

Tourism in Bosnia & Herzegovina

Fibula Air Travel Agency

2011



Bosnia and Herzegovina is the heart shaped land that lies in the heart of southeast Europe. It is here that eastern and western civilizations met, sometimes clashed, but more often enriched and reinforced each other throughout its long and fascinating history.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a long name for a country that measures just over 50,000 km². Bosnia covers the north and centre of the country with its name probably derived from 'bosana', an old Indo-European word meaning water, which Bosnia has no short of.

The southern region of ancient Hum, ruled by **Herceg Stjepan** (Duke Stjepan), was later named Herzegovina after the region was conquered by the invading Ottomans. Perhaps what is most important for the visitor to know today, though, is that Bosnia and Herzegovina is a stunningly beautiful country with a vast array of landscapes, cultures, traditions and people. And as the old cliché goes 'people make the place' – and BiH prides itself on its hospitality and treating our guests as if they were family members. And family we take to heart.

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SARAJEVO



Sarajevo is a city in which even strangers can feel at home. Neither geographically expansive nor characterised by large buildings, the city retains a particular, arresting charm with its abundance of busy café's and abiding tradition of hospitality. The city's breathtaking backdrop of seemingly endless hills and towering mountains have in a sense always isolated the city, creating a timeless world, which despite its seclusion has always kept its doors open to the rest of the world. Although Sarajevo is a capital city typified by the hustle and bustle of everyday life, it also possesses a unique ambience that seeps into the soul.

This city epitomizes a partial centuries-old struggle against outside influences combined with the absorption of these influences into one of the most diverse cultures in Europe. Indeed, few places on earth feature an Orthodox and a Catholic church, a mosque and a synagogue within easy walking distance of each other. If there were any city in Europe that effortlessly straddles east and west, it is Sarajevo. Here the Byzantine and Ottoman empires of the east and the Roman, Venetian and Austro-Hungarian empires of the west left an indelible mark through culture, traditions and religions. A walk through Sarajevo is a walk through its past. From the oriental Ottoman quarters lined with sweet shops, café's and handicraft workshops, to the administrative and cultural centre of Austro-Hungarian times, Sarajevo encompasses the very best of both worlds.

In Sarajevo, people have time for family and friends. It is often said that a man's wealth here is not measured in his material belongings but rather in his friendships.

The City Hall

The building was constructed to house the city administration and the construction works were financed from the funds of Sarajevo Municipality.

The City Hall is the biggest and the most representative building from the Austro-Hungarian period in Sarajevo. It burnt down in the night of 25th-26th August, 1992.



The building construction started in 1892, and finished in 1894, at the time the project itself was finalized. The building was formally opened on April 20th, 1896, when Baron Ivan APEL officially assigned it to the City administration. It remained so until 1949, when it was given to the National and University Library.

The building was constructed in a mixture of styles combining historicism and pseudo-Moorish styles. The style models are the so-



called Mozarab and Moorish arts from Spain and the Maghreb. The basic construction elements are columns, walls, arches and glassed dome roofing the hall.



The building has a triangular foundation with a six-angled centre – the hall, the most important part of the luxurious interior topped with the glass dome. In order to comply with its function and architectural self, quite luxurious façade is applied with a representative front-side doorway. The façade is coloured red and yellow in turns with ornamental faïence boarding.

Sarajevo City hall, placed on the backside of the central dome erected over the six-angled hall roofed with the glass dome. In the history of the western

European cities, the existence of a city hall apparently represented a higher form of the city's autonomy, i.e. a higher grade of political (municipal) autonomy. So, the city of Sarajevo got its City Hall as early as in 1896.





Basčaršija

The word "Bas-carsija" literally means "main marketplace" and designates the area of market square around the fountain called "sebilj", and later this name spread on the whole nowadays Old Sarajevo's marketplace.

Bašcaršija square - the meeting point of all the streets in Bascarsija with Sebilj fountain, our most recognizable symbol, in the center.

Saraci-Ferhadija streets - Main pedestrian zone stretching for several kilometres connecting the market with the modern parts of the City, a unique "timeline street" of Sarajevo.



Gazi Husrev bey's mosque and university



The city's most remarkable monument from the Ottoman period, a gift from our most notable benefactor Gazi Husrev bey- who himself made Sarajevo the largest city on the Balkans and one of 5 largest cities of the Empire as well as one of the most important market centers of the (then known) world.

East meets West square - an interesting view of how different East and West are, but also as how well they go with each other

The Orthodox Cathedral

One of the largest Orthodox churches in the Balkans, the Orthodox cathedral in Sarajevo is dedicated to the Most Holy Virgin and it was constructed upon the initiative of the citizens of Sarajevo between 1863 and 1868. The church was built by Anreja Damjanović – Zografski who was a member of the great family of architects, contractors, artists, icon painters, wood-carvers and stonemasons from Veles. The church is a three-naved basilica in its base with an engraved cross and five domes. The domes are built on tambours with the central dome being larger than the remaining four. The church is vaulted with semi-oval arches. In front of the entrance there is a baroque style gilded bell-tower. The interior walls are decorated with painted ornaments. In the lower zone, a large area of the walls painted in ornaments simulates the marble stone construction look. The arches, the vaults and the apses are also solely decorated by ornaments.





Sarajevo Cathedral



The design of the Cathedral was done by Josip Vancaš where he combined elements of Romanesque and Gothic style thus creating a synthesis that distinguishes this church from the others of the same kind. The interior design was also done in the same style. The construction of the Cathedral began in 1884 and it was completed in 1889 when it was turned over to the Sarajevo Urban Municipality.

The Old Jewish Temple



It was built under the directive of the Rumely Bey Sijamuspasha in 1581 together with a large Inn named as the Great Courtyard. The Courtyard was intended to serve as the residential district of the Sarajevo Jews. The today's synagogue got its look after the restoration works in 1821. It is a large three-nave building with a loft, vaulted by four large domes in the main nave and four smaller ones in the lateral naves.

Sebilj Fountain in Baščaršija

"Sebilj" or "Sebil" is an Arabic word meaning "road", but in this context the term defines a very old charity institution, an unusually designed fountain at a city square, where an authorized man would scoop the water from the trough with a saucer and give it to the thirsty free of charge. The Sebilj Fountain in Baščaršija is the only structure of such kind in Sarajevo, constructed in 1891 and most probably designed by Josip Vancaš. The Sebilj Fountain that was built in 1754 by the Bosnian vizier Mehmed-Paša Kukavica located a little further down the street than the existing one was burned down in a fire in 1852.





Latin Bridge - A place where World War One started. One of the bridges over the River Miljacka. Beside this bridge, on 28th June 1914, Gavrilo Princip assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg.

The Spite House (Inat kuća)



In order to build the City Hall on Mustaj-pasha's mejdan (circular field) in 1892-1894, it was necessary to destroy two Turkish bath and one private-owned house. The Turkish baths were destroyed, while the house owner, old Benderija requested as a reimbursement a purse of ducats, and beside that he wanted the house to be moved, one by one brick, to the other bank of the Miljacka river, opposite to the City Hall. So it was done, and because of the spite of the owner, the house was named the Spite House.

Svrzo's House

Before the Europeanization period began in Sarajevo, there was a dominant, unique culture of living that literally symbolized the view towards life and the philosophy of life of a Bosnian man. Comfortable, bright, convenient houses with a courtyard enclosed by a big wall from the outer world and a backyard, where built on the steep slopes of the city. The house completely guarded the intimacy of the family and provided an insight into the life of the backstreet. On the other side, over the backyard, there was an intact view. Svrzo's house is the most beautiful, preserved example of an exceptional Sarajevo housing architecture of the Turkish period.



Dobrinja – Butmir Tunnel

During the Siege of Sarajevo during Bosnian War between 1992 and 1995, the Sarajevo Tunnel was constructed by the besieged citizens of Sarajevo in order to link the city of Sarajevo, which was entirely cut-off by Serbian forces, with the supposedly neutral area at the Sarajevo airport set up by the United Nations. The tunnel linked the Sarajevo neighbourhoods of Dobrinja and Butmir. Beginning in January 1993, the Sarajevo Tunnel was dug by Bosnian volunteers working in 8-hour shifts. The Sarajevo tunnel was completed in mid-1993, which allowed food and humanitarian aid to come into the





city, and people to get out. The tunnel was one of the major ways of bypassing the international arms embargo and providing the city defenders with weaponry. In effect, it is said the tunnel saved Sarajevo, though some scholars argue that in fact humanitarian assistance from the United Nations prolonged the siege. The tunnel was 1.5 metres in height and width, and ran for approximately 800 metres in length. During the time it was used, it is estimated that 20 million tons of food entered the city, and 1 million people passed in and out of it.

The tunnel was most famously used to transport the former Bosnian president Alija Izetbegović in his wheelchair which was run on the railway of the tunnel. The 20 metres of tunnel that are left today now form part of a museum in Sarajevo, which is open to visitors.

Botanical Garden of the National Museum of B&H

Botanical Garden is placed in the central part of the city and makes a component of the



National Museum complex. It is the only monument of this kind in Sarajevo. It was established in 1913, and its founder was an eminent botanist Karlo Maly. The surface of the Botanical Garden is 14,270 square meters and more than 2,000 of plant species are grown in it. The Garden contains extremely valuable collections: of endemic species, Tertiary relicts, and our floristic rarities. In a beautiful setting you can see in one place a number of exotic kinds of trees, as: Japanese cherry (*Prunus serrulata*), sequoia (*Sequoia*), ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*) etc. A special attraction represents the fountain in the central part of the Garden, surrounded by ample vegetation that gives the visitors an impression of the Garden as a romantic flourishing park.

The National Museum of BiH

Four connected pavilions with an entrance terrace and a botanical garden taking up the central stage comprise a block of museum buildings. The architect of



this whole complex and the main supervisor during the construction works was Karlo Paržik, who was then the chief construction advisor to the National Government. Special attention was devoted to the ethnographical department for which architects Josef Pospišl gave designs for the stairways and Āiro Truhelka did the interior design of the first floor using applicable motives. The construction of the Museum complex lasted from 1909 to 1913.



The Waterfall at Skakavac



The waterfall at Skakavac is located 12 km north of Sarajevo, above village Nahorevo. That is one of the greatest and most attractive waterfalls in BiH and it stands for a real tourist attraction. The waterfall is 98 meters high and placed in the landscape of exceptional beauty. The surroundings are one of the most heterogenic areas in that region dominated by spruce and fur and beech and fur forests with spruce on more pronounced slopes. On shallow carbon grounds in the vicinity of the waterfall, there are termofil forests and underbrushes of eastern hornbeam and autumn locust as well as eastern hornbeam and manna ash. The rocks surrounding the waterfall have very interesting vegetation dominated by endemic and relic types. The waterfall at Skakavac is for more than one reason, one of the most attractive tourist sites in the vicinity of Sarajevo

Jahorina

Jahorina is part of Dinari mountain range. The highest mountaintop Ogorjelica is 1916 m above the sea level. At summer it is covered with green grass and at winter even up to 3m high snow. It is one of the high mountains. Extraordinary configuration, a lot of quality snow, comfortable climate, tracks for alpine skiing, as well as mild slopes (Rajska Dolina) are the reasons why Jahorina is one of the most beautiful and most famous ski center. There are in average 175 days a year when Jahorina mountain is covered with snow, from October till end of May. An average snow cover height in February is 106 cm Staying in Jahorina is interesting during any season, particularly during winter because extraordinary ski conditions. Preparation of ski slops in Jahorina for all Olympic disciplines enabled, as it is well know organisation of Olympic games, and other international ski competition. A huge bowline hitch covered with snow are great for skiing and sleigh riding, while mountain chain with 1600 meters high is extremely attractive for all visitors.



Igman - Bjelašnica



Only 25 km from Sarajevo there is a natural wonder to be found in the mountains of Bjelasnica and Igman. It was here that the greater parts of the XIV Winter Olympic Games competitions (Alpine and Nordic events, and ski jumping) were held. Hotel capacities in the area of the Bjelasnica and Igman mountains can be observed integrally due to the complementary nature of the hotel facilities and



the various sporting activities offered, both in winter and in summer. The reconstruction will be focused on the destroyed hotel capacities and will aim at improving on its previous status, since they had originally been built in order to meet the specific requirements of the Winter Olympic Games.

MOSTAR

When the Stari most, or Old Bridge, collapsed from tank shelling in 1993 it was like the heart was ripped out of most Mostar natives.



Even mentioning the bridge for years after it fell to the bottom of the Neretva River could invoke tears as it symbolized both the city and the country as a whole. Now, more than a decade later, **the beautiful stone structure** that had spanned the Neretva River for over four centuries once again arches across its raging waters. **The bridge is Mostar's core** and its reconstruction means that life is slowly but surely returning to normal in what is most certainly the most beautiful city in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Old Birdge - Most famous symbol of Mostar and our country, a bridge that connects the two sides of Neretva river. The world largest and longest stone one arch bridge - or as it is also known "The crescent above the Neretva river"

Kundurdiluk Street - the main market street in Mostar

Bulevar - the street that once divided East and West Mostar during the war still showing a lot of scars

Bell tower - the tallest Bell tower on the Balkans



BLAGAJ

The small town called Blagaj is located 12 km south of Mostar. This is the largest karst spring in Europe and it gives rise to Buna River. The town of Blagaj is built on the site of the Roman town of Bona, most likely named for its mild weather patterns. ("blaga" in Bosnian stands for "mild"). Today it is a pilgrimage site as it holds a maqam (a shrine) sacred to the Sufis around the world. This region characterizes the diversity of its above-ground and underground waters. The source of the Buna is one of the largest and most beautiful in Europe.



It is the finest example of an underground karst river. It flows out of a 200m cliff wall and single-handedly creates the Buna River. Unsurprisingly, the Ottoman sultan was impressed, and ordered a tekija to be built right next to it. This 16th century house/monastery was built for the Dervish cults and is still one of the most mystical places in all of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is open to visitors all year round and serves cold drinks, tea and Turkish

coffee in a beautiful garden overlooking the source of the River.

The region is also known for the diversity of its flora and a number of endemic species. At lower altitudes there are many evergreen plant and deciduous thicket species, while at higher altitudes in the hills there is sparse forest. Fertile cultivable land is suitable for the agriculture typical of the Mediterranean climate.

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Medugorje Pilgrimage

The story of Medugorje is well known to most Catholics. In 1981 six teenagers were playing together in the hills between the villages of Medugorje and Bijakovici.



It was on this barren hillside that Mother Mary appeared and spoke to them. When the children told their parents the first reaction was scepticism. The apparitions, however, did not cease. She appeared again and again and soon made believers out of even the most vocal of critics. Since then it is estimated that over 15 million people have visited this tiny place. Medjugorje has become the one of the largest Catholic pilgrimage sites in the world.

There has been much controversy over the legitimacy of the visions, so much so that the Pope has not recognized it as an official pilgrimage site. Nonetheless, millions of faithful Catholics from all over the world visit this sacred spot, and the many amazing accounts suggest that miracles are a regular occurrence here - the Virgin Mary is said to still appear every day to three of the teenagers and once a year to the other three.



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Počitelj – UNESCO heritage

A great D-tour on your way to the coast or to Hutovo blato, this quaint oriental-style town is located about half an hour's drive from Mostar, less than 30km south on the M-17 road towards the Adriatic.

This unique settlement, listed as a UNESCO heritage site and recent reconstruction has returned the town to its original form. It was first mentioned in 1444 but some documents



show that it was built in the late 14th century upon the order of the Bosnian King Tvrtko. Besides its stunning oriental architecture and Ottoman feel, Pocitelj hosts the longest operating art colony in southeast Europe.

KRAVICA WATERFALLS

The gem of this region is the crystal-clear water of the Trebizat River. Southeast of Ljubuski are the Kravica Waterfalls.



Stretching over 120m across and tumbling down 25m, Kravica is one of the largest waterfalls in Herzegovina and certainly the most impressive one.

RAKITNICA CANYON



Rakitnica River is one of the biggest tributary streams of Neretva river. It formed a 26 km long, rugged and painfully beautiful canyon that stretches between Bjelasnica and Visocica Mountains to southeast of Sarajevo.

Rakitnica River Canyon is one of the deepest and most profound gorges in Europe. It is a natural wonderland. The entire length of the canyon is lined with endemic types of flora and fauna. Bears, wolves, wild boar, pine martens, wild

goats all take refuge in this difficult to access canyon. As many as 32 endemic plants, flowers, and trees can be found in this tiny region of the Dinaric Alps. The crystal clear water, fed by the high mountains above, is potable for the whole length of the canyon region.

RAFTING- NERETVA AND UNA

Most famous rafting in Bosnia and Herzegovina is on the rivers Una and Neretva.

Una River is one of the most beautiful and cleanest rivers in the world. Untouched nature of the Una river will impress you and do not miss the opportunity to paddle through it. Štrbački Buk and the Grand Canyon, the most beautiful parts of the river Una, you can discover only by kayak, canoe or raft.

The Neretva River flows into the Adriatic Sea and its tributaries makes a separate entity. Originating from the mountain areas and most of its course has the characteristics of mountain rivers. Known for its green, clean and in its upper course, totally safe drinking water.

HUTOVO BLATO

Hutovo blato Bird Reserve is marshland, created by the underground aquifer system of the Krupa River. It is fed from the limestone massif of Ostrvo that divides the Deransko and





Svitavsko lakes. Hutovo blato is located only 5km from the city of Capljina and is marked with clear signs on the M-17. Entrance fee to the park is 1 KM it is open all year round. It also has a picnic area, restaurant/café and a motel.

TRAVNIK

Travnik is situated in the valley of the Lasva River and bordered by Vlasic Mountain to the north and Mount Vilenica to the south. The early Slav settlers gave little evidence of their presence until 500 years after their arrival to the area around Travnik.



The valley reappeared in 1244, in terms of primary historical records, when the Hungarian King Bela IV gave one of his notables a piece of land in Lasva. By that time, the area was a feudal estate of the Bosnian state.

European Istanbul and the most oriental town in Bosnia. Ivo Andrić's brilliant 'Travnik Chornicle' gives you a feel of this period.



TOURS:

Tour plan Sarajevo:

Sarajevo walking tour includes (3-4 h):

Vijecnica - Old City Hall of Sarajevo, built during Austro-Hungarian period in pseudo-Moorish style

Coppersmith alley - one of few old Sarajevo traditional streets that kept the old system - one craft/one street

Bascarsija square - the meeting point of all the streets in Bascarsija with Sebilj fountain, our most recognizable symbol, in the center

Saraci-Ferhadija streets - Main pedestrian zone stretching for several kilometers connecting the market with the modern parts of the City, a unique "timeline street" of Sarajevo

Gazi Husrev bey's mosque and university - The cities most remarkable monument from the Ottoman period, a gift from our most notable benefitor Gazi Husrev bey- who himself made Sarajevo the largest city on the Balkans and one of 5 largest cities of the Empire as well as one of the most important market centers of the (then known) world

East meets West square - an interesting view of how different East and West are, but also as how well they go with each other

Roman Catholic Cathedral Holy heart of Jesus - The only Cathedral in the world bearing the name of Jesus, and one of few world structures ever built in combination of Gothic and Romanic(two so different architectural styles)

Orthodox Cathedral of the Holy Mother of God - One of the largest Orthodox temples on the Balkans built during the Ottoman Empire as a gift of the royal families of Russian and Ottoman empires

Latin Bridge - A place where World War One started

PRICE – 15 EUR per person

Bijambare tour:

Sarajevo panorama tour continues with the visit to nearby caves and ethno village at Bijambare plateau. Bijambare plateau is a carts enclave with all of the characteristics; caves, lost rivers, funnel/shaped depressions, rocky massifs and lakes.

On relatively small place you can find five caves spreading in three horizons, one of them being famous for a long time – the so called main or Bijambare cave, tour of which is a real attraction. Length of the cave is 420 meters, it has four halls with rich cave ornaments of all known creation forms. Very next to the cave, a mountain hut “Bijambare” is located opened during the whole year. Next to these caves an ethno village was recently built.

This place shows us a traditional central Bosnian settlement and style of life that was “in” only several generations ago.

Prices:

1-10 persons: 27 EUR per person

11-48 persons: 15 EUR per person



Sarajevo walking tours + panoramic tour + tunel museum + transfers:

Additional to normal Sarajevo walking tour guests can see Sarajevo through the eyes of bosnian citizens on panoramic tour with professional guides.

At the end of the tour guests are visiting Sarajevo war tunnel museum.

Prices:

1-10 persons: 27 EUR per person

11-48 persons: 15 EUR per person

Sarajevo treasure hunt

Sarajevo treasure hunt takes you around the city in the search of a clues by clue game... With several teams this makes the game even more interesting as you and your «group of picked smarties» searches and fights for the prize and name of «the winner».

This is ideal for teambuilding or just to have fun around the town.

Minimum: 10 people

Includes: Transport, museum tickets, a guide per group, brochures, treasure map and materials, trophy

Price per person: 23 euro

Home hosted dinners

For some of you home hosted dinners with exquisite meals will be the real getting to know Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Home hosted dinners show us the real situation and give us inside look into what life is, and how it works in Bosnia.

It will be a great opportunity to see more than just mere architecture and to hear more than traditional history.

These dinners will take us in real life stories of Sarajevo and its common residents and will definitely be the best way to meet and feel a culture of people than in other cases you would just see as a face in the street

To our guest with that wish we host home hosted dinners in lovely and interesting families open for all talks, and serving the best of cuisine – cooked not to suit you but to suit both you and the family.

This meal is cooked with love for you a family friend – not a mere guest!

Minimum: 6 people

Includes: Transport, Home cooked dinner in a local family, home made wines and other beverages, traditional coffee or tea

Price per person: 21euro



Tour plan Mostar:

walking tour includes

The Old Bridge - Most famous symbol of Mostar and our country, a bridge that connects the two sides of Neretva river.

The world largest and longest stone one arch bridge - or as it is also known "The crescent above the Neretva river"

Kundurdiluk street - the main market street in Mostar

Mostar panorama tour includes:

Bulevar - the street that once divided East and West Mostar during the war still showing a lot of scars

Bell tower - the tallest Bell tower on the Balkans

Blagaj - The small town called Blagaj is located 12 km south of Mostar. This is the largest karst spring in Europe and it gives rise to Buna River. The town of Blagaj is built on the site of the Roman town of Bona, most likely named for its mild weather patterns. ("blaga" in Bosnian stands for "mild"). Today it is a pilgrimage site as it holds a maqam (a shrine) sacred to the Sufis around the world.

Possibility of visiting Dervish house

Počitelj - This once-charming mediaeval town is situated in the valley of the Neretva River some twenty - five kilometres from Mostar, on the route to the Adriatic Sea. The history of Počitelj is not well known and has to be researched. As far as we know, it existed in 1444. The town was constructed right into a rocky mountainside overlooking a bend in the Neretva River. This gives it the aspect of a natural amphitheatre, and is a delight for any architect with a feeling for environmental settings. Its characteristic buildings are in Ottoman style. The Stone houses along stone pathways are a unique, hidden behind high walls surrounding peaceful, inner courtyards. It is testimony of a culture that internal values grace over external appearance.

- Journey from Sarajevo to Mostar takes around 3h

Prices:

1-10 persons: 42 EUR per person

11-48 persons: 35 EUR per person



Other recommended tours:

Wine tour and Mostar

On this trip we will visit 2 of Herzegovina's most important wineries and see several dozens of wine fields.

HercegovinaVino is the leading commercial winery in the country today with modern processes producing some of the Europe's finest wines.

On the other hand Gangaš winery is currently the only «female winery» on the continent producing the finest wines in the country of the only two local wine brands Žilavka(white) and Blatina(red).

60 years old tradition has led to creation of the most prestigious brand of wine today. Their wine has won more than hundred of prizes on wine festival around the globe.

Konjic, Rafting and Tito Bunkers

Konjic is a city between the historical regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Part of neither but in a way both of them at the same time...

We can freely say that Konjic is the «and» in the name of our country!

This city is famous by its old bridge, woodcarving crafts, rafting, serene nature with highland lakes and one of the world's most impressive Cold War monuments of human ingenuity – Tito's bunkers!

Rafting has long been a tradition on the ice cold Neretva river. The serene nature around the river, and highland Boracko lake make this one of the most beautiful parts of the country.

We will be able to see the woodcrafting tradition in the process of its creation by human hand also in this town.

On the other hand the most famous and most interesting thing in this town are the underground nuclear facility built during the period of Yugoslavia as a residence of Marshall Tito and Yugoslav highest ranking generals and politicians. An underground town of itself was Yugoslav's third highest investment worth of 4.6 billion American dollars at that time...

Today surpassing the budget of all former Yugoslav republics together.

Mountain hike and Lukomir

If you want to behold the beauty of Bosnian mountains then you should visit the village of Lukomir. There you will see that there is still a place where people live their life by the rules of nature in the same way as our ancestors lived hundreds of years ago.

The men and women of these small villages on Mt. Bjelasnica live the life of their ancestors and use only what they by themselves produce in their gardens and houses.

There is an old story that goes; when Slavic tribes inhabited these places they named the village of Lukomir connecting two Slavic words valley and peace.

If you visit this beautiful gorge village you will realize why the old Bogumils named it "the valley of peace".

Travnik

For a long time this was the capital of Ottoman Bosnia and Herzegovina - the vizier's city.

Today it is a city where you can find on almost every corner a building of cultural historical importance.

Travnik is one of the most conserved cities in the region of central Bosnia, and is well known by number of mosques and other buildings built in Ottoman times.



As historical documents tell us Travnik was also the first diplomatic centre of Bosnia, where in 1807th and 1808th France and Austria opened their consulates. Travnik is inheritance of viziers.