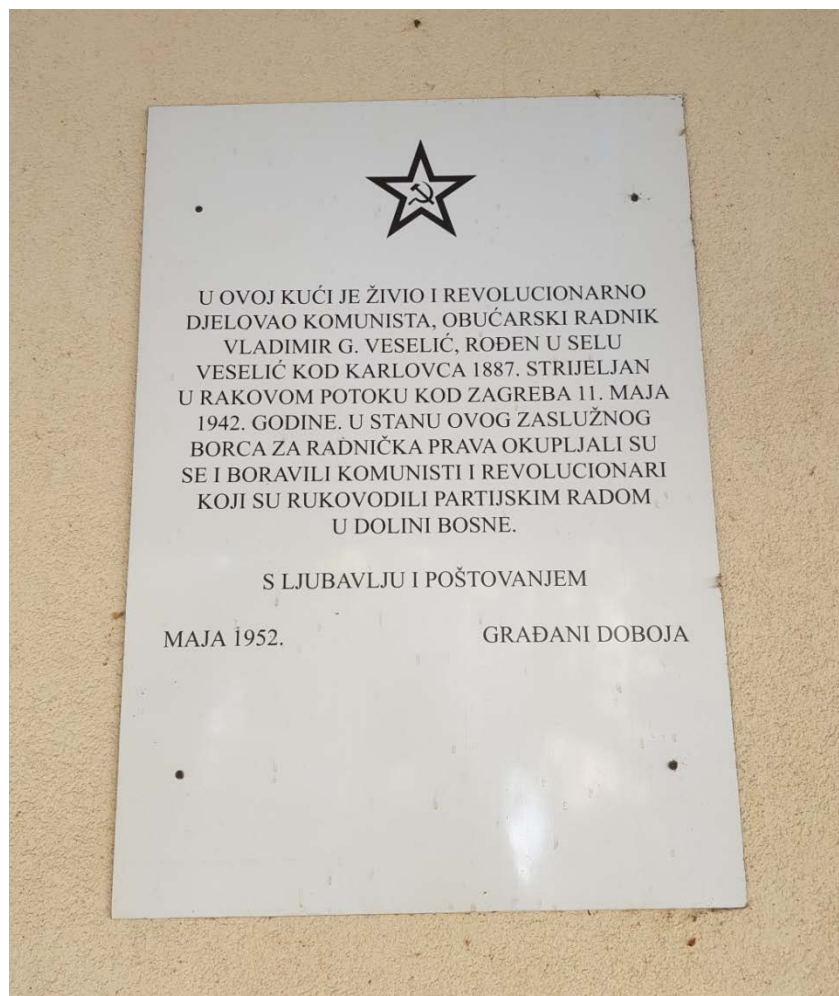


Figure 11d: Replacement memorial plaque, 2019

This memorial plaque was situated upon a property at Kralja Aleksandra 231 (formerly Ismeta Kapetanovića 91). It was unveiled in 1952, although its author is unknown.

The plaque commemorated the life and work of Vladimir Veselić (1887-1942), who lived and worked at this address for a portion of his life, and was inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*U OVOJ KUĆI JE ŽIVIO I REVOLUCIONARNO  
DJELOVAO KOMUNISTA, OBUĆARSKI RADNIK  
VLADIMIR G. VESELIĆ, ROĐEN U SELU  
VESELIĆ KOD KARLOVCA 1887. STRIJELJAN  
U RAKOVOM POTOKU KOD ZAGREBA 11. MAJA  
1942. GODINE. U STANU OVOG ZASLUŽNOG  
BORCA ZA RADNIČKA PRAVA OKUPLJALI SU  
SE I BORAVILI KOMUNISTI I REVOLUCIONARI  
KOJI SU RUKOVODILI PARTIJSKOM RADOM  
U DOLINI BOSNE.*

*S LJUBAVLJU I POŠTOVANJEM*

*MAJA 1952.*

*GRAĐANI DOBOJA<sup>9</sup>*

In recent years, the main façade of the lower storey of this building has undergone significant modifications. At the location where the 1952 plaque was situated today stands a laminated placard screwed into the wall, bearing an identical text and layout. It could not be determined whether this is a temporary replacement, or if the original plaque was damaged or destroyed during renovation works. No information could be found as to who was responsible for the creation of the new plaque; the building's owners, municipal authorities, or the local SUBNOR committee.

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<sup>9</sup> Translation: *In this house lived and undertook revolutionary work, communist and shoemaker Vladimir G. Veselić, born in the village of Veselić, near Karlovac in 1887, executed in Rakov Potok near Zagreb on 11 May 1942. In the apartment of this worthy fighter for workers' rights gathered and resided communists and revolutionaries who led the Party's work in the Bosna Valley. With love and respect, Citizens of Doboje, May 1952.*

12. Plaque to commemorate meeting place and residence of Štefan Mazurkijević, Doboj



Figure 12a: Building upon which the plaque was situated, 1980s



Figure 12b: Memorial plaque, 1980s



**Figure 12c:** Former location of memorial plaque, 2019 (feet still visible above garage entrance)

This memorial plaque was situated upon a property along the E73 road, at the northern exit of the city (formerly Vladimira Veselića 45). It was unveiled in 1952, although its author is unknown.

The plaque commemorated the site of meetings of the communist and workers' movements, as well as the residence of Štefan Mazurkijević, a carpenter and pre-NOB communist, who was arrested and executed by Ustaša authorities in June 1941. From a picture reproduced in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.479), it can be seen that the plaque was inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

NA TEMELJIMA OVE ZGRADE STAJALA  
 JE KUĆA U KOJOJ SU SE 1940-41 GODINE  
 SASTAJALI SE DRUŠTVENO – POLITIČKI  
 DJELOVALI KOMUNISTI I DRUGI  
 AKTIVISTI RADNIČKOG POKRETA. U  
 ISTOJ ZGRADI ZIVIO JE I REVOLUCIONARNO  
 RADIO KOMUNISTA STOLARSKE OBRTNIK  
 ŠTEFAN I. MAZURKIJEVIĆ, ROĐEN  
 U DOBOJU 1895 GODINE, KOGA SU SLUGE  
 OKUPATORA UBILE JUNA 1941 GODINE

S LJUBAVLJU I POŠTOVANJEM

JUNA 1952

GRAĐANI DOBOJ<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Translation: *On the foundations of this building stood a house in which, in 1940-41, were held meetings on social-political affairs by Communists and other activists of the Workers' Movement. In the same building lived and undertook his revolutionary work Communist and carpenter Štefan I. Mazurkijević, born in Doboju in 1895, who servants of the occupiers killed in June 1941. With love and respect, Citizens of Doboju, June 1952.*

The plaque was situated directly above the entrance to the building's garage, and its feet are still present in situ today. The plaque no longer stands in place, although it may survive in fragmentary form directly below where it was once located. Due to the potential hazards posed by the former building, it was not possible to check for this during a site visit undertaken by Lejla Džananović in September 2019.

13. Plaque to commemorate former students declared National Heroes, Doboj



Figure 13a: Plaque in the basement of the school building, 2019

This plaque was located in the hallway of Doboj's public school (nowadays the city's medical high school). It was unveiled in 1955, although its author is unknown. It commemorates three former

pupils of the school who were awarded the title of National Hero for their contribution to the Uprising and People's Liberation War: Simo Lukić, Ismet Kapetanović and Refik Bešliagić.

The plaque is made of a marble-like stone, and is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*U NARODNO OSLOBODILAČKOJ BORBI KOJA JE  
ORGANIZOVANA I VOĐENA POD RUKOVODSTVOM  
KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE JUGOSLAVIJE OD  
1941-1945 GODINE, DADOŠE ŽIVOTE MNOGI  
ĐACI OVE ŠKOLE, OD KOJIH SU ZA NAROČITE  
ZASLUGE I JUNAŠTVO PROGLAŠENI NARODNIM HEROJIMA  
SIMO LUKIĆ  
ISMET KAPETANOVIĆ  
REFIK BEŠLAGIĆ  
NEKA NJIHOVI LIKOVI SLUŽE  
ZA VASPITANJE MLADIH POKOLJENJA.*

*ĐACI I NASTAVNO OSOBLJE GIMNAZIJE  
U DOBOJU*

*17. APRIL 1955 GODINE.*<sup>11</sup>

The lettering appears to have been executed in a gold colour. Above it is a five-pointed star painted in red with a gold outline.

Today, the plaque has been removed from the school's hallway, and is now stored in the basement. It was not possible to ascertain exactly when this happened.

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<sup>11</sup> Translation: *In the People's Liberation War, which was organized and led under the guidance of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia from 1941-1945, many students of this school gave their lives, of whom for their extraordinary service and heroism were declared National Heroes: Simo Lukić; Ismet Kapetanović; Refik Bešliagić. Let their character serve as an example for future generations. Students and teachers of Gimnazija Doboju, 17 April 1955.*

14. Plaque to commemorate the formation of the KPJ Youth Committee in 1940, Doboj



Figure 14a: House upon which the memorial plaque is situated

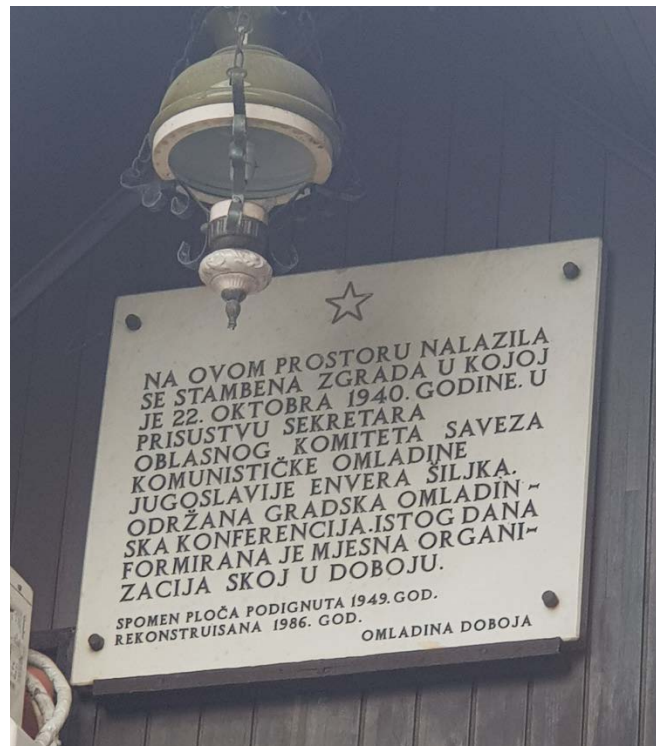


Figure 14b: Memorial plaque





**Figure 14c:** Original memorial plaque on the house, prior to reconstruction

This memorial plaque is situated upon a house at Oslobodilačka 53. It was unveiled in 1986, although its author is unknown. Situated on the front gable end of the house, this plaque replaced a plaque initially unveiled in 1949 on the building that previously occupied the plot (see **Figure 14c**). No transcriptions of the original plaque could be found during the course of research. The plaque commemorates the site of a building where a youth conference attended by Enver Šiljak (a renowned KPJ activist) was held, at which the decision was made to establish a SKOJ committee for Doboj.

The plaque is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*NA OVOM PROSTORU NALAZILA  
SE STAMBENA ZGRADA U KOJOJ  
JE 22. OKTOBRA 1940. GODINE. U  
PRISUSTVU SEKRETARA  
OBLASNOG KOMITETA SAVEZA  
KOMUNISTIČKE OMLADINE  
JUGOSLAVIJE ENVERA ŠILJKA.  
ODRŽANA GRADSKA OMLADIN-  
SKA KONFERENCIJA. ISTOG DANA  
FORMIRANA JE MJESNA ORGANI-  
ZACIJA SKOJ U DOBOJU.*

*SPOMEN PLOCA PODIGNUTA 1949. GOD  
REKONSTRUISANA 1986. GOD.*

*OMLADINA DOBOJA<sup>12</sup>*

The plaque is in excellent condition, with the text being clearly legible.

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<sup>12</sup> Translation: *On this site stood a residential building in which, on 22 October 1940, in the presence of the secretary of the regional committee of the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia [SKOJ] Enver Šiljak, was held a town youth conference. The same day, a local organization of SKOJ was formed in Doboj. Memorial plaque erected 1949, reconstructed 1988. The Youth of Doboj.*

15. Plaque to commemorate formation of the local KPJ committee in March 1941, Dobož



Figure 15a: Memorial plaque on a residential property, 2019

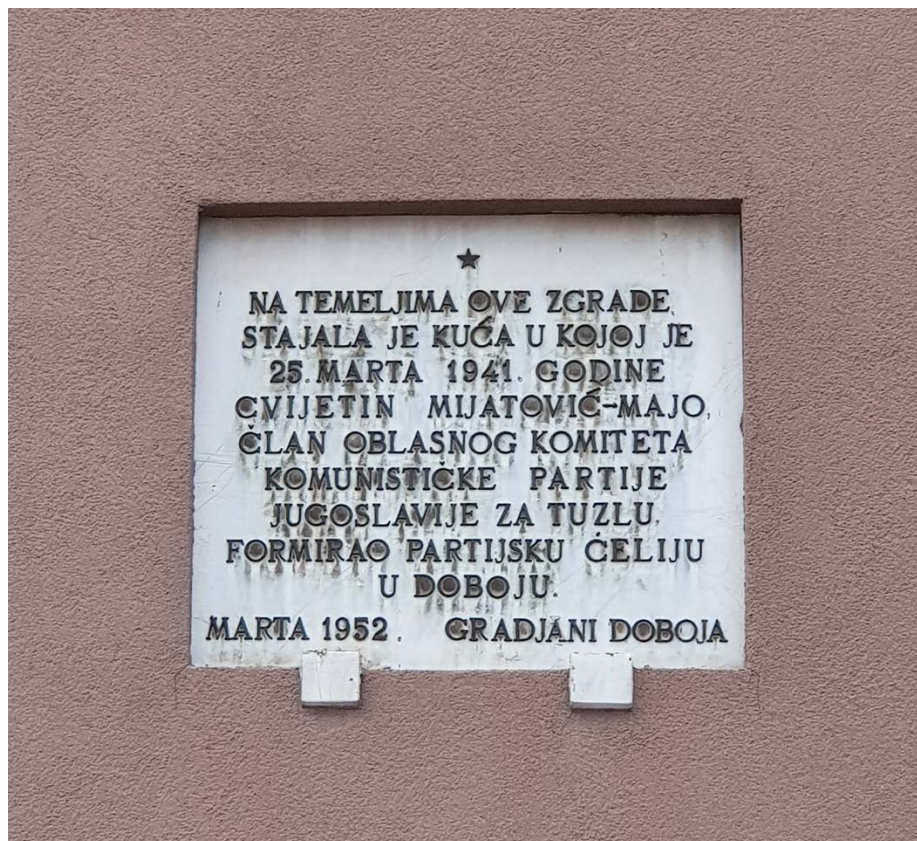


Figure 15b: Detail of memorial plaque



**Figure 15c:** Memorial plaque on the house, prior to reconstruction

This memorial plaque is situated upon the main façade of a property on Pop Ljubina street (formerly Refika Bešliagića 23). It was unveiled in 1952, although its author is unknown. It commemorates the former location of a house in which Cvijetin Mijatović (1913-1993) established a local KPJ cell for Doboj in March 1941. When the building was reconstructed (at some point prior to 1986), the plaque was retained and placed on the new building.

The text on the plaque (in the Latin script) is as follows:

*NA TEMELJIMA OVE ZGRADE  
STAJALA JE KUĆA U KOJOJ JE  
25. MARTA 1941. GODINE  
CVIJETIN MIJATOVIĆ-MAJO,  
ČLAN OBLASNOG KOMITETA  
KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE  
JUGOSLAVIJE ZA TUZLU,  
FORMIRAO PARTIJSKU ĆELIJU  
U DOBOJU.  
MARTA 1952. GRADJANI DOBOJA<sup>13</sup>*

Above the inscription is a small five-pointed star.

Although the plaque is similar in design to many others created in Doboj throughout the 1950s, being made of a white stone with two foot-like rests below the plaque, the style of text and

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<sup>13</sup> Translation: *On the foundations of this building stood a house in which, on 25 March 1941, Cvijetin Mijatović-Majo, member of the regional committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia for Tuzla, formed the Party cell in Doboj. March 1942, Citizens of Doboj.*

proportions of the plaque differ considerably from those of its contemporaries. Instead of being chiseled into the stone, it would appear as if the text has been affixed in the form of individual letters. However, due to the positioning of the plaque, it was not possible to determine the material from which these letters have been made. The areas of the letter counters and directly below the letters is blackened; whether this is due to a lack of cleaning or an attempt at re-colouring the letters could not be ascertained.

The plaque is in good condition. Although earlier photographs show the plaque standing out from the wall of the current building, due to the installation of an insulation material on the building's exterior, the plaque is now inset into a small recess in the building's façade.

16. Plaque to commemorate the sentencing of those involved in the Uprising, Doboj



Figure 16a: Memorial plaque, to left of main entrance



Figure 16b: Memorial plaque

This memorial plaque is placed on the front of the town's *Sokolski Dom* on Kralja Aleksandra (formerly the "Partizan" sports hall, on Ulica Ismeta Kapetanovića). Its date of creation and author are unknown. It commemorates the sentencing to death of 111 individuals involved in the Uprising in the region in September 1941. These people were executed shortly afterwards, and today they are interred in the *Život, Slava, Mir* memorial ossuary in the town's main park (see above, p.8).

The building was originally built as a hall of the Sokol movement in 1935, and was later known as 'DTV Partizan'. It was used as a makeshift court for the mass trial of the individuals involved in the Uprising by the Independent State of Croatia's authorities. Today the building lies abandoned, largely as a result of the 2014 floods that devastated Doboj and the surrounding area, and its future remains uncertain, although efforts are underway to ensure its preservation (Nezavisne Novine, 2020).

The plaque is situated immediately to the left of the main entrance. It is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*U OVOM DOMU JE MJESECA  
SEPTEMBRA 1941 GODINE  
USTAŠKI PRIJEKI POKRETN  
SUD OSUDIO NA KAZNU  
SMRTI 111 UČESNIKA  
NARODNOG USTANKA.*

*SAVEZ BORACA N.O.R.-A  
DOBOJ<sup>14</sup>*

Although as stated above, the date of the plaque's creation is unknown, the fact that it was dedicated by *SAVEZ BORACA NOR* as opposed to *SAVEZ UDRUŽENJE BORACA NOR* can be taken to imply that it pre-dates 1962, when the organization's name was changed to reflect a broadening of its competences.

The plaque is in good condition, although its long-term survival is largely dependent on the building's fate.

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<sup>14</sup> Translation: *In this hall, in the month of September 1941, a harsh ad hoc Ustasha court sentenced to death 111 participants in the People's Uprising. Federation of Fighters of the NOR Doboj.*

17. Plaque to commemorate the first anniversary of the Liberation of Dobož, Dobož



Figure 17a: Memorial plaque, to right of main entrance



Figure 17b: Memorial plaque

This memorial plaque is placed on the front of the town's *Sokolski Dom* on Kralja Aleksandra (formerly the "Partizan" sports hall, on Ulica Ismeta Kapetanovića). It was unveiled in 1946, to

commemorate the first anniversary of the liberation of the city, although its author is unknown. The plaque is situated immediately to the right of the building's main entrance, and is made of a grey stone. It is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*U SPOMEN PALIM BORCIMA ZA  
OSLOBOĐENJE DOBOJA  
17-IV-1946 G.<sup>15</sup>*

The plaque is in good condition, although its long-term survival – as with the plaque to commemorate the sentencing of those involved in the Uprising (see above, p.44) – is largely dependent on the building's fate.

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<sup>15</sup> Translation: *In memory of fallen fighters of the Liberation of Dobož, 17 IV 1946.*



**18. Memorial ossuary of victims of the Austro-Hungarian occupation, Dobož**



**Figure 18a:** Memorial ossuary, 1980s



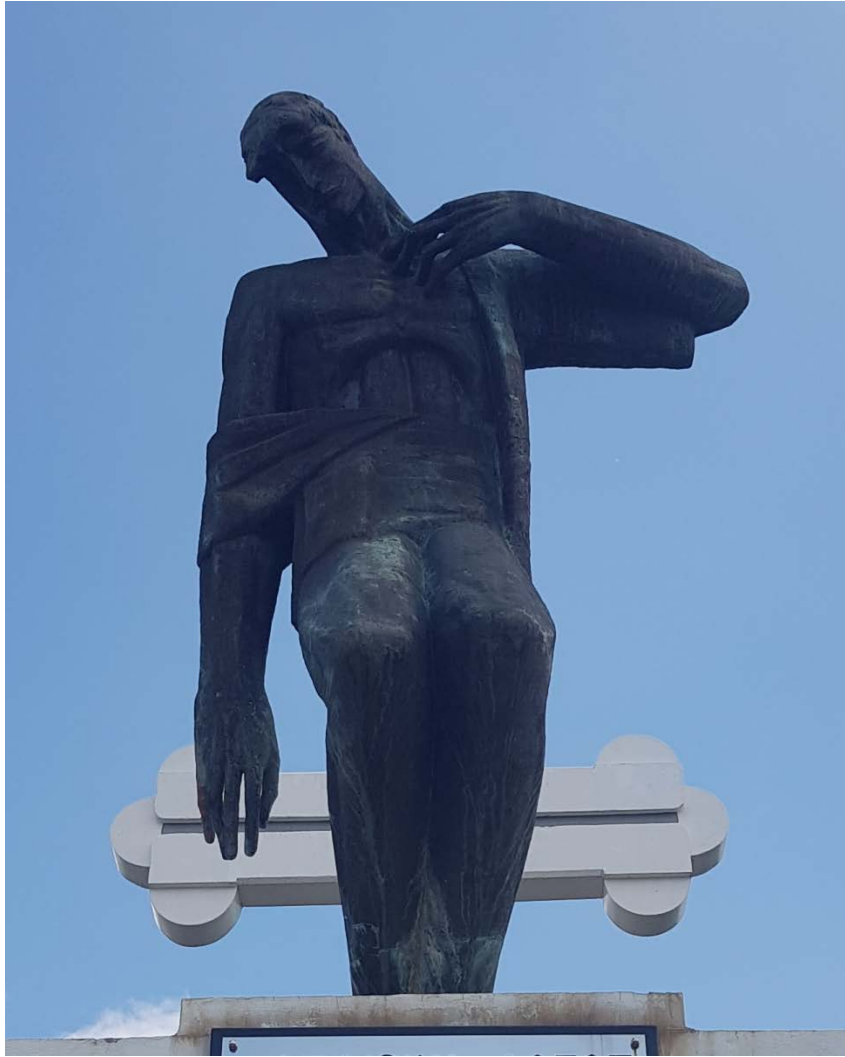
**Figure 18b:** Memorial ossuary, 2019



**Figure 18c:** Base of ossuary, with new plaque dating to 1993



**Figure 18d:** Memorial site opened in 2016



**Figure 18e:** Sculpture by Mirko Ostojica at the new memorial site

This monument was originally constructed in 1938, to memorialize those who perished in the internment camp established by Austro-Hungarian authorities in Doboj between December 1915 and June 1917. The camp was established with the intention of holding civilians from Doboj, Herzegovina, and the Sarajevo region, as well as prisoners-of-war, and the total number held there during its existence was several tens of thousands. Several thousand people died in the camp, with many more dying after being transferred from it. Those who died were 'buried across the surrounding hills' (*Od ustanka do pobjede*, p.485), with the remains being collected for interment in the ossuary. An unknown number of individuals are interred at the site, although the number is estimated at around 5,000 (*Od ustanka do pobjede*, p.485). The original monument consisted of a wide (8.3 metres) crypt made of Jablanica granite, behind which stood a 10-metre-tall column topped by an ornamental capital and a cross, approximately two metres in height.

The original monument was destroyed in June 1941, upon the decree of the occupying forces. Shortly after Doboj's liberation, the site was cleared, in preparation for its eventual reconstruction. In 1952, the monument was reconstructed, albeit without the large cross at the top. The column remained empty for a further two years, until, in 1954, a large bronze sculpture by Mirko Ostojica was placed on the top. This sculpture, measuring 4 metres in height, is of a male figure with bent knees,

wrapped in a robe that has fallen from the right shoulder. The right arm is hanging limp at the side, while the left is raised, touching the man's exposed chest with an open hand.

An inscription at the base of the monument read as follows:

*U OVOJ GROBNICI SAHRANJENO JE OKO PET HILJADA JUGOSLOVENSKIH  
GRAĐANA, PRETEŽNO IZ JUGOISTOČNE BOSNE I ISTOČNE HERCEGOVINE, KOJI SU  
NASTRADALI U LOGORU INTERNIRACA ŠTO SU GA, ZA VRIJEME PRVOG SVJETSKOG  
RATA, OSNOVALE AUSTROUGARSKE OKUPACIONE VLASTI NA LIJEVOJ STRANI  
UŠĆA SPREČE.*

GRAĐANI DOBOJA<sup>16</sup>

*(Od ustanka do pobjede, p.486)*

Unfortunately, no information on the formatting of this text or the script employed could be found during the course of research. Furthermore, it could not be determined when this inscription was created; i.e. during the 1945-1952 renovations, at the time of the erection of the statue in 1954, or at a later date prior to the publishing of *Od ustanka do pobjede* in 1986.

During the 1992-95 war, the ossuary was again modified. In 1993, Ostoja's sculpture was removed from the summit, with a cross being erected in its place. A new memorial plaque re-dedicating the ossuary was also added, which reads:

*PO CVETNIM POLJIMA OTADŽBINE MOJE,  
MNOGE SVETE HUMKE RASTURENE STOJE.  
GROB DO GROBA LEŽI I SVEDOČI JAVNO,  
DA GINEMO SLAVNO  
VOJISLAV J. ILIĆ*

*OD 1914. DO LIETA GOSPODNJEG 1918. AUSTRO-UGARI  
UČINIŠE LOGOR U DOBOJU ZA 45.790 SRBA  
INTERNIRANIH SA VJEKOVNIH SRPSKIH ZEMALJA  
PREKO 6000 MUČENIKA IZ LOGORA SVOJE DUŠE  
BOGU PREDADOŠE A NAPAĆENE KOSTI OSTAVIŠE  
SVJEDOKOM ZLOČINA.*

*U POMEN NJIMA BIJAHU SAGRAĐENE I 18. SEPTEMBRA  
1938. GOD. OSVEĆENE SPOMEN CRKVA I SPOMEN  
KOSTURNICA SA SPOMENIKOM U ZNAKU ČASNOG KRSTA.*

*ISTI SPOMENIK USTAŠE PORUŠIŠE 1941. GODINE,  
A POSLIJERATNA VLAST U 1954. GODINI GA OBNOVI  
ALI SA DRUGAČIJIM EPITAFOM I BEZ  
KRSNOG ZNAMENJA.*

---

<sup>16</sup> Translation: *In this grave are buried around 5,000 Yugoslav citizens, taken from Southeastern Bosnia and Eastern Herzegovina, who were killed in the camp in which they were interned which, during the time of the First World War, was established by the Austro-Hungarian occupation government on the left bank of the mouth of the Spreča.*

REPUBLIKA SRPSKA NA 6. NOVEMBAR LJETA  
GOSPODNJEG 1993. UČINI NOVI ČASNI KRST  
PRVOBITNOG IZGLEDA I VRATI STIHOVE  
PJESNIKA NA NJEGOVO POSTOLJE.  
NA VIJEKE VJEKOVA – AMIN.<sup>17</sup>

Ostoja's sculpture stood at the base of the ossuary for the next decades until 2016, when it was moved to a new memorial complex at the site of part of the original concentration camp, close to today's train station. The sculpture is positioned on top of a white rectangular portal that leads to a large white cross, which forms the focal point of the complex. The sculpture and memorial complex are in good condition, and, although aesthetically the combination of the monument and sculpture are not particularly pleasing, the sculpture's relocation allows it to be seen in much greater detail.

---

<sup>17</sup> Translation: *"In the flowery fields of my fatherland, many sacred mounds are spread, grave to grave lie, as a public testament, to a glorious death."* Vojislav J. Ilić.  
*From 1914 to the year of our Lord 1918, Austro-Hungarians established a camp in Doboj for 45,790 Serbs, interned from ancient Serb lands. Over 6,000 martyrs from the camp surrendered their souls to God, leaving their tortured bones as a testament to this crime. In memory of them were built, in September 1938, a sanctified memorial church and memorial ossuary with a monument in the sign of the Holy Cross. This very monument was destroyed by the Ustaša in 1941, and the post-war authorities, in 1954, renewed it, but with a different epitaph and without the sign of the Cross. The Republika Srpska, on 6 November in the year of our Lord 1993, created a new commemorative cross with the original appearance, and returned the verse of the poet to its base. For time eternal – Amen.*

## 19. Plaque to commemorate 65th anniversary of railway workers' strike, Doboj



**Figure 19a:** Memorial plaque in front of steam locomotive

This plaque lies beside the administrative building of *Željeznice Republike Srpske* (Republika Srpska Railways). Prior to the dissolution of Yugoslavia, this building was almost certainly an administrative building for the Yugoslav Railways, for which Doboj served as a major transport hub. It was unveiled in 1985, and commemorates the unveiling of the steam train in front of which it lies, on the occasion of the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the general strike of railway workers in Yugoslavia.

The plaque is made of black marble, and is situated on a concrete base covered in minimally decorated tiles. The plaque is inscribed (in the Latin alphabet) as follows:

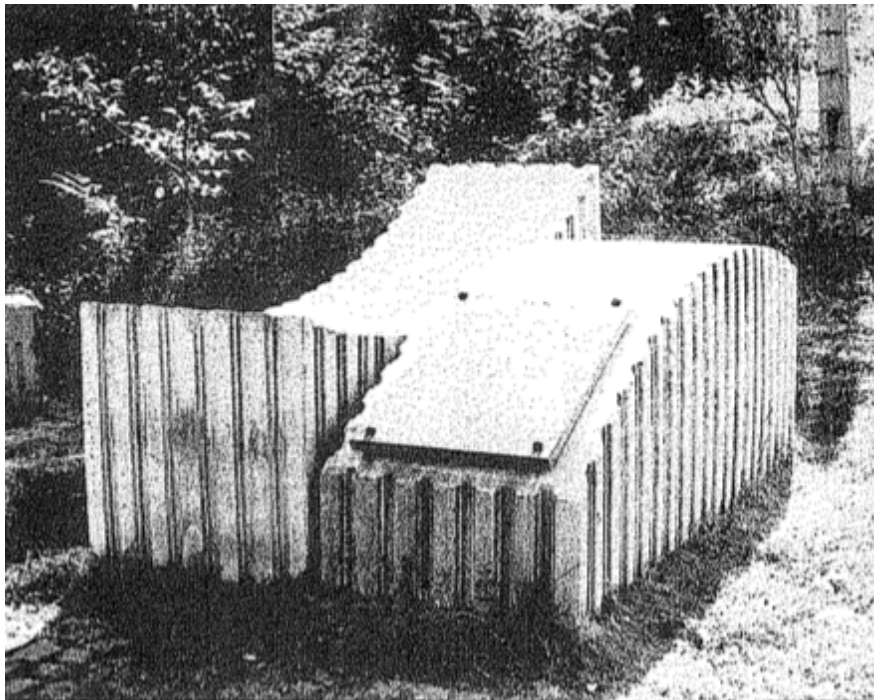
*USKOTRAČNOM PRUGOM POPULARNI "ĆIRO"  
PROLAZIO JE KROZ DOBOJ OD 12. FEBRUARA  
1879. DO 31. MARTA 1968. GODINE.  
KAO SPOMEN NA TAJ VOZ ŽELJEZNIČARI  
DOBOJA POSTAVIŠE OVU LOKOMOTIVU  
NA 65. GODIŠNJICU GENERALNOG ŠTRAJKA  
ŽELJEZNIČKIH RADNIKA JUGOSLAVIJE.  
15. APRIL 1985. GODINE<sup>18</sup>*

The plaque is in excellent condition (as is the steam train that lies in front of it. However, two of the bolts that hold the plaque to the pedestal are missing. It does not appear that their absence jeopardizes the plaque's stability in any way.

---

<sup>18</sup> Translation: *The popular 'Ćiro' on the narrow-gauge railway passed through Doboj from 12 February 1879 to 31 March 1968. In memory of that train, the railway workers of Doboj place this locomotive on the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the general strike of railway workers in Yugoslavia. 15<sup>th</sup> April 1985.*

**20. Grave of 2 unknown Partisan fighters in Potočani**



**Figure 20a:** Commemorative grave, 1980s



**Figure 20b:** Commemorative grave, 2019



This grave marks the burial site of 2 unknown soldiers of the 23 Serb Assault Brigade of the 45 Serb Assault Division of the NOVJ (People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia). The commemorative grave was created in 1982, although its author is unknown.

The commemorative grave consists of two solid concrete blocks with corrugated edges. The upper surfaces of the two are concave and convex in form. A dedicatory plaque was formerly installed upon the convex marker. According to *Od ustanka do pobjede* (1986, p.489), this was made of polished Jablanica granite, and inscribed as follows:

*OVDJE SU SAHRANJENA DVA NEPOZNATA PARTIZANA – BORCA 23. SRPSKE UDARNE  
BRIGADE 45. SRPSKE UDARNE DIVIZIJE NOVJ-E – PALA U ZAVRŠNIM BORBAMA ZA  
OSLOBOĐENJE DOBOJA, APRILA 1945. GODINE. POTOČANI, 27. JULA 1982. GODINE.  
NAROD OVOG KRAJA I PRIPADNICI JNA.*<sup>19</sup>

No information could be found regarding the script used or the formatting of the text.

Today, while the two concrete blocks survive in good condition, the dedicatory plaque no longer exists, and the graves are partially overgrown, with graffiti covering them. There is nothing around the monument to suggest that these are, in fact, graves.

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<sup>19</sup> Translation: *Here are buried two unknown Partisans – fighters of the 23 Serb Assault Brigade of the 45 Serb Assault Division of the NOVJ – who fell in the final battle for the Liberation of Doboje, April 1945. Potočani, 27 July 1982. People of this area and members of the JNA.*

## 21. Partisans' cemetery in Trbuk



Figure 21a: Entrance to the Partisans' cemetery



**Figure 21b:** Commemorative plaque to left of entrance



**Figure 21c:** Central element of the Partisans' cemetery

The Partisans' cemetery in Trbuk lies at the entrance to the village from the direction of Maglaj, approximately 80 metres to the south of the elementary school where the bust and plaque commemorating Dušanka Vajić (see below, p.61 and p.63 respectively) are located. The cemetery was established in 1961, although its author is unknown. The precise date of the cemetery's opening

– 10 September 1961 – marked the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ransacking of the village by German and Ustaša forces. It is unknown how many individuals are buried at the site.

The cemetery is situated on a small hill, and consists of a central memorial at the summit, with a large stone staircase leading up to it. At the foot of this staircase, immediately to its left, is another small stela with two memorial plaques made of a black granite, inscribed with the names of fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror. No headstones could be seen during a site visit by Lejla Džananović in August 2019, although photographic evidence available online suggests that a number of small stone markers dot the perimeter of the hill's summit.

The two plaques set into the stela at the foot of the hill are inscribed (both in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*ŽRTVE*

*FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA OVOG PODRUČJA*

<i>LUKIĆ N. NIKOLA</i>	<i>PANIĆ J. STANOJE</i>
<i>STJEPANOVIĆ S. TODOR</i>	<i>BOŽANOVIĆ J. TRIPO</i>
<i>BOŽANOVIĆ C. CVIJETA</i>	<i>VASILJEVIĆ M. BOŠKO</i>
<i>DESPOTOVIĆ TRIVUN</i>	<i>BOŽIĆ N. ILIJA</i>
<i>MALINOVIĆ JOVO</i>	<i>DRAGIČEVIĆ Đ. PERO</i>
<i>MITROVIĆ M. DANILO</i>	<i>TODIĆ MIJOLJKA</i>
<i>MITROVIĆ P. MIHAJLO</i>	<i>MALINOVIĆ PETRA</i>
<i>JOVANOVIĆ J. PLAVOJKA</i>	<i>TADIĆ S. ĐUKA</i>
<i>MIČIĆ SPASOJE</i>	<i>JOVIĆ T. SIMO</i>
<i>MIČIĆ LUKA</i>	<i>TADIĆ V. RISTIĆ</i>
<i>JEKIĆ J. BLAGOJA</i>	<i>BILIĆ S. JOVAN</i>
<i>CVIJANOVIĆ J. ILIJA</i>	<i>TOMIĆ MILAN</i>
<i>STJEPANOVIĆ Đ. NIKOLA</i>	<i>MARIĆ J. NEDO</i>
<i>GOJKOVIĆ STANKO</i>	<i>SOLDATOVIĆ MILAN</i>
<i>PEJIĆ L. SPASOJE</i>	<i>SOLDATOVIĆ JOVAN</i>
<i>TOMIĆ D. SIMO</i>	<i>SOLDATOVIĆ M. NEDO</i>
<i>VUKELJIĆ S. CVIJETA</i>	<i>SOLDATOVIĆ K. TRIVUN</i>

*SIMIĆ J. MARIJAN*

*POGINULI*

*BORCI OVOGA KRAJA ZA ČIJE SE GROBOVE NE ZNA*

<i>VAJIĆ M. DUŠANKA</i>	<i>PANIĆ J. JOVAN</i>
<i>ORLOVIĆ NIKOLA</i>	<i>TODIĆ T. BRANKO</i>
<i>TOPALOVIC S. MILOŠ</i>	<i>LUKIĆ N. KOSTA</i>
<i>BJELOŠEVIĆ M. BOGDAN</i>	<i>MARIĆ S. STANKO</i>
<i>ILIĆ K. MITAR</i>	<i>SIMIĆ S. MILAN</i>
<i>VUKELJIĆ S. PETAR</i>	<i>STJEPANOVIĆ M. PERO</i>
<i>ILIĆ K. DUŠAN</i>	<i>ARSENOVIĆ M. ARSEN</i>
<i>PEJIĆ S. NEDO</i>	<i>STJEPANOVIĆ M. BLAGOJE</i>
<i>IVANOVIĆ P. PETAR</i>	<i>TODIĆ V. JOVAN</i>
<i>SIMIĆ Đ. MITAR</i>	<i>MITROVIĆ S. PETAR</i>
<i>SIMIĆ Đ. PERO</i>	<i>MILANOVIĆ S. ĐORĐO</i>
<i>VASILJEVIĆ D. SPASOJA</i>	<i>TADIĆ V. VASKRSIJA</i>
<i>TOPALOVIC Đ. MILANKO</i>	<i>DERONJIĆ D. SAVO</i>
<i>SIMIĆ L. CVIJETIN</i>	<i>LAZAREVIĆ N. MITAR</i>
<i>LAZAREVIĆ Đ. BLAGOJA</i>	<i>VASIĆ P. MILAN</i>
<i>MILIČEVIĆ C. JOVICA</i>	<i>LUJIĆ M. BOŽO</i>
<i>JOVIĆ N. SIMO</i>	<i>BELJIĆ D. DUŠAN</i>
<i>MITROVIĆ P. MIRKO</i>	<i>STOJANOVIĆ T. NEDO</i>



## 22. Bust of Dušanka Vajić, Trbuk



Figure 22a: Bust of Dušanka Vajić, with school building in the background



Figure 22b: Bust of Dušanka Vajić

This bust lies in front of a branch school of Ozren elementary school (formerly known as Dušanka Vajić elementary school) in the village of Trbuk. It was unveiled in 1969, and is the work of Drago Handanović (Gradska galerija Bihać, 2008 p.10). It is made of bronze and situated on a concrete pedestal with a bronze plaque, which reads '*DUŠANKA VAJIĆ 1911-1943.*'.

The bust commemorates Dušanka Vajić, a teacher at the school who joined the Partisan movement in 1941, being killed in action on the Sarmian front. While the plaque on the bust and also the memorial plaque on the school (see below, p.63) claim that she died in 1943, an account given by Radivoje Kovačević (2005, p.153) claims that she was killed in the second half of April 1944, in or close to the village of Neštin.

Previously, this monument lay in Maglaj municipality, but following the 1995 Dayton Agreement, this territory was incorporated into the municipality of Doboj (now City of Doboj).

The bust, pedestal and bronze plaque are all in good condition.

### 23. Plaque to commemorate Dušanka Vajić, Trbuk



**Figure 23a:** Plaque to commemorate Dušanka Vajić

This memorial plaque lies immediately to the right of the main entrance of a branch school of Ozren elementary school (formerly known as Dušanka Vajić elementary school) in the village of Trbuk. It was unveiled in 1961, although its author is unknown. The plaque is made of a light-coloured stone, and is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*NA OVOM MJESTU, U BIVŠOJ  
OSNOVNOJ ŠKOLI, ŽIVJELA JE  
I RADILA UČITELJICA, DUŠANKA  
VAJIĆ, ČIJE IME NOSI OVA ŠKOLA.  
UČESTVOVALA JE U USTANKU OZ-  
RENSKOG KRAJA 1941-E I JUNAČKI  
POGINULA U SREMU 1943-E*

*TRBUK 8. MART 1961-E*

*O.O.S. BORACA  
MAGLAJ<sup>22</sup>*

A five-pointed star is located in the upper-right corner of the plaque.

The memorial plaque is in good condition, although it appears that the two upper screws have been replaced at some point in the past, or alternatively have lost their decorative covers. Rust stains are visible immediately below these two screws. Furthermore, there is evidence of splashes of a brown paint or varnish on the plaque, similar in colour to that which coats the window frames on the upper floor of the school building.

<sup>22</sup> Translation: *At this location, in the former elementary school, lived and worked the teacher, Dušanka Vajić, whose name this school bears. She participated in the Uprising of the Ozren region in 1941, and heroically fell in Srem in 1943. Trbuk, 8 March 1961. OOS Boraca (Municipal Committee of the Federation of Fighters) Maglaj.*



**24. Plaque to commemorate Partisan attack on train line in 1943, Ševarlije**



**Figure 24a:** Ševarlije train station, with plaque between two windows, 1980s



**Figure 24b:** Former location of the memorial plaque, 2019

This plaque was situated on the train station in the village of Ševarlije. It was unveiled in 1952, although its author is unknown. The plaque was created to commemorate an assault on the train station and train line, which resulted in the capture of a large amount of goods.

According to *Od ustanka do pobjede* (1986, p.490), the plaque was inscribed as follows:

*DIJELOVI SLAVNE VI PROLETERSKE BRIGADE, SEPTEMBRA 1943. GODINE, VODEĆI  
OGORČENU BORBU SA OKUPATOROM RUŠEĆI ŽELJEZNIČKU PRUGU NA OVOM  
SEKTORU, ZADOBILI SU VELIKI RATNI PLIJEN I RAZRUŠILI ŽELJEZNIČKU STANICU.  
27. JULA 1952. G SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A LIPAC<sup>23</sup>*

No information could be found regarding the script used or the formatting of the text.

Today, the train station lies in ruins, as a result of activities during the 1992-95 war. The part of the building where the memorial plaque lay has been entirely demolished, and a new house built in its place. No trace of the memorial plaque can be seen whatsoever.

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<sup>23</sup> Translation: A section of the celebrated VI Proletarian Brigade, in September 1943, went into a bitter battle with the occupiers to destroy the train lines in this sector, capturing a large amount of military supplies and destroying this train station. 27 July 1952, Federation of Fighters of the NOR, Lipac.

## 25. Memorial ossuary in Pridjel Donji



Figure 25a: Memorial ossuary



Figure 25b: Memorial plaques on ossuary

This ossuary was created in 1970, although its author is unknown. It lies in the centre of the village, directly to the west of the Church of Saint Sava and the local elementary school. In total, it commemorates 38 fallen fighters (28 named and 10 whose names are unknown) and 41 Victims of Fascist Terror. However, *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.491) reports that there are a total of 45 fallen fighters and 35 Victims of Fascist Terror buried at the site.

The ossuary consists of a raised embankment, into which two terraces are set. Each of these terraces is faced by a concrete-and-brick wall, upon which are set black marble memorial plaques, into which the names of those interred here are inscribed. Behind this is an ornamental sculpture, which consists of two large elements with concave slopes on their outer sides. These elements are painted white.

It would appear that the plaques have been replaced in recent years, due to a number of discrepancies between their inscriptions and those reproduced in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (pp.491-492). The present-day inscriptions are presented below, with footnotes describing major deviations from those described in the literature.

#### Upper left

ŽFT STJEPANOVIĆ T. BLAGOJE 1873-1942	ŽFT PETROVIĆ RADOJKA 1933-1941	ŽFT SOLDATOVIĆ J. VASKRSIJE 1906-1941	BORAC NOR-A BOŽIĆ M. MILAN 1902-1941	ŽFT PETROVIĆ R. STOJANKA 1903-1941
ŽFT PETROVIĆ SPASOJE 1915-1941	ŽFT DRAGOJLOVIĆ M. JELENA 1921-1941	ŽFT BJELANOVIĆ N. CVIJETIN 1933-1941	ŽFT ĐURIĆ T. MILAN 1940-1942	ŽFT BJELANOVIĆ S. SPASA 1907-1941
BORAC NOR-A PETKOVIĆ K. BOŽO 1914-1941	BORAC NOR-A MANOJLOVIĆ M. JOVAN 1910-1942	BORAC NOR-A CVIJANOVIĆ M. MILANKO 1911-1945	BORAC NOR-A CVIJANOVIĆ J. MILAN 1892-1941	ŽFT GLIGORIĆ S. SIMEUNA <sup>24</sup> 1906-1942

#### Upper right

BORAC NOR-A GLIGORIĆ S. MILOŠ 1896-1941	BORAC NOR-A KRŠIĆ J. ĐORĐO 1923-1942	BORAC NOR-A STANOJEVIĆ J. ĐORĐO 1925-1942	BORAC NOR-A PETKOVIĆ V. NEDO 1909-1941	ŽFT GLIGORIĆ J. ALEKSA 1892-1941
ŽFT STOJANOVIĆ J. DRAGICA 1935-1941	ŽFT PETKOVIĆ M. PETRA 1922-1941	BORAC NOR-A PETKOVIĆ J. BLAGOJE 1919-1941	BORAC NOR-A MIHAJLOVIĆ P. TANASIJE 1881-1941	BORAC NOR-A PETKOVIĆ M. STANKO 1913-1942
ŽFT BOŽIĆ Đ. RUŽA 1906-1942	BORAC NOR-A MIHAJLOVIĆ L. NEDO 1919-1942	ŽFT GLIGORIĆ A. MILIĆ 1935-1941	ŽFT MANOJLOVIĆ N. PETRA 1935-1941	ŽFT MANOJLOVIĆ S. ZORKA 1933-1941

#### Lower left

BORAC NOR-A BJELANOVIĆ J. MITAR 1915-1941	ŽFT MIČIĆ R. DUŠAN 1927-1942	BORCI NOR-A MARKOVIĆ M. STANOJE 1914-1941	ŽFT TODOROVIĆ S. MILKA 1891-1941	NEPOZNATI BORAC 45. DIVIZIJE
ŽFT MALINOVIĆ Đ. VASKRSIJE 1875-1942	LAZIĆ S. TODORA 1924-1942	MARKOVIĆ S. RISTO 1910-1941	KRŠIĆ V. ŽARKO 1937-1942	
KRŠIĆ J. NIKOLA 1904-1941	SPASOJEVIĆ J. MILAN 1906-1944	STJEPANOVIĆ T. LAZAR 1905-1941	KRŠIĆ V. MILKA 1940-1941	
BORAC NOR-A ILIĆ D. DIMITRIJA 1910-1941	SPASOJEVIĆ J. SPASOJE <sup>25</sup> 1911-1944			
NEPOZNATI BORAC 45. DIVIZIJE	NEPOZNATI BORAC 45. DIVIZIJE	NEPOZNATI BORAC 45. DIVIZIJE	NEPOZNATI BORAC 45. DIVIZIJE	BORAC NOR-A <sup>26</sup> KALIĆ G. ILIJA 1920-1945

<sup>24</sup> Included in the lower-left row according to the transcription provided in *Od ustanka do pobjede*.

<sup>25</sup> The order of 'SPASOJEVIĆ J. MILAN' and 'SPASOJEVIĆ J. SPASOJE' is swapped from the transcription provided in *Od ustanka do pobjede*.

<sup>26</sup> Transcribed in *Od ustanka do pobjede* as 'PREŽIVJELI BORAC NOR-A' (surviving fighter of the NOR)

BORAC NOR-A MALINOVIĆ V. DUJKO 1894-1943	BORAC NOR-A DRAGOJLOVIĆ M. STANOJE 1924-1942			
<b>Lower right</b>				
BORAC NOR-A GLIGORIĆ S. KRSTO 1912-1944	BORAC NOR-A KRŠIĆ S. MILIĆ 1926-1945	NEPOZNATI BORAC 45. DIVIZIJE	NEPOZNATI BORAC 45. DIVIZIJE	NEPOZNATI BORAC 45. DIVIZIJE
NEPOZNATI BORAC 45. DIVIZIJE	NEPOZNATI BORAC <sup>27</sup> 45. DIVIZIJE	ŽFT CVIJANOVIĆ M. JOVO 1900-1943 ILIĆ M. MARKO 1921-1941 BORAC NOR-A MITROVIĆ C. RATKO 1918-1944 ŽFT BLAGOJEVIĆ B. CVIJETA 1924-1941 GOJIĆ R. CVIJO 1923-1942	BORCI NOR-A TODOROVIĆ T. PETKO 1902-1941 MIHAJLOVIĆ T. GOSTIMIR 1925-1941 KRŠIĆ B. VASKRSIJE 1901-1941	ŽFT MALINOVIĆ V. PETRA 1895-1942 MANOJLOVIĆ J. SIMEUNA 1900-1942 MANOJLOVIĆ J. PETRA 1940-1942 MARKOVIĆ T. STOJA 1898-1942
ŽFT BLAGOJEVIĆ B. DRAGICA 1940-1941 MIHAJLOVIĆ J. JOVAN 1926-1941 BORAC NOR-A MANOJLOVIĆ B. TANASIJE 1930-1941 ŽFT MANOJLOVIĆ D. BLAGOJE 1884-1941	ŽFT MIHAJLOVIĆ T. LJEPOSAVA 1940-1941 MIHAJLOVIĆ T. OBRAD 1934-1941 MIHAJLOVIĆ T. ANĐELIJA 1933-1941 MIHAJLOVIĆ T. TRANDOFIL 1937-1941			

Furthermore, it would appear that the plaques – although aligned in a (near-)identical manner in the image of the site published in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.491) as they are today – were, in fact made of a different material, as they appear much lighter in colour. This could, however, be a result of lighting conditions when the photograph was taken.

Overall, the ossuary is in moderate condition. Although the area and the monument itself appear well-maintained, the walls underlying the plaques bearing the names of fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror do not appear to have been well-treated before the plaques were installed. This may be a result of the 2014 floods in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which affected this area particularly badly, and subsequent degradation of the material. Although no documentary evidence could be found to support this during the course of research, it may well also be the case that the plaques were replaced in the wake of the 2014 floods.

<sup>27</sup> Only 3 inscriptions commemorating unknown fighters are mentioned in *Od ustanka do pobjede* along this section of the memorial wall, as opposed to the 5 recorded during a site visit.

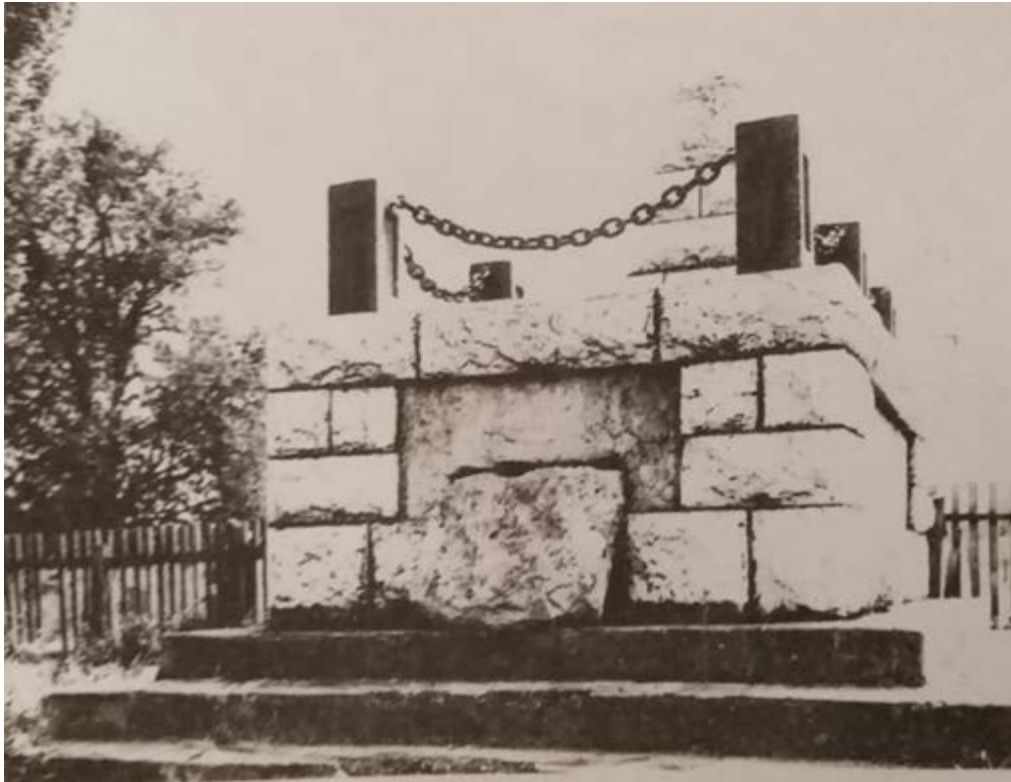
## 26. Partisan cemetery and ossuary in Lipac



Figure 26a: Partisans' cemetery and ossuary in Lipac



Figure 26b: Plaque on side of ossuary



**Figure 26c:** Rear view of the ossuary, 1980s



**Figure 26d:** Rear view of the ossuary, 2019



**Figure 26e:** Commemorative plaque on the front of the ossuary

This memorial ossuary and cemetery lies on a small parcel of land (measuring approximately 15 x 20 metres) beside a newly-built church in the centre of the village. It was created in 1950, although its designer is unknown.

The site is surrounded by a metal fence, which is heavily corroded, with a large, wide swinging gate. It consists of the memorial ossuary at the front, with four rows of graves (two on either side of the ossuary) and two collective graves situated immediately behind the ossuary. In total, 40 Partisan fighters are buried at the site; 32 in individual graves and 3 and 5 in each of the collective graves. In total, 42 fallen fighters are commemorated on the memorial plaques that are located on the ossuary today.

As can be seen from a comparison of the present-day condition of the monument, a number of alterations have been made to it since the time of it being photographed for *Od ustanka do pobjede*. First, the fencing around the site has been replaced; formerly, what appears to have been a traditionally constructed wooden fence enclosed the cemetery. Second, a series of pillars connected by chains (almost certainly a decorative element) has been removed from the upper section of the ossuary. Neither the material from which these pillars were made nor the date of removal of this element could be determined during the course of research. Third, the steps of the concrete plateau appear to have been covered with flagstones, and, while three steps were evident in the past, only



two are visible today, suggesting that alterations to the plateau were relatively extensive. Finally, it can be seen from a comparison of photographs that the current commemorative plaques on the ossuary were not present at the time that the photograph reproduced in *Od ustanka do pobjede* was taken. Furthermore, a large stone slab appears to have been placed in a position where it leaned against the ossuary in this photograph, but whether or not this was an element of the monument itself is unclear.

The cemetery appears to be well maintained, and all headstones are in good condition. They consist of a small rectangular slab of black stone erected at the head of each grave plot. In total, there are two rows of seven graves on the left hand side of the cemetery (when viewed from the entrance) and eight rows of seven graves on the right, with two collective graves in the centre. Although the gravestones all appear to be in good condition, they were not individually recorded during a site visit. However, transcriptions are provided in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (pp.493-494) as follows:

Left section:

*NIKOLIĆ ĐORĐE MIĆO 1888-1941. ŽFT*

*NIKOLIĆ MIĆE LUKA 1876-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA 1. ČETE 3. BAT.*

*ĐURIĆ PETKA RADE 1921-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*NIKOLIĆ PETKA RANKO 1918-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*PETROVIĆ JOVANA PANTELIIA 1897-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*STANOJEVIĆ LUKE BOŽIDAR 1914-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*BJELIĆ RISTE JOVO 1924-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*STANOJEVIĆ SPASOJA CVIJETIN 1920-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*PETROVIĆ JEFTE MIHAJLO 1914-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*VASILJEVIĆ SPASOJA RADIVOJE 1912-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*RADOJČIĆ JOVANA DUŠAN 1924-1945. BORAC 45. DIVIZIJE*

*PLIVČEVIĆ MILANA LUKA 1918-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*BJELIĆ ALEKSE MIHAJLO 1912-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA 1. ČETA 3. BATALJON*

*MIŠIĆ ĐOKE RADE 1915-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

Collective grave 1:

*NIKOLIĆ MILANKA BOŠKO 1902-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*ĐURIĆ RISTE PETKO 18.8.1894-9.9.1945. KAPETAN, PRVOBORAC OVOG KRAJA, KOMANDAT GRADA DOBOJA*

*NIKOLIĆ MIĆE CVIJETIN 1905-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

Collective grave 2:

*STANOJEVIĆ SPASOJA MILAN 1923-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA 1. ČETA 3. BATALJON*

*NIKOLIĆ VASE MARKO 1919-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA 1. ČETE 3. BATALJONA*

*NIKOLIĆ STEVE MILE 1918-1945. BORAC KOMANDE MJESTA DOBOJ*

*ILIĆ SAVE BLAGOJE 1902-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*BIJELIĆ STEVE SIMO 1892-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

**Right section:**

*NEPOZNATI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 24. SRPSKE BRIGADE 45. DIVIZIJE POGINUO 1945. GODINE*

*SUBOTIĆ TOME LUKA 1921-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 24. SRPSKE BRIGADE 45. DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE*

*SUBOTIĆ LUKE MITAR 1909-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*DVA NEZNANA JUGOSLOVENSKA BORCA 24. SRPSKE BRIGADE 45. DIVIZIJE, POGINULI APRILA 1945. GODINE*

*RISTIĆ RADOVANA VASO 1907-1943. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 24. SRPSKE BRIGADE 45. DIVIZIJE, POGINUO APRILA 1945. GODINE*

*ĐURIČIĆ TEODORA SIMO 1917-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*DVA NEZNANA JUGOSLOVENSKA BORCA 24. SRPSKE BRIGADE 45. DIVIZIJE, POGINULI APRILA 1945. GODINE*

*MITROVIĆ MITRA RADOJKA ZVANA BEBA 1923-1943. BORAC 6. BOSANSKE BRIGADE*

*NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 24. SRPSKE BRIGADE 45. DIVIZIJE, POGINUO APRILA 1945. GODINE*

*NIKOLIĆ MILOŠA MILENKO 1924-1945. BORAC 16. MUSLIMANSKE BRIGADE*

*NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 24. SRPSKE BRIGADE 45. DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE*

*DAMJANOVIĆ SAVE ĐORDE 1911-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

*NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 24. SRPSKE BRIGADE 45. DIVIZIJE, POGINUO APRILA 1945. GODINE*

*GAVRIĆ CVIJETINA MILAN 1906-1941. KOMANDIR ČETE 2. BATALJONA OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA*

The main ossuary consists of a cuboidal stone structure upon a concrete plateau, with a dedicatory obelisk at its front end. As mentioned above, the plateau previously consisted of three steps (or tiers), while today only two are evident. The plateau also appears to have been clad in irregularly shaped flagstones, which have possibly been re-used from another structure. The cuboidal structure is made of rough-hewn limestone, four courses (of irregular height) tall. This was previously adorned by six posts connected by a metal chain, but this element no longer exists. At the front lies the dedicatory obelisk, in which a memorial plaque is inset. The plaque is made of a grey shale-like stone, and is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*NEKA JE SLAVA  
PALIM BORCIMA  
IZGINULIM ZA SLOBODU  
SVOJE ZEMLJE U N.O.R.-U*

*OD 1941 – 1945 G.*

LIPAC 27-VII-1950.

SPOMENIK PODIZE M.O.S.  
BORACA N.O.R. LIPAC<sup>28</sup>

Around the sides of the ossuary structure are four plaques. Three of these are inscribed with the names of fallen fighters, while the plaque at the front bears the inscription:

ONI SU GINULI I UMIRALI  
DA BI MI ŽIVJELI<sup>29</sup>

Travelling in a clockwise direction around the monument, the three remaining plaques are inscribed as follows:

Left:

STANOJEVIĆ SPASOJA MILUTIN  
NIKOLIĆ VASE MARKO  
NIKOLIĆ STEVE MILE  
ILIĆ SAVE BLAGOJE  
BIJELIĆ STEVE SIMO  
GAVRIĆ CVIJETINA MILAN  
DAMJANOVIĆ SAVE ĐORĐE

NIKOLIĆ MILOŠA MILENKO  
MITROVIĆ MITRA RADOJKA - BEBA  
ĐURIČIĆ TODORA SIMO  
RISTIĆ RADOVANA VASO  
SUBOTIĆ LUKE MITAR  
SUBOTIĆ TOME LUKA  
10 NEZNANIH BORACA 24. SRPSKE BRIG.

Rear:

ĐURIĆ RISTE PETKO  
KAPETAN KOMANDANT  
GRADA DOBOJA  
NIKOLIĆ MIĆE CVIJETIN  
NIKOLIĆ MILANKA BOŠKO

Right:

SAVRIĆ BOŽE BOGDAN  
NIKOLIĆ ĐORĐE MIĆO  
NIKOLIĆ MIĆE LUKA  
ĐURIĆ PETKA RADE  
NIKOLIĆ PETKA RANKO  
PETROVIĆ JOVANA PANTELIJA  
STANOJEVIĆ LUKE BOŽIDAR  
BIJELIĆ RISTE JOVO

STANOJEVIĆ SPASOJA CVIJETIN  
PETROVIĆ JEFTE MIHAJLO  
VASILJEVIĆ SPASOJA RADIVOJE  
RADOJIČIĆ JOVANA DUŠAN  
PLIVČEVIĆ MILANA LUKA  
BJELIĆ ALEKSE MIHAJLO  
LUKIĆ STANOJA DRAGO  
MIŠIĆ ĐOKE RADE

All of these plaques are inscribed using the Cyrillic script, and are made of a black marble or gabbro. It could not be determined when these were added to the monument, but, as discussed above, they post-date the photograph reproduced in *Od ustanka do pobjede*.

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<sup>28</sup> Translation: *Let us celebrate the fallen fighters who died for the freedom of our land in the NOR from 1941-1945. Lipac, 27-VII-1950. Monument erected [by the] MOS (Local Organization [of the] Federation of) Fighters of the NOR, Lipac.*

<sup>29</sup> Translation: *They fell and died so that we could live*

Overall, the cemetery is in good condition, and appears to be well maintained. Evidence of flowers and wreaths having recently been laid at individual headstones was visible upon a site visit undertaken by Lejla Džananović in August 2019, although limited information could be found about public commemorative events or gatherings being organized at the site, although there have been such events in the past (RTRS, 2011).

## 27. Ossuary of 15 Partisan fighters in Jošava



**Figure 27a:** Memorial ossuary with commemorative plaque and bronze relief



**Figure 27b:** Bronze relief depicting sabotage attack on the train



Figure 27c: Dedicatory plaque on the ossuary

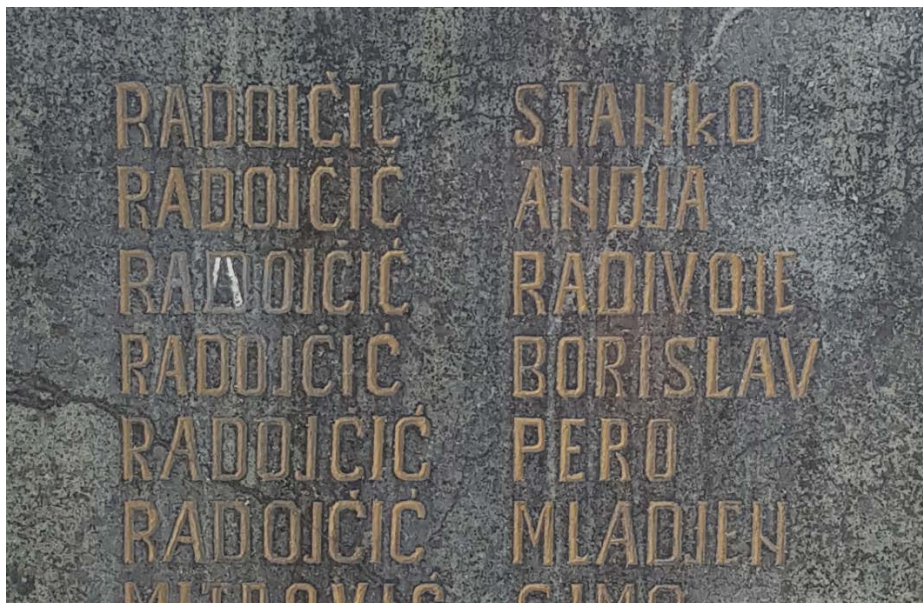


Figure 27d: Detail of inscription



**Figure 27e:** Detail of Partisan fighter in the lower-right of the relief

This memorial ossuary is situated in the village of Jošava, approximately 100 metres to the south-east of the train station. It was created in 1964, and consists of a large concrete plateau surrounded by a small stone wall and a metal fence, the project for which was designed by an architect called Matović (Kaišarević, 2019 p.28). To the rear of the plateau are a large monolithic obelisk with a polished face bearing a commemorative inscription, and another block upon which is situated a bronze relief, which is the work of Drago Handanović.

The obelisk is approximately 2 metres in height, and is situated on a small base protruding from the low-set wall enclosing the plateau. Its inscription (in the Latin script) reads as follows:

*OVDE SU SAHRANJENI PALI BORCI OVOG  
KRAJA KOJI SU DALI SVOJE ŽIVOTE ZA SLOB-  
ODU NAŠIH NARODA OD 1941-1945*

<i>RADOJČIĆ</i>	<i>STANKO</i>
<i>RADOJČIĆ</i>	<i>ANDJA</i>
<i>RADOJČIĆ</i>	<i>RADIVOJE</i>
<i>RADOJČIĆ</i>	<i>BORISLAV</i>
<i>RADOJČIĆ</i>	<i>PERO</i>
<i>RADOJČIĆ</i>	<i>MLADJEN</i>
<i>MITROVIĆ</i>	<i>SIMO</i>
<i>CVJETKOVIĆ</i>	<i>MILOŠ</i>
<i>CVJETKOVIĆ</i>	<i>ILIJA</i>
<i>DJURIĆ</i>	<i>RADE</i>
<i>KUJUNDJIĆ</i>	<i>RADE</i>
<i>KUJUNDJIĆ</i>	<i>MIRKO</i>
<i>MITROVIĆ</i>	<i>PETAR</i>
<i>MITROVIĆ</i>	<i>VASKRSIJE</i>
<i>RISTIĆ</i>	<i>DUŠAN</i>

*U ZNAK SJEĆANKA I ZAHVALNOSTI PALIM  
BORCIMA SPOMEN KOSTURNICU PODIŽE  
UDRUŽENJE BORACA N.O.R. OPŠTINE DOBOJ  
23-VIII-1964 G.<sup>30</sup>*

It is interesting to note a few peculiarities of the text. First, letters are unevenly cut, and are of disparate widths. Second, the letter ‘Đ’ has been avoided, with the combination ‘DJ’ being preferred by the craftsperson. Third, there are a number of errors, including the miswriting of ‘KUJUNDŽIĆ’ as ‘KUJUNDJIĆ’, and an error in the carving of ‘RADOJČIĆ RADIVOJE’, which was corrected (**Figure 27d**). Finally, a number of diacritic marks have been omitted from the text.

The bronze relief depicts three carriages of an armoured train being derailed over a bridge, which appears to be in the process of collapsing. Three human figures – one of which is falling from the train – are visible on the left-side carriage, and what appears to be debris lifted into the air by an explosion. A wire or track leads from the right side of the bridge to the lower-right corner of the relief, where the face of a Partisan fighter in a hat with a five-pointed star is visible (**Figure 27e**).

The monument is in excellent condition, although the immediate surroundings were slightly overgrown at the time of a site visit undertaken by Lejla Džananović in August 2019. From a comparison of the ossuary’s present-day situation with the photograph reproduced in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.495), it can be seen that a metal fence has been constructed around the site since the mid-1980s, and two benches have been added in front. All of these additions are in relatively good condition, and it would appear that the site is regularly maintained.

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<sup>30</sup> Translation: *Here are buried fallen fighters of this area who gave their lives for the freedom of our people from 1941-1945 [15 names]. As a sign of memory and gratitude to these fallen fighters, this memorial ossuary was erected by the Association of Fighters of the NOR of Doboj municipality, 23 VIII 1964.*



**28. Monument to the Ozren Partisan Detachment, Preslica**



**Figure 28a:** Monument in Preslica



**Figure 28b:** Bronze relief on the monument



**Figure 28c:** Commemorative inscription

This monument lies in the Preslica nature park, and was originally dedicated to the people of Doboj, Gračanica and Maglaj municipalities who participated in the Uprising, eventually establishing the Ozren Partisan Detachment on 23 August 1941. The monument was unveiled in 1962, and, according to Patković & Plečas (1975, p.39), is the work of Petar Krstić.

The work consists of a stone monument, approximately 7 metres in height, with an 'X'-shaped plan. When viewed in profile, the monument consists of a large stone wall with two irregular buttresses, the shorter one being solid, and the taller having a hollow section. Upon the main wall is a relief, with the figures depicted being slightly over two metres in height. The figures are a crowd, with male and female peasants at the front, carrying farming implements and crude rifles, while behind are figures symbolizing a group of well-organized Partisan fighters. The hollow section of the buttress allows visitors to pass through, or to view the entire relief from either side. However, it serves to obscure a full-frontal view.

Upon the rear (solid) buttress is a memorial inscription, produced in filigree metalwork. The filigree dedication (in the Latin script) reads as follows:

*U SPOMEN  
OZRENSKOM PARTISAN  
SKOM ODREDU KOJI NA  
POZIV KOMUNISTIČKE  
PARTIJE I DRUGA TITA  
23 AVGUSTA 1941. GOD*

POVEDE NAPOR OVOG  
KRAJA U BORBU ZA  
SLOBODU NARODA OP  
ŠTINA DOBOJ<sup>31</sup>

It is worth noting here that the transcription provided in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (1986, p.498) states that the inscription ends “NARODA OPŠTINA DOBOJ, GRAČANICA I MAGLAJ”. On closer inspection, it would appear as if the final line of the filigree dedication has been modified; the ends of the line are not formed by the letters as with the other lines, the lettering is much cruder in construction, and the letters are slightly more widely spaced.

The monument is in excellent condition, and the area around it (largely due to the fact that it is a popular visitor attraction for people from the surrounding area) is well maintained. The park and the monument are both well-promoted as a recreational site by local tourist organizations.

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<sup>31</sup> Translation: *In memory of the Ozren Partisan Detachment, who, at the call of the Communist Party and Comrade Tito, on 23 August 1941, reacting to the oppression of this region, entered into the struggle for the freedom of the people of Dobož municipality.*

## 29. Plaque to commemorate NH Simo Lukić, Suho Polje



Figure 29a: School building on which the plaque is situated



Figure 29b: Memorial plaque to commemorate NH Simo Lukić in Suho Polje

This plaque is situated on the village school building in Suho Polje. It commemorates the school being dedicated to National Hero Simo Lukić (1916-1944), who was born in the village, and who fell during the Liberation of Tuzla in January 1944. It was unveiled in 1953, although its author is unknown.

The plaque is made of a white stone, and is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

NEKA SE U OVOJ NARODNOJ OSNOVNOJ ŠKOLI  
PODIGNUTOJ U ZNAK SJEĆANJA NA PRVOBORCA  
OVOG KRAJA NARODNOG HEROJA SIMU LUKIĆA  
VASPITAVAJU MLADE GENERACIJE NA SVIJETLIM  
PRIMERIMA NJEGOVOG RADA I BORBE. SIMO LUKIĆ  
JE HEROJSKI POGINO U BORBI ZA OSLOBOĐENJE TUZLE  
1944 GODINE KAO POLITIČKI KOMESAR  
OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA.

23 VIII 1953 GODINA      NAROD OZRENA<sup>32</sup>

Originally, the text was painted in red, as was the five-pointed star above it. However, today the pigment is heavily faded, and much of the text is only legible from a very close distance. Apart from this, the plaque is in good condition. One point of interest is the bracket-like feet upon which the plaque rests – these are smaller than on most plaques executed in a similar style throughout Doboj. A photograph of the plaque from the 1980s shows these to be of identical proportions to today. It is not known if the feet were replaced at some point prior to the photograph being taken in the 1980s, or if – for some unknown reason – a different style of bracket fixture was originally chosen for this plaque.

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<sup>32</sup> Translation: *Let, in this people's elementary school, erected in honour of the memory of Prvoborac of this region National Hero Simo Lukić, younger generations be developed according to the shining example of his work and struggle. Simo Lukić heroically fell in the battle for the Liberation of Tuzla in 1944 as a Political Commissar of the Ozren Partisan Detachment. 23.VIII.1953, the People of Ozren.*

**30. Plaque to commemorate the Eastern Bosnian Brigade, Suho Polje**



**Figure 30a:** Train station in the 1980s, with plaque next to door



**Figure 30b:** Remains of the former train station



**Figure 30c:** Plaque after clearance of overgrowth



**Figure 30d:** Plaque to commemorate the Eastern Bosnian Brigade

This plaque was situated on the train station, in the village of Suho Polje, and was unveiled in 1952. Its author is unknown. The plaque was created to commemorate events in September 1943, when members of the VI Eastern Bosnian Brigade managed to destroy the train station during sabotage activities. The station was rebuilt and functioned once again after 1945.

Today, the building lies in ruins, and is heavily overgrown. Upon a visit by Lejla Džananović in August 2019, it was initially believed that the plaque no longer existed. However, one local resident stated that the plaque did survive, hidden under dense vegetation, and pulled this back to reveal it. While heavily faded and discoloured by the overgrowth, it is otherwise in good condition, apart from what appears to be a single bullet hole through the centre.

The inscription on the plaque (in the Latin script) reads as follows:

*DJELOVI SLAVNE VI PROLETERSKE  
ISTOČNO BOSANSKE BRIGADE  
SEPTEMBRA 1943. G. VODEĆI  
OGORČENU BORBU SA OKUPATOROM  
ZA RUSENJE ŽELJEZNIČKE PRUGE.  
NA OVOM MJESTU UNIŠTILI SU  
ŽELJEZNIČKU STANICU  
SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A  
27 JULA 1952. G. LIPAC<sup>33</sup>*

While the plaque is in moderately good condition, its long-term fate is indeterminable; the building upon which it is situated lies in ruins, and it appears that the plaque is largely forgotten.

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<sup>33</sup> Translation: A section of the celebrated VI Proletarian Eastern Bosnian Brigade in September 1943 led a bitter battle against the occupier to destroy the railway tracks. At this place, they destroyed the railway station. Federation of Fighters of the NOR Lipac. 27 July 1952.



### 31. Partisans' cemetery, Boljanić



**Figure 31a:** Partisans' cemetery, with dedicatory stela, bust and grave markers



**Figure 31b:** Dedicatory stela

The Partisans' cemetery in Boljanić stands beside the village's Dom Kulture in the hamlet of Brđani, approximately 500 metres to the south of the main road running through the village. The cemetery

was established in 1953, according to plans of Jablanica-based designer Vojin Lukić, and burials at the site continued until 1959, when the central memorial stela was unveiled and the cemetery was officially opened Hamzić & Ćurić (1985, p.42). In 1969, the cemetery was renovated according to plans created by Asim Hotić, at which time a bust of NH Todor Panić (see below, p.93) – who is buried at the site – was also added. Today, the cemetery consists of three key elements; two rows of graves (27 in total), the memorial stela with three commemorative plaques, and the bust of NH Todor Panić. It is enclosed by an iron fence, and accessed via a gateway set into the fence’s northernmost corner (from which the gate is missing).

The graves are arranged in two curved rows, with the first (to the right when viewing the cemetery from the entrance) containing 7 burials, and the second 20. The grave markers are unusual in that they consist of small concrete cuboidal blocks with iron poles – approximately 1 metre in height – set vertically into them. On top of these poles are small metal plaques with the personal details of the individuals buried inscribed upon them, below a small five-pointed star. Due to significant overgrowth at the site during a site visit undertaken by Lejla Džananović in August 2019, it was impossible to record these plaques individually. However, in their book, *Biljezi slobode, Partizanska spomen-obilježja na području opštine Gračanica, Kratak hronološki pregled najvažnijih događaja u periodu 1941-1945. u gračaničkom kraju*, Hamzić & Ćurić provide basic biographical details of those buried at the site (1985, pp.40-41). These details are as follows:

First row:

PANIĆ TRUVUN	1922	Winter 1944
PANIĆ LUKA	1918	24.11.1941
PANIĆ VOJIN	1917	June 1942
PANIĆ TODOR, NARODNI HEROJ	1911	18.06.1942
NEŠKOVIĆ MARINKO	1917	July 1942
STJEPANOVIĆ JOVAN	1920	18.01.1943
LUKIĆ BLAŽAN	1906	15.06.1942

Second row:

GLIGORIĆ MITAR	1914	04.02.1942
JELISIĆ BOŽO	1906	16.02.1943
MIŠIĆ MILOŠ	1914	05.11.1941
BLAGOJEVIĆ GOSTO	1911	24.08.1941
JAČIMOVIĆ MILENKO	1920	June 1942
PANIĆ BOJANA	1908	March 1945
PANIĆ CVIJETIN	1920	17.11.1941
SOFRENIĆ PETAR	1920	24.11.1941
NIKOLIĆ BLAŽAN	1920	17.11.1941
VASIĆ BOŽO	1899	23.07.1943
POLJAŠEVIĆ MILOŠ	1907	18.01.1942
POLJAŠEVIĆ RATOMIR	1918	23.08.1941
KUZMANOVIĆ RANKO	1923	23.06.1942
RAKOVIĆ MILOŠ	1898	23.06.1942
RAKOVIĆ ĐORĐO	1910	December 1942
LAZIĆ JOVO	1901	24.08.1941
GARIĆ NIKOLIJA	1890	June 1943
NEŠKOVIĆ ILIJA	1920	29.01.1943
LAZIĆ SIMO	1911	20.12.1943
UNKNOWN FIGHTER	-	Late 1943

It would appear that all grave markers are still present. Furthermore, a small stone cross has been added to the site in recent years, immediately to the left of the second row of graves, immediately behind the memorial stela. Unfortunately, due to the aforementioned accessibility issues, the inscription upon this could not be recorded.

The memorial stela occupies the space between the burials and the road that leads past the cemetery and adjacent Dom Kulture. In front of it lies a small stone wall, which may have served as a bench at some point in the past. It is made of rough-hewn limestone blocks, approximately 2 metres tall and 3 metres wide, with 3 dedicatory plaques made of Jablanica granite set into it. The left and right plaques are of (near-)identical dimensions, while the central plaque is much taller, occupying the full height of the stela apart from the uppermost and lowest courses of the stone structure. These plaques commemorate (from left to right) fallen fighters from the village and surroundings, Victims of Fascist Terror, and an attack led by NH Todor Panić on a Chetnik base located in the village in June 1942 as well as the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ). The inscriptions on the plaques read (in the Latin script) as follows:

Left plaque:

*U ZNAK SJEĆANJA NA BORCE OVOG SELA KOJI SU U  
TOKU NOR-A, ŠIROM NAŠE ZEMLJE DALI SVOJE ŽIVOTE  
ZA SLOBODU I BOLJU BUDUĆNOST NAŠIH NARODA:*

<i>PANIĆ D. TODOR</i>	<i>NEŠKOVIĆ C. PETAR</i>
<i>VASIĆ BOŽO</i>	<i>NIKIĆ Đ. DUŠAN</i>
<i>GAVRIĆ NIKOLIJA</i>	<i>NEŠKOVIĆ SPASOJE</i>
<i>GAVRIĆ N. NIKOLA</i>	<i>POLUGIĆ I. PETAR</i>
<i>GLIGORIĆ C. MITAR</i>	<i>POLJAŠEVIĆ M. MILOŠ</i>
<i>JACIMOVIĆ S. MILENKO</i>	<i>NEŠKOVIĆ S. ILIJA</i>
<i>JOVANOVIĆ P. BOŠKO</i>	<i>PANIĆ Đ. LUKA</i>
<i>JELISIĆ C. BOŽO</i>	<i>PANIĆ N. MIKA</i>
<i>JACIMOVIĆ P. SLAVKO</i>	<i>PANIĆ Đ. KOSTA</i>
<i>KRŠIĆ N. DRAGIĆ</i>	<i>PANIĆ T. CVIJETIN</i>
<i>KUZMANOVIĆ D. RANKO</i>	<i>PANIĆ S. VOJIN</i>
<i>LUKIĆ M. BLAŽAN</i>	<i>POLJAŠEVIĆ S. RATOMIR</i>
<i>LUKIĆ T. MIRKO</i>	<i>PANIĆ Đ. TRIVUN</i>
<i>LAZIĆ T. JOVO</i>	<i>PANIĆ N. PETAR</i>
<i>LAZIĆ L. NEDO</i>	<i>PANIĆ Đ. JOVO</i>
<i>LAZIĆ L. SIMO</i>	<i>PANIĆ SPASOJE</i>
<i>MARJANOVIĆ G. DRAGIĆ</i>	<i>PANIĆ BOJANA</i>
<i>MIŠIĆ D. MILOŠ</i>	<i>RAKOVIĆ M. MILOŠ</i>
<i>MILINOVIĆ P. NEVENKA</i>	<i>RADOJČIĆ MITAR</i>
<i>NIKOLIĆ BLAŽAN</i>	<i>RAKOVIĆ ĐORĐO</i>
<i>NEŠKOVIĆ MARINKO</i>	<i>STEPANOVIĆ V. JOVAN</i>
	<i>SOFRENOVIĆ S. PETAR</i>

*11. JUNA 1959. GODINE*

*NAROD BOLJANIĆA  
I SAVEZ BORACA  
NOR-a GRAČANICA<sup>34</sup>*

<sup>34</sup> Translation: *As a sign of memory of the fighters of this village who during the NOR, throughout our country, gave their lives for freedom and a better future for our people: [43 names] 11 June 1959, the people of Boljanić and Federation of Fighters of the NOR Gračanica.*

Central plaque:

*RODOLJUBIMA OVOG SELA KOJI SU IZGUBILI ŽIVOTE  
KAO ŽRTVE NASILJA NJEMAČKOG OKUPATORA I DOMAĆIH  
IZDAJNIKA ZA VRIJEME NOR-A 1941-1945.*

<i>ANIĆ L. PETAR</i>	<i>NEŠKOVIĆ R. CVJETIN</i>
<i>ANIĆ L. SAVO</i>	<i>NEŠKOVIĆ Đ. NEDELJKO</i>
<i>BIJELIĆ JOVO</i>	<i>OSTOJIĆ CVIJETIN</i>
<i>VASIĆ M. JELISIJE</i>	<i>POLJAŠEVIĆ J. SPASOJE</i>
<i>VASILJEVIĆ J. MITAR</i>	<i>POLJAŠEVIĆ L. JOVAN</i>
<i>VITLEŠEVIĆ J. TODOR</i>	<i>POLJAŠEVIĆ J. RADO</i>
<i>VASILJEVIĆ ILIJA</i>	<i>PETROVIĆ N. PEJO</i>
<i>VASILJEVIĆ J. LUKA</i>	<i>PANIĆ L. SIMO</i>
<i>VUKOVIĆ LAZO</i>	<i>PEJANOVIĆ CVIJETIN</i>
<i>VIKTOR KOLMAN</i>	<i>PANIĆ R. JOVICA</i>
<i>GAVRIĆ NEDELJKO</i>	<i>PANIĆ LAZO</i>
<i>GOJKOVIĆ B. JOVAN</i>	<i>POLJAŠEVIĆ SIMO</i>
<i>GAJIĆ L. GAVRO</i>	<i>POLJAŠEVIĆ SAVO</i>
<i>GAJIĆ G. JOVICA</i>	<i>POLJAŠEVIĆ DIMITRIJA</i>
<i>GAJIĆ RISTO</i>	<i>PANIĆ SPASOJE</i>
<i>DRAGIĆ P. CVIJETIN</i>	<i>PANIĆ B. TRIVUN</i>
<i>ĐURIĆ B. MIHAJLO</i>	<i>PEJANOVIĆ C. SAVO</i>
<i>ILIĆ P. JOVAN</i>	<i>PETROVIĆ BOŽO</i>
<i>JANKOVIĆ S. STEVO</i>	<i>PANIĆ TRIVUN</i>
<i>JANKOVIĆ P. MILE</i>	<i>RADOJČIĆ JOVO</i>
<i>JANKOVIĆ MILOŠ</i>	<i>RADOJČIĆ RANKO</i>
<i>JACIMOVIĆ I. MITAR</i>	<i>RADOJČIĆ J. STJEPAN</i>
<i>JANKOVIĆ D. SEJO</i>	<i>RISTIĆ P. NEDO</i>
<i>JANKOVIĆ T. CVIJETIN</i>	<i>RISTIĆ N. JOVAN</i>
<i>JOVIĆ J. DANILO</i>	<i>RADOJČIĆ B. TODOR</i>
<i>JANKOVIĆ I. NIKOLA</i>	<i>RAKOVIĆ V. DUJKO</i>
<i>KURJAKOVIĆ M. MITAR</i>	<i>RADOJČIĆ B. RISTO</i>
<i>KUZMANOVIĆ L. LUKA</i>	<i>RADOJČIĆ M. SIMO</i>
<i>KURJAKOVIĆ N. PETAR</i>	<i>RISTIĆ L. TODOR</i>
<i>LAZIĆ SAVO</i>	<i>RISTIĆ L. DRAGIĆ</i>
<i>LUKIĆ PETAR</i>	<i>SIMIĆ STANKO</i>
<i>LJUBIČIĆ P. TODOR</i>	<i>SIMIĆ S. ĐORĐE</i>
<i>LJUBIČIĆ S. LAZAR</i>	<i>SIMIĆ K. VASKRSIJA</i>
<i>MARJANOVIĆ D. MIRKO</i>	<i>SOFRENIĆ J. LUKA</i>
<i>MIKIĆ MILOŠ</i>	<i>STJEPANOVIĆ VASILIJA</i>
<i>MIŠIĆ JOVO</i>	<i>STEPANOVIĆ J. PETAR</i>
<i>MILINOVIĆ P. MIRKO</i>	<i>STANKOVIĆ R. RISTO</i>
<i>MILOVANOVIĆ ĐOKA</i>	<i>SIMIĆ S. MARKO</i>
<i>MIŠIĆ S. JOVAN</i>	<i>SIMIĆ S. CVIJETIN</i>
<i>MIŠIĆ N. NIKO</i>	<i>SPASIĆ NEDELJKO</i>
<i>MARKOVIĆ S. GOSTO</i>	<i>SOFRENIĆ S. PAVLE</i>
<i>MARKOVIĆ ANĐA</i>	<i>SOFRENOVIĆ S. MILOŠ</i>
<i>MILINOVIĆ MITAR</i>	<i>TRIFKOVIĆ T. MITAR</i>
<i>MAKSIMOVIĆ M. STEVO</i>	<i>TEŠANOVIĆ A. MILOŠ</i>
<i>NEŠKOVIĆ S. DRAGIĆ</i>	<i>TEŠANOVIĆ L. NEDO</i>
<i>NEŠKOVIĆ P. MILAN</i>	<i>TRIFKOVIĆ MILIĆ</i>
<i>NIKOLIĆ V. VASILJ</i>	<i>TOMIĆ SPASOJE</i>

11. JUNI 1959. GODINE

NAROD BOLJANIĆA  
I SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A  
GRAČANICA<sup>35</sup>

Right plaque:

NA OVOM MJESTU BORCI OZRENSKOG  
PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA, POD RUKOVODSTVOM  
NARODNOG HEROJA

TODORA PANIĆA

IZVRŠILI SU 11. JUNA 1942. GODINE  
NAPAD NA ČETNIČKI ŠTAB U CILJU UNIŠTENJA  
IZDAJNIKA NAŠEG NARODA.

POVODOM 40-GOD. OSNIVANJA K.P.J.

SPOMEN-PLOČU PODIŽE

11 JUNA 1959. G. – SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A<sup>36</sup>

While the left and right plaques are both in good condition, the central plaque has a large crack running near-horizontally across it, approximately one-third of the way down from its uppermost edge. Furthermore, it would appear that a poster had recently been stuck over the upper portion of this plaque; although it had been removed by the time of the visit, residues of paper and adhesive tape still adhered to the plaque.

Overall, while the cemetery would be best described as being in moderate-to-good condition, it remains poorly maintained. This lack of maintenance proved an obstacle to the full recording of the site. It would seem as if the site is still visited by the local community, an idea supported by the seemingly recent addition of the cross to the cemetery. However, no evidence of commemorative events being held at the site could be found during the course of research.

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<sup>35</sup> Translation: *Patriots of this village who lost their lives as Victims of the violence of German occupiers and domestic traitors in the time of the NOR 1941-1945: [94 names] 11 June 1959, the people of Boljanić and Federation of Fighters of the NOR Gračanica.*

<sup>36</sup> Translation: *At this place, fighters of the Ozren Partisan Detachment, under the leadership of National Hero Todor Panić, undertook on 11 June 1942 an attack on a Chetnik command centre, with the aim of destroying traitors to our People. To commemorate the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the KPJ, this memorial plaque is erected on 11 June 1959 - Federation of Fighters of the NOR.*

### 32. Bust of NH Todor Panić, Boljanić



**Figure 32a:** Bust of Todor Panić

This bust is situated inside the Partisans' cemetery, directly to the right of the commemorative stela at the main entrance. It was unveiled in 1969, and is the work of Drago Handanović (who also created a significantly different bust of Panić in 2002 for Doboj's Park of National Heroes; see above, p.26). The bust is situated on a pedestal made of a single piece of granite, with a plaque brought out in low relief, inscribed (in the Latin script) '*NARODNI HEROJ TODOR PANIĆ 1911-1942*'.

Hamzić & Ćurić (1985, p.42) claim that the bust was created as part of a campaign to renovate the cemetery as part of the commemorations of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its establishment.

The bust and pedestal are both in excellent condition.

### 33. Monument to commemorate preparations for the Uprising, Boljanić



Figure 33a: Memorial plaque and obelisk



**Figure 33b:** Inscription on the memorial plaque

This plaque lies in Crkvina graveyard, on the outskirts of Boljanić. It was unveiled in 1950. The plaque itself is the work of Zagreb-based sculptor Alfred Pilc (who also created the sculpture on the memorial ossuary in the centre of nearby Gračanica), while the obelisk upon which it is situated was created by residents of the village and veterans (Hamzić & Ćurić, 1985 p.50). The obelisk is around 4.5 metres in height, and is made of concrete with a stone cladding. It commemorates the site at which preparatory meetings were held in the run-up to the armed Uprising in this region.

The plaque is made of a black stone with white lettering, and is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*JULA I AVGUSTA 1941 GOD.  
 POD RUKOVODSTVOM  
 RUKOVODIOCA K.P.J. DRUGA  
 TODORA VUJASINOVIĆA I  
 PAŠAGE MANDŽIĆA-MURATA  
 NA OVOME MJESTU  
 ODRŽAVANI SU PRIPREMNI  
 SASTANCI ZA DIZANJE  
 USTANKA U OVOM KRAJU.  
 BOLJANIĆ 27.VII 1950. GOD.<sup>37</sup>*

Above this is a five-pointed star. The plaque is in relatively good condition, although it has been subjected to damage in the past, which has particularly affected some of the letters in the lower-mid

<sup>37</sup> Translation: [In] July and August 1941, under the leadership of the leaders of the KPJ comrades Todor Vujasinović and Pašaga Mandžić-Murat, at this place were held preparatory meetings for the raising of the Uprising in this region. Boljanić, 27 VII 1950.

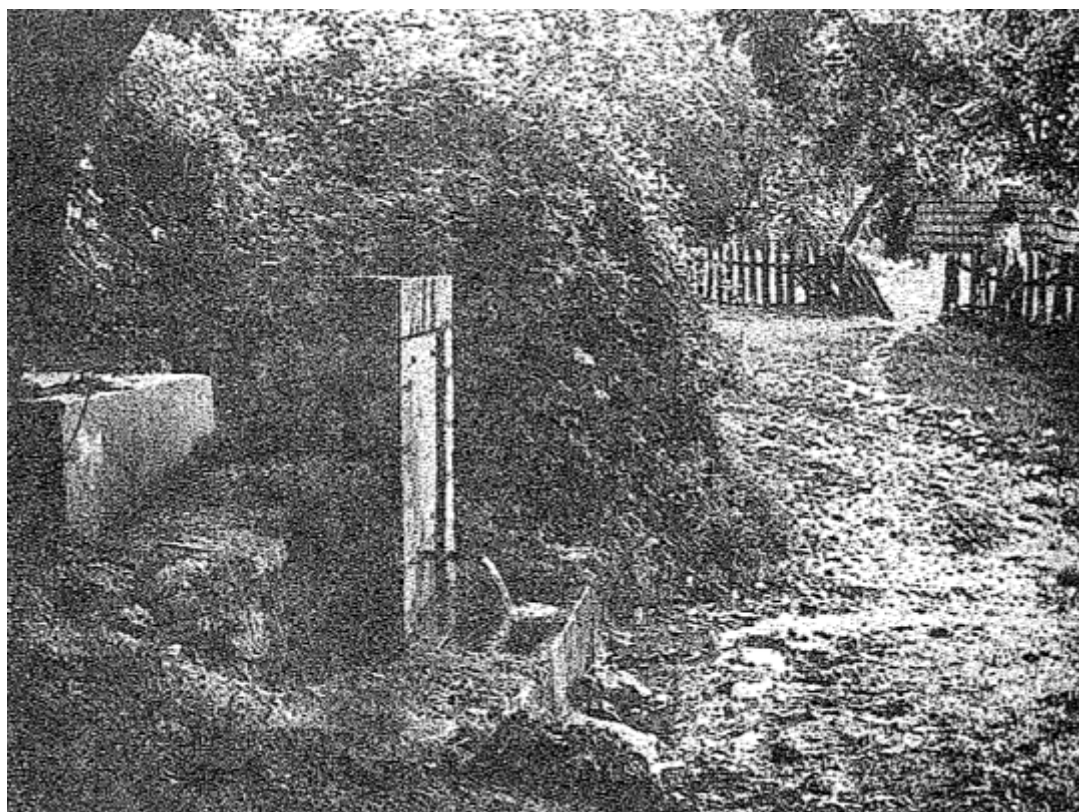


section of the memorial plaque. It is also noticeable that Pašaga Mandžić's name is less clear than the rest of the writing – this may be the result of an attempt to intentionally obscure it at some point in the past.

In their book *Biljezi slobode, Partizanska spomen-obilježja na području opštine Gračanica (Markers of Freedom, Partisan memorials on the territory of Gračanica municipality)*, Hamzić & Ćurić outline several criticisms of the text on the monument; the plaque was made of a poor-quality material, the text was unclear, and the monument was inaccessible. They also implied that the isolation of the location made the monument's site inappropriate (1985, pp.48-49).

Overall, the monument is in moderate condition. A number of segments of the stone cladding are missing, and damage as a result of the accumulation of damp is evident around the base. There is also evidence that the plaque has been re-set upon the monument at some point after its creation, as the pointing around it appears to differ significantly from that used upon the cladding.

### 34. Fountain to mark the place of capture of 3 Partisans, Svjetliča



**Figure 34a:** Memorial fountain in the 1980s

This memorial fountain lay in an area known as Svjetliča, on the outskirts of the village of Kostajnica. According to *Od ustanka do pobjede* (1986, p.503), it was created in 1957, and marked the site of arrest of two Partisan couriers, Vlado Šuput and Ivica Faflet, and their guide, Milenko Pajić, who were later tortured, tried and executed, and whose burial sites remain unknown. A plaque on the fountain was inscribed as follows:

*NA OVOM MJESTU SU 31.I.1942. GODINE PO USTAŠKIM ORUŽNICIMA UHVAĆENI BORCI  
VLADO ŠUPUT I IVICA FAFLET, KURIRI DERVENTSKE ILEGALNE PARTIJSKE ORGANIZACIJE I  
MILENKO PAJIĆ IZ KOSTAJNICE, NJIHOV VODIĆ. ONI SU KASNIJE U ZATVORIMA MUČENI,  
SUĐENI, I UBIJANI NA NEKOM OD MNOGOBROJNIH GUBILIŠTA OKUPATORA I NJEGOVIH  
SLUGA. ZA NJIHOVE GROBOVE SE NE ZNA.  
SPOMEN-ČESMU PODIŽU ORGANIZACIJE SUBNOR-A I SREZOVI SRVJ DOBOJ I DERVENTA.  
27. JULA 1957 GODINE<sup>38</sup>*

No details are provided as to the script or formatting of the inscription. It must further be noted that this transcription cannot be relied upon to be entirely accurate, as the Federation of Fighters of the NOR was not known by the acronym SUBNOR until 1962.

<sup>38</sup> Translation: *At this place on 31.I.1942, by armed Ustaša, were arrested fighters Vlado Šuput and Ivica Faflet, Courier of the Derventa Illegal Partisan Organization and Milenko Pajić from Kostajnica, their guide. Later in jail, they were tortured, tried and killed as some of many losses to the occupiers and their servants. Their graves remain unknown. This memorial fountain was raised by the organizations of SUBNOR and the regional SRVJ\* of Doboje and Derventa. 27 July 1957.*

\* = unknown acronym

During a site visit undertaken by Lejla Džananović in September 2019, this fountain could not be located, with locals claiming that the only source of water in Svjetliča is a small patch of woodland, where one fountain (originally created in 1968, and renovated after 1995) currently exists at the side of a rural road. It is likely the case that this fountain also existed nearby (most probably within 50-100 metres), but has since been abandoned or destroyed. Due to the risk of landmines in this area as a result of it having been located on the front line during the 1992-95 war, it was deemed too great a risk to search within the woods for (the remains of) the fountain.

### 35. Partisans' cemetery in Kostajnica



**Figure 35a:** Cemetery with grave markers and central monument from entrance, 1980s



**Figure 35b:** View of central monument from entrance, 2019



Figure 35c: Central monument, 2019



Figure 35d: Detail of dedicatory plaque on central monument, 2019

The Partisans' cemetery in Kostajnica lies alongside the main road, approximately 100 metres north-west of the village school, facing the river Bosna. It was established in 1950, although its author remains unknown. The cemetery contains the burials of 51 fallen fighters in 42 individual and combined graves (primarily fighters of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Krajina Brigade and 2<sup>nd</sup> Majevisa Brigade who fell in 1943, 15<sup>th</sup> Majevisa Brigade who fell in 1943 and 1945, and 23<sup>rd</sup> Serb Division who fell in 1945), with its focal point being a monument with memorial plaque.

The cemetery consists of two terraced plateaus, and is entered directly from the roadside, and several (at least two, but possibly more) paths lead through the lower plateau to the upper one, where the monument is located. The main path includes a small stone staircase connecting the two terraces. From a photograph and description provided in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (1986, p.504), the graves appear to be arranged somewhat haphazardly around the cemetery; on the lower terrace they are aligned parallel to the irregular pathways, rather than in rows or clusters, while on the upper terrace there are three distinct clusters.

The main monument consists of a rectangular frustrum – set upon a two-stepped concrete plateau – clad in rough-hewn limestone blocks, with a memorial plaque made of what appears to be shale set deeply into its front side. On top of this sits a limestone obelisk topped by a five-pointed star. On either side of the obelisk, two metal cylinders are positioned, set onto the uppermost course of the limestone blocks. The intended function of these cylinders could not be determined, although during a site visit in September 2019, they held the remnants of bouquets of flowers. Both of the cylinders and the five-pointed star appear to have been re-painted at some point in the past. However, the paint is peeling from the star, and moss is growing on the upper portion of its southeastern-facing edge. Moss and plant growth is also evident elsewhere upon the monument, particularly in crevices where the pointing has fallen away.

The dedicatory plaque upon the monument is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*SLAVA PALIM  
BORCIMA  
U NAROD. OSLOBODILAČKOJ BORBI  
OD 1941-1945 GOD.  
KOSTAJNICA  
23-VIII-1950 GOD.                      PODIGAO: MJESNI ODBOR  
S.B. NOR-A KOSTAJNICA  
UZ POMOĆ N.F.-TA<sup>39</sup>*

The plaque is in moderate condition, with a large crack running from the upper right corner to the lower edge of the plaque, to the right of the centre. In spite of this, the plaque is clearly legible. Although apparently made of a soft stone, the recess into which the plaque is set on the monument may have protected it from increment weather. Due to its shape, material, shape of lettering and date of unveiling, it can be assumed that this monument was created by the same workshop as that in Lipac (see above, p.69), 6 kilometres away.

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<sup>39</sup> Translation: *Celebrate fallen fighters of the People's [abbreviated] Liberation War from 1941-1945. Kostajnica, 23.VIII.1950. Erected by: Local committee [of] SBNOR [Federation of Fighters of the People's Liberation War], with the help of the NF [People's Front of Yugoslavia].*

The cemetery itself is in poor condition, with no grave outlines or markers evident as they previously were (see **Figure 35a** and **Figure 35b** as a comparison). According to *Od ustanka do pobjede* (1986, p.504), each grave had a small headstone with information about those buried at the site. Unfortunately, no information regarding their material, the script employed in inscriptions, or the formatting of texts is documented in the monograph. The inscriptions on the grave markers were as follows:

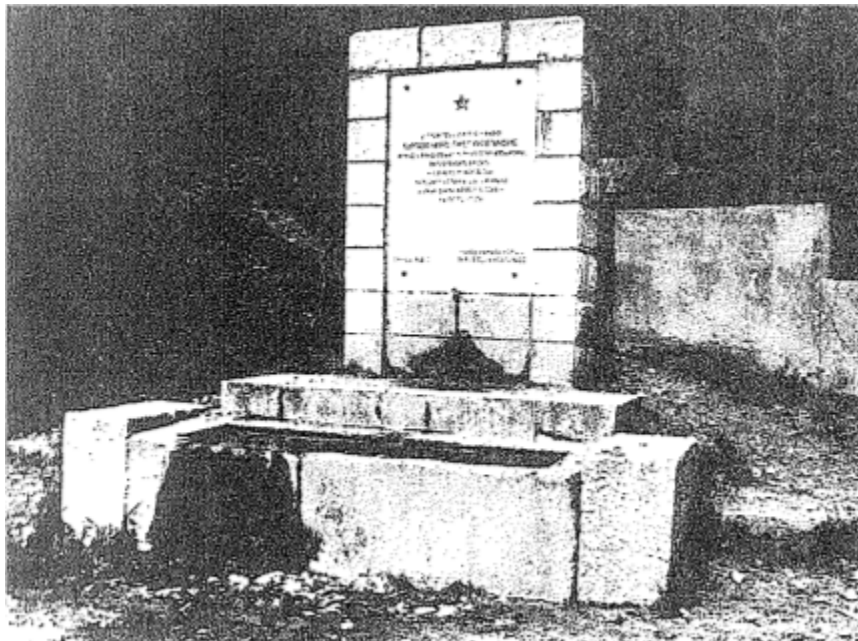
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 2. KRAJIŠKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GODINE  
VUKOVIĆ RADIVOJE, BORAC 7. BRIGADE 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 2. KRAJIŠKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GODINE  
DVA NEZNANA JUGOSLOVENSKA BORCA 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINULI 1945. GODINE  
TRI NEZNANA JUGOSLOVENSKA BORCA 15. MAJEVIČKE BRIGADE, POGINULI 1943. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
HAZAKIĆ MUJO I LJUBICA, POGINULI 1947. GODINE U GRAPSKOJ OD BANDE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
ZARIĆ MITRA UD. VASE 1914-1945. ŽRTVA FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 7. BRIGADE 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
ĐOKANOVIĆ DUŠANA UROŠ, BORAC 15. MAJEVIČKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
DVA NEZNANA JUGOSLOVENSKA BORCA 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINULI 1945. GODINE  
DVA NEZNANA JUGOSLOVENSKA BORCA 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINULI 1945. GODINE  
ČELIĆ MARKA NOVAK 1925-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA  
PREŠIĆ NIKOLE MILAN 1915-1941. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA  
DŽIGUMOVIĆ CVIJENA PETAR 1922-1945. KOMANDIR VODA U 53. SREDNJOBOSANSKOJ DIVIZIJI  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 15. MAJEVIČKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GODINE  
SKREZOVIĆ DUŠAN, BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 15. MAJEVIČKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 15. MAJEVIČKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
VASIĆ JAĆIMA SIMO [remainder of text illegible]  
BANJANIN BOŠKA NADA 1925-1944. BORAC 2. KRAJIŠKE BRIGADE  
VESELIĆ VLADIMIRA KATARINA 1914-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
SIMIĆ PETAR – ĆUMUR 1922-1943. KOMANDIR ČETE 15. MAJEVIČKE BRIGADE  
NOVAKOVIĆ STOJANA MILAN 1924-1942. BORAC OZRENSKOG PARTIZANSKOG ODREDA  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 2. KRAJIŠKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 2. KRAJIŠKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 2. MAJEVIČKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 2. MAJEVIČKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC, POGINUO 1945. GODINE U SJENINI  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE  
NEZNANI JUGOSLOVENSKI BORAC 23. SRPSKE DIVIZIJE, POGINUO 1945. GODINE

Although groupings of these burials are described in *Od ustanka do pobjede*, it is impossible to relate them to the present-day layout of the site, due to its condition and lack of maintenance.

Overall, the cemetery is in relatively poor condition, although this appearance may be exacerbated by the lack of maintenance and high degree of vegetation growth. While the monument which acts as the focal point of the cemetery is in relatively good condition, the concrete plateau upon which it sits shows significant evidence of deterioration. Over time, this could affect the stability and integrity of the monument itself.



**36. Fountain to commemorate NH Ismet Kapetanović, Kostajnica**



**Figure 36a:** Fountain to commemorate NH Ismet Kapetanović, 1980s



**Figure 36b:** Fountain to commemorate NH Ismet Kapetanović, 2019

This fountain lies alongside the main road which passes through Kostajnica, approximately 100 metres to the northwest of the Partisans' cemetery (see above, p.99). It was created in 1952, although its author is unknown. It commemorates Ismet Kapetanović, a National Hero of Yugoslavia, who hailed from the village.

The fountain is made of limestone and concrete, and originally bore a commemorative plaque made of Brač stone, which, according to *Od ustanka do pobjede* (1986, p.506), was inscribed as follows:

*U OVOM SELU ŽIVIO I RADIO  
NARODNI HEROJ ISMET KAPETANOVIĆ  
BORAC I REVOLUCIONA U VI ISTOČNOBOSANSKOJ  
PROLETERSKOJ BRIGADE  
I JEDAN OD RUKOVODILACA  
NARODNOG USTANAKA U OVOM KRAJU.  
U ZNAK ZAHVALNOSTI I SJEĆANJA  
NA PALOG DRUGA  
SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A  
27 JULA 1952. G. I NAROD SELA KOSTAJNICE<sup>40</sup>*

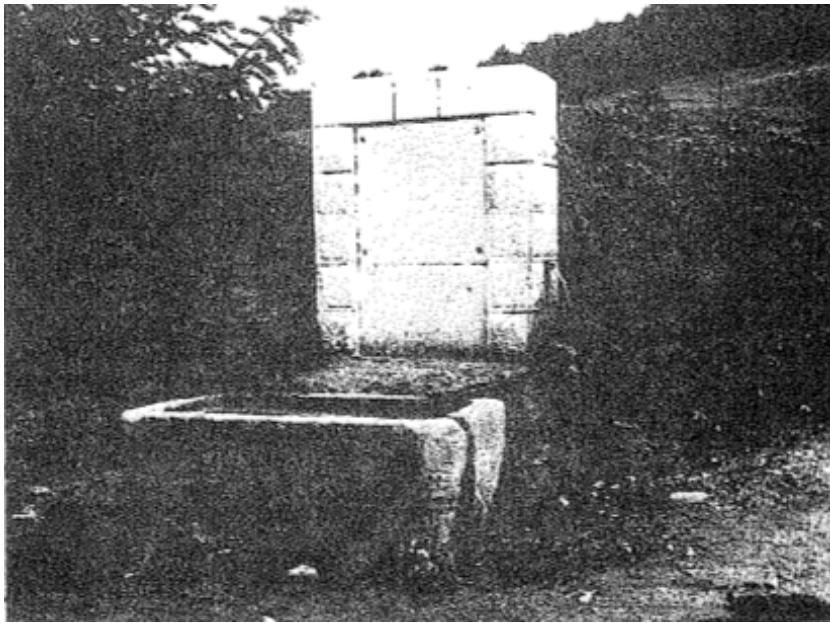
Although the formatting of the text and the script employed are not directly mentioned, a photograph has allowed recreation of the format, and the determination that the text was inscribed using the Latin script.

Today, the memorial plaque is missing from the fountain, a number of large dressed stones have been dislodged (although it could not be determined where these were originally situated), and the fountain itself is no longer in function. Apart from a large chip in the concrete trough, the fountain maintains its structural integrity, however.

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<sup>40</sup> Translation: *In this village lived and worked National Hero Ismet Kapetanović, fighter and Revolutionary in the VI Eastern Bosnian Proletarian Brigade and one of the leaders of the People's Uprising in this region. As a sign of gratitude and memory on our fallen comrade, Federation of Fighters of the NOR and the people of the Village of Kostajnica, 27 July 1952.*

**37. Fountain to commemorate place of death of Petko Đurić, Grapska Gornja**



**Figure 37a:** Memorial fountain, 1980s



**Figure 37b:** Memorial fountain, 2019

This memorial fountain lies in the village of Grapska Gornja, at the entrance to the village from the direction of Kostajnica. It was created in 1952, although its author is unknown. It commemorates the place of death of Petko Đurić, a local *prvoborac*, who was killed in a battle with Chetnik fighters in August 1945. Although no memorial plaque survives today, according to *Od ustanka do pobjede* (1986, p.507), the one that previously adorned the fountain was inscribed as follows:

*OVA ČESMA PODIŽE SE U ZNAK SJEĆANJA NA PRVOBORCA NOB-E KAPETANA PETKA  
ĐURIĆA, KOJI JE POGINUO NA OVOM MJESTU OD ČETNIČKIH BANDI, AVGUSTA  
1945. GODINE.  
27 JULA 1952. G    SAVEZ BORACA NOR-A  
I NAROD OPŠTINE GRAPSKA<sup>41</sup>*

Unfortunately, there is insufficient information to determine which script was employed for the inscription, or how the text was formatted.

Of interest here is the date, August 1945, which is several months after the capitulation of Axis forces in the Balkans; while there are other monuments and memorials throughout Bosnia & Herzegovina that commemorate such events,<sup>42</sup> these are incredibly rare.

As can be seen from a comparison of photographs, the area around the fountain has been built up considerably since the 1980s, with the ground level being approximately 40-50 centimetres higher than at that time.

The fountain is in poor condition, but in working order. Nothing whatsoever survives to indicate its (former) commemorative nature.

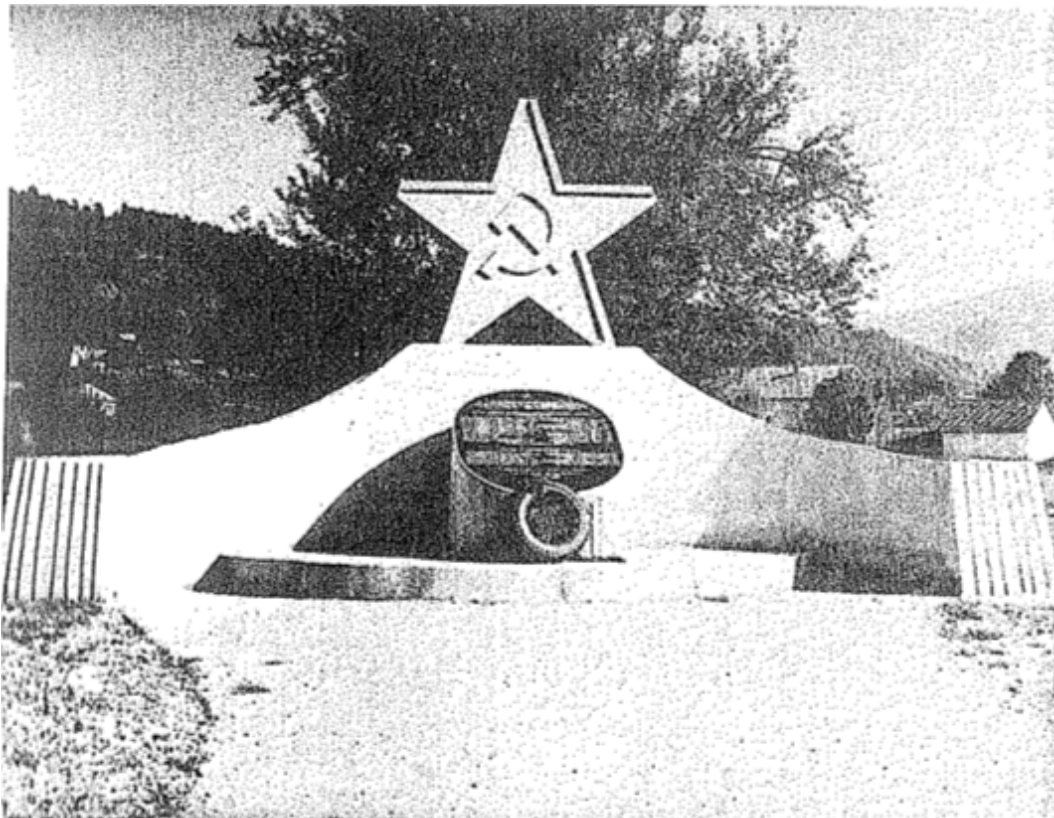
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<sup>41</sup> Translation: *This fountain is raised as a sign of memory of prvoborac\* of the NOB Captain Petko Đurić, who was lost at this place [due to conflict] from a Chetnik band, August 1945. 27 July 1952, Federation of Fighters of the NOR and the people of Grapska municipality.*

\* Combatant who participated in the initial stages of the Uprising against the occupation of Yugoslavia

<sup>42</sup> Another example known to the author is at Krupačka Stijena, in present-day Istočna Ilidža municipality. For more information, see Lawler, A (2018). *Monuments and Memorials to the People's Liberation War on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina – Their current status and condition: Istočna Ilidža Municipality*, pp.13-14.

**38. Monument to Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Bušletić**



**Figure 38a:** Monument to Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, 1980s



**Figure 38b:** Monument to Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, 2019



**Figure 38c:** Dedicatory plaque on the monument

This monument lies close to the T-junction between Grapska Donja, Osječani Donji and Bušletić. It was unveiled in 1980, and is the work of artist Drago Handanović and architect Savo Krivokapić (d. 2019). The monument acted as a cenotaph to fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror from the villages of Bušletić and Porečje (sometimes also written as Porječje).

The monument consists of an oval-shaped polished black stone commemorative plaque set onto a concrete pedestal on a stepped plateau. This is flanked by a large concrete structure, consisting of a central element and two wings, both curving outwards. As can be seen by a comparison of the photographs above, the central element was once topped by a large five-pointed star with a hammer-and-sickle motif at its centre.

The memorial plaque at the centre of the monument is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

U NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOM RATU  
STANOVNIŠTVO SELA BUŠLETIĆ I POREČJE  
SVOJIM UČEŠĆEM DALO JE DOPRINOS POBJEDI  
IDEALA SOCIALISTIČKE REVOLUCIJE

PALI BORCI NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKE VOJSKE  
JUGOSLAVIJE

ARSENIĆ R. BOŽO 1921-42.	STOJANOVIĆ P. BLAGOJE 1913-41.
BUKEJLOVIĆ J. BRANKO 1921-44.	STOJANOVIĆ T. BOŽO -
ČAKAREVIĆ S. PETAR 1908-41.	KABLINAC 1912-41.
ČAKAREVIĆ T. PETAR 1921-42.	STOJANOVIĆ S. PERO 1910-41.
ČAKAREVIĆ S. RANKO 1899-41.	VASILJEVIĆ Z. DIMŠO 1918-41.
DŽIGUMOVIĆ C. PETAR 1922-45.	VASILJEVIĆ V. TEODOR -
JOVANOVIĆ S. NEDELJKO 1914-41.	GLIGO 1913-41.
MARKOVIĆ K. MILAN 1913-41.	ZARIĆ M. MILOŠ 1902-41.
OSTOJIĆ P. SVETISLAV -	ZARIĆ M. TEODOR 1909-41.
CETO 1915-42.	ZARIĆ S. VASO 1904-41.
PEJKIĆ L. ANĐELKO 1891-44.	ŽUNIĆ P. ĐORĐE 1924-45.
SIVČEVIĆ T. PERO 1923-44.	ŽUNIĆ T. PERO 1926-45.
ŽUNIĆ N. STJEPAN 1923-42.	

ŽRTVE FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA

FILIPOVIĆ Đ. BOGDAN 1911-41.	SKOPLJAK R. DUŠAN 1943-45.
GRABOVAC Đ. BOGDAN 1929-45.	UROŠEVIĆ J. VELJKO 1914-41.
KOŠTIĆ S. ĐUĐA 1898-45.	VASIĆ J. SIMO 1877-45.
SKOPLJAK R. PETRA 1907-45.	VASILJEVIĆ M. PETAR 1868-45.
SKOPLJAK R. RANKO 1929-45.	VASILJEVIĆ S. STEFAN 1926-45.
SKOPLJAK R. ANKA 1938-45.	ZARIĆ M. MITRA 1914-43.

U ZNAK SJEĆANJA I ZAHVALNOSTI  
NAROD MJESNE ZAJEDNICE  
BUŠLETIĆ  
23.8.1980<sup>43</sup>

The plaque is clearly legible, and is in relatively good condition, although a large fracture is evident in its lower-left corner.

Although the area around the monument appears to be clear of rubbish, it is impossible to tell whether this is due to concerted maintenance efforts, or simply the result of a lack of visitors to the site. Furthermore, it is unclear whether any commemorative events still occur at the site.

<sup>43</sup> Translation: *In the People's Liberation War, the inhabitants of the villages of Bušletić and Porečje through their involvement aided the victory of the ideals of the Socialist Revolution. Fallen fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia [22 names] Victims of Fascist Terror [12 names] As a sign of memory and gratitude, the people of the local community of Bušletić, 23.8.1980.*

**39. Monument to commemorate the first Uprising in the Doboj region, Osječani Gornji**



**Figure 39a:** Monument to commemorate the first Uprising in the Doboj region



**Figure 39b:** Monument to commemorate the first Uprising in the Doboj region





**Figure 39c:** Plaque on the monument to commemorate the first Uprising in the Doboj region

This monument lies alongside the main road connecting Osječani Gornji to Doboj, between the road and a set of train tracks. It was created in 1981, and is the work of artist Drago Handanović and architects Sava Krivokapić and Petar Vajdić. The monument commemorates the site from which the first attack of the Uprising in this region was launched on 23 August 1941.

The monument consists of a large concrete obelisk with a five-pointed star created in relief in the upper portion. The star shape juts out from the monument on its right side, when viewed from the front. In the centre of the monument is a memorial plaque, made of a black stone. The inscription on the plaque reads (in the Latin script) as follows:

*NA OVOM MJESTU 23. AVGUSTA  
1941. GOD. NAPADOM NA ŽANDAR-  
MERIJSKU KASARNU, OGLASILA  
SE PRVA USTANIČKA PUŠKA  
KADA JE NAROD DOBOJSKOG  
KRAJA, NA POZIV KOMUNISTI-  
ČKE PARTIJE JUGOSLAVIJE I  
DRUGA TITA KRENUO U ORUŽA-  
NU BORBU PROTIV FAŠISTIČKOG  
OKUPATORA I DOMAĆIH IZDAJ-  
NIKA.*

*DRUGA TITA KRENUO U ORUŽA-  
NU BORBU PROTIV FAŠISTIČKOG  
OKUPATORA I DOMAĆIH IZDAJ-  
NIKA.*

*23 AVGUSTA RADNI LJUDI I GRAĐANI  
1981. GODINE DOBOJSKE OPŠTINE<sup>44</sup>*

The monument is enclosed by a short metal fence set into a concrete base. There is a gate at the front of the enclosure, which leads to the plateau upon which the monument is set via a concrete causeway. Two flagpoles are situated next to the plateau; one on either side. Today these hold the flags of SFR Yugoslavia and the Republika Srpska entity. The flags appear to be made of a thin sheet metal.

Through a comparison of the present-day situation of the site with the photograph published in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.509), it would appear that the fence and flagpoles are relatively recent additions to the site. The date of their creation could not be determined during the course of research, although the addition of the flag of Republika Srpska certainly post-dates its creation in 1992. The site is in good condition, and appears to be well maintained.

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<sup>44</sup> Translation: *At this location on 23 August 1941, an attack on a police barracks heralded the sound of the first rifle of the Uprising, when the people of the Doboj region, at the call of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, entered into armed struggle against Fascist occupiers and domestic traitors. 23 August 1981, workers and citizens of Doboj's municipality.*

#### 40. 'Sloboda' monument, Osječani Donji



Figure 40a: *Sloboda* monument, viewed from the east



Figure 40b: *Sloboda* monument, viewed from the north-east

This monument lies in the centre of the village of Osječani Donji. It was created in 1983, and is the work of Drago Handanović and Sava Krivokapić. The monument commemorates 26 fallen fighters and 10 Victims of Fascist Terror, and was given the name *Sloboda* (*Freedom*). The monument is meant to symbolize a gathering of people coming together in celebration (*Od ustanka do pobjede* p.511).

It consists of a number of concrete blocks set inside one another creating a shape which somewhat resembles a jewel set inside a five-pointed star when viewed from above. On the easternmost-facing block of this composition is situated a memorial plaque made of a black granite, which is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*ZA SLOBODU, RAVNOPRAVNOST, BRATSTVO I  
JEDINSTVO NAŠIH NARODA I NARODNOSTI  
I DRUGE ISTORIJSKE TEŽNE I TRAJNE  
VRIJEDNOSTI NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKE  
BORBE, KOJU JE ORGANIZOVALA I DO  
KONAČNE POBJEDE DOVELA KOMUNISTIČKA  
PARTIJA JUGOSLAVIJE NA ČELU SA DRUGOM  
TITOM, SA OVOG PODRUČJA DADOŠE SVOJE  
ŽIVOTE I OSTAŠE NA VJEČNOJ STRAŽI*

*PALI BORCI NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG RATA:*

<i>BLAGOJEVIĆ J. ŽIVKO</i>	<i>1920 – 45.</i>
<i>BLESIĆ N. MILAN</i>	<i>1912 – 45.</i>
<i>BLESIĆ R. MILORAD</i>	<i>1926 – 43.</i>
<i>BOŽIĆ Ž. OBRAD</i>	<i>1917 – 41.</i>
<i>CVIJANOVIĆ P. ŽIVKO</i>	<i>1914 – 41.</i>
<i>ČAKAREVIĆ S. NEDELJKO</i>	<i>1912 – 41.</i>
<i>DUJKOVIĆ N. ČEDO</i>	<i>1915 – 45.</i>
<i>ĐURIČIĆ B. JOVO</i>	<i>1915 – 42.</i>
<i>JACIMOVIĆ M. BOŽO</i>	<i>1915 – 44.</i>
<i>JACIMOVIĆ M. ČEDO</i>	<i>1917 – 41.</i>
<i>JOVIĆ S. OBRAD</i>	<i>1917 – 43.</i>
<i>KUZMANOVIĆ S. DUŠAN</i>	<i>1919 – 45.</i>
<i>LUKIĆ J. MILAN</i>	<i>1923 – 45.</i>
<i>LUKIĆ Đ. PETAR</i>	<i>1918 – 41.</i>
<i>MILJANOVIĆ V. SIMEUN</i>	<i>1904 – 41.</i>
<i>PAVLOVIĆ S. MILAN</i>	<i>1921 – 44.</i>
<i>PEJIČIĆ L. CVIJETA</i>	<i>1910 – 44.</i>
<i>PEJIČIĆ L. JOVANKA</i>	<i>1925 – 44.</i>
<i>PEJIČIĆ B. ĐORĐO</i>	<i>1926 – 42.</i>
<i>PEJIČIĆ S. GOSTO</i>	<i>1909 – 41.</i>
<i>PETROVIĆ J. PETAR</i>	<i>1909 – 44.</i>
<i>SIMIĆ P. NIKOLA</i>	<i>1914 – 41.</i>
<i>STOJANOVIĆ J. MILOŠ</i>	<i>1913 – 45.</i>
<i>TODIĆ J. LJUBICA</i>	<i>1926 – 44.</i>
<i>VASILJEVIĆ Đ. PERO</i>	<i>1914 – 41.</i>
<i>VASILJEVIĆ J. RAZIJA</i>	<i>1914 – 44.</i>

*ŽRTVE FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA:*

<i>BLAGOJEVIĆ Z. STANA</i>	<i>1893 – 45.</i>
<i>ĐURIĆ P. SIMO</i>	<i>1881 – 41.</i>
<i>JANJIĆ S. SIMKA</i>	<i>1897 – 45.</i>
<i>LUKIĆ S. SVETOZAR</i>	<i>1906 – 41.</i>

<i>MILIČEVIĆ S. MILANKO</i>	<i>1900 – 45.</i>
<i>MIŠIĆ S. BRANKO</i>	<i>1914 – 45.</i>
<i>NIKOLIĆ M. BOŽIDAR</i>	<i>1923 – 45.</i>
<i>PETROVIĆ MILOŠ</i>	<i>1912 – 41.</i>
<i>SIMIĆ S. PAVLE</i>	<i>1904 – 41.</i>
<i>TOMIĆ D. MILOŠ</i>	<i>1913 – 41.</i>

*VJEČNA IM SLAVA I HVALA!*

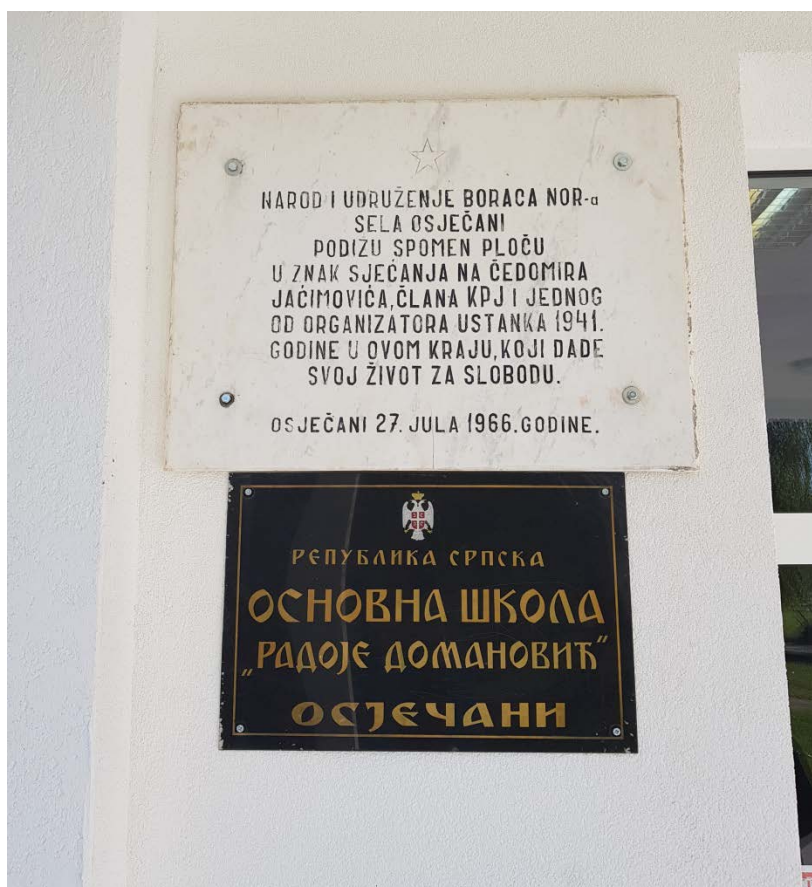
*APRILA, 1983.*                      *RADNI LJUDI I GRAĐANI*  
*MZ OSJEČANI*<sup>45</sup>

The monument appears to be well maintained, and is in relatively good condition, apart from the lower-right corner of the memorial plaque, which has broken off in the area surrounding the bolt or screw that attaches it to the monument.

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<sup>45</sup> Translation: *For the Freedom, Rights, Brotherhood and Unity of our people and nations and other historical aims and continued values of the People's Liberation Struggle, which was organized and to the final victory brought by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia headed by Comrade Tito, from this area gave their lives and remain on eternal guard: Fallen fighters of the People's Liberation War [26 names]; Victims of Fascist Terror [10 names] May they be eternally celebrated and thanked! Working people and citizens of MZ [local community] Osječani, April 1983.*

#### 41. Plaque to commemorate Čedomir Jaćimović, Osječani Donji



**Figure 41a:** Plaque to commemorate Čedomir Jaćimović

This plaque is situated on the main façade of Radoje Domanović elementary school (formerly Čedomir Jaćimović elementary school), in the village of Osječani Donji. It was unveiled in 1966, although its author is unknown.

Čedomir Jaćimović was born in the village in 1917. He was one of the organizers of the Uprising in this region, and was one of the 111 individuals sentenced to death for his role in this by an Ustasa court in September 1941. He was executed shortly thereafter, and his remains are interred in the *Život, Slava, Mir* memorial ossuary in Doboj city centre (see above, p.8).

The plaque is made of a white stone with black lettering, and is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*NAROD I UDRUŽENJE BORACA NOR-A  
SELA OSJEČANI  
PODIŽU SPOMEN PLOČU  
U ZNAK SJEĆANJA NA ČEDOMIRA  
JAĆIMOVIĆA, ČLANA KPJ I JEDNOG  
OD ORGANIZATORA USTANKA 1941.  
GODINE U OVOM KRAJU, KOJI DADE*

*SVOJ ŽIVOT ZA SLOBODU  
OSJEČANI 27. JULA 1966. GODINE.*<sup>46</sup>

Above the inscription is a five-pointed star.

The plaque is in good condition, although it appears that the screws holding the plaque in place have been replaced in recent years.

---

<sup>46</sup> Translation: *The people and the Association of Fighters of the NOR of the village of Osječani erect this memorial plaque as a sign of memory of Čedomir Jaćimović, member of the KPJ and one of the organizers of the Uprising of 1941 in this area, who gave his life for freedom. Osječani, 27 July 1966.*

#### 42. Monument to commemorate the Uprising in Kožuhe



Figure 42a: Monument to commemorate the Uprising in Kožuhe, 1980s



Figure 42b: Monument to commemorate the Uprising in Kožuhe, 2019





**Figure 42c:** Memorial plaque and relief

This monument lies beside the main road, on the outskirts of the village of Kožuhe. It was unveiled in 1966, although its author (and the author of the bronze relief installed upon it) is unknown. The monument consists of a tall concrete obelisk, set into a smooth concrete base, with a memorial plaque and bronze relief set into the obelisk. As can be seen from a photograph published in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (1986, p.513), the monument used to be topped by a red five-pointed star. Although today this has been removed, the fixture by which it was held in place is still visible atop the monument.

The memorial plaque is made of a black stone, with letters in-filled in white. The inscription on the plaque (in the Cyrillic script) reads as follows:

U ZNAK SJEĆANJA NA  
 ISTORIJSKI PODUHVAТ  
 USTANIKA IZ KOŽUHA KOJI  
 SU NA POZIV KPJ 22 / 23  
 AVGUSTA 1941 GODINE  
 KRENULI U NAPAD NA  
 DOBOJ I MODRIČU U  
 ODLUČNU BORBU PROTIV  
 OKUPATORA I NJIHOVIH  
 SLUGA PODIŽE OVAJ  
 SPOMENIK NAROD KOŽUHA  
 23.VIII.1966.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>47</sup> Translation: As a sign of memory on the historic undertaking of the Uprising from Kožuhe, which, at the call of the KPJ, on 22/23 August 1941 moved to attack Doboј and Modriča in a decisive battle against the occupiers and their servants, the people of Kožuhe erect this monument. 23.VIII.1966.

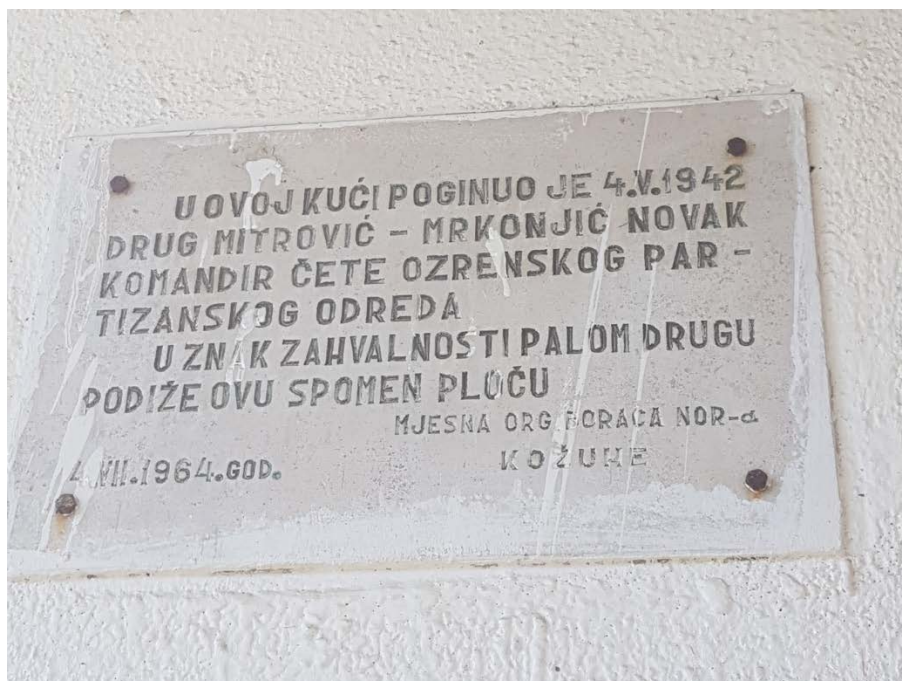
The relief is of similar dimensions to the plaque. It depicts a male and female fighter, the male holding a flag and the female a rifle, both looking over their shoulder and appearing to beckon others (off scene) to join them; this is a relatively common motif in Uprising-themed artwork. It is not possible to say whether this relief was specifically designed for this monument, or if instead it was a pre-existing piece which was incorporated into the design.

Overall, the monument, plaque and relief are in good condition. As well as the aforementioned removal of the star, a boundary fence which once surrounded the monument is no longer present. However, this appears from the photographic evidence available to have been a simple village boundary marker, and not an element of the monument itself.

**43. Plaque to commemorate the place of death of Novak Mitrović-Mrkonjić, Kožuhe**



**Figure 43a:** House on which the plaque is located (left of front door)



**Figure 43b:** Memorial plaque in Kožuhe

This memorial plaque is situated on the main façade of a house in Kožuhe. It was unveiled in 1964, although its author is unknown. It commemorates the place of death of Novak Mitrović-Mrkonjić, who was killed in a battle with Chetnik forces in May 1942 (Vujasinović, 1979 pp.369-370).

The plaque is made of a white stone, and is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*U OVOJ KUĆI POGINUO JE 4.V.1942  
DRUG MITROVIĆ-MRKONJIĆ NOVAK  
KOMANDIR ČETE OZRENSKOG PAR-  
TIZANSKOG ODREDA  
U ZNAK ZAHVALNOSTI PALOM DRUGU  
PODIŽE OVU SPOMEN PLOČU  
MJESNA ORG. BORACA NOR-A  
4.VII.1964. GOD. KOŽUHE<sup>48</sup>*

Although the plaque is in good condition, the lettering is slightly faded. Furthermore, the plaque has been carelessly treated during a recent painting of the house, resulting in much of it having been covered with a paint or whitewash. This should be cleaned off.

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<sup>48</sup> Translation: *In this house was killed on 4 May 1942 comrade Mitrović-Mrkonjić Novak, commander of a company of the Ozren Partisan Detachment. As a sign of gratitude for our fallen comrade, we erect this memorial plaque. Local org[anization] of fighters of the NOR, Kožuhe. 4 July 1964.*

#### 44. Bust of NH Miloš Kupres, Kožuhe



**Figure 44a:** Bust of NH Miloš Kupres

This bust lies in the centre of the village of Kožuhe. It was unveiled in 1974, and is the work of Drago Handanović. It is situated on a patch of grassland in front of the local community hall and former elementary school. It is almost certainly a copy of the 1963 bust of NH Miloš Kupres that lies in the Park of National Heroes in Doboj city centre (see above, p.22).

The bust is placed on a pedestal of polished black granite or gabbro, which differs to the one shown on the photograph published in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.515). However, a comparison of the pedestals of the two busts published in the book would suggest that the authors accidentally mixed the two pictures, with the image on page 515 being of the bust in the Park of National Heroes, and the image on page 475 actually being of this bust in Kožuhe. The backgrounds of the photographs and immediate environs of the busts also support this argument. The pedestal on page 475 closely resembles that of this bust, and it is therefore safe to assume that it is original.

The bust is in relatively poor condition. Although intact, the patina that has developed is uneven and seemingly unnatural. This may suggest that it has been exposed to a corrosive material at some point in the past, although whether or not this was intentional is not possible to determine. The area surrounding the bust is well maintained, although small amounts of litter were present during a site visit undertaken by Lejla Džananović in September 2019.

45. Plaque to commemorate NH Miloš Kupres, Kožuhe



Figure 45a: Plaque to commemorate NH Miloš Kupres, 1980s



Figure 45b: Former location of the plaque, 2019

This plaque was situated on the former school building in the village of Kožuhe. It was unveiled in 1963, although its author is unknown. The plaque was made of cast iron, and commemorated fallen students of the school, and, in particular, National Hero Miloš Kupres. The plaque was inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*U NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOM RATU,  
KOJI JE ORGANIZOVAN I VOĐEN POD RUKO-  
VODSTVOM KPJ, OD 1941. – 1945. GODINE,  
DADOŠE ŽIVOTE MNOGI ĐACI OVE ŠKOLE,  
MEĐU KOJIMA JE I NARODNI HEROJ  
MILOŠ KUPRES  
MJESNA ORGANIZACIJA UDRUŽENJA  
BORACA NOR-A I NAROD SELA  
4. JUL 1963. GOD. KOŽUHA<sup>49</sup>*

The plaque is no longer in place, having seemingly been removed relatively recently. After functioning as a school, the building became a local clinic (*ambulanta*), but it no longer appears to be used for any purpose, although posters are still placed on the information panels located on the walls of the building. A new school building exists, although the plaque is not situated on the exterior of this, and it can be safely assumed that it no longer exists.

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<sup>49</sup> Translation: *In the People's Liberation War, which was organized and led under the guidance of the KPJ, from 1941-1945, gave their lives many pupils of this school, among whom was also National Hero Miloš Kupres. Local organization of the Association of Fighters of the NOR and people of the village of Kožuhe. 4 July 1963.*



#### 46. Partisans' cemetery, Kožuhe



Figure 46a: Front view of the central element at the Partisans' cemetery in Kožuhe



Figure 46b: Side view of the central element at the Partisans' cemetery in Kožuhe



**Figure 46c:** Dislocated headstone



**Figure 46d:** Broken headstone

This cemetery lies in the centre of Kožuhe, approximately 50 metres south-east of the former elementary school, on the opposite side of the road, almost directly opposite the local church. Although a collective grave of fallen fighters containing the remains of 18 individuals was established at this site in 1950, its current incarnation dates to 1986. It would appear that the remains previously

interred in the collective grave were re-interred in an ossuary during the 1986 redevelopment, and this forms the central feature of the cemetery.

The cemetery consists of three main elements: an entranceway and path leading to the central ossuary, the ossuary itself, and gravestones of fallen fighters. The cemetery is separated from the nearby road by a low wall, and three flagpoles are situated immediately to the left of the entrance, inside the wall. The path leading to the ossuary is flagged with broken paving stones, set into cement. It could not be determined whether this was the original design or a modification that has been undertaken more recently; from the presence of finished edges and the fact that there are (at least) two types of stone present, it is reasonable to believe that these flagstones have been reused from a previous structure (either at this site or elsewhere). The memorial ossuary itself consists of a number of large granite-clad slabs, some rectangular and others irregular in shape. Positioned in front of the central cist is an element with a dedicatory inscription, divided between three panels, immediately below one another. This inscription reads (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*U OVOJ SPOMEN-KOSTURNICI SAHRANJENI SU  
POSMRTNI OSTACI BORACA NARODNO  
OSLOBODILAČKOG RATA SA OVOG PODRUČJA:*

<i>BLESIĆ R. MILORAD</i>	<i>1926 – 1943.</i>	<i>MITROVIĆ S. KAMENKO</i>	<i>1899 – 1942.</i>
<i>ŽARIĆ P. DIMŠO</i>	<i>1919 – 1942.</i>	<i>MITROVIĆ S. NOVAK</i>	<i>1904 – 1942.</i>
<i>KUREŠEVIĆ BOSILJKA</i>	<i>1921 – 1943.</i>	<i>PURIĆ M. DRAGICA</i>	<i>1927 – 1943.</i>
<i>MIČIĆ S. MIRKO</i>	<i>1930 – 1944.</i>	<i>RADOVANOVIĆ MILOŠ</i>	<i>1914 – 1944.</i>
<i>MITROVIĆ S. BOŠKO</i>	<i>1914 – 1942.</i>		

*I 9 NEPOZNATIH BORACA IZ PETE VOJVOĐANSKE UDARNE BRIGADE.*

*NA POZIV KOMUNISTICKE PARTIJE JUGOSLAVIJE I DRUGA TITA, U BORBI  
PROTIV OKUPATORA I DOMAĆIH IZDAJNIKA, ZA SLOBODU, RAVNOPRAVNOST,  
BRATSTVO I JEDINSTVO NAŠIH NARODA I NARODNOSTI I DRUGE TRAJNE  
VRIJEDNOSTI NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG RATA I SOCIJALISTIČKE  
REVOLUCIJE, SVOJE ŽIVOTE DADOŠE:*

*BORCI NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG RATA IZ KOŽUHE*

<i>BLAGOJEVIĆ J. VELJKO</i>	<i>1904 – 1941.</i>	<i>SAJIĆ N. SAVO</i>	<i>1919 – 1944.</i>
<i>ĐORĐIĆ J. BOGDAN</i>	<i>1922 – 1942.</i>	<i>SAJIĆ N. ZDRAVKO</i>	<i>1924 – 1944.</i>
<i>ŽARIĆ P. DIMŠO</i>	<i>1919 – 1942.</i>	<i>SAVIĆ Ž. SPASOJE</i>	<i>1906 – 1944.</i>
<i>KUPRES M. MILOŠ</i>	<i>1907 – 1942.</i>	<i>SEKSAN J. MILAN</i>	<i>1919 – 1941.</i>
<i>MARKOVIĆ S. DUŠAN</i>	<i>1914 – 1941.</i>	<i>SEKSAN J. MILOŠ</i>	<i>1903 – 1941.</i>
<i>MIČIĆ S. MIRKO</i>	<i>1930 – 1944.</i>	<i>SEKSAN J. VELJKO</i>	<i>1901 – 1941.</i>
<i>MITROVIĆ S. BOŠKO</i>	<i>1914 – 1942.</i>	<i>SEKSAN V. VLADO</i>	<i>1924 – 1944.</i>
<i>MITROVIĆ S. KAMENKO</i>	<i>1899 – 1942.</i>	<i>SIMEUNOVIĆ B. BORA</i>	<i>1924 – 1944.</i>
<i>MITROVIĆ S. NOVAK</i>	<i>1904 – 1942.</i>	<i>SPASOJEVIĆ Đ. OBRAD</i>	<i>1918 – 1941.</i>
<i>NEDIĆ J. DAMLJAN</i>	<i>1906 – 1941.</i>	<i>TOMANIĆ J. BOŠKO</i>	<i>1920 – 1941.</i>
<i>NIKOLIĆ S. BRANKO</i>	<i>1921 – 1944.</i>	<i>ŠARIĆ D. RADE</i>	<i>1919 – 1941.</i>
<i>PAJDIĆ G. RANKO</i>	<i>1921 – 1941.</i>		

*ŽRTVE FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA:*

<i>BERIĆ M. MARKO</i>	<i>1901 – 1942.</i>	<i>KUPRES M. RISTO</i>	<i>1893 – 1941.</i>
<i>BERIĆ J. PETAR</i>	<i>1886 – 1941.</i>	<i>LAZAREVIĆ NOVAK</i>	<i>1904 – 1941.</i>
<i>BERIĆ J. SAVKA</i>	<i>1886 – 1941.</i>	<i>RADEŠIĆ T. ŽIVKO</i>	<i>1906 – 1945.</i>
<i>JOŠIĆ V. BOŠKO</i>	<i>1899 – 1941.</i>	<i>STARČEVIĆ M. DUŠAN</i>	<i>1912 – 1942.</i>
<i>JOVANOVIĆ J. MARKO</i>	<i>1906 – 1942.</i>		

VJEČNA IM SLAVA I HVALA!

REKONSTRUKCIJA IZVRŠENA  
4. JULA 1987. GODINE

RADNI LJUDI I GRAĐANI  
MZ KOŽUHE<sup>50</sup>

While the central ossuary is in excellent condition, a number of the 12 gravestones around it are damaged or dislocated. All inscriptions were created using the Cyrillic script:

*DVA NEZNANA BORCA 16. MUSLIMANSKE BRIGADE POGINULI 1945. GOD. U OSJEČANIMA  
NEZNANI BORAC – KURIR 5. KOZARAČKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GOD  
RADAKOVIĆ MILOŠ BORAC 2. KRAJIŠKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GOD U OSJEČANIMA  
NEZNANI BORAC 19. BIRČANSKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GODINE U BRĐANIMA  
MILUTINOVIĆ MILUTIN KOMESAR BATALJONA 22. SRPSKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1945. GOD. U OSJEČANIMA  
LASETOVIĆ DŽEMAL ROĐEN 1916. GODINE BORAC 15. MAJEVIČKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GOD.  
TRI NEZNANA BORCA 5. VOJVOĐANSKE BRIGADE, POGINULI 1944. GOD. U BRĐANIMA  
DVA NEZNANA BORCA 19. BIRČANSKE BRIGADE, POGINULI 1943. GOD. U BRĐANIMA  
NEZNANI BORAC 1. VOJVOĐANSKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GOD. U BRĐANIMA  
NEZNANI BORAC 1. VOJVOĐANSKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GOD. U BRĐANIMA  
DVA NEZNANA BORCA 1. VOJVOĐANSKE BRIGADE, POGINULI 1943. GOD. U OSJEČANIMA  
NEZNANI BORAC 1. VOJVOĐANSKE BRIGADE, POGINUO 1943. GOD*

It should be noted here that, while the author of the memorial components of the site is unknown, the inscriptions bear strong stylistic similarities (both in terms of textual content and execution) to that found on the *Sloboda* monument in Osječani Donji (see above, p.114). It is therefore reasonable to assume that the inscriptions at both sites were carved by the same mason, even if no other authors had involvement in both memorial sites.

<sup>50</sup> Translation: *In this memorial ossuary are buried the mortal remains of fighters of the People's Liberation War of this area: [9 names] and 9 unknown fighters of the V Vojvodinian Assault Brigade. At the call of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and Comrade Tito, in the battle against Occupiers and Domestic Traitors, for freedom, rights, Brotherhood and Unity of our people and Peoples and other permanent values of the People's Liberation War and Socialist Revolution, gave their lives: Fighters of the People's Liberation War from Kožuhe [23 names] Victims of Fascist Terror [9 names]. May they be eternally celebrated and thanked! Reconstruction completed 4 July 1987. Working people and citizens of MZ Kožuhe.*

**47. Partisans' cemetery, Bukovica Mala**



Figure 47a: Partisans' cemetery viewed from entrance



**Figure 47b:** Central component of the Partisans' cemetery in the 1980s



**Figure 47c:** Central component of the Partisans' cemetery, 2019



Figure 47d: Dedicatory plaque



Figure 47e: Memorial wall dating to 1981



**Figure 47f:** Central component



**Figure 47g:** Detail of central component, with memorial wall and entrance in the background



The Partisans' cemetery in Bukovica Mala lies close to the junction leading to the village from the main Doboj-Derventa road, immediately north of the train line. The cemetery was created in 1960, and reconstructed in the period 1979-81. Unfortunately, no photographic evidence of its original appearance could be found during the course of research, but from the fact that the reconstruction is described as 'entire' in *Od ustanka do pobjede*, it can be assumed to have differed significantly from its present-day design.

The cemetery consists of several elements: an entranceway consisting of a flagged plateau and low wall, a memorial area consisting of large memorial wall and a small dedicatory plaque upon a retaining wall, and the landscaped cemetery, with a memorial obelisk at the centre and headstones arranged around this across several levels, with the cemetery having apparently been terraced during a phase of landscaping.

Upon entering the cemetery, one passes over a flagstoned plateau before reaching a wall with a small symbolic 'gateway' on its far left. Into the centre of this wall is set a small dedicatory plaque inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*PARTIZANSKO  
GROBLJE  
MALA BUKOVICA  
  
PODIGNUTO  
1960  
REKONSTRUISANO  
1981<sup>51</sup>*

It can be seen that originally the 1981 date read '1979', but was obviously modified to reflect the date of completion of the reconstruction work.

Immediately to the left of the gateway, which leads through to the cemetery itself, is a large low-set memorial wall, into which is set a large dedicatory inscription, divided between five black granite plaques. Somewhat unusually, the initial dedicatory text of the plaque is in the Latin script, while the remainder (lists of individuals, villages, and concluding dedicatory text) is in the Cyrillic script. The inscriptions are as follows:

[Plaque 1]

*U BORBAMA PROTIV OKUPATORA  
I DOMAĆIH IZDAJNIKA, ZA  
SLOBODU, BRATSTVO, JEDINSTVO  
I RAVNOPRAVNOST NAŠIH  
NARODA I NARODNOSTI, ZA  
SOCIJALISTIČKU SAMOUPRAVNU  
JUGOSLAVIJU, PALO JE OD  
1941-45. GODINE, 123 GRAĐANINA  
OVOG KRAJA.*

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<sup>51</sup> Translation: *Partisans' cemetery Mala Bukovica. Created 1960, reconstructed 1981.*

PALI BORCI  
NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG RATA

BUKOVAČKE ČIVČIJE:

KNEŽEVIĆ R. BOŠKO	1912-41.
KOVAČEVIĆ T. ŽIVKO	1914-41.
PUNIĆ T. DRAGUTIN	1912-41.
MIKEREVIĆ P. LJUBO	1913-41.
RADULOVIĆ I. TANASIJA	1906-41.
SPAHIĆ I. OMER	1918-45.
STJEPANOVIĆ V. BOGDAN	1918-41.

VELIKA BUKOVICA:

BLAGOJEVIĆ B. BORISLAV	1923-41.
BLAGOJEVIĆ S. STANKO	1919-41.
DAVIDOVIĆ A. PETAR	1914-41.

[Plaque 2]

ĐEKIĆ V. PETAR	1912-41.
ĐURĐEVIĆ T. STOJAN	1917-41.
JUŠKIĆ S. DUŠAN	1923-41.
JUŠKIĆ S. MILAN	1921-41.
KAURINOVIĆ S. SIMO	1919-41.
KOVAČEVIĆ I. BOGDAN	1915-41.
KUZMIĆ Đ. JOVAN	1920-41.
KUZMIĆ K. LJUBOMIR	1925-43.
LAZIĆ T. JOVAN	1917-41.
STOKIĆ I. GOJKO	1915-41.
ŠLJIVIĆ T. ĐORĐO	1911-41.

GRABOVICA:

DEJANOVIĆ T. MILENKO	1907-44.
MILETIĆ Đ. ILIJA	1906-44.
MILETIĆ Đ. OSTOJA	1924-44.
POPOVIĆ C. VESELIN	1917-43.
RADULOVIĆ M. JELISIJA	1924-43.
TOŠIĆ M. CVJETKO	1921-42.

LJESKOVE VODE:

DRAGIČEVIĆ M. SAVO	1925-44.
PANTIĆ D. MIRKO	1925-44.
RADONJIĆ N. PETKO	1901-41.

MALA BUKOVICA:

BEGOVIĆ E. ALIJA	1913-43.
BEGOVIĆ DŽ. SALIM	1929-45.
GOSTIĆ G. JOVO	1922-41.
GOSTIĆ G. MILAN	1924-44.
SAVIĆ J. STOJAN	1913-45.
SMAILBEGOVIĆ D. ŠEFKET	1910-45.
TOMANIĆ R. RADOJE	1921-41.

PLOČNIK:

BARNJAKOVIĆ K. MILAN	1920-41.
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<i>MIŠURIĆ Đ. BOŠKO</i>	1920-41.
<i>MIŠURIĆ L. ĐORĐO</i>	1914-41.
<i>MIŠURIĆ G. KOSTA</i>	1900-41.
<i>MIŠURIĆ J. MILOŠ</i>	1909-41.

[Plaque 3]

<i>MIŠURIĆ S. RADOVAN</i>	1922-41.
<i>MIŠURIĆ N. SLAVKO</i>	1923-44.
<i>SPASOJEVIĆ S. MIHAJLO</i>	1915-41.
<i>STANOJEVIĆ Đ. DIMITRIJA</i>	1893-41.
<i>STANOVI:</i>	
<i>ALADŽIĆ S. STANKO</i>	1903-41.
<i>BJELOBABA S. STOJAN</i>	1902-44.
<i>ZEČEVIĆ G. STANKO</i>	1898-42.
<i>STANKOVIĆ S. DUŠAN</i>	1920-42.
<i>ŠARČEVIĆ L. MILORAD</i>	1926-42.
<i>TIVSOVAC:</i>	
<i>GOSTIĆ G. MILAN</i>	1915-44.
<i>DROBILOVIĆ N. MARA</i>	1921-44.
<i>KEVIĆ S. STANKO</i>	1920-41.
<i>PJETLOVIĆ D. BLAGOJE</i>	1910-44.
<i>PORUBOVIĆ J. DUŠAN</i>	1921-44.

*ŽRTVE FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA*

*BUKOVAČKE ČIVČIJE:*

<i>KNEŽEVIĆ R. RADOVAN</i>	1906-41.
<i>MIKEREVIĆ R. CVIJETA</i>	1898-41.
<i>STJ潘ANOVIĆ G. VASLIJA</i>	1870-41.
<i>STJEPANOVIĆ A. MILAN</i>	1875-41.
<i>HASIĆ H. HAVA</i>	1925-41.

*VELIKA BUKOVICA:*

<i>DAVIDOVIĆ A. DUŠAN</i>	1900-42.
<i>ĐURĐEVIĆ P. SVETISLAV</i>	1925-44.
<i>MIKEREVIĆ A. STANKO</i>	1906-42.
<i>MIŠIĆ T. DUŠAN</i>	1910-42.
<i>MIŠIĆ T. ŽIVOJIN</i>	1921-42.
<i>NIKOLIĆ D. NEDELJKO</i>	1901-41.
<i>SERDAREVIĆ K. ĐORĐO</i>	1923-42.
<i>SERDAREVIĆ G. KOSTA</i>	1898-42.

*GRABOVICA:*

<i>KOVAČEVIĆ A. SAVO</i>	1913-41.
<i>PAŠALIĆ P. LJUBO</i>	1920-43.

[Plaque 4]

*LJESKOVE VODE:*

<i>PJETLOVIĆ D. MLADEN</i>	1909-43.
<i>RUŽOJČIĆ N. NOVAK</i>	1911-43.
<i>RUŽOJČIĆ M. SAVO</i>	1905-43.

MALA BUKOVICA:

AHMIĆ M. SABRIJA	1943-43.
BEGOVIĆ H. AGO	1937-45.
BEGOVIĆ Z. DEDO	1900-43.
BEGOVIĆ H. MUJO	1928-45.
BEGOVIĆ D. NURA	1906-43.
BEGOVIĆ H. RASEMA	1927-45.
ĐURĐEVIĆ P. OSTOJA	1929-45.
JANKOVIĆ M. STANKO	1905-42.
MUJAGIĆ M. IBRO	1916-44.
RADOŠ I. PETAR	1890-43.
STOKIĆ R. JOVO	1910-42.
STOKIĆ R. NEDO	1914-42.
STOKIĆ V. RISTO	1889-42.
TAHIĆ H. HASAN	1902-45.
HAMIDOVIĆ H. SALIH	1910-45.

PLOČNIK:

GAJIĆ R. NEDELJKO	1903-45.
PETROVIĆ L. LAZAR	1888-41.

STANOVI:

ALADŽIĆ S. BOŠKO	1936-45.
ALADŽIĆ M. JOVAN	1903-45.
ALADŽIĆ S. MARICA	1933-45.
ALADŽIĆ M. MILAN	1882-45.
ALADŽIĆ J. STANA	1914-45.
BILIĆ N. STANA	1904-45.
BILIĆ S. CVJETKO	1945-45.
BJELOBABA S. DESA	1900-45.
BJELOBABA S. ŽIVKO	1932-45.
KUZMIĆ M. ĐURO	1942-45.
KUZMIĆ M. LJUBICA	1928-45.
KUZMIĆ M. LJUBOMIR	1929-45.

[Plaque 5]

KUZMIĆ M. ČEDO	1937-45.
MILETIĆ S. DUŠAN	1929-45.
MILETIĆ S. MILKA	1904-45.
MILETIĆ T. STANKO	1901-45.
NINKOVIĆ D. BRANIMIR	1939-45.
NINKOVIĆ D. ŽARKO	1941-45.
NINKOVIĆ B. JAGODA	1932-45.
NINKOVIĆ S. STANA	1920-45.
POPOVIĆ R. NEDO	1910-44.
TOMANIĆ J. ALEKSA	1900-45.
TOMANIĆ J. BOŽO	1911-45.
TOMANIĆ N. DRAGAN	1933-45.
TOMANIĆ N. MILJA	1931-45.
TOMANIĆ D. LJUBICA	1931-45.
TOMANIĆ S. SMILJKA	1920-45.

<i>TOMANIĆ N. TOMA</i>	<i>1895-45.</i>
<i>TOMANIĆ D. SMILJKA</i>	<i>1933-45.</i>
<i>ŠARČEVIĆ G. MIHAJLO</i>	<i>1900-42.</i>
<i>ŠARČEVIĆ G. RISTO</i>	<i>1888-42.</i>
<i>ŠUNDIĆ T. JOVO</i>	<i>1906-45.</i>

*SLAVA I HVALA IM!*

*SPOMEN OBILJEŽJE PODIGLI RADNI LJUDI  
I GRAĐANI OVOG PODRUČJA*

*SEPTEMBRA 1981. GODINE<sup>52</sup>*

The plaques and the wall into which they are set are in good condition. However, a small section of a ledge-like structure fitted around the upper half of the plaques is missing on the right of the monument, and a number of capstones along the wall are chipped, with the mortar between largely missing.

After passing this memorial wall and walking through the gateway in the wall, you enter the cemetery itself. This consists of a terraced plateau with a memorial obelisk (surrounded by a low oval stone wall, with two entrances) on the upper terrace, with headstones dotted around the cemetery. A flagstoned pathway connected the upper and lower terraces, although no trace remains of this.

The memorial obelisk is made of a white limestone, approximately 4 metres in height, and triangular in plan. One side is decorated with a stylized sun, and the front side (with the dedicatory plaque) is also decorated with a sun-like motif; one large boss surrounded by five smaller bosses, one of which (the lower left boss) has either fallen off as a result of weathering, or been broken off. The dedicatory plaque is made of a black marble, and is somewhat incongruous with the appearance of the obelisk. It is almost certainly a later addition, either as part of the 1979-81 redevelopment of the site or a post-1995 replacement. However, from a comparison of historic photographs with the present-day situation (see **Figure 47b** and **Figure 47c**), it is more likely to be the former.

The plaque is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*U OVOM KRAJU I NA DRUMSKOJ I  
ŽELJEZNIČKOJ KOMUNIKACIJI  
DOBOJ-DERVENTA BORCI  
NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKE VOJSKE  
JUGOSLAVIJE VODILI SU 1941 – 45*

<sup>52</sup> Translation: *In the struggle against occupiers and domestic traitors for the freedom, brotherhood, unity and rights of our people and nations, for a Socialist, self-governing Yugoslavia, fell from 1941-44 123 citizens of this area. Fallen fighters of the People's Liberation War: Bukovačke Čivčije: [7 names] Velika Bukovica: [14 names] Grabovica: [6 names] Ljeskove Vode: [3 names] Mala Bukovica: [7 names] Pločnik: [9 names] Stanovi: [5 names] Tivsovac: [5 names]. Victims of Fascist Terror: Bukovačke Čivčije: [5 names] Velika Bukovica: [8 names] Grabovica: [2 names] Ljeskove Vode: [3 names] Mala Bukovica: [15 names] Pločnik: [2 names] Stanovi: [32 names]. Celebrate and thank them! Memorial raised by the working people and citizens of this area, September 1981.*

GODINE ŽESTOKE BITKE PROTIV  
NJEMAČKIH FAŠISTIČKIH  
OKUPATORA I NJEGOVIH KVISLINGA.  
PRONAĐENIH POSMRTNIH OSTACI  
PALIH PARTIZANA U PODRUČJU  
OKOLNIH SELA SAHRANJENI SU  
U OVOM GROBLJU.

VJEČNA SLAVA I HVALA  
PALIM JUNACIMA.

NAROD OVOG PODRUČJA

SEPTEMBAR 1981. GODINE.<sup>53</sup>

Below the inscription is an etching of three Partisan fighters. From right to left, these are a male figure carrying a heavy machine gun, a male figure carrying a flag, and a female figure carrying a rifle and heralding others to join the struggle. The flag is a tricolor flag with a large star at the centre, infilled in red.

Around the central element were a number triangular headstones, each engraved with a five-pointed star and the information of the individual buried here. Today, although many remain in situ, a number are dislocated, with some possibly having been destroyed. According to *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.520), the headstones were inscribed as follows:

BRANKO SIKIMIĆ 1925-45. 14. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA  
BORAC -1944. 13. KRAJIŠKA BRIGADA  
RADOVAN KUZMANOVIĆ 1921-45.  
HAKIJA JAKUPOVIĆ 1924-45.  
ANDRIJA AVGUSTINI 1913-1945. 14. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA  
STANA -1944. 12. KRAJIŠKA NOU BRIGADA  
BORAC – 1944. 12. KRAJIŠKA NOU BRIGADA  
TRI BORCA -1943. 5. KOZARAČKA NOU BRIGADA  
ILIJA ĆUSTIĆ 1924-44. 14. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA  
TONO FAŠKO 1918-44.  
RUDI PADOVSKI 1926-45. 18. SREDNJOBOSANSKA BRIGADA  
TRI BORCA -1944. 12. SLAVONSKA NOU BRIGADA  
BORAC -1943. 5. KOZARAČKA NOU BRIGADA  
MINA DELIĆ 1925-43. 14. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA  
JELISIJE RADULOVIĆ 1926-43. 14. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA

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<sup>53</sup> Translation: *In this area and on the road and rail communications of Dobož – Derventa, fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia led, from 1941 to 1945, tough battles against German fascist occupiers and their Quislings. The found mortal remains of fallen Partisans in the area of the surrounding villages are buried in this cemetery. Eternally celebrate and thank these fallen heroes. People of this area, September 1981.*

*BOGDAN VUJANOVIĆ 1922-44. 14. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA*  
*BORAC MITRALJEZAC -1943. 5. KOZARAČKA NOU BRIGADA*  
*BORAC -1945. 19. SREDNJOBOSANSKA BRIGADA*  
*ŽIVKO PANIĆ 1922-45. 14. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA*  
*DVA BORCA -1945. 24. SRBIJANSKA BRIGADA*  
*TRI BORCA -1944. 14. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA*  
*NEDELIKO PANIĆ -1944. 12. SLOVENSKA NOU BRIGADA*  
*DVA BORCA -1945. 20. SRBIJANSKA BRIGADA*  
*DŽEMAL AJANOVIĆ -1944. 18. HRVATSKA BRIGADA*  
*BORAC -1945. 19. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA*  
*NIKOLA MARIĆ 1919-44. 14. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA*  
*STANKO GALKA 1923-1945.*  
*JOZEF GALKA 1919-1945.*  
*VID NIKOLIĆ 1922-45. 18. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA*  
*BORAC -1943. 5. KOZARAČKA NOU BRIGADA*  
*BORAC -1943. 5. KOZARAČKA NOU BRIGADA*  
*JOVO MILIĆ BIJELI 1918-43. VODNIK 14. SREDNJOBOSANSKA NOU BRIGADA*

Although it is recorded that there were 27 headstones in total, there are 32 inscriptions documented in the book. Due to the level of dislocation of the headstones within the cemetery today, it is impossible to determine whether there were, in fact, 32 headstones, or if instead some of the gravestones bore the details of multiple named (and unnamed) individuals.

While the cemetery appears to be in relatively good condition, as already mentioned, a number of headstones are dislocated, and the site is relatively overgrown. It does appear, however, that the site is maintained on a (semi-)regular basis, with horticulture being managed and pervasion of weeds and other plant species being minimal.

48. Plaque commemorating start of the Uprising, Bukovica Velika

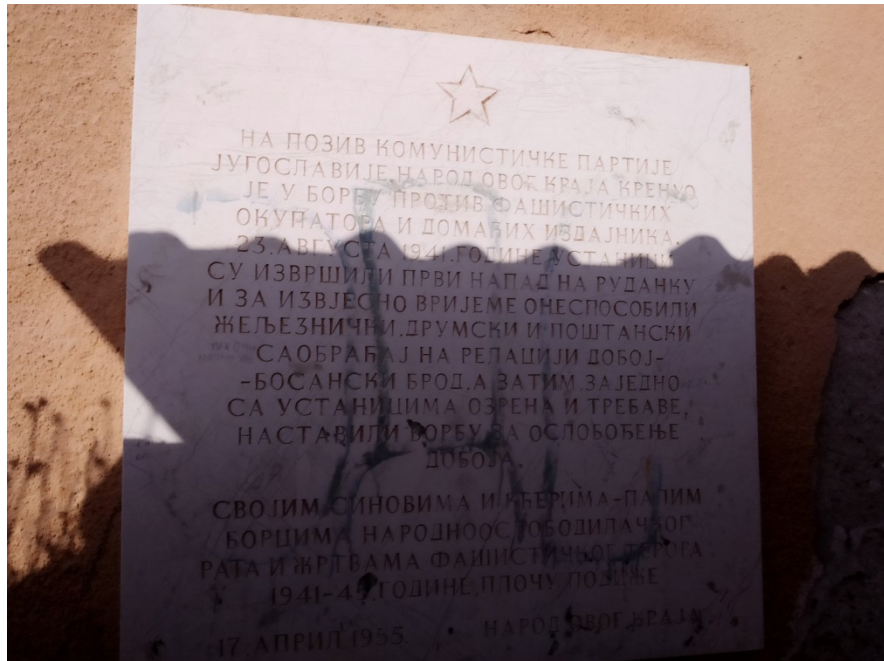


Figure 48a: The former train station in Bukovica Velika



Figure 48b: Memorial plaque, with feet removed





**Figure 48c:** Memorial plaque inscription, with evidence of graffiti

This memorial plaque lies in the village of Bukovica Velika. It was unveiled in 1955, although its author is unknown. It is situated upon a house which functioned as a train station until 1968, when the section of narrow-gauge line from Doboј to Derventa was shut down. The plaque commemorates an attack on the area around the Rudanka river, which flows into the Bosna close to this point, in the early stages of the Uprising, resulting in a disruption of communications between Doboј and Bosanski Brod.

Similar to a number of other plaques throughout Doboј, the plaque is made of a white stone, with red infill used for the inscription and two feet supporting it at the base. The plaque is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

NA POZIV KOMUNISTIČKE PARTIJE  
 JUGOSLAVIJE, NAROD OVOG KRAJA KRENUO  
 JE U BORBU PROTIV FAŠISTIČKIH  
 OKUPATORA I DOMAĆIH IZDAJNIKA.  
 23.AVGUSTA 1941. GODINE USTANICI  
 SU IZVRŠILI PRVI NAPAD NA RUDANKU  
 I ZA IZVJESNO VRIJEME ONESPOBILI  
 ŽELJEZNIČKI, DRUMSKI I POŠTANSKI  
 SAOBRAĆAJ NA RELACIJI DOBOJ-  
 BOSANSKI BROD, A ZATIM, ZAJEDNO  
 SA USTANICIMA OZRENA I TREBAVE  
 NASTAVILI BORBU ZA OSLOBOĐENJE  
 DOBOJA.

SVOJIM SINOVIMA I KĆERIMA – PALIM  
 BORCIMA NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG

*RATA I ŽRTVAMA FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA  
1941-45. GODINE, PLOČU PODIŽE*

*17. APRIL 1955.            NAROD OVOG KRAJA<sup>54</sup>*

Today, the plaque is situated in a narrow alleyway, between the house upon which it stands and a series of small ancillary buildings, and is not visible from the main street. The two feet have been removed, and the plaque is now free-standing against the wall. It could not be determined whether the feet had been removed intentionally or through an accidental impact. The remnants of the feet can still clearly be seen embedded in the wall of the house. Although the plaque is in good condition, it has been subjected to graffiti in the past, with the initials 'SDS' (a right-wing Serb nationalist political party) having been sprayed across it. This almost certainly occurred prior to the construction of the ancillary buildings, as it would be nigh-on impossible to create it in the narrow space available following their erection, and would be invisible to all passers-by.

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<sup>54</sup> Translation: *At the call of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, the people of this area went on the path to battle against the Fascist occupiers and domestic traitors. On 23 August 1941, the Uprisers undertook the first assault on Rudanka, and at that time disrupted train, road and postal communications between Doboj and Bosanski Brod, and then, together with the Uprisers of Ozren and Trebava, continued to struggle for the Liberation of Doboj. Your sons and daughters – fallen fighters of the People's Liberation War and Victims of Fascist Terror 1941-45, raise this plaque. 17 April 1955, People of this area.*

#### 49. Monument to commemorate the organization of the Uprising, Opsine



Figure 49a: Monument to commemorate the organization of the Uprising

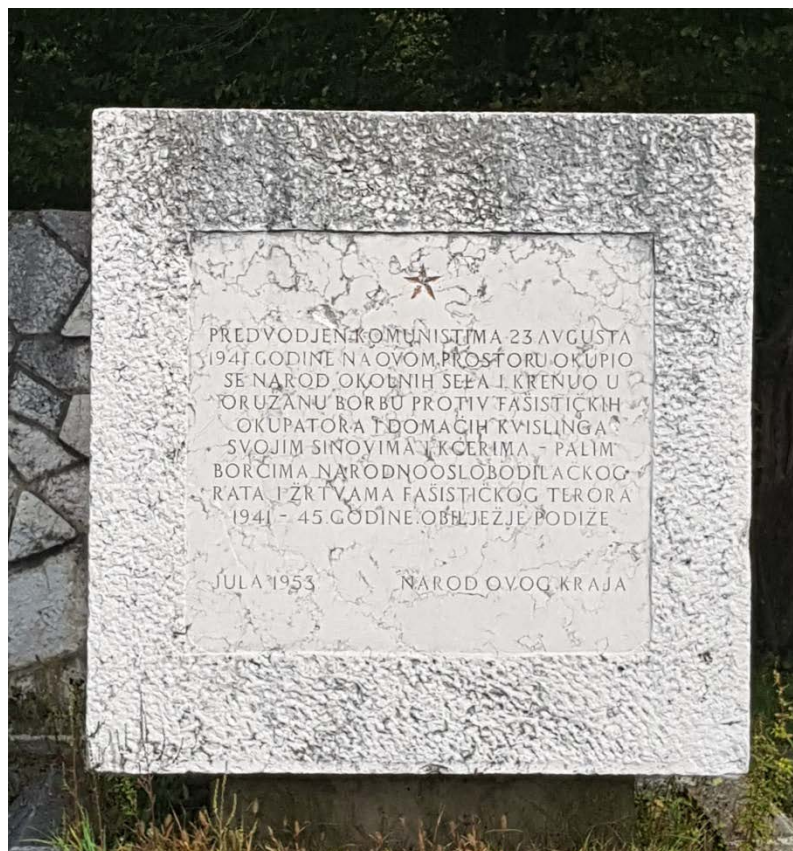


Figure 49b: Dedicatory stone from 1953



Figure 49c: Decorations on the 1953 stone



Figure 49d: Memorial wall dating to 1984

The monument in Opsine is located in a clearing to the south of woodland that lies directly to the west of the village centre. The original monument commemorating the participation of people from the surrounding villages in the 1941 Uprising was created in 1953, with an additional element

commemorating fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror being created in 1984. The monument essentially consists of three elements; a plateau upon which the monument lies, a large stone block with inscription created in 1953, and a memorial wall into which are set four black marble panels created in 1984. None of the authors of any of the elements could be determined during the course of research.

The plateau consists of a flagstoned area into which is set a flower bed, and a further flagstoned area surrounding the 1953 memorial. The memorial wall lies immediately to the north side of the plateau, and borders the woods.

The 1953 memorial consists of a cube of white limestone supported on a smaller limestone base. Into the front of the block is carved an inscription, while the sides are decorated with motifs including circles, a five-pointed star and what appears to be a teardrop. No information on the symbolism of these motifs could be found during the course of research. The inscription on the front side (in the Latin script) reads as follows:

*PREDVODJEN KOMUNISTIMA 23. AVGUSTA  
1941. GODINE NA OVOM PROSTORU OKUPIO  
SE NAROD OKOLNIH SELA I KRENUO U  
ORUŽANU BORBU PROTIV FAŠISTIČKIH  
OKUPATORA I DOMAĆIH KVISLINGA  
SVOJIM SINOVIMA I KĆERKAMA – PALIM  
BORCIMA NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG  
RATA I ŽRTVAMA FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA  
1941 - 45. GODINE OBILJEŽJE PODIŽE*

*JULA 1953*

*NAROD OVOG KRAJA<sup>55</sup>*

The lettering, format, date of creation and material used are similar to those of many of the memorial plaques found throughout the territory of the municipality.

From an examination of the memorial stone, it can be seen that the block is, in fact, carved from two separate pieces bonded together. Although on the left (westward-facing block) this can only be perceived through the presence of a watermark highlighting the crevice on this side, on the right side the cementation is more obvious.

The memorial wall behind this monument and plateau was created in 1984. It consists of four large plaques of Jablanica granite flush against one another, set into a wall clad in irregularly shaped rough-hewn limestone blocks. The inscription on the plaques (in the Cyrillic script) reads as follows:

[Plaque 1]

*ZA SLOBODU, BRATSTVO, JEDINSTVO  
I ZAJEDNIŠTVO NARODA I  
NARODNOSTI SOCIJALISTIČKE*

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<sup>55</sup> Translation: *Led by the Communists, on 23 August 1941, at this location gathered people of the surrounding villages and went into an armed struggle against Fascist occupiers and domestic Quislings. Your sons and daughters – fallen fighters of the People's Liberation War and Victims of Fascist Terror 1941-45, raise this memorial. July 1953, People of this area.*

FEDERATIVNE REPUBLIKE  
JUGOSLAVIJE, U TOKU NARODNO  
OSLOBODILAČKOG RATA 1941 - 1945.  
GODINE, IZ: Kladara, Prnjavora  
Malog, Opsina, Johovca,  
Prnjavora Velikog, Foče i Zarječe,  
DALI SU ŽIVOTE

BORCI NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG RATA:

VASILIĆ L. JOVO	1912-41.
VASILIĆ V. LAZAR	1913-41.
VIDOVIĆ I. STANOJE	1898-41.
VIDOVIĆ P. TEDO	1920-42.
GOJKOVIĆ S. ČEDO	1913-41.
GOJKOVIĆ M. NIKOLA	1927-44.

[Plaque 2]

DANILOVIĆ M. BOŠKO	1924-43.
DEJANOVIĆ N. JOVAN	1895-41.
ĐURANOVIĆ V. ĐORĐO	1912-41.
ĐURANOVIĆ V. JOVO	1910-41.
ĐURIĆ M. LAZAR	1917-41.
ERCEG P. ALEKSA	1913-41.
ERCEG S. SIMO	1890-41.
JONDIĆ S. JOVO	1890-41.
JONDIĆ M. OSTOJA	1905-41.
KRNJIĆ S. MARJAN	1916-44.
KUZMIĆ T. DUŠAN	1905-41.
MATIĆ M. ZDRAVKO	1925-44.
MITROVIĆ P. DUŠAN	1911-41.
MITROVIĆ N. ZDRAVKO	1923-41.
MITROVIĆ G. MILAN	1917-41.
NARIĆ J. MARKO	1913-41.
NEŠIĆ C. CVJETKO	1923-41.
PEJIČIĆ G. JOVO	1907-41.
PEJIČIĆ G. STANKO	1912-41.
POBRIĆ J. DUŠAN	1914-41.
POBRIĆ P. LUKA	1909-41.
POBRIĆ P. MILAN	1917-41.
PULJANOVIĆ J. BOGDAN	1923-44.
PULJANOVIĆ A. JOVO	1897-41.
PULJANOVIĆ V. NIKOLA	1906-41.
RAVLIĆ I. JOVO	1914-44.
REKANOVIĆ S. DUŠAN	1908-41.
REKANOVIĆ P. SPASOJE	1892-41.
SAVIĆ S. LAZAR	1919-41.
SEGĐAR L. BLAGOJE	1910-41.

SEGDAR L. MARKO 1896-41.  
STANKOVIĆ M. LJUBOMIR 1926-44.

[Plaque 3]

STARČEVIĆ G. BOGDAN 1907-41.  
STARČEVIĆ S. BRANKO 1920-41.  
STARČEVIĆ P. DRAGO 1925-41.  
STARČEVIĆ A. ŽIVKO 1924-41.  
STARČEVIĆ R. LJUBO 1920-45.  
STARČEVIĆ J. VASILJE 1908-42.  
STARČEVIĆ P. MILAN 1924-41.  
STARČEVIĆ P. MLADEN 1905-41.  
STARČEVIĆ L. RADOJE 1906-41.  
STARČEVIĆ L. SIMO 1900-41.  
STARČEVIĆ V. STANOJE 1907-41.  
STARČEVIĆ P. STANOJE 1914-42.  
STARČEVIĆ R. SRETEN 1916-41.  
SUNARIĆ J. PETKO 1912-41.  
TODIĆ J. MARKO 1915-41.  
ĆELIĆ M. DUŠAN 1907-41.  
ĆURAK J. JURE 1916-45.  
CURKIĆ L. DRAGOMIR 1919-41.  
CURKIĆ L. STANKO 1923-41.  
ŠUJIĆ P. MILUTIN 1900-41.  
ŠUJIĆ P. PAVLE 1912-41.

ŽRTVE FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA

BABIĆ S. STOJA 1907-41.  
BURSAĆ N. ŽIVOJIN 1904-41.  
VASILIĆ V. ĐORĐO 1916-42.  
VASILIĆ A. MILE 1892-42.  
VASILIĆ P. RADOJE 1904-42.  
VASILIĆ A. CVIJAN 1896-42.  
VASILIĆ M. CVJETKO 1880-41.

[Plaque 4]

VIDOVIĆ S. BRANKO 1931-42.  
GOJKOVIĆ G. JOVANA 1927-43.  
GOJKOVIĆ S. NIKOLA 1905-42.  
GOJKOVIĆ S. GAVRO 1905-42.  
GOJKOVIĆ S. SIMO 1913-42.  
DANILOVIĆ M. MILAN 1902-44.  
ĐURIČIĆ S. VID 1923-42.  
ĐURIČIĆ S. ŽIVKO 1921-42.  
ĐURIČIĆ S. SIMO 1897-42.  
ERCEG N. ĐORĐO 1880-42.  
JUSUFBEGOVIĆ H. ZIJAH 1902-43.  
KARAMATIĆ J. MARKO 1883-43.

<i>NARIĆ B. SMILJKA</i>	<i>1934-43.</i>
<i>NEŠIĆ N. JOVO</i>	<i>1882-42.</i>
<i>NEŠIĆ M. PETKO</i>	<i>1890-42.</i>
<i>NOVAK L. IVA</i>	<i>1902-44.</i>
<i>PULJANOVIĆ T. JANJA</i>	<i>1904-43.</i>
<i>PULJANOVIĆ V. PEJO</i>	<i>1906-42.</i>
<i>RADONJIĆ N. MITAR</i>	<i>1895-42.</i>
<i>RADULOVIĆ V. CVJETKO</i>	<i>1930-42.</i>
<i>REKANOVIĆ S. ALEKSA</i>	<i>1912-41.</i>
<i>SAVIĆ N. SIMO</i>	<i>1896-42.</i>
<i>SAVIĆ N. STEVO</i>	<i>1898-42.</i>
<i>SEGDAR L. ALEKSA</i>	<i>1907-41.</i>
<i>STARČEVIĆ B. PEJO</i>	<i>1880-42.</i>
<i>ŠUJIĆ T. MILAN</i>	<i>1896-42.</i>

*NEKA IM JE SLAVA I HVALA*

*JULA 1984. GODINE.*<sup>56</sup>

The monument is in good condition, although it does not appear to be regularly maintained. While no information could be found online about gatherings or commemorative events held at the site, upon a site visit by Lejla Džananović in September 2019, it could be seen that a wreath had been laid at the site in the preceding weeks. This most probably dates to a commemoration in August, to coincide with the anniversary of the gathering of people at the site to participate in the Uprising.

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<sup>56</sup> Translation: *For the Freedom, Brotherhood, Unity and Togetherness of the People and Nations of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, during the People's Liberation War [of] 1941 – 1945, from: Kladar, Prnjavor Mali, Opsine, Johovac, Prnjavor Veliki, Foča and Zarječa, gave their lives: Fighters of the People's Liberation War: [59 names] Victims of Fascist Terror: [33 names]. Let them be celebrated and thanked. July 1984.*



50. Ossuary of 14 unknown Partisan fighters and 2 Victims of Fascist Terror, Johovac



Figure 50a: Memorial ossuary in Johovac



Figure 50b: Memorial plaque on ossuary

This memorial ossuary is situated beside the main crossroad in the village of Johovac. Its date of creation and author are unknown. It contains the remains of 14 unknown Partisan fighters belonging to the 5<sup>th</sup> Krajinan Kozara Brigade and 2 named Victims of Fascist Terror.

The ossuary consists of a base made of unevenly hewn limestone blocks, capped by a block of concrete. On top of this is an irregularly-formed obelisk, into which is set a memorial plaque of white stone. The obelisk is covered by a thick render. Atop the obelisk is a red five-pointed star made of a non-ferrous metal, which is attached to an armature by means of two iron pins. The area around the ossuary is enclosed by a simple iron fence, with a red star set into the gate.

The inscription on the plaque (in the Latin script) reads as follows:

U  
OVOJ KOSTURNICI  
SAHRANJENI SU POSMRTNI OSTACI  
ČETRNAEST NEZNANIH  
JUGOSLOVENSKIH BORACA  
PETE KOZARAČKE BRIGADE  
I  
REKANOVIĆ / TODORA / ALEKSA  
IZ MALOG PRNJAVORA 1912 1941 ŽFT  
REKANOVIĆ / SAVE / STOJA  
IZ MALOG PRNJAVORA 1910-1941 ŽFT<sup>57</sup>

Curiously, four large iron nails are set into the render around the memorial plaque. It could not be determined whether these were part of the original design, although the level of corrosion would suggest that they have been in place for an extended period of time. A comparison between the present-day appearance of the monument and the photograph reproduced in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.525), however, shows a major difference between the plaque now and the plaque evident at that time: while today the commemorative plaque is white with black writing, the plaque in the book appears to be much darker in colour. Furthermore, a note in the book claims that a stanza of a poem by Nikola Milićević was inscribed below the dedicatory inscription. This was from Milićević's poem *Elegija za moje mrtve*, and read as follows:

*Ovdje su zasijani moji mrtvi  
Mir ranam i vašim kricima!  
Mir vašim rukama.  
Mir i spokoj vašoj dobroti i našoj  
potaji što osta u kamena upisana*

This work was first published in 1964,<sup>58</sup> which provides a *terminus post quem* for the creation of this memorial plaque. However, it does not necessarily provide such a dating of the ossuary itself; it may

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<sup>57</sup> Translation: *In this ossuary are buried the mortal remains of fourteen unknown Yugoslav fighters of the 5<sup>th</sup> Kozara Brigade and Rekanović / [son of] Todor / Aleksa from Mali Prnjavor 1912 1941 ŽFT [Victim of Fascist Terror] Rekanović / [daughter of] Savo / Stoja from Mali Prnjavor 1910-1941 ŽFT*

<sup>58</sup> The author would like to thank prof. Ivan Bošković, of the Philosophy Faculty of the University of Split, for clarification of the date of publication of this work.

well have been the case that a second plaque was added at a later date, and placed directly on top of the original one. This could be an explanation for the iron nails protruding from the memorial at the corners of the plaque visible today.

While the memorial ossuary itself is in relatively good condition, the area surrounding it within the enclosure is heavily overgrown, and appears to no longer be maintained.

## 51. Monument to fallen Partisan fighters, Kotorsko



Figure 51a: Entrance to monument in Kotorsko



Figure 51b: Monument in Kotorsko

This monument lies in the centre of the village of Kotorsko. It was created in 1967, although its author is unknown. It commemorates eight fallen fighters from the village. The monument lies in a small landscaped enclosure, and is in extraordinarily good condition, with the surrounding garden, fence and pathway all extremely well maintained.

The monument itself consists of a stepped plateau upon which a trapezoidal obelisk stands. The front panel of this obelisk is made of a black marble, and is engraved with a white five-pointed star inside a circle, information on eight fallen fighters, and a dedication. Unusually, portraits of all eight fighters commemorated at the site are included on the monument, each surrounded by what appears to be a white porcelain frame, with a gilt inlay. Although the photographs inside these frames are no longer clear, they survive in relatively good condition. The black marble plaque is slightly larger than the obelisk, and overlaps its edges slightly. The obelisk itself is painted in a reddish colour, identical to that of the stepped pedestal.

The inscriptions on the monument are laid out as follows:

		GLAVIĆ HIMZO 1921-1944		
	OMERČEVIĆ HASAN 1918-1944	SPAHIĆ HASAN 1925-1945		MUMINOVIĆ HASAN 1925-1944
KREMIĆ MUJO 1910-1945	MEHULJIĆ OSMAN 1907-1945		HAJRIĆ ĆAMIL 1921-1944	TOKMAKOVIĆ MUSTAFA 1926-1945
		OVI BORCI SELA KOTORSKO DADOŠE SVOJE ŽIVOTE ZA SLOBODU I NEZAVISNOST NEK IM JE VJEČNA SLAVA 4.7.1967. GODINE <sup>59</sup>		

Although one would assume that this monument has been restored or replaced, due to its exceptional condition, photographs reproduced in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.526) show it to have taken an identical form during the 1980s. The enclosure within which the monument is situated has been altered significantly at some point in the past, with a low stone wall and wrought iron fence having been removed and replaced by a wire fence and hedge. From photographic evidence, it can be seen that this was undertaken some time prior to 2014 (Hasičić, 2014 p.337) The enclosure is well-maintained, and also contains one of the oldest *nišan* tombstones in the region, which is dated to 1597.

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<sup>59</sup> Translation: [8 names] *These fighters of the village of Kotorsko gave their lives for Freedom and Independence. May they be eternally celebrated. 4 July 1967.*

## 52. Partisans' cemetery in Ritešić



Figure 52a: Entrance to Partisans' cemetery, with poster advertising commemorative ceremony



Figure 52b: Central memorial plaque, viewed from the East



Figure 52c: Central memorial plaque, viewed from the North



Figure 52d: Five-pointed star obscured by overgrowth

The Partisans' cemetery in Ritešić lies along the E73 main road, which passes beside the edge of the village. It lies close to the river Bosna, on the opposite side of the road from the river. The cemetery was established in 1961 at the location at which local residents gathered on 23 August 1941 to participate in the Uprising (*Od ustanka do pobjede*, p.527). Its author is unknown. The cemetery contains 67 graves, organized into 6 groups, in which 72 fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror are interred. It is surrounded by a low stone wall, and at its centre lies a large stela, with dedicatory plaques situated on both faces. A number of other unidentifiable features lie around the cemetery's perimeter (see **Figure 52d** as an example).

The low wall surrounding the cemetery is made of a rough-hewn limestone, with the final courses – including those making up the gate posts – being whitewashed. The wall is capped by thin concrete slabs. The entrance to the cemetery lies along the south-western facing wall. Here, the gate posts are capped with black marble slabs topped with five-pointed stars made of what appears to be a red stone. These are supported by metal (possibly aluminium) rods. The gate post capstones and stars appear to be a recent addition.

The graves within the cemetery are arranged in 6 clusters. While in an image reproduced in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.527) these appear to be white in colour and of unequal dimensions, with graves delineated by stone outlines, today the headstones appear to be identically dimensioned black marble panels, considerably thinner than the originals, with inscriptions executed in the Cyrillic script. Not all headstones were visible at the time of a site visit by Lejla Džananović in September 2019, and the transcription provided in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (pp.527-529) appears to be imprecise in nature. Therefore, the table below documents the individuals' details as recorded in *Od ustanka do pobjede*, as opposed to the inscriptions themselves:

NAME	BORN	DATE	DIED	DATE	DETAILS
[Group 1] <sup>60</sup>					
SUNARIĆ A. GAVRO	TRNJANI	1888	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
UNKNOWN FIGHTER			RITEŠIĆ	1944	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
SAVIĆ J. LAZO	KOŽUHE	1908		1945	KILLED BY CHETNIKS
SAVIĆ L. SLAVKO	KOŽUHE	1930		1945	KILLED BY CHETNIKS
UNKNOWN FIGHTER			VRBOVAC	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
RUŽOJIĆ MILAN		1904	BOŽINCI	29.8.1941	KILLED IN THE UPRISING
RUŽOJIĆ BRANKO		1916	BOŽINCI	29.8.1941	KILLED IN THE UPRISING
RUŽOJIĆ NEDO		1919	BOŽINCI	29.8.1941	KILLED IN THE UPRISING
RUŽOJIĆ MILOVAN		1920	BOŽINCI	29.8.1941	KILLED IN THE UPRISING
MILETIĆ GOJKO	BOSANSKI PETROVO		TRNJANI	1945	COMPANY DEP. CDR., 19 CENT. BOS. BRIG. 53 DIV.
POPOVIĆ M. PETAR	TRNJANI	1887	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
POPOVIĆ L. ŽARKO	TRNJANI	1920		1941	KILLED IN THE UPRISING
RUŽOJIĆ T. MILAN	TRNJANI	1906		1941	KILLED IN THE UPRISING
[Group 2]					
GORANIĆ (JOVO) IGNJATIJE		1881		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
TEOFILOVIĆ (CVIJAN) MARA		1862		1942	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
STOKIĆ (JOVO) SAVO		1888		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
STOKIĆ (JOVO) ALEKSA		1885		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
BABIĆ (TEDO) ŽIVKO		1916		1941	OZREN PARTISAN DETACHMENT
BABIĆ (GLIGOR) TODOR		1880		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
MAKSIĆ (TEODOR) SIMEUN		1862		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
MILANKOVIĆ (MILANKO) KOSTO		1883		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
GAVRIĆ (LAZAR) VASILIJJE		1881		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR

<sup>60</sup> Note on 'groups': The six groups described here are as follows: Group 1 – line of graves at the front (river-facing) end of the cemetery; Group 2 – cluster of graves below the stela closest to the entrance; Group 3 – cluster of graves below the stela furthest from the entrance; Group 4 – line of graves in line with the stela closest to the entrance; Group 5 – line of graves in line with the stela furthest from the entrance; Group 6 – line of graves adjacent to the rear wall of the cemetery.



TUBAKOVIĆ (PETAR) JOKA		1880		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
PAVLICA (ĐURO) STEVO		1919		1944	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
STOJČINOVIĆ (JAKOV) DUŠAN		1919		1945	REAR WORKER OF THE NOP
[Group 3]					
ĐUKIĆ (ALEKSA) ŽIVKO		1894		1945	REAR WORKER OF THE NOP
STARČEVIĆ (MARKO) NIKOLA		1893		1945	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
UNKNOWN FIGHTER				1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
VIDIĆ (ANDRIJA) MILAN		1897		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
TUBAKOVIĆ TODA		1865		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
BOGOJEVIĆ (TODOR) SIMO		1885		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
BOGOJEVIĆ (SIMO) SMILJKA		1926		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
DUDIĆ (SPASOJE) VERA		1886		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
BOGOJEVIĆ (TODOR) RISTO		1880		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
POPOVIĆ (LEJO) BLAGOJE		1880		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
ĐURĐIĆ (JOVO) JELKA		1878		1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
UNKNOWN FIGHTER - FRANJO				1942	OZREN PARTISAN DETACHMENT
[Group 4]					
BOGDANOVIĆ BOŠKO	LJIJEVČ [sic] POLJE		RITEŠIĆ	1945	SERGEANT, 14 CENTRAL BOS. BRIG. 53 DIV.
JOVANOVIĆ R. NIKOLA		1920	VRBOVAC	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
POPOVIĆ S. RADOVAN		1917	VRBOVAC	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
STARČEVIĆ N. MARKO		1923	TESLIĆ	1945	COURIER, 53 DIVISION
STARČEVIĆ M. BRANKO		1911		1941	KILLED IN THE UPRISING
STARČEVIĆ M. MILOŠ		1907		1941	KILLED IN THE UPRISING
STARČEVIĆ G. MILORAD		1908	VUČIJAK	1942	KILLED IN BATTLE AGAINST USTASHA FORCES
[Group 5]					
ČIKOJEVIĆ V. MILAN	TRNJANI	1906	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
ČIKOJEVIĆ S. VOJO	TRNJANI	1881	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
DEJANOVIĆ S. RAJKO	TRNJANI	1910	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
DUDIĆ A. MILAN	TRNJANI	1909	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
POPOVIĆ V. BOŠKO	MAJEVAC	1918	NOVI ŠEHER	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
POPOVIĆ D. DUŠAN	MAJEVAC	1915	NOVI ŠEHER	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
UNKNOWN FIGHTER			NOVI ŠEHER	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
UNKNOWN FIGHTER			NOVI ŠEHER	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
[Group 6]					
STOJČIĆ M.SAVO	BOŽINCI	1923	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
KNEŽEVIĆ D. NOVAK	BOŽINCI	1923	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
RADIVOJEVIĆ RADIVOJE	TRNJANI	1923		1941	KILLED IN THE UPRISING
STOJANOVIĆ SAVO	GRADAČAC		KOMARICA	1944	18 NOU BRIGADE
GAVRIĆ T. MILAN	TRNJANI	1912	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
KALELIĆ M. LJUBO	TRNJANI	1900	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
KALELIĆ L. MITAR	TRNJANI	1880	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
KALELIĆ V.TOMO	TRNJANI	1882	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR
STOJČINOVIĆ O. VOJIN		1925		1945	18 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE
KEREZOVIĆ M. SAVO	RITEŠIĆ	1922	VINKOVCI	1945	COMP. COMMISSAR, 12 KRAJINAN NOU BRIG. 11 DIV.
ĐEKIĆ (JOVO) STEVO		1921		1944	MILITARY ATTACHE, 12 KRAJINAN BRIGADE
PAJIĆ A. BOŠKO	TRNJANI	1906		1941	KILLED IN THE UPRISING
BOGDANOVIĆ MIŠO	NOVI GRAD		MAJEVAC	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
STOJČINOVIĆ T. BOGOLJUB	RITEŠIĆ	1904		1945	KILLED IN BATTLE AGAINST MONTENEGRIN CHETNIKS
SARIĆ DUŠAN			TRNJANI	1945	V KOZARA ASSAULT BRIGADE
UNKNOWN FIGHTER			RITEŠIĆ	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
UNKNOWN FIGHTER			RITEŠIĆ	1945	19 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
PUŠIĆ STANISLAV			VRBOVAC	1945	SERGEANT, 14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIG. 53 DIV.
UNKNOWN FIGHTER			VRBOVAC	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
UNKNOWN FIGHTER			VRBOVAC	1945	14 CENTRAL BOSNIAN BRIGADE 53 DIVISION
DUDIĆ V. BRANKO	TRNJANI	1920	PODNOVLJE	1941	VICTIM OF FASCIST TERROR

At the centre of the cemetery lies a large stela with dedicatory plaques installed on both faces. The front (i.e. river-facing) plaque is inscribed with the names of 53 fallen fighters from Ritešić and the surrounding area, while the rear plaque is inscribed with the names of 87 Victims of Fascist Terror. The inscriptions are in the Cyrillic script, and read as follows:

Front plaque:

IZGINULI BORCI U NOB-I 1941-1945. IZ OVOG KRAJA:

BARDAK	I. BRANKO	STOJČINOVIĆ	O. VOJIN	DUDIĆ	V. JOVO
"	S. ŽARKO	"	J. DUŠAN	"	V. MILOŠ

DEJANOVIĆ	L. RADE	VIDIĆ	M. STEVO	POPOVIĆ	R. SLAVKO
ĐEKIĆ	J. STEVO	VIDOVIĆ	GOSPAVA	"	J. DRAGOLJUB
"	Đ. MILOVAN	ZEC	T. ŽIVKO	ŠUMATIĆ	R. BOGDAN
ĐUKIĆ	A. ŽIVKO, POZ. RADNIK	ŠUPUT	M. VLADO	"	R. BRANKO
GAJIĆ	V. ŽIVKO	BABIĆ	T. ŽIVKO	"	S. ŽIVKO
KEREZOVIĆ	M. ŽIVKO	DEJANOVIĆ	V. ŽARKO	BOGOJEVIĆ	J. STANKO
"	P. BOGOLJUB	"	V. SLAVKO	ĐEKIĆ	R. MILORAD
KURTINOVIĆ	J. SVETOZAR	"	D. STEVO	JEREMIA	J. JOVAN
MILJIĆ	N. MOMČILO	"	M. JEFTO	SUVAJAC	A. ŽIVKO
STARČEVIĆ	J. MILORAD	ĐURIĆ	V. VELJKO	SUNARIĆ	B. BOŠKO
"	V. DUŠAN	DŽABIĆ	K. STANKO	"	M. VASO
"	N. ŽIVKO	"	D. ČEDO	ŠAPORAC	V. SRETO
"	G. MILORAD	KNEŽEVIĆ	J. MILORAD	"	J. OSTOJA
"	M. NIKOLA, POZ. RADNIK	"	V. MILAN	UŽAR	S. DUŠAN
SAVIĆ	BOGDAN	JOVANOVIĆ	R. SRETO	KALELIĆ	S. VIDOJE
KNEŽEVIĆ	V. DRAGOLJUB	DEJANOVIĆ	S. ZORA		

### Rear plaque:

STRELIJANE Ž.F.T. U TOKU NOR-A 1941. - 1945. SA OVOG KRAJA:									
BARDAK	S. ILIJA	DEJANOVIĆ	S. DRAGO	ŠUMATIĆ	I. MILOŠ	BOGOJEVIĆ	P. RANKO	KUĐELJIĆ	R. MILICA
DUJAKOVIĆ	T. ŽIVKO	DELIĆ	J. RADE	"	O. BOŠKO	"	S. MILIKA	"	R. SLAVKO
"	J. GAVRO	ĐALIĆ	K. JAKOB	"	V. PREDRAG	"	T. RISTO	MILOŠEVIĆ	M. MARKO
KOJKIĆ	V. BOŠKO	"	B. NOVAK	"	P. STOJAN	"	A. MLADEN	MARKOVIĆ	V. BRANKO
"	V. ŽARKO	ĐUKIĆ	T. VID	"	P. ZAGORKA	"	T. SIMO	MITROVIĆ	S. NEDO
"	V. NIKICA	"	V. MILOSAVA	"	P. NEVENKA	"	D. MILOŠ	PKOLIĆ	M. NEVENKA
KURTINOVIĆ	J. MILOVAN	JOŠIĆ	V. JOVO	"	M. ANGELINA	BRESTOVAC	S. VUKAŠIN	"	M. DRAGIĆ
NIKOLIĆ	A. ŽIVKO	KNEŽEVIĆ	R. TEDO	"	M. VOJO	ČOBANOVIĆ	J. MILAN	"	MILOŠ
"	J. GOJKO	"	G. MILEVA	"	O. DRAGICA	DEMIĆ	J. SPASOJE	"	M. SMILJKA
"	J. LUKA	"	G. OSTOJA	"	M. STEVANIJA	ĐEKIĆ	J. PROKO	RADIVOJEVIĆ	DRAGOLJUB
POPOVIĆ	D. MILAN	MAKSIĆ	T. ĐURO	ALEKSIĆ	I. JOVO	GAVRIĆ	D. BOSILJKA	SUVAJAC	V. ANDRIJA
RELIĆ	J. BOŽO	POPOVIĆ	L. DAMJEN	"	I. PANTO	"	M. ŽARKO	"	J. CVIJETA
"	G. BOŠKO	"	L. ZARJA	"	J. MILAN	KALELIĆ	S. MARA	"	L. SVETOZAR
VIDIĆ	A. MILAN	"	D. BRANKO	"	M. STEVANIJA	"	S. SMILJKA	SLIJEPEVIĆ	P. JOVO
BABIĆ	G. TEDO	"	Z. ČEDO	LEPANOVIĆ	T. RISTO	"	S. BORKA	"	R. SRETO
DUDIĆ	S. VASO	RAKIĆ	R. KOSTA	"	L. RADE	"	T. DUŠAN	ŠAPORAC	J. JAKOB
"	V. BRANKO	BANDIĆ	R. MILOVAN	"	T. MILAN	KNEŽEVIĆ	T. VAJKA	DUDIĆ	Č. NIKOLA
"	V. DRAGOLJUB			DEJANOVIĆ	B. MILOŠ			PODIGNUTO 29.XI.1961. G.	

Atop the stela is a metal element in the form of the "Partizanska spomenica 1941." medal, awarded to those who were involved in the early stages of the Uprising and People's Liberation Struggle. The stela itself is made of limestone blocks, more finely dressed than those used in the perimeter wall, which are either white in colour or have been relatively recently whitewashed. The stela is tau-shaped, with the broader upper portion accommodating the two plaques, which are both rectangular. The stela sits on a three-tiered base, which is covered in irregularly shaped marble tiles. This cladding is not an original feature of the base, and was presumably exercised simultaneous to the creation of the capstones on the gate posts, due to the similarity of the materials employed. The edges of the plateau steps are dressed with regularly shaped pieces of black marble.

Overall, the cemetery is in relatively good condition, although many of the graves were overgrown and inaccessible at the time of the site visit. Two small wasps' nests were present on the front side of the central stela, and there is evidence of moss growing in the joints of the masonry. A small wreath placed against the stela bears witness to commemorative events held at the site. Additionally, at the main entrance stands a wooden noticeboard, with a poster advertising a commemorative wreath-laying event organized by the City Assembly of Doboj and UABNOR Doboj on 4 July at the Partisans' cemetery in Rudanka (almost certainly that in Bukovica Mala; see above, p.132), the Park of National Heroes in Doboj (see above, p.8) and the Partisans' cemetery in Ritešić. No evidence of additional annual commemorative events held at the site could be found during the course of research.

### 53. Monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Majevac



Figure 53a: Monument in Majevac



Figure 53b: Replacement plaque on the monument in Majevac

This monument lies beside the elementary school in the village of Majevac, close to the main road that runs through the village, and was unveiled in 1950, although its author is unknown. It consists of

a large obelisk flanked by two smaller ones. A dedicatory plaque, which has been replaced in recent years, is situated on the central obelisk.

According to *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.531), the plaque was originally inscribed as follows:

*SPOMEN PALIM BORCIMA U NOR-A I ŽRTVAMA FAŠISTIČKOG  
TERORA 1941-1945. GODINE, NA PODRUČJU MNO MAJEVAC.*

*MAJEVAC 23.VIII.1950                      SPOMEN DIŽE SUBNOR-A<sup>61</sup>*

No information is provided about the formatting of the text or the script in which it was written. However, it is obvious that there is an inaccuracy in this transcription, due to the fact that 'SUBNOR' did not exist in 1950, with the association known by the acronym 'SBNOR' until 1962.

Today, the plaque, which is made of a grey-black marble, is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*SPOMENIK PALIM BORCIMA  
I ŽRTVAMA FAŠ. TERORA  
U NOR-U 1941 – 1945 NA  
PODRUČJU M N O MAJEVAC*

*MAJEVAC  
23.8.1950*

*SPOMEN DIŽE  
S. B. NOR-A<sup>62</sup>*

The fact that the inscription on the new plaque bears the acronym 'S.B.NOR' would suggest that it is a more accurate representation of the original inscription than the transcription presented in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.531).

Despite the new plaque, the monument is in relatively poor condition, with the rendering bearing cracks and the paint faded, cracked and peeling. A comparison of the photograph reproduced in *Od ustanka do pobjede* and the monument's present-day condition shows that the red star at the top of the monument has also been replaced at some point in the past, with the present-day one being much smaller in size. It could not be determined when this replacement occurred, or whether or not it was contemporaneous to the replacement of the plaque.

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<sup>61</sup> Translation: *In memory of fallen fighters in the NOR and Victims of Fascist Terror 1941-1945, on the territory of MNO (Local People's Committee) Majevac. Majevac, 23.VIII.1950. Monument erected by SUBNOR*

<sup>62</sup> Translation: *Monument to fallen fighters and Victims of Fas[cist] Terror in the NOR 1941-1945, on the territory of M.N.O. (Local People's Committee) Majevac. Majevac, 23.8.1950. Monument erected by S.B.NOR*

#### 54. Monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Podnovlje



**Figure 54a:** Monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror



**Figure 54b:** Monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror

This monument lies in the centre of Podnovlje, directly across the road from the community centre upon which the plaque to commemorate the Uprising (see below, p.168) is situated. The current monument dates to 1983 and was designed and constructed by Drago Handanović and Živorad

Popović (Kaišarević 2019, pp.260-261), and replaces a monument which dated to 1958. No photographs of the original monument or descriptions of its appearance could be found during the course of research. The monument commemorates 40 fallen fighters and 108 Victims of Fascist Terror from the villages of Podnovlje, Božinci and Glogovica.

The present-day monument consists of three large concrete blocks, all painted white and supporting black granite memorial plaques, with a sculpture lying immediately behind the central block. While the profile of the two lateral blocks has larger dimensions in the horizontal axis, the central block is longer in the vertical axis. The sculpture consists of five curved concrete pillars, with broader upper segments, said to resemble people in motion *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.532). A similar motif can be found in Handanović's work on Kadar hill, in Odžak municipality.

The three plaques are inscribed in the Cyrillic script, with their inscriptions being as follows:

Left plaque:

*ŽRTVE FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA:*

<i>ALEKSIĆ Z. BRANKO</i>	<i>1913-42.</i>	<i>GAVRIĆ M. MILOŠ</i>	<i>1930-42.</i>
<i>BABIĆ D. JOKA</i>	<i>1884-41.</i>	<i>GAVRIĆ L. VASILJE</i>	<i>1879-41.</i>
<i>BAŠIĆ J. BOGDAN - BOŠKO</i>	<i>1920-44.</i>	<i>GLUVAK R. ALEKSA</i>	<i>1870-41.</i>
<i>BAŠIĆ T. ĐOKO</i>	<i>1891-42.</i>	<i>GOJKOVIĆ R. BRANKO</i>	<i>1920-45.</i>
<i>BAŠIĆ J. MILORAD</i>	<i>1915-45.</i>	<i>GOJKOVIĆ P. RISTO</i>	<i>1865-42.</i>
<i>BAŠIĆ J. MIRKO</i>	<i>1910-44.</i>	<i>GOJKOVIĆ J. SRETO</i>	<i>1910-41.</i>
<i>BOGDANOVIĆ M. BOGDAN</i>	<i>1923-44.</i>	<i>GOJKOVIĆ R. STEVO</i>	<i>1906-44.</i>
<i>BOGDANOVIĆ J. MILUTIN</i>	<i>1890-42.</i>	<i>GORANOVIĆ I. DRAGUTIN</i>	<i>1904-41.</i>
<i>BOGDANOVIĆ A. PAVLIJA</i>	<i>1890-41.</i>	<i>GORANOVIĆ J. IGNJO</i>	<i>1860-41.</i>
<i>DAKIĆ S. RADOVAN</i>	<i>1906-43.</i>	<i>GORANOVIĆ I. PEJA</i>	<i>1862-41.</i>
<i>DANILOVIĆ G. ANICA</i>	<i>1873-41.</i>	<i>GRABOVAC A. ALEKSA</i>	<i>1860-41.</i>
<i>DEDIĆ P. ALEKSIJA - PEJA</i>	<i>1860-41.</i>	<i>GRABOVAC I. KOSTO</i>	<i>1907-44.</i>
<i>DEDIĆ Đ. VID</i>	<i>1862-41.</i>	<i>GRABOVAC I. MIRKO</i>	<i>1913-44.</i>
<i>DUJAKOVIĆ D. RISTO</i>	<i>1890-43.</i>	<i>GRABOVAC J. MITRA</i>	<i>1890-41.</i>
<i>DŽABIĆ K. ŽIVKO</i>	<i>1900-43.</i>	<i>GRABOVAC J. VIDOSAVA</i>	<i>1921-41.</i>
<i>ĐEKIĆ V. MARA</i>	<i>1880-41.</i>	<i>GRABOVAC J. ŽIVKO</i>	<i>1899-41.</i>
<i>ĐEKIĆ G. MILAN</i>	<i>1914-42.</i>	<i>GREBIĆ I. DANILO - DANE</i>	<i>1900-41.</i>
<i>ĐEKIĆ G. STJEPAN</i>	<i>1870-41.</i>	<i>IKANOVIĆ J. DUŠAN</i>	<i>1909-44.</i>
<i>ĐENIĆ T. MILKA</i>	<i>1892-42.</i>	<i>IKANOVIĆ M. MARA</i>	<i>1896-42.</i>
<i>ĐENIĆ D. NIKOLA</i>	<i>1919-41.</i>	<i>IKANOVIĆ J. MILAN</i>	<i>1908-41.</i>
<i>ĐENIĆ P. SIMO</i>	<i>1892-44.</i>	<i>IVKOVIĆ T. MAKSIM</i>	<i>1910-41.</i>
<i>ĐERIĆ M. VASO</i>	<i>1890-42.</i>	<i>JOVANOVIĆ J. GOJKO</i>	<i>1918-42.</i>
<i>ĐUKIĆ S. BRANKO</i>	<i>1913-45.</i>	<i>JOVANOVIĆ G. MILOSAVA</i>	<i>1924-42.</i>
<i>ĐUKIĆ N. DIMITRIJE</i>	<i>1898-44.</i>	<i>JOVANOVIĆ G. MIRA</i>	<i>1939-42.</i>
<i>ĐURĐIĆ I. BOŠKO</i>	<i>1906-45.</i>	<i>JOVANOVIĆ R. ŽARKO</i>	<i>1922-42.</i>
<i>ĐURĐIĆ J. JELKA</i>	<i>1870-41.</i>	<i>KALABIĆ K. ĐUKA</i>	<i>1893-41.</i>
<i>ĐURĐIĆ M. JOKA</i>	<i>1865-41.</i>	<i>KALABIĆ S. NEDELJKO - NEDO</i>	<i>1894-41.</i>
<i>ĐURĐIĆ B. RADE</i>	<i>1922-42.</i>	<i>KALABIĆ N. VLADIMIR</i>	<i>1892-41.</i>
<i>ĐURĐIĆ V. BOŠKO</i>	<i>1899-43.</i>	<i>KNEŽEVIĆ S. DRAGOLJUB</i>	<i>1928-42.</i>
<i>GAVRIĆ L. MILORAD</i>	<i>1903-42.</i>	<i>LAZIĆ Đ. JOVO</i>	<i>1860-41.</i>

Central plaque:

*U TOKU NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKE  
BORBE, KOJU JE ORGANIZOVALA  
KOMUNISTIČKA PARTIJA*

JUGOSLAVIJE NA ČELU SA DRUGOM  
TITOM, ZA SLOBODU, BRATSTVO,  
JEDINSTVO, RAVNOPRAVNOST I  
ZAJEDNIŠTVO NAŠIH NARODA I  
NARODNOSTI I DRUGE TRAJNE  
VRIJEDNOSTI NARODNO  
OSLOBODILAČKOG RATA SA PODRUČJA  
SELA: PODNOVLJE, BOŽINCI I  
GLOGOVICA, DALI SU ŽIVOTE:

BORCI NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG RATA:

BULJIĆ S. ŽARKO	1914-44.
DANILOVIĆ S. MIRKO	1926-44.
DANILOVIĆ M. NOVAK	1928-44.
DANILOVIĆ M. RADE	1921-45.
DANILOVIĆ Đ. SAVO	1923-43.
DANILOVIĆ M. VOJISLAV	1928-43.
DEJANOVIĆ S. BOGOLJUB - BOBAN	1930-44.
ĐORĐIĆ M. MILORAD	1914-44.
ĐORĐIĆ Đ. PETAR	1919-44.
ĐURIĆ B. ŽIVKO	1921-43.
ĐURĐIĆ M. PETAR	1895-41.
GAVRIĆ T. DUŠAN	1922-45.
IKANOVIĆ T. BRANKO	1921-41
KALABIĆ D. VOJISLAV	1924-45.
KNEŽEVIĆ D. NOVAK	1925-41.
KREKIĆ Đ. ILIJA	1897-41.
LJUBOJEVIĆ J. STEVO	1920-44.
NARIĆ N. ALEKSA	1926-44.
NARIĆ T. ARSENIJE	1908-41.
NARIĆ T. JEVTO	1895-41.
NARIĆ J. STANKO	1898-41.
NARIĆ S. ŽIVKO	1916-45.
OKOLIĆ L. ČEDOMIR	1927-41.
PREDOJEVIĆ A. LAZAR	1895-41.
POPOVIĆ R. MILAN	1908-41.
PREDOJEVIĆ S. SRETO	1923-44.
PREDOJEVIĆ J. VASILIIJA	1885-44.
PUŠKAR J. DRAGOLJUB	1922-44.
RADIČEVIĆ V. MIRKO	1912-42.
RUŽOJČIĆ I. BRANKO	1911-41.
RUŽOJČIĆ I. MILAN	1906-41.
RUŽOJČIĆ B. MILIVOJE	1914-41.
RUŽOJČIĆ V. MILORAD - RADE	1900-41.
RUŽOJČIĆ I. NEDO	1913-41.
STANISAVLJEVIĆ S. MILOŠ - TALAC	1923-43.
STOJIČIĆ M. SAVO	1925-41.
SUVAJAC A. ŽIVKO - LAČAN	1921-43.
TANASIĆ V. SAVO	1900-41.
TANASIĆ D. SRETO	1915-45.
VUKMIROVIĆ T. SPASOJE	1902-41.

Right plaque:

ŽRTVE FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA

LAZIĆ S. LJUBO	1906-44.	POPOVIĆ M. ANA	1897-43.
LJUBOJEVIĆ J. DUŠAN	1917-43.	POPOVIĆ M. JOKA	1898-43.
MAKSIĆ L. KRSTO – KRŠIJA	1865-41.	POPOVIĆ J. MILORAD	1898-41.
MAKSIĆ K. SIMEUNA	1870-41.	PREDOJEVIĆ P. MARA	1860-42.
MASLIĆ S. JOVO	1906-44.	RUŽOJČIĆ S. MILOŠ	1911-45.
MIHOLJČIĆ L. JEVTO	1906-41.	RUŽOJČIĆ Đ. MILUTIN	1900-45.
MIHOLJČIĆ L. MARKO	1910-41.	STOJČIĆ S. KONSTANTIN – KOSTO	1908-45.
MIHOLJČIĆ L. STANKO	1904-41.	STOJČIĆ M. PETRA	1865-41.
MILANKOVIĆ J. KOSTA	1880-41.	STOJČIĆ P. SIMO	1910-42.
MILANKOVIĆ K. MARTA	1886-41.	STOKIĆ J. ALEKSA	1895-41.
MILAŠINOVIĆ S. DUŠAN	1909-44.	STOJKIĆ J. SAVO	1890-41.
MITROVIĆ P. ANTO	1864-41.	ŠVABIĆ L. BOGDAN	1931-41.
MITROVIĆ R. DRAGINJA	1890-41.	ŠVABIĆ G. MARTA	1890-41.
MRŠIĆ L. BOŽO	1904-41.	ŠVABIĆ L. ZORKA	1929-41.
NARIĆ S. BOŠKO	1921-44.	TANASIĆ M. ALEKSA	1870-41.
NARIĆ R. DANILO	1900-43.	TANASIĆ R. DANICA	1921-43.
NARIĆ M. LUKA	1852-42.	TANASIĆ N. MILAN	1906-42.
NARIĆ S. MIRKO	1909-44.	TEOFILOVIĆ LJ. NEVENKA	1922-43.
NARIĆ J. NIKOLA	1885-43.	TODOROVIĆ S. MILORAD	1909-44.
OKOLIĆ P. MAKSIM	1910-44.	TUBAKOVIĆ P. JOKA	1890-41.
PANIĆ J. NEDELJKO	1897-45.	TUBAKOVIĆ P. TODA	1870-41.
PETROVIĆ P. KRISTA	1930-41.	VUKMIROVIĆ S. STANKO	1922-44.
PETROVIĆ J. MILICA	1890-41.	VUKMIROVIĆ S. ŽIVKO	1928-44.
PETROVIĆ P. VIDA	1928-41.	ZVIJERČEVIĆ H. DUJA	1880-44.

VJEČNA IM SLAVA I HVALA!

23. AVGUST 1983. GODINE

NAROD PODNOVLJA

BOŽINACA I GLOGOVICE<sup>63</sup>

All plaques are in good condition, as is the monument itself, although the texts are heavily faded and barely legible in parts. From the appearance of the infill, it would seem as if the inscriptions have been re-painted in the past, as brush strokes are clearly evident in places. Likewise, from photographic evidence available online, it would appear as if the monument has been re-painted in recent years.

A small chapel has been built directly behind the monument. From photographs available online, this appears to have occurred between 2015 and 2018. Furthermore, a monument commemorating the 1992-95 war is situated immediately to the left of the monument. This was constructed prior to 2010. A joint plateau exists in front of the two monuments, with pathways to the two having been created from the same material, presumably at the same time.

With the exception of the faded inscriptions and accumulated dirt at the top of the five sculptural elements, the monument is in very good condition, and the monument and surrounding area appear to be well maintained.

<sup>63</sup> Translation: *Victims of Fascist Terror* [60 names]; *During the People's Liberation Struggle, which was organized by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia with Comrade Tito at the helm, for Freedom, Brotherhood, Unity, Rights and Togetherness of our people and nations and other continued values of the People's Liberation War, from the area of the villages: Podnovlje, Božinci and Glogovica, gave their lives: [40 names]; Victims of Fascist Terror [48 names] May they be eternally celebrated and thanked! 23 August 1983, the people of Podnovlje, Božinci and Glogovica.*



## 55. Plaque to commemorate the Uprising in Podnovlje



**Figure 55a:** Memorial plaque in Podnovlje

This plaque was unveiled in 1953, on the façade of the local reading room (which today has been repurposed as a more general community centre). Its author is unknown, but it is of the same style as many of the plaques created throughout Doboj municipality in the first half of the 1950s. It commemorates the mass participation of the villagers of Podnovlje and the surrounding area in the Uprising from August 1941.

The plaque is inscribed (in the Latin script) as follows:

*PREDVODJEN KOMUNISTIMA, SA OVOG  
PROSTORA, 23. AVGUSTA 1941. GODINE  
NAROD PODNOVLJA I OKOLNIH SELA  
MASOVNO JE KRENUO U ORUŽANU  
BORBU PROTIV FAŠISTIČKIH OKUPATORA  
I DOMAĆIH IZDAJNIKA  
SVOJIM SINOVIMA I KĆERIMA – PALIM  
BORCIMA NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKOG  
RATA I ŽRTVAMA FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA  
1941 – 45. PLOČU PODIŽE  
AVGUSTA 1953. NAROD OVOG KRAJA*<sup>64</sup>

<sup>64</sup> Translation: *Led by Communists, from this place, on 23 August 1941, the people of Podnovlje and surrounding villages went en masse into an armed struggle against Fascist occupiers and domestic traitors. Your sons and daughters – fallen fighters of the People's Liberation War and Victims of Fascist Terror 1941-45. Plaque erected August 1953. People of this area.*

The memorial plaque is in excellent condition, although some of the lettering is relatively faded. It would appear as if the lettering has been re-painted at some point in the past, although this could not be ascertained during the course of research.

**56. Plaque to commemorate residence of Party members, Podnovlje**



**Figure 56a:** House on which the memorial plaque is situated



**Figure 56b:** Memorial plaque in Podnovlje

This memorial plaque lies on a house in the village of Podnovlje. It was unveiled in 1953, although its author is unknown. It commemorates the building's use as a place of residence for a number of military and political activists throughout the entirety of the People's Liberation war.

The plaque is inscribed (in the Cyrillic script) as follows:

*U PERIODU NARODNOOSLIBODILAČKOG  
RATA 1941. – 45. GODINE U OVOJ KUĆI  
SASTAJALI SU SE I REVOLUCIONARNO  
DJELOVALI KOMUNISTI POZADINSKI  
RADNICI SA VUČIJAKA I POSAVSKO-  
TREBAVSKOG PODRUČJA TE DRUGI  
AKTIVISTI I VOJNO-POLITIČKI  
RUKOVODIOCI JEDINICA  
NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKE VOJSKE  
JUGOSLAVIJE*

*AVGUSTA 1953. NAROD PODNOVLJA<sup>65</sup>*

The plaque is in good condition, and appears to be well maintained, although the inscription is somewhat faded. The red five-pointed star above the text appears somewhat clearer, suggesting that its colouration may have been refreshed at some point in the past, although this could also be the result of the depth of carving allowing greater retention of the original pigment.

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<sup>65</sup> Translation: *In the period of the People's Liberation War 1941-45 in this house stayed and carried out revolutionary activities communist rear workers of the Vučijak and Posavina-Trebava area and other activists and military-political leaders of units of the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia. August 1953, [from the] people of Podnovlje.*

**57. Monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Stanovi**



**Figure 57a:** Monument in Stanovi, 1980s



**Figure 57b:** Approximate location of monument today (cluster of trees behind telegraph pole)

This monument lies on the side of a hill immediately to the south of the main road connecting Dobož and Stanari, approximately 400 metres west of Stanovi's train station. The monument was unveiled in 1951, although its author is unknown. It consists of a stepped pedestal on which a monument made of large rough-hewn limestone blocks is situated, with a concrete obelisk on top. The monument bears a memorial plaque, which, according to *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.536), is inscribed as follows:

*SLAVEĆI DESETOGODIŠNJICU NARODNE REVOLUCIJE, PODIŽEMO OVAJ  
SPOMENIK U ZNAK ZAHVALNOSTI I SJEĆANJA NA PALE BORCE I ŽRTVE  
FAŠISTIČKOG TERORA KROZ NARODNOOSLOBODILAČKI RAT.*

*27.JULA 1951. G                      NAROD MJESNOG PODRUČJA  
VELIKA BUKOVICA<sup>66</sup>*

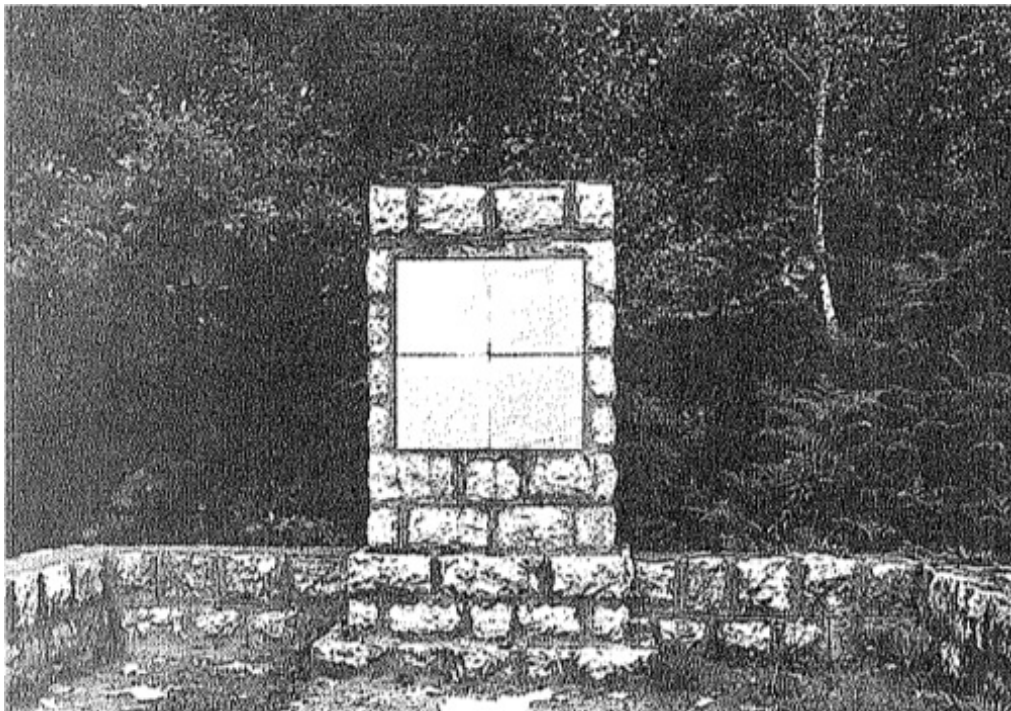
Due to the date of the monument's unveiling and its stylistic similarities to other monuments in the region, it can be assumed that the Youth Action Group involved in the construction of the Banja Luka – Dobož train line were at least partially responsible for its creation, although unlike in the case of the monument in Ljeskove Vode (see below, p.174) this is not explicitly stated upon the dedicatory plaque as transcribed in *Od ustanka do pobjede*.

On a site visit by Lejla Džananović in June 2019, the access to the site was found to be inaccessible. Local residents claimed that the most recent landowner had died, and the land was no longer maintained, and had been allowed to grow wild. Although the residents claimed the monument still exists, due to its inaccessibility, its condition could not be assessed.

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<sup>66</sup> Translation: *In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the People's Revolution, we erect this monument as a sign of gratitude to and in memory of fallen fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror throughout the People's Liberation War. 27 July 1951, people of the area of Velika Bukovica.*

**58. Monument to Partisan fighters in Ljeskove Vode**



**Figure 58a:** Monument in Ljeskove Vode, 1980s



**Figure 58b:** Monument viewed from side, 2019



**Figure 58c:** Front side of monument, 2019



**Figure 58d:** Detail of fragment of plaque



This monument lies on the outskirts of the village of Ljeskove Vode. It was constructed in 1951, by members of the Youth Work Brigades involved in the construction of the Banja Luka – Doboj train line. It consists of an obelisk made of roughly hewn limestone blocks and a small stone enclosure. Upon the obelisk was situated four separate pieces of white marble or fine-grained limestone, two of which were engraved with commemorative inscriptions. These inscriptions were generic in nature, both commemorating multiple events from 1941-45 and the Youth Work Action itself.

The first inscription, as recorded in *Od ustanka do pobjede* (p.537) was as follows:

*U ZNAK SJEĆANJA NA FORMIRANJE DERVENTSKO-DOBOJSKOG PARTIZANSKOG  
ODREDA, NJEGOVE OPERACIJE I BORBE PROTIV ČETNIKA, KAO I BORBU  
OMLADINSKE DELEGACIJE ISTOČNE BOSNE ZA II KONGRES USAOJ-A, GRADITELJI  
OMLADINSKE PRUGE BANJALUKA – DOBOJ, OSTAVLJAJU PORED OMLADINSKE  
PRUGE I OVU USPOMENU NA DESETOGODIŠNJICU VELIKE NARODNE REVOLUCIJE  
GRADITELJI OMLADINSKE PRUGE  
BANJALUKA – DOBOJ<sup>67</sup>*

And the second read:

*NEKA PRIMJERI HEROJSKE BORBE PROTIV NEPRIJATELJA KOJA JE OVDJE VOĐENA,  
BESPRIMJERNI RADNI HEROJIZAM NAŠE OMLADINSKE PRUGE BANJALUKA –  
DOBOJ, A POSEBNO NA IZGRADNJI TUNELA LJESKOVE VODE, BUDU PUTOKAZ  
MLADIM GENERACIJAMA KAKO SE TREBA BORITI ZA SLOBODU I NEZAVISNOST  
DOMOVINE, ZA SOCIJALIZAM.  
NOVEMBRA 1951. GODINE<sup>68</sup>*

Although no information on the script employed in these inscriptions is given in *Od ustanka do pobjede*, fragments surviving at the base of the monument from the first of the two inscriptions show that it was created in the Latin script.

Today, the monument lies forgotten, and the memorial plaque lies at its base in fragments. Whether it was destroyed intentionally or simply fell off the obelisk due to a lack of maintenance and monitoring could not be determined. However, it would appear that an effort has been made at some point in the past to gather some of the fragments, as these lie stacked in piles at the base of the monument. It appears that no efforts are made to maintain the monument or its surroundings today.

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<sup>67</sup> Translation: *As a sign of memory of the formation of the Derventa-Doboj Partisan Detachment, their operations and fight against the Chetniks, and also the battle of the Youth Delegation of Eastern Bosnia to the II USAOJ Congress, the builders of the Banja Luka – Doboj Omladinska Pruga [Youth Action Railway], leave beside the Omladinska Pruga a memory to the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the great People's Revolution. Builders of the Omladinska Pruga Banja Luka – Doboj*

<sup>68</sup> Translation: *Let the examples of the heroic battles against enemies which occurred here, the unmatched working heroism of our Banja Luka – Doboj Omladinska Pruga [Youth Action Railway], and especially in the construction of the Ljeskove Vode tunnel, be a guide to younger generations of how to fight for freedom and an independent homeland, for Socialism.*

**59. Memorial obelisk in Doboj fortress, Doboj**



**Figure 59a:** Fortress photographed from the south-east, 1954



**Figure 59b:** Detail of fortress, showing obelisk with five-pointed star



**Figure 59c:** Fortress photographed from the south-east, 1954

This memorial obelisk was constructed in 1947 by members of the Youth Work Brigades involved in the construction of the Šamac – Sarajevo train line. Little evidence could be found to show what it commemorated or if any commemorative texts were installed or engraved upon the obelisk.

The memorial obelisk was situated inside the walls of Doboj's fortress, which overlooks the city. From a comparison of photographs of the obelisk to the present-day appearance of the castle, the obelisk appears to have been situated at the southern end of the inner bailey.

The obelisk was made of concrete (Kajmaković, 1964 p.49), and was topped by a five-pointed star (see **Figure 59b**). However, it was deemed to be detrimental to the fortress itself by the republic-level Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture, based in Sarajevo, and was taken down after only a short period of time (Jašarević, pers. comm., 2019). The precise date of the monument's demolition could not be determined, although it was some time after the 1954 photographs published above, but prior to the 1962 conservation works reported on by Zdravko Kajmaković (1964, p.49). No trace of the memorial obelisk survives today.

## Current Situation – Summary

### Condition overview

A total of 59 monuments and memorials were recorded as existing (or having existed) on the present-day territory of the City of Doboj, including 19 memorial plaques, 11 busts, 3 fountains, 13 commemorative monuments, 1 grave, 5 ossuaries and 7 cemeteries of Partisan fighters and/or Victims of Fascist Terror. Of these, a total of 51 survive today (or have been replaced with equivalent monuments or memorials), while 6 are known to have been destroyed, and a further 2 could not be located and recorded during the course of research. A simplified breakdown of typologies and conditions is presented in the table below:

Type	Original	Modified	Poor	Destroyed	Unknown	Total
Memorial plaque	12	2 <sup>69</sup>	1	4	-	19
Bust	9 <sup>70</sup>	1	-	1	-	11
Fountain	-	-	2	-	1	3
Monument	5	5	1	1	1	13
Grave	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ossuary	2	3	-	-	-	5
Cemetery	4	1	2			7

It should be mentioned here that the classifications given (both in terms of typology and condition) are prone to a relatively high degree of subjectivity. First, the boundaries between some typological definitions are somewhat arbitrary; while many monuments' categorization is self-explanatory, there are a number that fall into liminal zones; for instance elements which could equally be classified as monuments or memorial plaques, or burial sites which could be classed as either ossuaries or (collective) graves, in the absence of additional information (as well as the cemetery and ossuary in Lipac, which in the above table is classified solely as a cemetery). While Sanja Horvatinčić (2017) has developed a comprehensive typological classification of monuments and memorials to the NOB and Revolution, the aim here is to provide a general overview, and therefore no exhaustive typological classification has been applied. In terms of condition, a number of factors have affected the classification: for instance, a monument could be in both 'poor' condition *and* 'modified', while some whose status is 'unknown' could, in fact, be 'destroyed'. However, the table above has been constructed with the 'main' feature taking precedent. Furthermore, minor alterations and modifications, such as the replacement or addition of enclosure walls and furnishings, have not been taken into consideration in the classifications.

### Destroyed and unlocated monuments

A total of six monuments and memorials are known to have been destroyed on the territory of the City of Doboj: 4 memorial plaques, 1 bust and 1 monument. 4 of these lay in Doboj itself, while 2 lay in surrounding villages. The **memorial obelisk in Doboj fortress** was the first monument to be removed, during the 1950s, upon the recommendation of the republic-level Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture, as it was deemed detrimental to the fortress within the

<sup>69</sup> Includes 1 memorial plaque held in storage.

<sup>70</sup> Includes 2 busts first unveiled – i.e. not replacements – in 2002.

grounds of which it was situated. To the best of the author's knowledge, only 2 memorials were destroyed during the 1992-95 war and not replaced; the **plaque to commemorate the meeting place of members of the workers' movement and residence of Štefan Mazurkijević in Doboj** and the **plaque on the former train station in Ševarlije**. Following these, it is assumed that the **plaque to commemorate the 1920 railway workers' strike and railway workers who fell in the NOB in Doboj** was destroyed at the same time as the building's demolition, although the date of this event could not be precisely ascertained during the course of research. More recently, the cast iron **plaque to commemorate NH Miloš Kupres**, in the village of Kožuhe, has been removed, most likely as a result of opportunist metal theft, while it is believed the plaster **bust of Katarina 'Beba' Veselić in Doboj** was destroyed during the 2014 floods that devastated the city, or during the post-flood cleanup. It is worth mentioning here that one plaque denoted as 'modified' in the above table – that which commemorated the **residence of Vladimir Veselić** in the centre of Doboj – has also been destroyed (most likely during renovations of the building), and replaced by a much cheaper and less imposing plaque. No documentation relating to when this happened, or if consent was given by relevant stakeholders, could be found during the course of research.

Two monuments and memorials could not be located during the course of research; the **fountain to mark the place of capture of 3 Partisans in Svjetliča** and the **monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror in Stanovi**. It is hoped that in the future, the monument in Stanovi will become accessible for the purpose of recording, and that further information can be obtained in order to ascertain the precise location of the fountain in Svjetliča, in order to determine whether or not it survives.

#### Memorial plaques

In general, the 15 surviving memorial plaques are in good condition, with the majority being seemingly well maintained and intentionally preserved. One however, the **plaque to commemorate former students declared National Heroes** in the school building today occupied by Doboj's Medical High School, is held in storage in the school's basement, and it is recommended that actions are taken to ensure its long-term survival, either by finding a more suitable repository for its storage or through it being returned to its original location. As mentioned above, a further plaque has been replaced by one with identical text, albeit of much poorer quality. Of the other 13, all survive in their original locations and form. One of these – that which commemorates the **Eastern Bosnian Brigade on the remains of the former train station in Suho Polje** – is in poor condition, being damaged by a bullet or shrapnel in the centre, and being entirely covered by overgrown vegetation. Efforts should be made to monitor the condition of the plaque and building, and, if either is deemed to be deteriorating, plans should potentially be made for the plaque's removal, either to be placed in storage or relocated to a more suitable location nearby. Additionally, the 'stubs' supporting the **plaque commemorating the start of the Uprising on the former train station in Bukovica Velika** have been (intentionally) destroyed at some point in the past. Ideally, due to its current circumstances, consultations with the property owner should be held to determine whether this plaque should be relocated to a more suitable and visible place, or an agreement reached whereby its protection and maintenance are assured.

#### Busts

In total, 11 busts were recorded as having existed on the territory of the City of Doboj. One of these – a plaster **bust of Katarina 'Beba' Veselić** in Doboj – was destroyed as a result of the 2014 floods, while another – the bronze **bust of NH Ismet Kapetanović** in Doboj's Park of National Heroes – was

replaced in 2002, with the original having been lost, stolen or destroyed during the 1990s. Due to the unusual patination that has developed on the **bust of NH Miloš Kupres in Kožuhe**, it is recommended that this be checked by a specialist, and, if necessary or appropriate, conservation work be undertaken to ensure the bust's long-term preservation. All other busts are in good condition and no conservation work is required, although regular monitoring for deterioration of condition or attempts at theft is recommended. It is worth once again highlighting here the fact that 2 of the busts in Dobojs Park of National Heroes are post-1992 additions; those of **Todor Vujasinović** and **NH Todor Panić**.

#### Fountains

Of the three fountains recorded as having existed on the territory of the City of Dobojs, one (in Svjetlića) could not be located during the course of research, while the other two (in the villages of Kostajnica and Grapska Gornja) are both in very poor condition, with their memorial plaques having been destroyed or removed, and the fountain in Kostajnica (constructed to **commemorate NH Ismet Kapetanović**) no longer in function whatsoever. Considering the proximity of the fountains in Kostajnica and Grapska Gornja to one another, it would be interesting to determine the exact date of (and perhaps reasons for) their damage. For this, however, further field research would be required. If possible, it is recommended that both fountains be returned to their full original function (both commemorative and utilitarian).

#### Monuments

The 13 monuments of a purely artistic or commemorative nature recorded as having existed on the territory of the present-day City of Dobojs arguably exhibit the most varied conditional characteristics of any typological group of monuments and memorials. The **memorial obelisk in Dobojs fortress** was removed in the 1950s upon the recommendation of the Institute for the Protection of Monuments of Culture. Due to the current situation of the surrounding terrain, as mentioned above, the **monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror in Stanovi** could not be located or assessed, although locals claimed that it still exists. Of the 11 monuments assessed during the creation of this report, 5 are in an 'original' condition, 5 have been modified, while 1 is in a poor condition.

The **monument to commemorate preparations for the Uprising in Boljanić** retains its original form in spite of the criticisms of its current appearance and location, and recommendations for its modification put forward by Hamzić & Ćurić in the mid-1980s. While the **'Sloboda' monument in Osječani Donji** appears to be well maintained and is in relatively good condition, the lower-right corner of the memorial plaque has broken off in the area surrounding the bolt or screw that attaches it to the monument. If possible, it would be advisable to see whether this can be restored or repaired without replacing the entire plaque or affecting the appearance and condition of the rest of the monument. Although the **monument to commemorate the organization of the Uprising in Opsine** has been classified as being in its 'original' condition, it was subjected to extensive modifications in the 1980s, when a memorial wall was added to the original monument, which dates to 1953. Both elements are in good condition, although the site does not appear to be regularly maintained. In spite of the **monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror in Podnovlje** having not been modified *per se*, it has obviously been re-painted in recent years. Furthermore, the surrounding area has been extensively modified, with a monument

commemorating the 1992-95 war being constructed prior to 2010 immediately beside it. The construction of this monument has led to the manifestation of what can be considered a 'memorial area', which possibly conflicts with the author's original intentions. The creation of a combined plateau serves to further connect the monuments. Additionally, a small chapel was also constructed immediately behind the monument at some point after 2015. The **monument to fallen Partisan fighters in Kotorsko** is arguably the most well-maintained monument upon the territory of the City of Doboj. The monument sits in an enclosure that has been modified at some point after the publication of *Od ustanka do pobjede*, and the garden and approach to the monument are both in excellent condition, as is the monument itself.

The modifications to the five monuments determined to be 'modified' vary considerably in their scope and nature. The majority appear to be political-ideological in nature, with five-pointed stars being removed from the **monument to Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror Bušletić** (which has led to a significant alteration to the monument's appearance) and the **monument to commemorate the Uprising in Kožuhe** (a less drastic alteration), and the inscription on the **monument to the Ozren Partisan Detachment in Preslica** having the names of two municipalities (which now lie within the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina entity) removed. The enclosure of the **monument to commemorate the first Uprising in the Doboj region in Osječani Gornji** has been further delineated through the addition of a fence, and two flags have been erected; one being that of (SFR) Yugoslavia and the other the flag of Republika Srpska, which was adopted in 1992. The addition of these two flags to the site appears to be an intentional attempt to meld the narratives of the People's Liberation War and the 1992-95 war, as could also be argued for the creation of the 'memorial area' that incorporates the **monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror in Podnovlje**, described above. Finally, the **monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror in Majevac** has also undergone modification, with both the red five-pointed star atop the monument and its commemorative plaque having been replaced. The fact that both elements have been replaced may be indicative of intentional damage or vandalism of the monument having been carried out in the past. In spite of the renovations, the monument remains in relatively poor condition today.

The final monument – that **commemorating Partisan fighters in Ljeskove Vode** – is in a poor condition. The remains of the dedicatory plaque lie at the base of the monument in fragmentary condition. It is recommended that these be collected by a relevant institution, and, if possible, the plaque be restored or recreated when funds can be found for such an undertaking.

#### Ossuaries, cemeteries and graves

All ossuaries, cemeteries and graves of fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror known to have existed on the territory of the present-day City of Doboj still exist. However, their general condition and maintenance varies considerably.

Of the 5 ossuaries recorded, 2 are in their original condition, although both have had their surrounding areas repaired or altered in the past two decades and one – that in **Johovac** – has had its memorial plaque altered, although as discussed in the report, this may be a reversion to its (near-)original appearance. Of the other 3 ossuaries, two have undergone significant revisions, with the **'Život, Slava, Mir' ossuary in Doboj's Park of National Heroes** having an additional element created in 2002 and the **ossuary of victims of the Austro-Hungarian occupation** being altered in 1993, with a

separate memorial park, incorporating Mirko Ostoja's 1954 sculpture, being opened in 2016. The two original ossuaries and additional memorial park are all in good condition and appear to be regularly maintained. The final ossuary – that in **Pridjel Donji** – appears to have been renovated, with the plaques commemorating those interred at the site having been replaced. Although the site appears to be well maintained, the plaques are somewhat incongruous with the original design, and the walled terraces upon which they have been installed are untreated, which again seems at odds with the overall design. There is also the issue of a number of plaques having altered inscriptions. It is recommended that, in the long term, the walls of the terraces be assessed and possibly treated (through application of a render or similar), with the plaques potentially also being replaced with a design more sympathetic to the ossuary's overall appearance.

In terms of cemeteries (some with ossuaries incorporated into their design), 7 were recorded, with only 1 of these being modified (that in **Lipac**, where a number of alterations have been made to the central ossuary, at an unknown point in time). The remaining 6 are in varying conditions, with a number showing evidence of displacement or damage of headstones (**Kostajnica**, **Kožuhe**, **Bukovica Mala** and **Ritešić**), and relatively high levels of overgrowth of vegetation, almost certainly resulting from irregular maintenance. Also, while the 'cemetery' in **Trbuk** is referred to locally as a cemetery, no headstones could be found during a site visit, although photographic evidence suggests that these may have existed in the past. It may well be the case that, rather than being a cemetery per se, the site is instead a cenotaph for Victims of Fascist Terror and local Partisan fighters who fell elsewhere, as implied by the inscription on the dedicatory stela at the entrance to the site. The main commemorative element is in poor condition, and efforts should be made to fully restore the inscription, after consultation with relevant authorities and the local community. Overall, the level of maintenance evidenced by the cemeteries recorded is generally inadequate, and efforts should be made to incorporate the sites into regular maintenance activities undertaken by employees of the City or local communities. In more extreme cases (primarily those in **Kostajnica**, **Kožuhe** and **Bukovica Mala**) the idea of developing and undertaking a large-scale project to regulate vegetation and fully assess the condition of the site, including the creation of a detailed map of burial plots, should be considered.

Only one grave is known to exist on the present-day territory of the City of Doboj; the **grave of 2 unknown Partisan fighters in Potočani**. This is in very poor condition, with the dedicatory plaque having been entirely destroyed. Efforts should be made to restore the site, or, if this is not possible, to delimit it using a fence or hedge, and to provide a sign or panel to explain that this is the resting place of unknown soldiers, with a view to fuller rehabilitation when economically feasible.



## Avenues for further research

It is worth noting that several characteristic styles are evident among the monuments and memorials to the People's Liberation War on the territory of the present-day City of Doboj. The three most prominent among these are (i) white marble plaques with red inlaid text dating to the 1950s, (ii) rough-hewn limestone ossuaries with inscriptions carved into a hale-like stone, also dating to the 1950s, and (iii) monuments employing a dense black stone that date to the 1980s. One monument – that commemorating the organization of the Uprising in Opsine – combines elements of the first and third of these styles.

Seven monuments and memorials of first of these types exist on the city's territory. These were all created between 1952 and 1956, and are inscribed in both Latin and Cyrillic scripts. These include the following:

- Plaque to commemorate 1920 strike and railway workers who fell in the NOR, Doboj (1956, Cyrillic)
- Plaque to commemorate residence of Vladimir Veselić, Doboj (1952, Latin)
- Plaque to commemorate meeting place and residence of Štefan Mazurkijević, Doboj (1952, Latin)
- Plaque commemorating start of the Uprising, Bukovica Velika (1955, Cyrillic)
- Monument to commemorate the organization of the Uprising, Opsine (1953, Latin)
- Plaque to commemorate the Uprising in Podnovlje (1953, Latin)
- Plaque to commemorate residence of Party members, Podnovlje (1953, Cyrillic)

In addition to these, it is worth noting that it is quite possible that the fountain to commemorate NH Ismet Kapetanović in Kostajnica (created in 1952) may have also belonged to this category of monuments, but the surviving photographic evidence is insufficient to definitively state this. Furthermore, one memorial plaque in the adjacent municipality of Stanari (whose territory formerly belonged to Doboj municipality, before being separated in 2014) also belongs to this category of memorial.

Only two memorials – both ossuaries – belong to the second category; the Partisans' cemetery and ossuary in Lipac and the Partisans' cemetery in Kostajnica. Little conclusion can be drawn from this, apart from the fact that their designs and labour were almost certainly provided by the same workshop.

The third category, that of monuments and memorials created using a dense black stone, varies widely in typology. However, the phrasing used in many of the inscriptions bears strong similarities. A total of 5 monuments of this category have been identified, which are as follows:

- Monument to Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Bušletić (1980)
- '*Sloboda*' monument, Osječani Donji (1983)
- Partisans' cemetery, Bukovica Mala (1981)
- Monument to commemorate the organization of the Uprising, Opsine (1984)
- Monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Podnovlje (1983)

Alongside these, it is worth noting that the plaque to commemorate former students declared National Heroes, presently held in storage in Doboj's Medical High School, bears strong stylistic similarities to a number of plaques which exist (or existed) in high schools and grammar schools throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina created to commemorate the People's Liberation War and other events related to the wider Socialist Revolution (see figure 60 for an example).



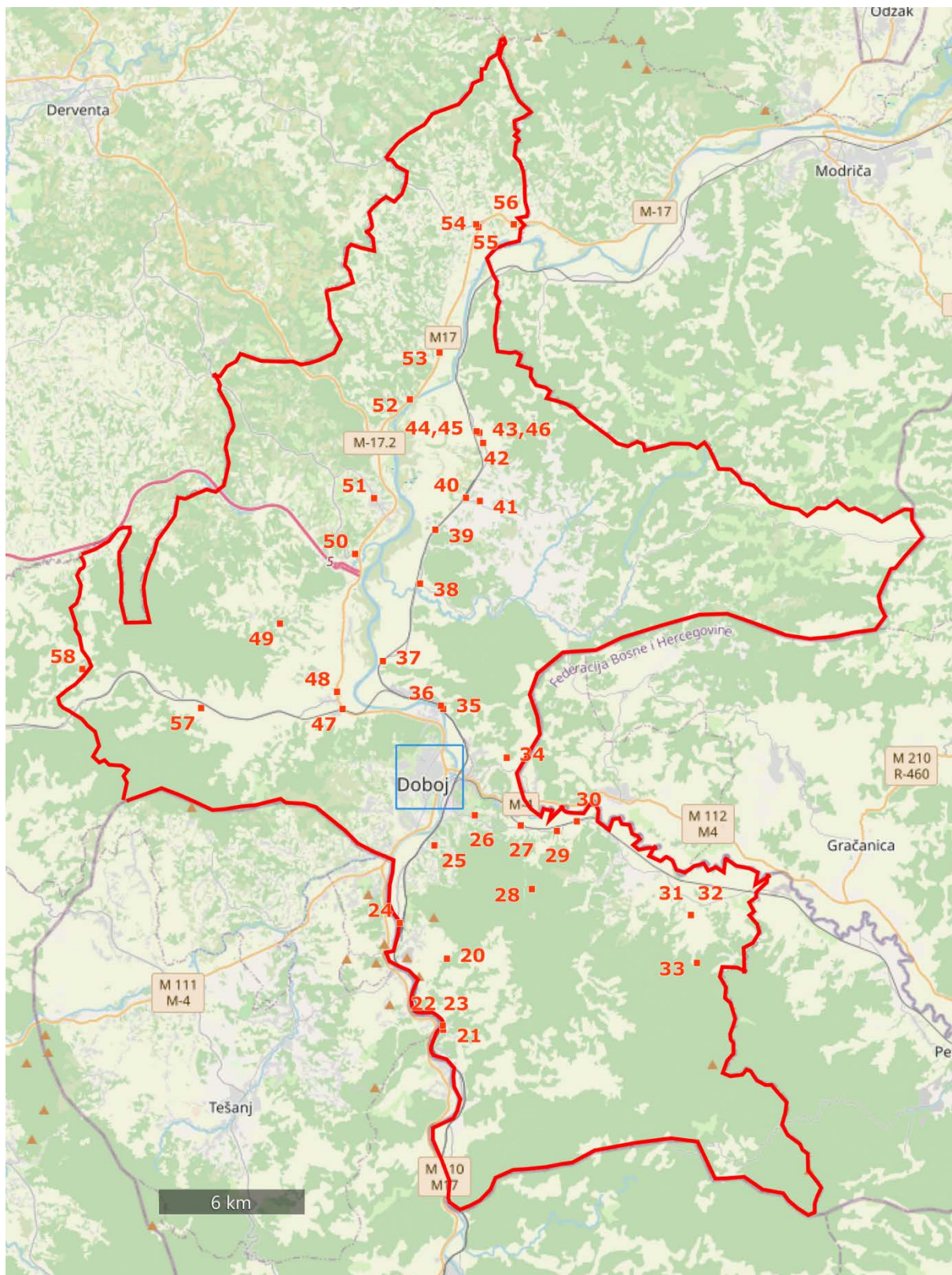
**Figure 60:** Memorial plaque in Sarajevo's Technical High School (1949)

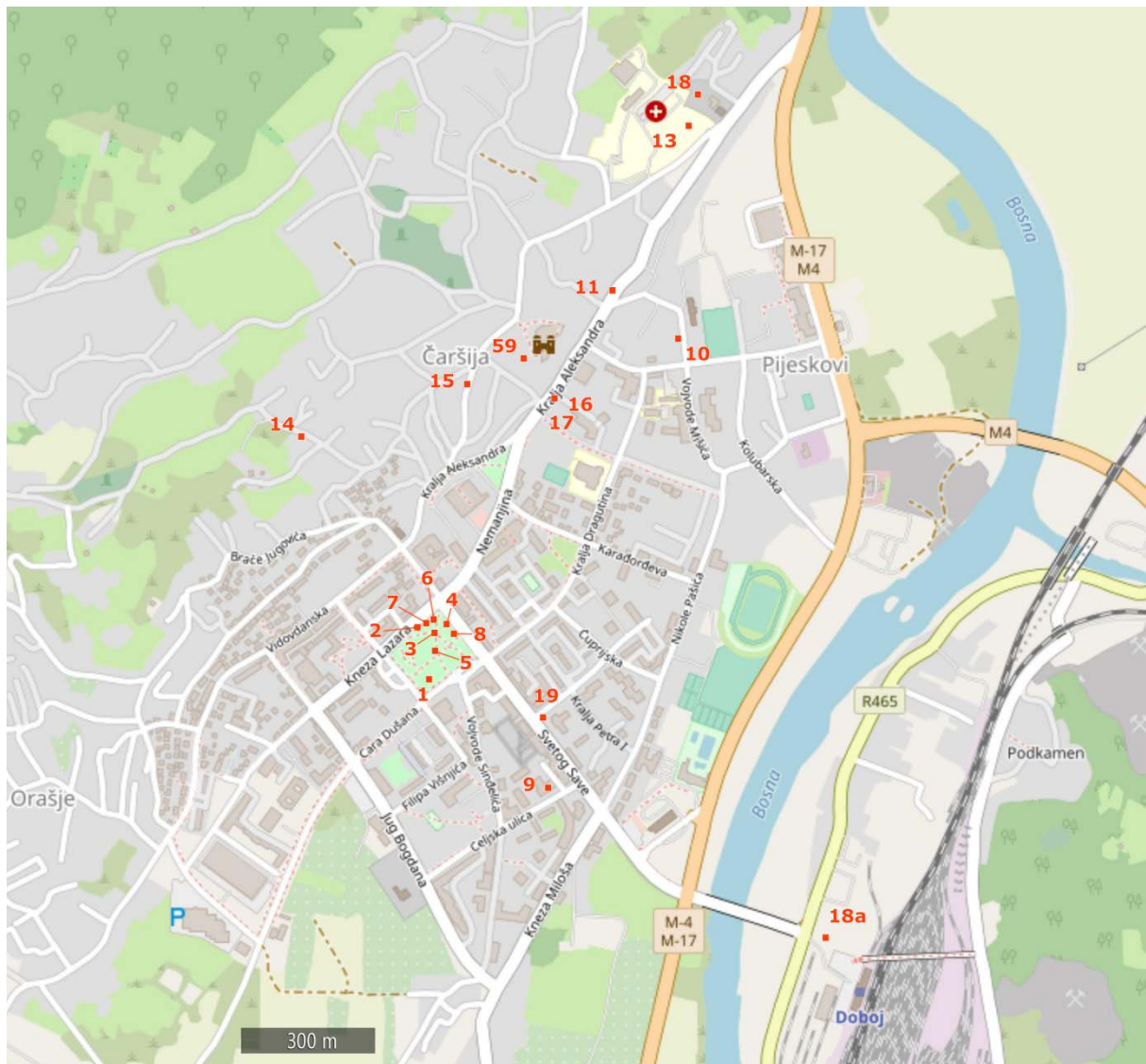
As the plaque in Doboj's Medical High School bears no similarities to those elsewhere in the city, it may well be the case that such plaques were 'centrally' commissioned by a republic-level school board or similar.

Furthermore, 3 monuments were created by Workers' Action Groups (the monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror in Stanovi, the monument to Partisan fighters in Ljeskove Vode and the memorial obelisk in Doboj fortress). Although these do not form a distinct typological group in and of themselves (in part due to the fact that they were created in the scope of two different Youth Work Actions – in 1947 and 1951), they may bear certain similarities to monuments created elsewhere along these and other train lines on the territory of Bosnia & Herzegovina and elsewhere in Yugoslavia, possibly as part of a homogenized programme, due to itinerant artisans moving between workers' groups, or simply due to the transmission and influence of particular ideas and imageries within the educational components of the Youth Work Actions.

An interesting avenue for further research would be to identify the workshops responsible for producing these memorials (or components thereof), and, if possible, to use this information to identify additional monuments and memorials created by the same masons or designers. This could potentially allow greater insight into memorialization throughout the region, revealing connections between masons, designers and local SUBNOR committees and other stakeholders responsible for creating and installing public monuments and memorials to the People's Liberation War and Revolution.

## Municipality Maps





**Key:**

- 1 'Život, Slava, Mir' memorial ossuary in the Park of National Heroes, Dobož
- 2 Bust of NH Refik Bešliagić in the Park of National Heroes, Dobož
- 3 Bust of NH Josip Jovanović in the Park of National Heroes, Dobož
- 4 Bust of NH Ismet Kapetanović in the Park of National Heroes, Dobož
- 5 Bust of NH Miloš Kupres in the Park of National Heroes, Dobož
- 6 Bust of NH Simo Lukić in the Park of National Heroes, Dobož
- 7 Bust of Todor Vujasinović in the Park of National Heroes, Dobož
- 8 Bust of NH Todor Panić in the Park of National Heroes, Dobož
- 9 Bust of Katarina 'Beba' Veselić, Dobož (last known location)
- 10 Plaque to commemorate 1920 strike and railway workers who fell in the NOR, Dobož
- 11 Plaque to commemorate residence of Vladimir Veselić, Dobož
- 12 Plaque to commemorate meeting place and residence of Štefan Mazurkijević, Dobož
- 13 Plaque to commemorate former students declared National Heroes, Dobož
- 14 Plaque to commemorate the formation of the KPJ Youth Committee in 1940, Dobož
- 15 Plaque to commemorate formation of the local KPJ committee in March 1941, Dobož
- 16 Plaque to commemorate the sentencing of those involved in the Uprising, Dobož
- 17 Plaque to commemorate the first anniversary of the Liberation of Dobož, Dobož

- 18 Memorial ossuary of victims of the Austro-Hungarian occupation, Doboj
- 18a Memorial ossuary of victims of the Austro-Hungarian occupation, Doboj (new location)
- 19 Plaque to commemorate 65th anniversary of railway workers' strike, Doboj
- 20 Grave of 2 unknown Partisan fighters in Potočani
- 21 Partisans' cemetery in Trbuk
- 22 Bust of Dušanka Vajić, Trbuk
- 23 Plaque to commemorate Dušanka Vajić, Trbuk
- 24 Plaque to commemorate Partisan attack on train line in 1943, Ševarlije
- 25 Memorial ossuary in Pridjel Donji
- 26 Partisan cemetery and ossuary in Lipac
- 27 Ossuary of 15 Partisan fighters in Jošava
- 28 Monument to the Ozren Partisan Detachment, Preslica
- 29 Plaque to commemorate NH Simo Lukić, Suho Polje
- 30 Plaque to commemorate the Eastern Bosnian Brigade, Suho Polje
- 31 Partisans' cemetery, Boljanić
- 32 Bust of Todor Panić, Boljanić
- 33 Monument to commemorate preparations for the Uprising, Boljanić
- 34 Fountain to mark the place of capture of 3 Partisans, Svjetliča (approximate location)
- 35 Partisans' cemetery in Kostajnica
- 36 Fountain to commemorate NH Ismet Kapetanović, Kostajnica
- 37 Fountain to commemorate place of death of Petko Đurić, Grapska Gornja
- 38 Monument to Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Bušletić
- 39 Monument to commemorate the first Uprising in the Doboj region, Osječani Gornji
- 40 'Sloboda' monument, Osječani Donji
- 41 Plaque to commemorate Čedomir Jaćimović, Osječani Donji
- 42 Monument to commemorate the Uprising in Kožuhe
- 43 Plaque to commemorate the place of death of Novak Mitrović-Mrkonjić, Kožuhe
- 44 Bust of NH Miloš Kupres, Kožuhe
- 45 Plaque to commemorate NH Miloš Kupres, Kožuhe
- 46 Partisans' cemetery, Kožuhe
- 47 Partisans' cemetery, Bukovica Mala
- 48 Plaque commemorating start of the Uprising, Bukovica Velika
- 49 Monument to commemorate the organization of the Uprising, Opsine
- 50 Ossuary of 14 unknown Partisan fighters and 2 Victims of Fascist Terror, Johovac
- 51 Monument to fallen Partisan fighters, Kotorsko
- 52 Partisans' cemetery in Ritešić
- 53 Monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Majevac
- 54 Monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Podnovlje
- 55 Plaque to commemorate the Uprising in Podnovlje
- 56 Plaque to commemorate residence of Party members, Podnovlje
- 57 Monument to fallen Partisan fighters and Victims of Fascist Terror, Stanovi (approximate location)
- 58 Monument to Partisan fighters in Ljeskove Vode
- 59 Monument on Doboj Fortress

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