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SOLDIERS' ROADSIDE MONUMENTS IN THE COMMUNITY OF ARILJE

Abstract. Starting in 1912, Serbia was compelled to take part in three consecutive wars: The First and The Second Balkan Wars, and The First World War. In each war, the number of civilian and military casualties was extremely high in comparison to the total population. Soldiers perished in battles, during the retreat through Albania, in enemy camps, and in hospitals where they were being treated for war wounds and severe epidemics. The deceased were seldom buried in their hometowns.

Most often, they remained on battlefields, military cemeteries, and cemeteries of enemy camps. Therefore, their families frequently constructed specific monuments to keep a spiritual bond with their perished ones and to pay tribute to them. These memorials, commonly referred to as cenotaphs, were empty graves, typically placed along roads. In Serbia, they were known as "krajputaš", meaning a monument beside the road. This paper presents research results on the roadside military monuments discovered and documented throughout the villages of Arilje, a community in Western Serbia.

Keywords. perished soldiers, cenotaphs, roadside monuments, Serbia, First World War.

Background

In the 1910s, Serbia was involved in three major wars. These were the First Balkan War against the Turks (1912), the Second Balkan War against the Bulgarians (June 1913), and the First World War against Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria (1914 - 1918). Each war led to a high number of casualties among Serbian soldiers and civilians. The most significant losses occurred in the battles of Bregalnica (1913), Cer (August 1914), Mačkov kamen (September 1914), and Kolubara (November - December 1914).

In October 1915, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria launched a large-scale offensive, resulting in further suffering for soldiers and civilians. Faced with a superior aggressor, the Serbian government and the Military Command decided to withdraw the reorganized army to Greece. Given that the Morava and Vardar valleys route was closed by the Bulgarians, the retreat corridor led through the mountainous regions of Albania. The retreat to the Adriatic Sea in Albania lasted from November 1915 to January 1916. Along the way, new victims were added due to freezing, disease, hunger, exhaustion, and enemy attacks. The suffering of Serbian soldiers persisted on Corfu Island (Greece) due to epidemics of dysentery, malaria, and typhus, in prison camps in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Germany, and finally on the Thessaloniki battlefield.

After each war, there is often a lack of accurate and unique data on the victims. Official estimates of the number of victims were presented by the Delegation of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (SHS) at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919-1920. [1] The data provided was part of Serbia's request for war reparations and is included in the attached document "Rapport sur les Dommages de Guerre causés à la

Serbie et au Monténégro présenté à la Commission des Réparations des Dommages" (Table 1).

Based on pre-war censuses, the report contains information that the Kingdom of Serbia lost 62% of its male population aged 18 to 55, of whom 53% died, and 9% remained permanently disabled.

Causes	Period	Number of deaths
Killed, dead and missing	Up to September 1915	172,508
Killed, dead and missing during retreat through Albania	Oct. 1915 - Jan. 1916	77,455
Killed and missing during 1916-1918	Feb. 1916 - Nov. 1918	36,477
Killed and dead in captivity	July 1914 - Nov. 1918	81,214
Deaths among men, wounded or sick, remained in the country after the retreat of the Serbian army	Oct. 1915 - Dec. 1916	34,781
Total	July 1914 - Nov. 1918	402,435

Table 1. Military losses of Serbia, according to the Report of the Delegation of the Kingdom of SHS at Paris Peace Conference 1919-1920

The Military Archive in Belgrade published the summarized results of extensive research and assessments [2]. Figure 1 illustrates randomly selected examples of records about fallen soldiers.

Презиме, име, сродник	Дат. рођ.	Дат. смрти	Јединица	Чин	Начин смрти # Место сахране # Напомена
1	2	3	4	5	6 # 7 # 8
ВАСИЛИЋ ВОЈИН	..	..	ШТАБ 3. ПУКА	Поднаредник	# РАЊЕН 5.9.1914. НА КУРЈАЧИЦИ
ВАСИЛИЋ ВОЈИСЛАВ	..	..	3. ЧЕТА, 3. БАТ. 21. ПУК	Редов-војник	# ЕВАКУИСАН У ФРАНЦУСКУ ДОПУНСКУ БОЛНИЦУ БР. 1 СИДИ АБДАЛАХ БИЗЕРТА 7.3.1917.
ВАСИЛИЋ ДОБРОСАВ	..	..	1. ЧЕТА, 1. БАТ, 5. ПЛУК, 2. ПОЗИВ		# РОДОМ ИЗ СЕЛА КОМИРИЋ, РАЂЕВСКИ, ПОДРИЊСКИ, НЕСТАО 1.8.1914. НА ЛЕШНИЦИ
ВАСИЛИЋ ДОБРОСАВ МЛАДЕН	..	9.8.1916	3. ЧЕТА, 2. БАТ. 10. П. ПУК ТАКОВСКИ	Редов-војник	ПОГИНУО НА ПОЛОЖАЈУ КРИВА ЧУКА # НА ПОЛОЖАЈУ # РОДОМ ИЗ С. ЈАНЧИЋИ
ВАСИЛИЋ ДРАГИЋ	..	23.10.1916	1. ЧЕТА, 10. П. ПУК	Редов-војник	УМРО У ШПРЕТАУ # #
ВАСИЛИЋ ДРАГИША	..	..	1. ЧЕТА, 10. П. ПУК	Редов-војник	# ЗАРОБЉЕН И ОДВЕДЕН У ЛОГОРСКУ БОЛНИЦУ КЕНИГСБРИК
ВАСИЛИЋ ДРАГИША	..	..	1. ЧЕТА, 10. П. ПУК	Редов-војник	# ЗАРОБЉЕН И ОДВЕДЕН У ЛОГОРСКУ БОЛНИЦУ СПРОТАУ
ВАСИЛИЋ ДРАГУТИН	..	..	..	Редов-војник	# УПУЋЕН НА ЛЕЧЕЊЕ У ФРАНЦУСКУ ДОПУНСКУ БОЛНИЦУ 12 КАСТЕЛНОДАРИ 22.7.1917.
ВАСИЛИЋ ЖИВАДИН	..	..	1-3-18	Редов-војник	# РАЊЕН 10.8.1916. НА КОТИ 1500
ВАСИЛИЋ ЖИВАН П.	..	..	6. П. ПУК 1. ПОЗИВ	Каплар	# РАЊЕН 5.9.1914. НА ПРЕСЕДЛИНИ
ВАСИЛИЋ ЖИВАН РАДОМИР	..1883	..10.1916	1-3-6-2 . ПОЗИВ		УМРО # #
ВАСИЛИЋ ЖИВКО	..	..	3. ЧЕТА, 2. БАТ. 6. ПУК 3. ПОЗИВ	Поднаредник	# РАЊЕН 15.10.1914. БАНОВО ПОЉЕ
ВАСИЛИЋ ЖИВОЈИН	..	29.9.1915	1. ЧЕТА, 4. БАТ, 6. ПУК	Редов-војник	ПОГИНУО У БОРБИ КОД ПОЖАРЕВЦА # ОСТАО НЕСАХРАЊЕН #
ВАСИЛИЋ ЖИВОЈИН СТАНКО, БРАТ	..1895	..1915	6. ПУК, 1. ПОЗИВ		# #
ВАСИЛИЋ ЈЕВТО СТЕВАН	..	..	ДУНАВСКИ БРДСКИ АРТ. ДИВИЗИОН	Каплар	# ЛАКШЕ РАЊЕН 4.9.1918.
ВАСИЛИЋ КРСТОМИР СЛАВКО	..1890	..1915	НЕПОЗНАТО		# #
ВАСИЛИЋ ЉУБОМИР ИЛИЈА	..	13.9.1916	4-1-6. П. ПУК	Редов-војник	ПОГИНУО НА КАЈМАК-ЧАЛАНУ # НА ПОЛОЖАЈУ #
ВАСИЛИЋ ЉУБОМИР ПЕТАР	..1890	..1913	2. ЧЕТА, 3. БАТ, 11. П. ПУК 1. ПОЗИВ		# #
ВАСИЛИЋ МАКСИМ	..	..	1. ЧЕТА, 3. ПУК МОРАВСКЕ ДИВИЗИЈЕ		# ПРИМЉЕН НА ЛЕЧЕЊЕ У ФРАНЦУСКУ ПРИВРЕМЕНУ БОЛНИЦУ МАТИФ 20.9.1917.
ВАСИЛИЋ МИЛАН	..	5.8.1916	19. ПУК	Редов-војник	УМРО # #
ВАСИЛИЋ МИЛАН РАДОЈКА	..1881	..1914	НЕПОЗНАТО		# #
ВАСИЛИЋ МИЛАН Т. МИЛУНКА, СНАХА	..1892	..1913	1. 1-3. ПУК, 1. ПОЗИВ		ПОГИНУО У ШТИПУ # #
ВАСИЛИЋ МИЛЕН Т. МИЛУНКА, ЖЕНА	..1883	..1914	1. ЧЕТА, 1. БАТ, 3. ПУК 1. ПОЗИВ		ПОГИНУО НА ЦЕРУ # #
ВАСИЛИЋ МИЛИВОЈЕ ВЕЛИСАВ	..1876	..1915	КОМОРА Ш. Д. 1. ПОЗ		УМРО # #
ВАСИЛИЋ МИЛОВАН	..	..	4. ЧЕТА, 1. БАТ. 10. ПУК	Редов-војник	# # 5.4.1916. ЕВАКУИСАН НА ВИДО
ВАСИЛИЋ МИХАИЛО РАДИСАВ	..1880	..1915	НЕПОЗНАТО		# #
ВАСИЛИЋ МИХАИЛО ЈОВАН	..1880	..	2. П. ПУК		# #
ВАСИЛИЋ МИЧИЋ	..	19.11.1914	..	Цивил	УМРО У ЛОГОРУ НЕЖИДЕР ОД БОЛЕСТИ # НЕЖИДЕР 20.11.1914. БР. ГР. 100 #
ВАСИЛИЋ НИКОЛА	..	21.11.1914	2. ЧЕТА, 2. БАТ. 4. ПУК КАДАР	Редов-војник	СТОМАЧНИ ТИФУС # ЧАЧАНСКО ГРОБЉЕ #
ВАСИЛИЋ НИКОЛА	..	..	2. П. ПУК	Редов-војник	# ЕВАКУИСАН НА ЛЕЧЕЊЕ У ФРАНЦУСКУ МЕШОВИТУ БОЛНИЦУ ОРАНЖ 12.12.1917.
ВАСИЛИЋ ПЕРИША СЛАВКО	..1893	..1915	НЕПОЗНАТО		# #
ВАСИЛИЋ ПЕТАР ЈОВ. ЖИВКО, БРАТ	..1875	..1915	3. ЧЕТА, 2. БАТ. 6. ПУК		УМРО # #
ВАСИЛИЋ СВЕТОЗАР	..	14.2.1916	3. ПУК, 1. БАТ. 1. ЧЕТА	Редов-војник	УМРО У ВОЈНОЈ БОЛНИЦИ БИЗЕРТА # #

Figure 1. Randomly selected page with records about dead and missing soldiers (The screen shot: https://www.mod.gov.rs/multimedia/file/staticki_sadrzaj/tradicija/popis_zrtava_prvi_svetski_rat/05-PopisGubitaka-V.pdf)

Meanings of columns: 1 - family name, father, name; 2 - date of birth; 3 - date of death; 4 - military unit; 5 - rank; 6 - how died; 7 - funeral place; 8 - comment

To enhance the information on the fallen soldiers Archive is creating a list of the military and civilian casualties of the Kingdom of Serbia in the First World War [3]. A total of 280,402 military and civilian victims have been listed based on their archival records. Also, the list included 3,472 names of those killed in the First Balkan War and 5,544 names of those killed in the Second Balkan War. The soldier's record contains the following data: Surname, father's name, first name; Date of birth and date of death; Unit and rank; Manner of death, place of burial and a comment. Although a randomly chosen page (Figure 1) shows a small number of records, the data includes numerous different circumstances of Serbian soldiers' deaths:

- The # symbol is used to replace missing data. Obviously, a large amount of data is unknown.
- Some of the soldiers were killed or died from wounds received at the positions of Kriva Čuk, Kurjačica, Cer, Štip, or somewhere at the altitude 1500.
- Some of the soldiers were evacuated and died in French hospitals in Bizerte (Tunisia), Castelnaudary (France), Matif (France), Orange (France), Vido Island (Greece).
- Captured Serbian soldiers died in camps and camp hospitals in Königsbrück (Germany), Sprötau (Germany), Neusiedl (Austria).
- Vasilić Dobrosav, a soldier of the 1st company of the 1st battalion of the 5th infantry regiment of the 2nd call, disappeared on Lešnica.
- Vasilić Živojin, a soldier of the 1st company of the 4th battalion of the 6th regiment, was killed on September 29, 1915, in the battle near Požarevac, and remained unburied at this location.
- Vasilić Ilija, a soldier of the 6th infantry regiment, died and was buried on 13 September 1916 at Kajmakčalan.
- Milan Obradović, a soldier of the 1st division of the Drina quartermaster's column, was killed on 16 April 1917 by a bomb from an enemy plane. He was buried at the military cemetery in the village of Dobroveni.

The digitized documents in the Military Archive contain valuable information about fallen soldiers. However, upon initial review, it is apparent that critical details, such as the circumstances of the soldier's death and the place of burial, are often missing.

The majority of deceased soldiers were buried far from their hometowns. The most famous is the Serbian military cemetery in Thessaloniki, Greece. 7,360 soldiers were buried in the cemetery in Thessaloniki. About 3,000 soldiers were buried in Bizerte. According to the data of the Ministry of Religion of the Kingdom of SHS, 5,952 Serbian graves were listed in Bulgaria; 43,506 graves were listed in the former territories of Austria-Hungary, and 1,980 graves in Germany. [1]

After all, many soldiers' graves remained unknown.

Soldiers' monuments beside the road in arilje

Since the 19th century, it has been a tradition among the Serbian people to erect specific monuments dedicated to deceased, martyred, or missing family members. These monuments often take the form of cenotaphs, which are "empty tombs erected usually in honour of people who died in war ..." (Cambridge Dictionary) and "... who remained elsewhere." (Marriam Webster Dictionary). Figures 2 and 3 show examples of such cenotaphs.



Figure 2. Soldiers' monuments at the edge of the cemetery in Radoševu



Figure 3. Cenotaphs in the churchyard at Bjeluša to honour Sreten Đorđević and Budimir Vukotić

After the First World War, Serbia counted numerous casualties (Table 1). Families, realizing that their relatives would not return from the war, started erecting cenotaphs. Cenotaphs in Serbia were traditionally placed by the roadside and occasionally at the edge of the cemetery (Figures 2, 5, 6). These monuments in Serbia, called "krajputaš," are named after the location where they were erected. The word "krajputaš" is a portmanteau, a new word derived from French that combines two or more words to create a new one.

The Serbian word "krajputaš" means "a monument beside the road" (Figure 4). There are two versions regarding the origin of this word. According to one, the Serbian poet Branko V. Radičević coined the word, while another possibility is that the poet helped popularize already existing folk word [4]. Despite its origins, the word is widely accepted in Serbia due to the vivid imagery it evokes.



Figure 4. Cenotaph beside the road Bjeluša - Brekovo

Monuments beside the road are simple, four-sided structures made of sandstone. They feature the entire figure of a soldier, carved in shallow relief by a local craftsman. (Figures 3, 5, 6) The two-dimensional figures depict an unrecognizable person in a military uniform. Typically, the soldier has a dismissed gun, conveying a sense of readiness but without aggression (Figures 3, 6).



Figure 5. Cenotaphs at the edge of the cemetery in Čičkova (now Radoševo) are dedicated to soldiers, who died during the First World War



Figure 6. Cenotaphs at the edge of the cemetery in Kruščica, dedicated to Mikailo Paunović, the soldier who perished during the First World War

Also, there are awarded medals. The soldiers' faces are depicted in a serious, yet naïve and childlike manner. (Figure 7, 8).



Figure 7. Monument to Corporal Ivko Nikolić (detail)

Epitaph: “Corporal Ivko Nikolić was awarded for his bravery. He lived for 25 years and fell in battle with the Bulgarians at Štip on June 21, 1913. (The Second Balkan War). This monument was erected in his honour by the grieving father Dragutin, his son Jezdimir, and his brother Rajko, the sergeant. The monument was later restored by Jezdimir, a merchant from Užice, and his brother Rajko.”



Figure 8. Monument to Corporal Ivko Nikolić beside the road Bjeluša - Brekovo

Cenotaphs contain more detailed information compared to cemetery monuments. They include information about the soldier, such as an epitaph, the person who erected

the cenotaph, and various symbols. The most common details about the soldier include his name, surname, place of origin, military unit, rank, known details about their death, and a place of burial. Detailed data about fallen soldiers were imprinted at memorials to honour Sreten Đorđević and Budimir Vukotić. Monuments are in the churchyard at Bjeluša. (Figure 3)

The epitaphs on monuments express both sadness and respect for the soldiers. These emotions are intense because the soldiers' graves are often distant and located at unknown sites. In the epitaphs, soldiers are depicted as heroes, emphasizing their military service, recounting their suffering, and the location where their remains were laid to rest. Such monuments can be found in Bjeluša. (Figure 9).



Figure 9, Monuments to Sreten Đorđević (on the left) and Budimir Vukotić (on the right), Bjeluša

The inscription on the monument to Sreten Đorđević (on the left) is: "Wait a minute, my friend. I lost my life in the war. I fought in both wars and sadly avenged Kosovo. My bones will tell you where they are. They remained in the city of Veles! Sreten Đorđević, a soldier of the 7th company of the 4th battalion of the 4th regiment of the 1st call-up, died at the age of 29 on June 29, 1913, in Veles. This monument was erected by his brothers Ljubomir and Milan, nephew Obrad, and mother Danica Đorđević in Bjeluša".

The inscription on the monument to Budimir Vukotić (on the right) is: "Far away, near Niš, lies the decaying bones of the giant hero Budimir Vukotić from Bjeluša. He died defending his

homeland from Bulgarian enemies in October 1915 as a volunteer sergeant of the detachment at the age of 24. The memorial was erected by Father Avram and Uncle Vlade”.

At the entrance to the village of Visoka, on the road to Kruščica, there stands a monument dedicated to the soldier Dobrosav Bošković, who lost his life in the Second Balkan War in 1913 (Figure 10). The epitaph on the monument tells the story: "This monument pays tribute to the brave soldier Dobrosav Bošković from Visoka, a member of the 4th company of the 1st battalion of the 4th regiment of the 1st call. He died at the age of 23 while fighting the Bulgarians and was buried in Bregalnica on June 17, 1913. May his soul rest in eternal peace. Erected by his father Rade, and his brothers Živojin and Jovan”.



Figure 10. The monument dedicated to the soldier Dobrosav Bošković

Nearby, in Visoka there are monuments to Vidoje Sarić and Živko Radosavljević-Aleksandrić (Figure 11).



Figure 11. Monuments to Vidoje Sarić (on the left) and Živko Radosavljević-Aleksandrić (on the right) from Visoka

Epitaph on the monument to Vidoje Sarić: "I am going to the holy war. In the war, I was a good soldier, and I laid down my life gloriously. Vidoje Sarić from Visoka, a soldier of the 4th company and 1st battalion of the 4th regiment, was 22 when he died in Stubline on February 15, 1915". This memorial was erected by his son-in-law Aleksije from Bjeluša, Ljubomir Tovilović from Dobrača, sister Cveta, and cousin Angelina in his honour".

Epitaph on the monument to Živko Radosavljević-Aleksandrić: "I was a good hero in the war, heroically defending the fatherland." Živko Radosavljević-Aleksandrić soldier 4 company 7 battalion. 23rd Infantry Regiment died on October 16, 1916, at the position of Velese near Bitola at the age of 27. This monument was erected for him by his brother Aleksije, daughters Borka, Dragana, and Rajka, aunt Cmiljko, and other relatives".

Beside the road in Bjeluša and Dobrače, there is a monument dedicated to Bojo Mićović (Figure 12).



Figure 12. Monument to Bojo Mićović on Dobračko Polje (Dobrače Field)
 Epitaph: “Serbian flowers will not sprout in the distance on Venčac. Tell my brothers that I will never reach them. A wonderful Serb, Bojo Mićović, a soldier from Bjeluša. In his glorious youth, he fell gloriously on the battlefield for loyalty to his homeland and left behind a 3-year-old little son, Radič. The bereaved brothers Momir, mother Jelka, and son Radič raised his memory out of great respect and grief”.

In the mid-20th century, the majority of people in Serbia resided in rural areas, where the prevalence of "rural religion" was influenced by limited access to cities, religious education, and communication. This refers to the lingering influence of paganism, particularly evident in customs and rituals [5]. Therefore, religious symbols on monuments are accompanied by representations of doves, vines, grapes, flowers, and similar elements.

Not being familiar with religious canons, it's possible that the residents of Serbian villages substituted the Christian dove carrying an olive branch, which signifies love, honour, and the Holy Spirit, by a closer meaning to them. So, the pigeon on the monument is no longer an ordinary pigeon. Instead, it is a messenger pigeon. They hope that he will find the soldier, convey to him a wish to return home, and help him to find his way home. Instead of an olive branch, the dove carries a grape - the food for a soldier on his way home. (Figures 13, 14, 15).



Figure 13. Pigeon and grapes at the monument of Budimir Đorđević in Bjeluša



Figure 14. Pigeon and grapes at the monument of Risim Božović in Dragojevac



Figure 15. Pigeon and grapes at the monument of Mikail Paunović in Kruščica

A century has passed since the end of the First World War. Some of the soldiers' monuments have survived, while others have not. Two of them still are standing on the roadsides at Brekovsko Polje.(Figure 16)



Figure 16. A century old monument dedicated to Monument to Bojo Mićović on Dobračko Polje (Dobrače Field)

Conclusion

Many cenotaphs dedicated to fallen soldiers were erected in Western Serbia, including the communality of Arilje. The villages of Arilje were not spared during The First World War. While the War ended, some soldiers did not return. After a year of waiting, the relatives of the deceased and missing soldiers would erect monuments in their honour. The tradition of erecting roadside monuments in Serbia arose spontaneously, without influence from similar practices in previous periods or other countries.

After a century, some of the monuments still exist, but the passing of time has partially or completely devastated some of them. Others have remained off the roads. Considering the personal and common tragedies that every monument represents, there is a moral and social obligation to physically preserve and document them. One possibility is to relocate them to a protected and controlled place. However, given their purpose and messages, the monuments retain their full value only in their initial locations. This makes it difficult to decide their future. Ideally, the solution is to physically protect and document them while keeping them in their original century locations.

During research in the villages of Arilje, roadside monuments were discovered in Bjeluša, Brekovo, Dobrača, Dragojevac, Gradina, Kruščica, Radoševo, and Visoka. It is possible that, in addition to field and forest roads, or at the edges of village cemeteries, there are more roadsides monuments that this research did not reveal.

Therefore, future research should aim to locate and document the remaining monuments, not only in the territory of Arilje but also in other parts of Western Serbia.

Note. The information provided by the Military Archive in Belgrade is sourced exclusively from the archives of the Military Archive. The data presented in this article aims to demonstrate the challenges faced by Serbian soldiers and the reasons for the unknown or remote locations of their graves. It is important to note that there may be additional information available from other sources that is missing here.

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