

Junik						
Tourism Attractions	Type	Name	Contact person	Contact information	Information Provider	Documented Yes / No
Tangible	Buildings	Çoku Mosque (16th-19th century)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Jah Imeri's Tower (19th century)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes
		Ramë Zymeri's Tower (1860)	PHM	info@phm-west.org	PCDK	Yes

**Çoku's mosque** was built in 1580. It has two minarets: the older one was restored to its original form after damage suffered during the recent war; the other one was constructed after the war. The construction of the second minaret was carried out to return the mosque to its configuration prior to its last extension (1878), when it had two minarets. The mosque is very similar to stone house-towers. Only the structure of the cupola has been preserved, since its decoration and inscriptions were destroyed during the recent war. The building is currently used as a mosque and as an Islamic primary school. The mosque holds a collection of ancient books dating back to the 16th and 17th centuries.

**Jahë Imeri's tower** is situated in the centre of the village of Junik in the vicinity of the mosque, and was constructed in the 19th century. This village residence is of historical, architectural and aesthetic importance. Its characteristic feature is the use of corner stones to construct the whole front façade of the second floor. This strengthens the wall and increases its visual appeal, and is a characteristic that not many towers share. The stone veranda located on two sides of the tower have arched windows.

**Ramë Zyber's tower** was built in 1860 and has been in the possession of the family for 5 generations. Construction of the tower started during Zyber Nimoni's lifetime, and was completed by Ramë Zyber. It was built by unknown masters from Dibra/Debar. The tower was altered in 1908 during the "young Turks" period and the openings were enlarged to make the building less resistant in wartime. The tower was restored between 2004 and 2007, at the initiative of Rexhep Musa's sons, who wished to preserve both the family and local tradition.

It was traditionally a place where important people gathered and were accommodated. In accordance with local custom it is also serving as a hostel for visitors to Junik. Ramë Zyber's hostel complex comprises the tower itself and the yard, the well and the granary, an area used for laundry and containing pipework. Ramë Zyber's tower has all the characteristics of a two-storey residential tower. The ground floor was used to house cattle, with the family residing above for security reasons. The stone tower and robust door presented an obstacle to anyone outside, while the presence of a group of people in the same property meant a higher level of alertness and vigilance. It was on the first floor that the family lived. There is a room with a fireplace, and bedrooms and pantries. A veranda connected all these areas, while one of pantries was used as a bathroom. On the second floor is the guest room, or men's chamber. This was used for different meetings and as a bedroom for guests. The interior of this room is the most highly decorated part of the tower. This floor also had a veranda which, on special days during the summer, was also used as a living room.