

Monuments of Mosul in Danger Project: Role of Remote Sensing in the War and Post-war Heritage Management

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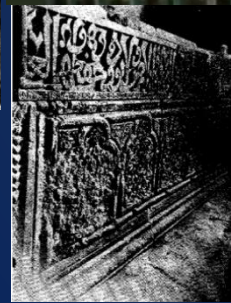
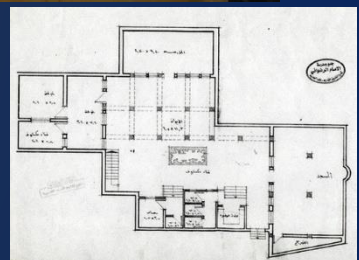
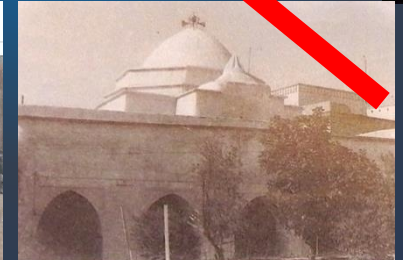
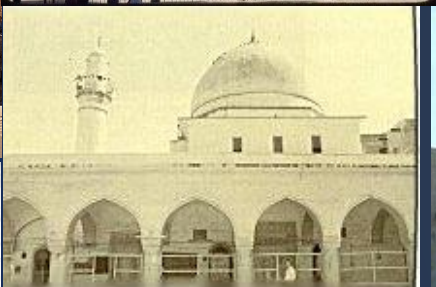
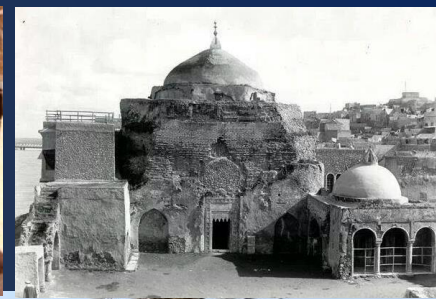
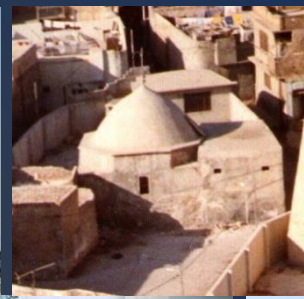
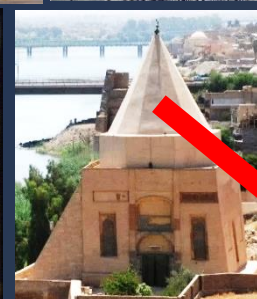
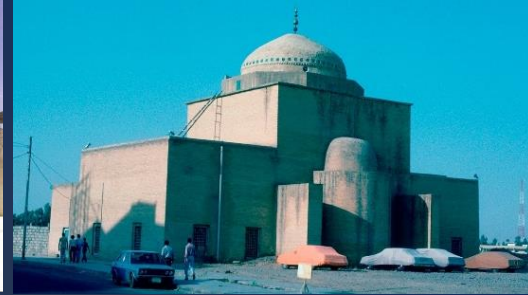
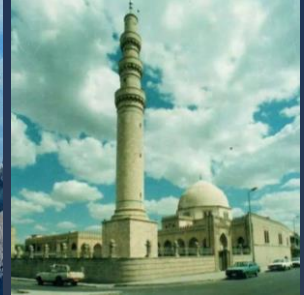
The Da'esh destruction of Mosul

Sunni	41
Shi'a	1
Christian	2
Profane	2
Cemeteries	1
Total	47

Five waves of the destruction:

1. July 2014: 11 monuments
2. September 2014: 4 monuments
3. the turn of 2014-2015: 3 monuments
4. February 2015: 3 monuments
5. March 2015: 4 monuments



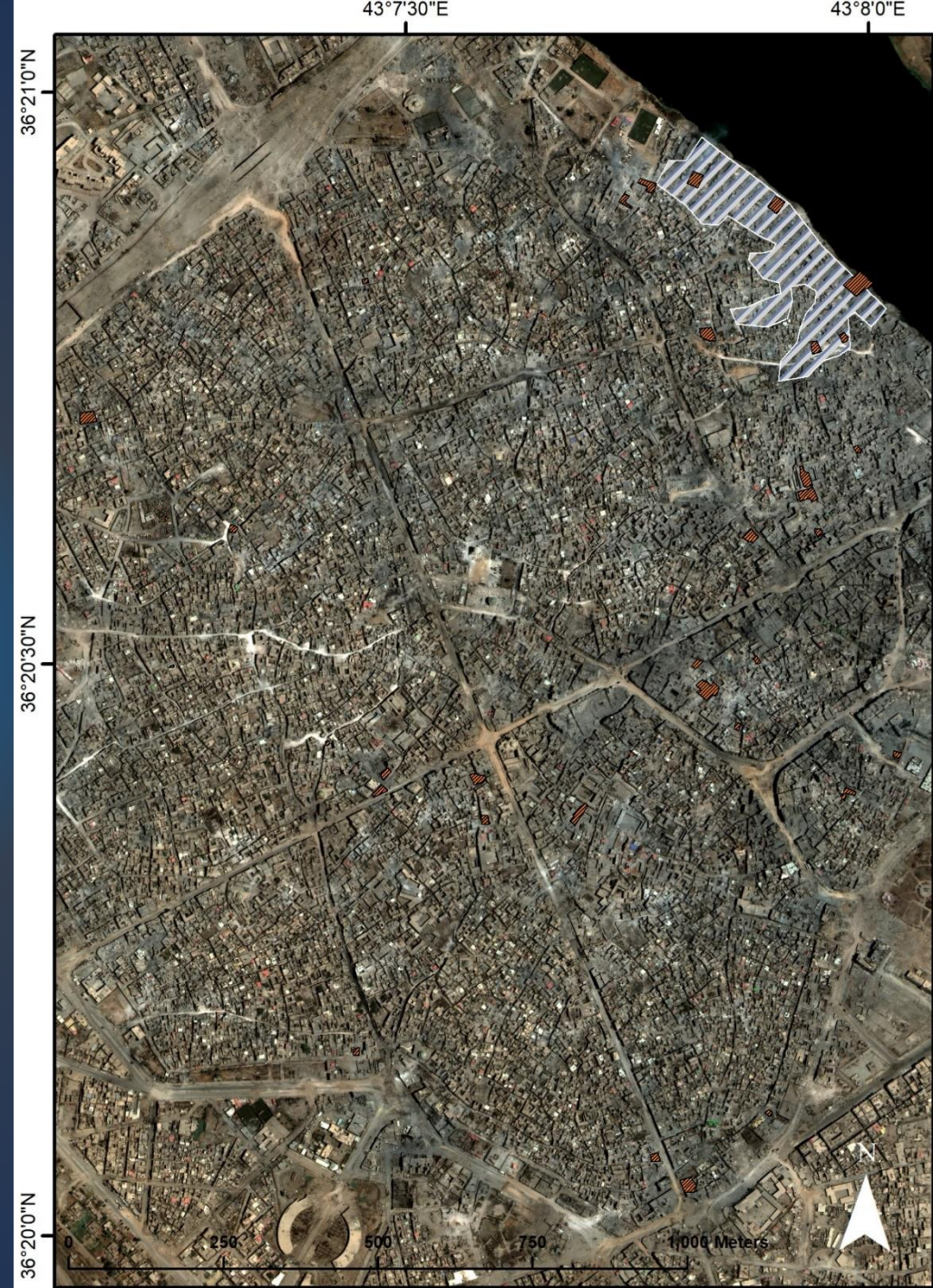


Liberation of the old city: ,collateral damages‘



Al-Maydan quarter, 3 August 2017

orange hatched – destroyed monuments, white hatched – totally levelled neighbourhoods



Monuments of Mosul in Danger

The project's goals:

1. **Documentation of damages – extent, progress, circumstances**
2. Rationales – interpretation of motives; ideological background
3. Ex post analysis and interpretation of neglected structures
4. Preparation of data for future reconstruction
5. Documentation enhancement - acquisition of new field data

Aerial image taken by Luftwaffe, 1942,
source: NARA Washington, D:C.

Information structure of the project

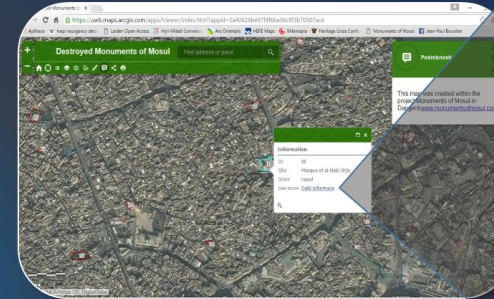
Urban historical topography



Satellite imagery



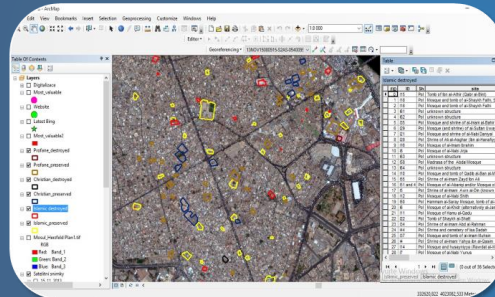
Interactive web map application



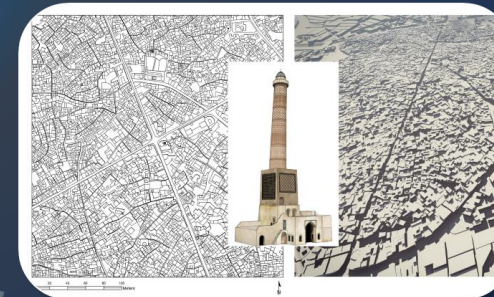
Mosque of Nabi Jirjis, comparison of state, from above: November 2013, August 2014, August 2015



GIS-project (ESRI ArcMap)



3D graphics: city mapping and modelling of structures



Database of monuments



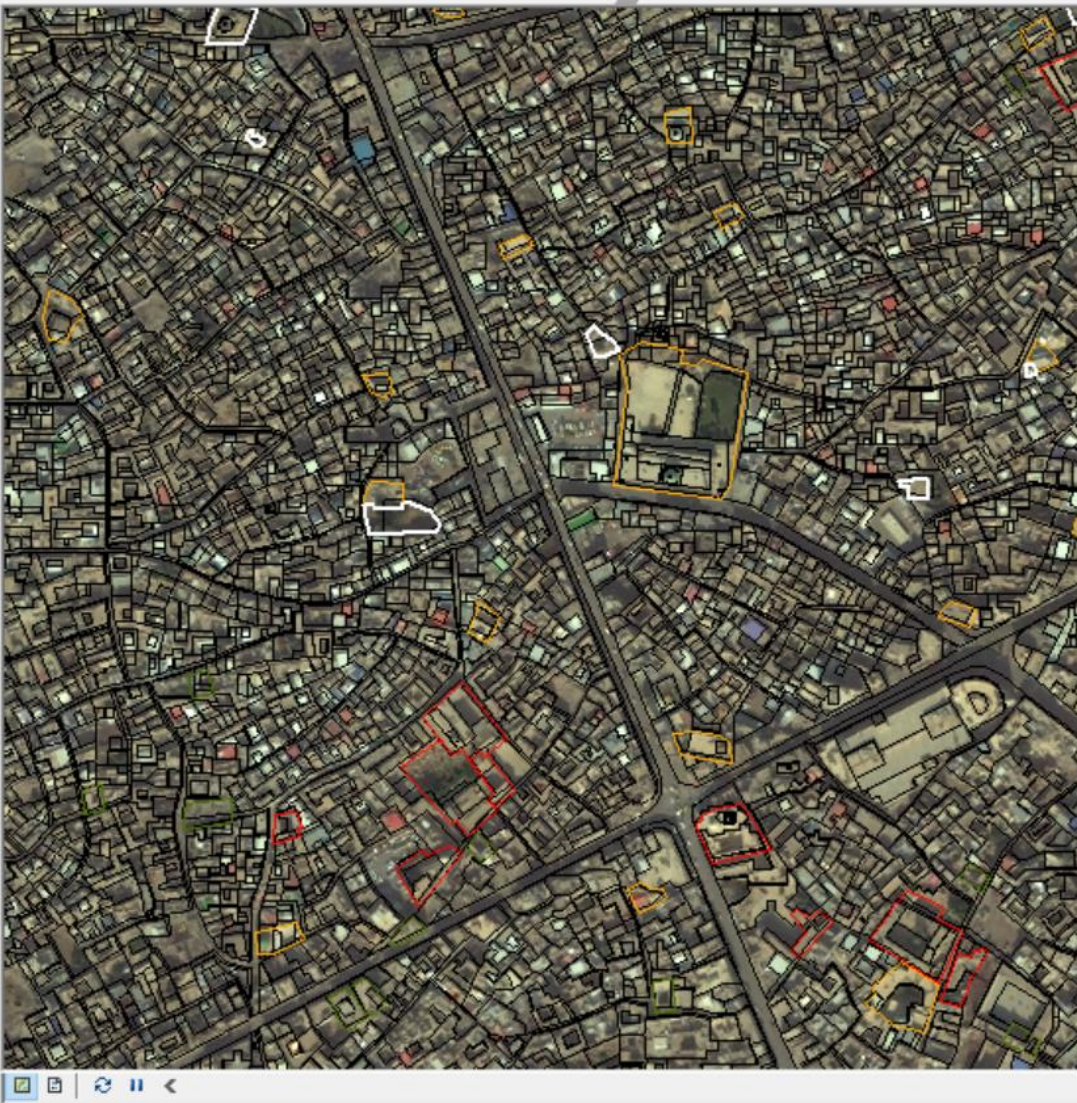
Visual archive of sites



Presentation, scientific interpretation, rescue strategy

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- Demolished Area
- Liberation Damage
- Digitalization_new
- Most_valuable
- Website
- Christian_destroyed
- Christian_preserved
- Islamic_destroyed
- Islamic_preserved
- Most_valuable2
- Profane_destroyed
- Profane_preserved
- Final_version
- K overeni
- 3D_mesto_georef



Table

FID	Shape *	site	state	ID 1
26	Polygon	Shrine of al-Imam Yahya ibn al-Qasim	ruined	104
17	Polygon	Shrine of al-Imam Awn al-Din (known as Ibn al-Hasan)	ruined	105
20	Polygon	Mosque of al-Khidr (alternatively al-Jami al-Ahmar, al-Jami al-Muj	razed	106
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(0 out of 42 Selected)

Islamic destroyed

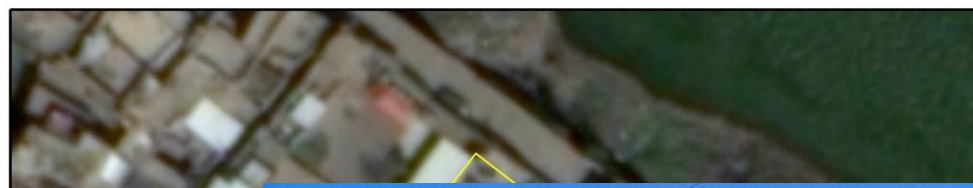
Mosque and tomb of Nabi Jirjis



Mosque al-Khidr

Documentation of damages:
sequence of events

Šaykh al-Šatt Mosque,
late 12th century



18 July 2017



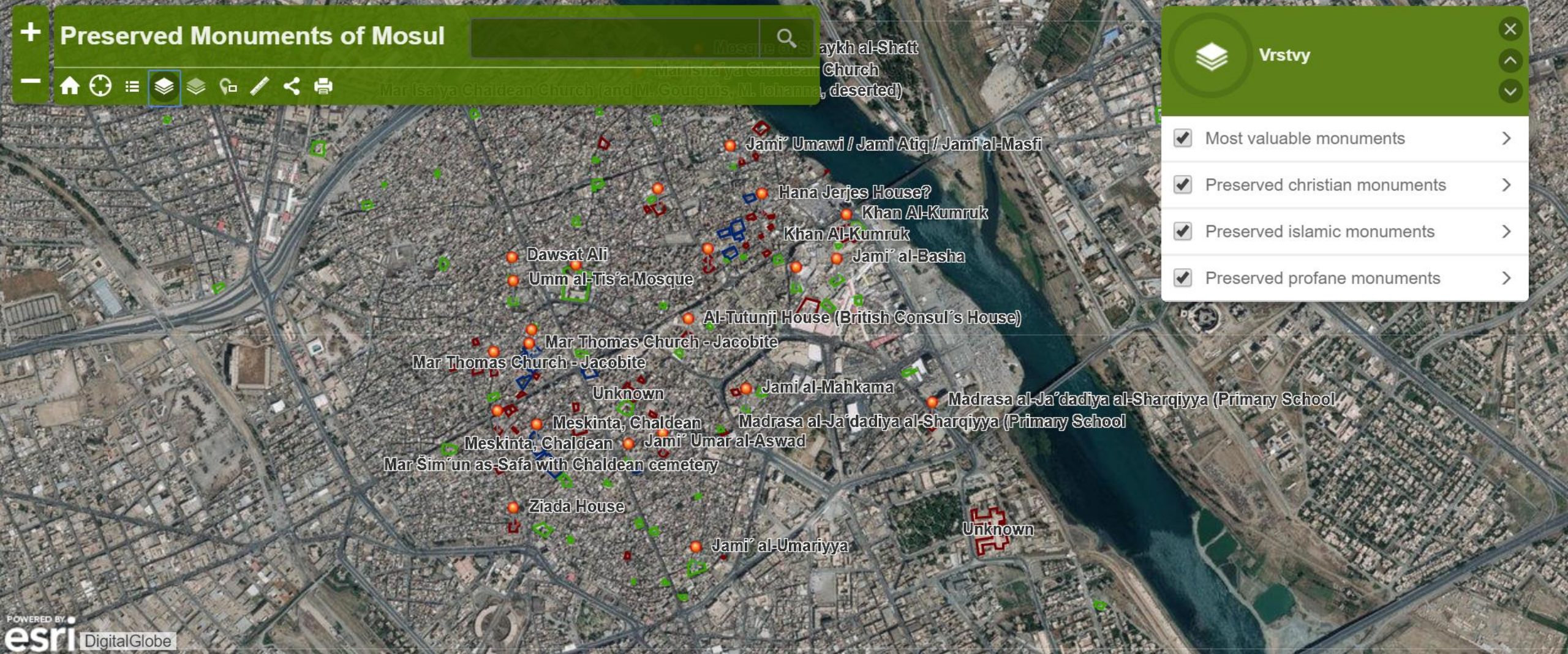
8 August 2017



7 July 2017

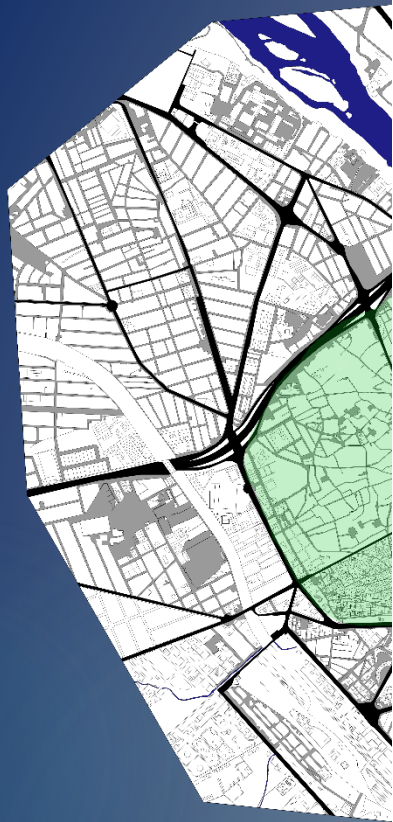
12 July 2017

February 2018

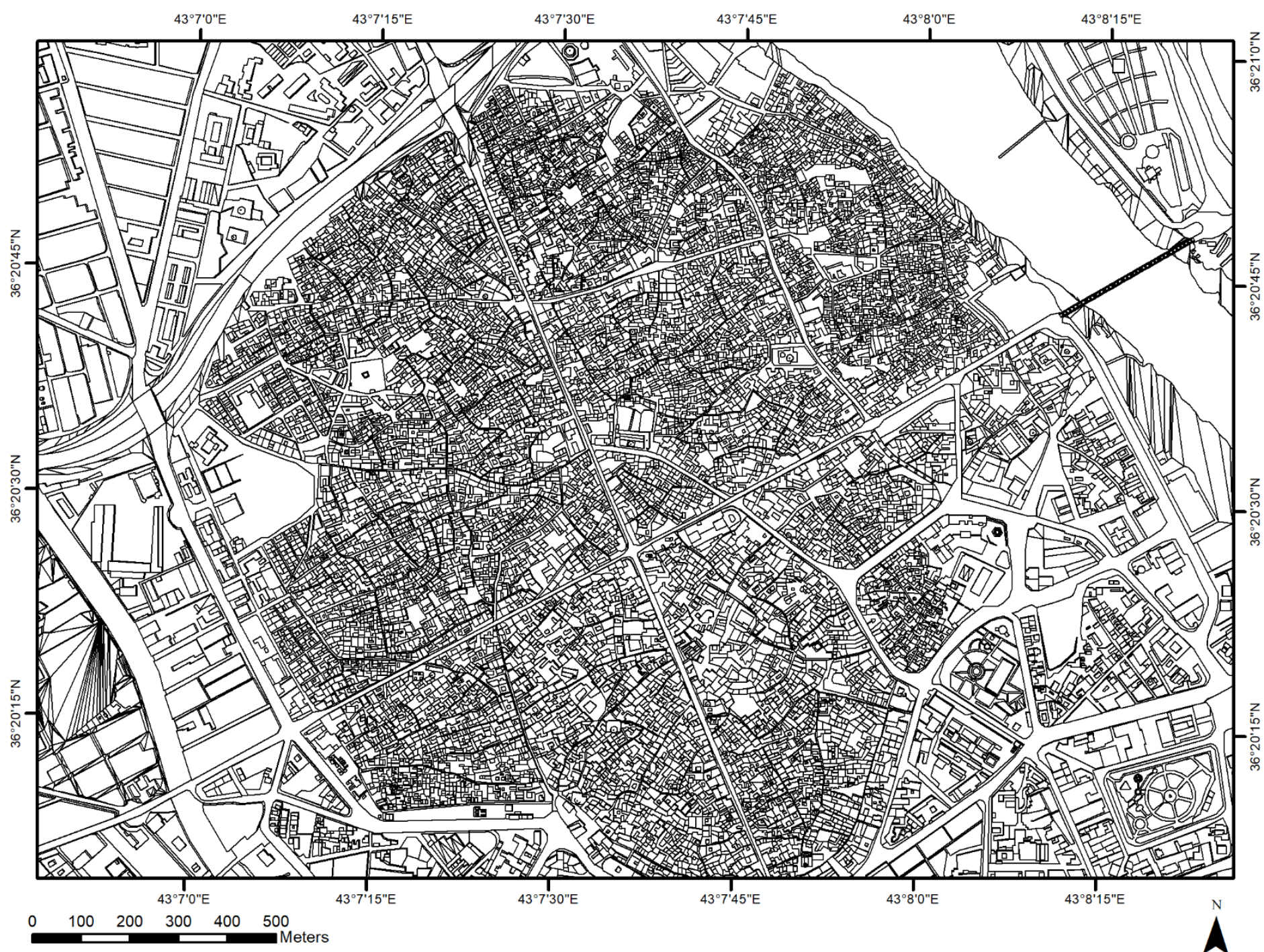


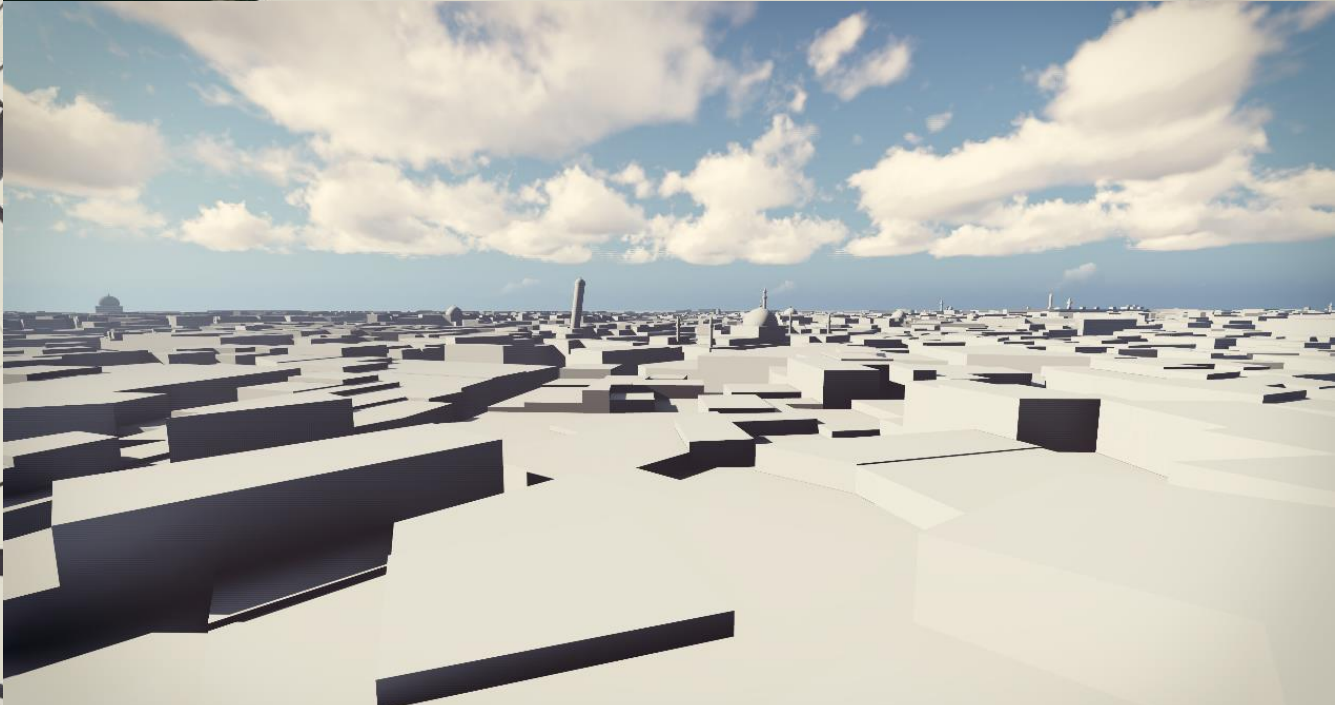
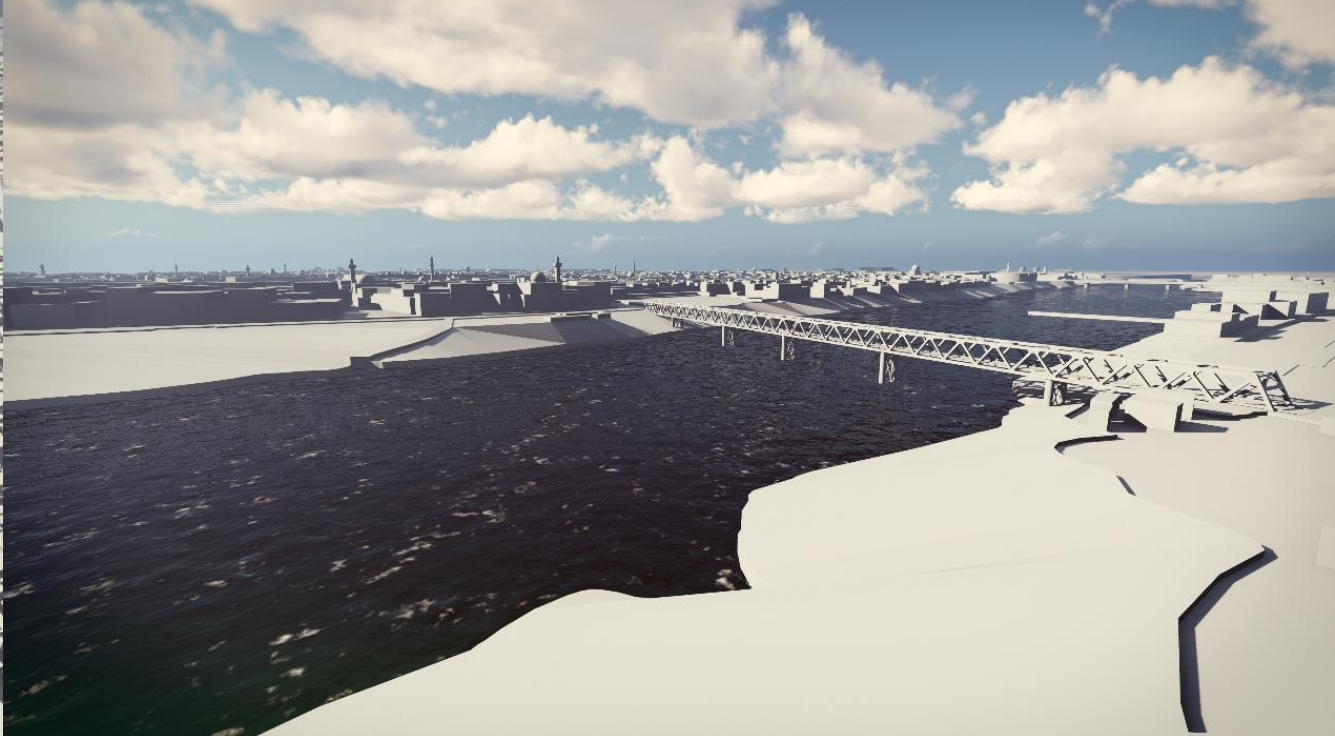
Interactive map and list of destroyed sites at the project's website:

<http://monumentsofmosul.com>



Vectorized plan and
3D model of old city
(in preparation)





2. Interpretation of motives; ideological background 3. Ex post analysis and interpretation of neglected structures

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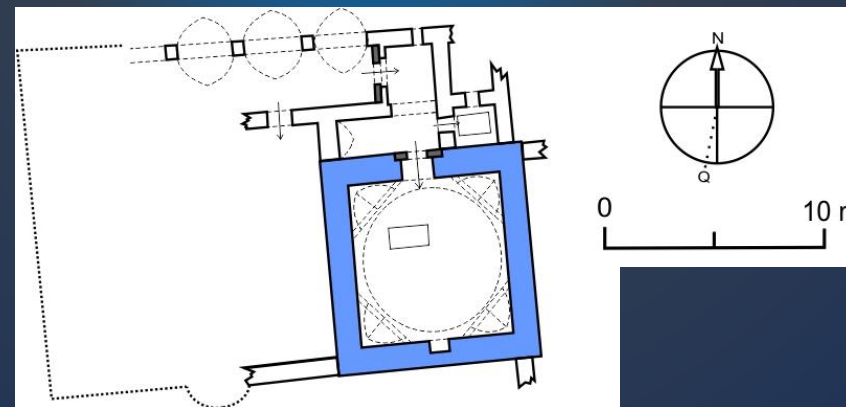
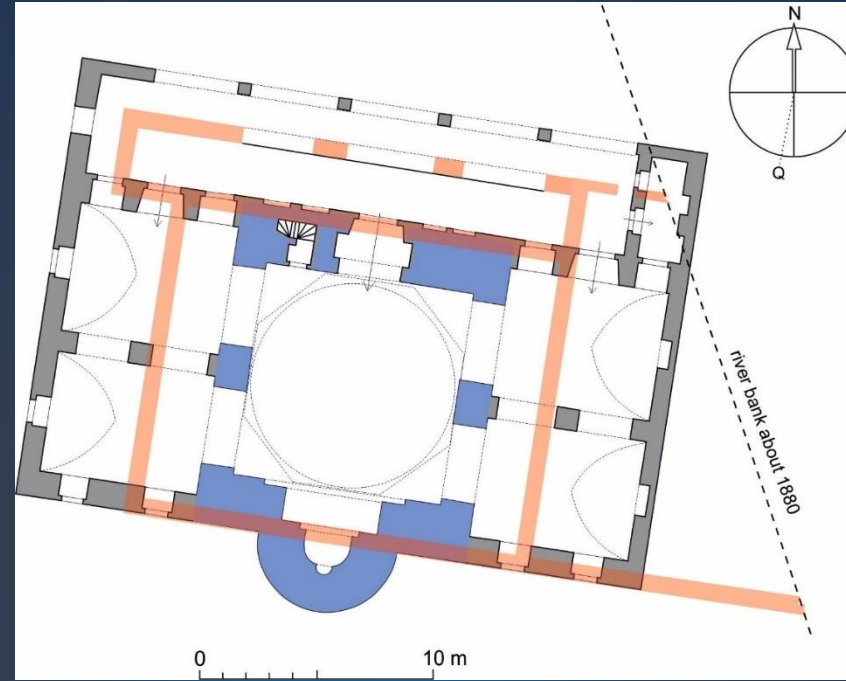
ISIS's Destruction of Mosul's Historical Monuments: Between Media Spectacle and Religious Doctrine

Abstract

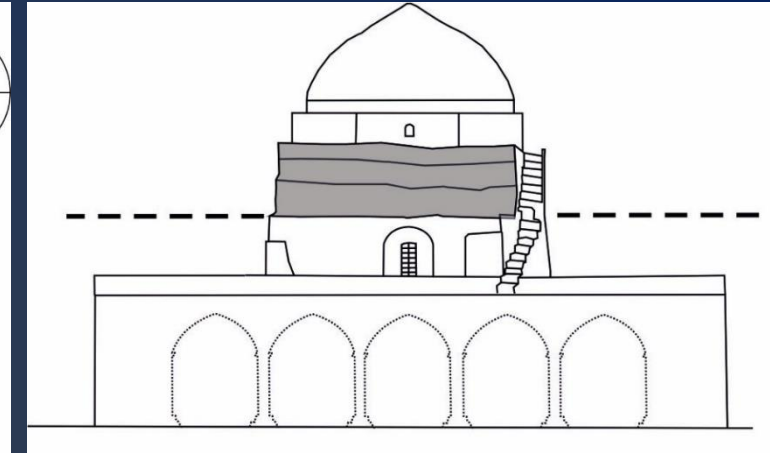
This article examines the rationale behind ISIS's (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) destruction of the historical monuments in the Iraqi town of Mosul. Their demolition campaign started shortly after this radical organization seized control of the town on June 10, 2014 and was systematically tracked by the authors during the first fifteen months of their control of Mosul. Analysis of satellite imagery, historical literature and ISIS's propaganda material shows that the main object of their destruction was funerary architecture. The collected data has been interpreted within the context of the discourse regarding the destruction of graves in Salafi teachings. The article assumes that among the range of possible reasons for ISIS's behaviour toward Mosul's architecture, special importance should be ascribed to the religious doctrine of *taswiyat al-qubur* (the levelling of graves). This particular policy has been supported by Salafi scholars and ideologists and often vigorously invoked by religious institutions within Saudi Arabia.

Keywords

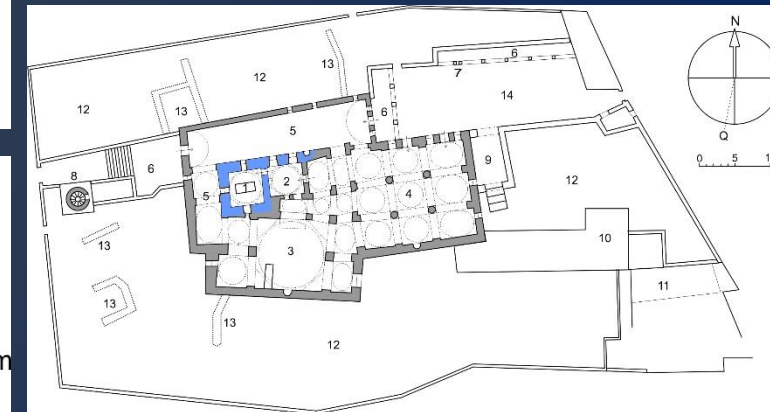
taswiyat al-qubur
levelling of graves
Islamic State
ISIS
Islamic architecture
heritage destruction



Mashhad of Imam Bahir



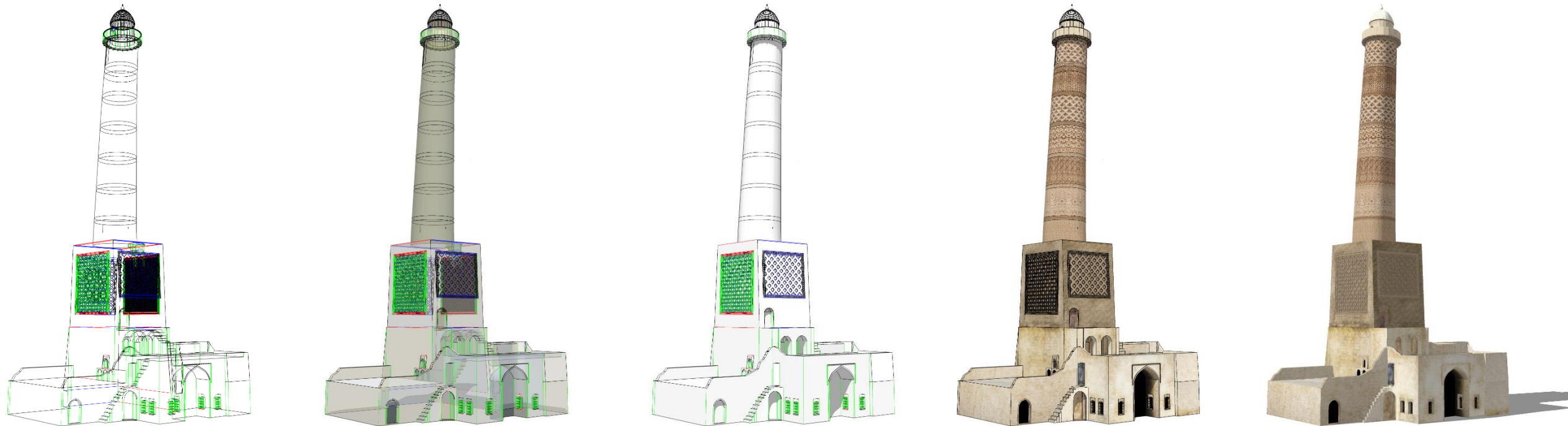
Mosque al-Mujahidi (Al-Khidr)



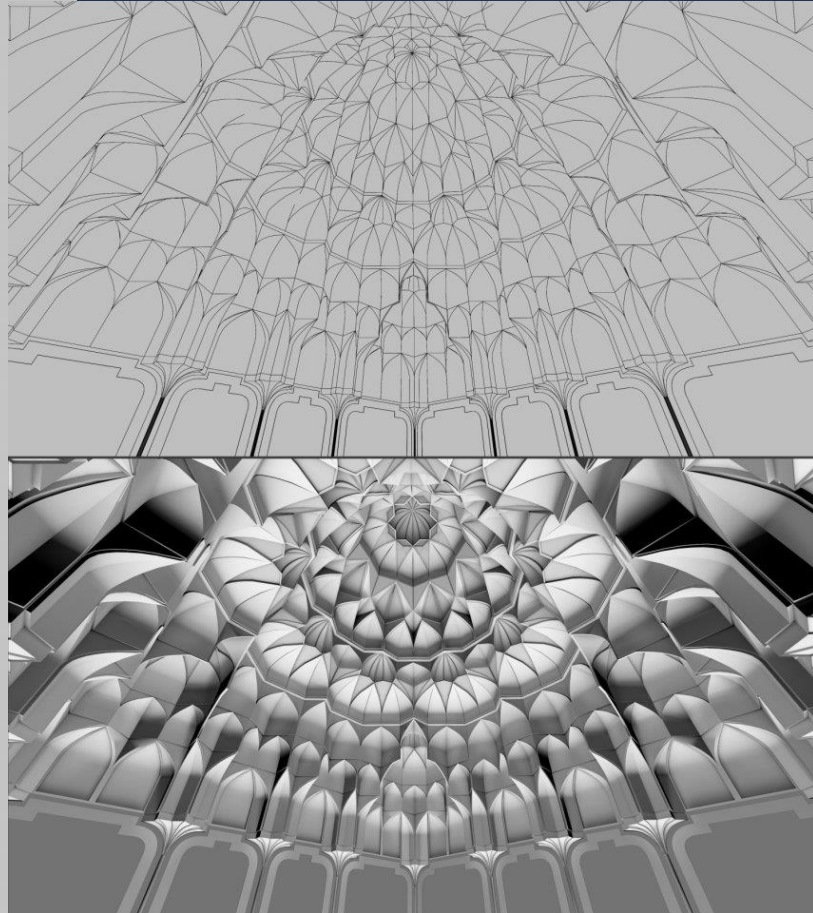
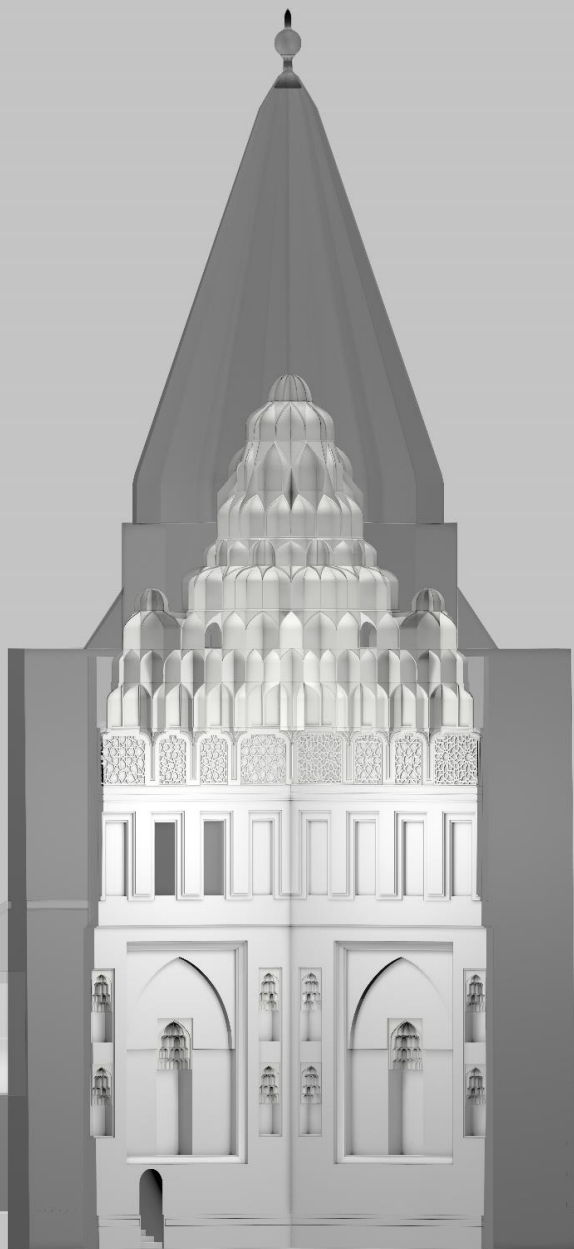
Mosque and tomb of Nabi Jirjis

3D reconstruction models of monuments

- basic limitation: number and quality of planimetric and visual data – **every photograph makes a difference!**
- two categories:
 1. more simple models for exhibition purposes
 2. more accurate models for analysis and restoration



Minaret al-Hadba: creation of 3D model



Mashhad Imam Awn al-Din, an accurate model (L. Pospíšilová and K. Nováček, work in progress)

Advantages of the models:

- possibility of distant processing, without necessity to have up-to-date data from the ground
- easy assessment of the volumes and spatial features of buildings
- iterativity – gradual improvement and refining by additional data input
- unique possibilities for public presentation and open access

