



YOUR GUIDE TO
GLAMOČ



TURISTIČKI VODIČ
GLAMOČKOG KRAJA



”

**Mjesto u kutu nikom na
putu!**

**Place in the middle of
nowhere!**

“



Ever heard about Glamoč valley?

Although Glamoč is largely depopulated at the present time, it continues to draw a large number of nature and historical enthusiasts. Let us give you a quick rundown of a few of its main attractions.

Numerous shrines to Silvanus and Diana, the power couple of the Illyrian pantheon, may be found in Glamoč valley. In most depictions, Silvanus resembles the Greek god Pan, a goat-man hybrid, while Silvana is shown with either a goat or a dog. Shepherding is still the main industry in the Glamoč valley, and archaeologists have discovered 11 reliefs depicting Silvanus, who is also the Roman god of forests and pastures. No wonder our traditional leather shoe (opanak) is one of its main treasures.



Jeste li ikada čuli za Glamočku dolinu?

Iako je Glamoč u današnje vrijeme u velikoj mjeri depopulisan, on i dalje privlači veliki broj ljubitelja prirode i istorije.

Dozvolite nam da vam damo kratak pregled nekoliko njegovih glavnih atrakcija. U Glamočkoj dolini nalaze se brojna svetišta Silvana i Dijane, moćnog para ilirskog panteona. U većini prikaza Silvan liči na grčkog boga Pana, predstavljenog kao pola jarac pola čovjek, dok je Silvana prikazana ili sa kozom ili psom. Pastirstvo je i dalje glavna djelatnost u glamočkoj dolini, a arheolozi su otkrili 11 reljefa na kojima je prikazan Silvan, koji je i rimski bog šuma i pašnjaka. Nije ni čudo što je naša tradicionalna kožna cipela (opanak) jedno od njenih glavnih bogatstava.

”

ISTRAŽI GLAMOČ

EXPLORE GLAMOČ

“



Forgotten hero

The Ivo Lola Ribar Museum, once frequented by young people from all over the former Yugoslavia, is now tucked away in a quiet pine grove not far from Glamoč. Ivo Lola Ribar was once held up as an idol for abandoning a promising life—one in which he had studied in Paris, Geneva, and Belgrade, learned several languages, and played tennis and golf before World War II — in order to fight for a better and more just world.

The official story at the time was that a German plane bombed the makeshift airstrip where he was waiting to board the airplane. Several theories were spawned by this interpretation, and some of them are still in circulation today. There is widespread speculation that Tito had him put to death because he had ambitions to lead and was too popular with the youth.

Despite its obsolescence, this memorial continues to attract visitors who wish to pay their respects.



Zaboravljeni heroj

Muzej Ive Lole Ribara, u koji su nekada posjećivali mladi iz svih krajeva bivše Jugoslavije, danas je ušuškán u tihoj borovoj šumici nedaleko od Glamoča.

Ivo Lola Ribar je svojevremeno smatran idolom jer je napustio život koji obećava – život u kojem je studirao u Parizu, Ženevi i Beogradu, naučio nekoliko jezika i igrao tenis i golf prije Drugog svjetskog rata – da bi se izborio za bolji i pravedniji svijet.

Zvanična priča u to vrijeme bila je da je njemački avion bombardovao improvizovanu pistu na kojoj je čekao da se ukrca u avion. Ovo tumačenje je iznjedrilo nekoliko teorija, a neke od njih su i danas u opticaju.

Postoji i spekulacija da ga je Tito ubio zato što je imao ambicije da bude vođa i bio je previše popularan među omladinom.

Uprkos zastarjelosti, ovaj spomenik i dalje privlači posjetioce koji žele da odaju počast.

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IVO LOLA RIBAR

IVO LOLA RIBAR

“



Ever thought about what might be the highest gravestone in Balkans?

Although Islamic doctrine does not favor outwardly lavish displays of gravestones, there is one in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is twice as tall as the average person. Turban-topped stele ("nišan") of Omer-age Bašić is one of the most impressive Muslim gravestones in the Balkans. Located in the middle of road between Glamoč and Livno this monument is 4.7 meters tall and reads: "Time of the death of deceased is 1798. El Fatiha for his soul." Various types of turban-topped stelae can be discerned based on their color and design while this one belongs to the group of the most glamorous ones as it has a large turban as to provide shadow for many people. The "body" of the structure is shaped like a giant mushroom, drawing the attention of curious tourists who marvel at the longevity of the slender monolith. Could it be that its depth at the base matches its height?



Da li ste ikada razmišljali o tome koji bi mogao biti najviši nadgrobni spomenik na Balkanu?

Iako islamska doktrina ne favorizuje spolja raskošno izlaganje nadgrobnih spomenika, u Bosni i Hercegovini postoji jedan koji je duplo viši od prosječne osobe. Nišan sa turbanom Omer-age Bašića jedan je od najupečatljivijih muslimanskih nadgrobnih spomenika na Balkanu. Smješten na sredini puta između Glamoča i Livna, ovaj spomenik visok je 4,7 metara i glasi: "Vrijeme smrti pokojnika je 1798. El Fatiha za njegovu dušu." Različiti tipovi nišana sa turbanima mogu se uočiti na osnovu njihove boje i dizajna, dok ovaj spada u grupu najglamuroznijih jer ima veliki turban da daje sijenku mnogim ljudima. "Tijelo" je oblikovano kao džinovska pečurka, privlačeći pažnju radoznalih turista koji se čude dugovječnosti vitkog monolita. Da li je moguće da njegova dubina u osnovi odgovara njegovoj visini?

”

BAŠIĆA MAŠAT

BAŠIĆ TOMBSTONE

“



Why not check out the view?

The only point from which the Mosque, Orthodox and Catholic churches can be seen in one shot in the town itself, is the still standing stronghold called “Old Town” or Tabija (Turkish for fortress). Although the only preserved part that has withstood the test of time is the mihrab (the niche that indicates direction of Mecca, holly pilgrimage site in Arabia, which Muslims face when praying) it still presents one of the main attractions of Glamoč valley.

The fortress, said to date back to the pre-Ottoman era, was abandoned in 1851, and partially demolished in 1882. Near the fortress there was a cave where a family house was later built. There is a legend attached to the cave, which says that seven sleepers took refuge in it during the persecution under Diocletian. Their names are carved in stone: Jemliha, Mislina, Miksilina, Mernoš, Debernoš, Šadnoš and Kefeštatioš.



A pogled odozgo?

Jedina tačka sa koje se u jednom snimku vide džamija, pravoslavna i katolička crkva u samom gradu je još uvek uporište pod nazivom „Stari grad“ ili Tabija (turski tvrđava). Iako je jedini očuvani dio koji je izdržao test vremena mihrab (niša koja ukazuje na pravac Meke, svetog hodočašća u Arabiji, sa kojim se muslimani susreću prilikom molitve) on i dalje predstavlja jednu od glavnih atrakcija Glamočke doline.

Tvrđava, za koju se navodi da potiče iz predosmanskog doba, napuštena je 1851. godine, a djelimično srušena 1882. U blizini tvrđave nalazila se pećina u kojoj je kasnije podignuta porodična kuća. Za pećinu je vezana legenda koja kaže da se u nju za vrijeme progona pod Dioklecijanom sklonilo sedam spavača. Njihova imena su uklesana u kamenu: Jemliha, Mislina, Miksilina, Mernoš, Debernoš, Šadnoš i Kefeštatioš.

”

TVRĐAVA TABIJA

FOTRESS TABIJA

“



Curious as to Silvanus and Diana's portrayal?

The Cultural Center grounds are worth exploring, as they house artifacts from antiquity and the Middle Ages, including a relief of Silvanus and Diana.

Under the direction and approval of Bosnia and Herzegovina's State Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments, this outdoor exhibition was constructed in 2007 utilizing the stone ruins of houses, structures, and sculptures unearthed around the Glamoč valley and transported there. Although its long-term viability is uncertain due to a lack of funding, the lapidary stands as a symbol of the region's and Bosnia and Herzegovina's rich historical heritage. From a 21st-century vantage point, you can see how fleeting some ancient civilizations really were.



Želite li vidjeti kako su Silvan i Dijana predstavljani?

Područje Kulturnog centra vrijedi istražiti, jer se u njemu nalaze artefakti iz antike i srednjeg vijeka, uključujući reljef Silvana i Dijane.

Pod rukovodstvom i odobrenjem Državne komisije za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika Bosne i Hercegovine, ova izložba na otvorenom izgrađena je 2007. godine od kamenih ruševina kuća, objekata i skulptura otkopanih oko Glamočke doline i tamo prevezenih.

Iako je njegova dugoročna održivost neizvjesna zbog nedostatka finansijskih sredstava, lapidarij je simbol bogatog historijskog naslijeđa regije i Bosne i Hercegovine.

Sa tačke gledišta 21. vijeka, možete videti koliko su neke drevne civilizacije zaista bile prolazne.

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LAPIDARIJ

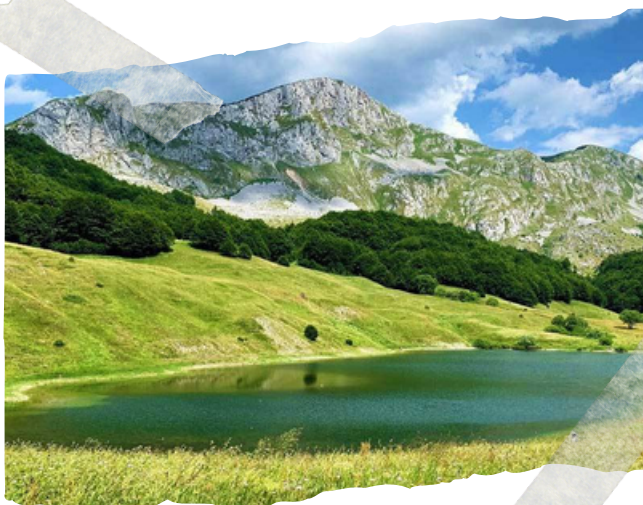
LAPIDARIUM

“



From hiking to swimming

You've probably heard of Cincar Mountain, the tallest in western Bosnia and Herzegovina at 2006 meters, and the home of some famous wild horses. Five (it. cinque) heads, referring to five prominent peaks that exceed 1700 m, is the literal translation of the name, which some believe originates from the Illyrian-Roman period. Towering karst mountains, varying in altitude from 1200 to 2006 m above sea level and 1100 above valley level, enclose Glamoč valley on all sides. With this and the neighboring rivers valleys Glamoč valley is mostly cut off from the rest of the region. There are trails to every peak, and you can choose from a wide range of climbing difficulties. The largest lake Hrast is a popular summertime bathing spot and leisure area and, with Lake Šator on the top of Šator-mountain and Lake Busija, present a true gem of the region.



Od planinarenja do kupanja

Vjerovatno ste čuli za planinu Cincar, najvišu u zapadnoj Bosni i Hercegovini sa 2006 metara i dom nekih poznatih divljih konja.

Pet (it. cinkue) glava, koji se odnose na pet istaknutih vrhova koji prelaze 1700 m, doslovan je prevod imena za koje neki veruju da potiče iz ilirsko-rimskog perioda.

Visoke kraške planine, visine od 1200 do 2006 m nadmorske visine i doline do 1100 m nadmorske visine sa svih strana okružuju Glamočku kotlinu.

Glamočka dolina je susjednim rijekama uglavnom odsječena od ostatka regiona. Do svakog vrha postoje staze, a možete birati između širokog spektra poteškoća za penjanje.

Najveće jezero Hrast je popularno ljetnje kupalište i rekreacija, a sa jezerom Šator na vrhu Šator-planine i jezerom Busije predstavlja pravi dragulj regiona.

”

PLANINSKI VRHOVI

MOUNTAINS

“



Accommodation:

- Hotel "Split" is located in the very center of the city and has 24 rooms (including single, double and triple rooms) with 45 beds. The hotel operates continuously even during the winter season.

Contact Hotel "Split" mobile: 063/359-528, Zdravko Lučić

- "Ethno village Nenadić" it is located 1.5 km from the city center in the Čirići settlement, at the foot of the Rajan mountain and has an accommodation capacity of 10 beds distributed in 4 bungalows.

Ethno village "Nenadić" mobile: 065/311-220,

Ilija Nenadić

Gastronomy:

- Restaurant "Park"

Contact Željko Stojisavljević 065 036 215

- Restaurant "Resto"

Contact 063 199 347

- Restaurant "Lanterna"

Contact: 063 939 235

**Smještaj:**

- Hotel "Split" nalazi se u strogom centru grada i raspolaže sa 24 sobe (uključujući jednokrevetne, dvokrevetne i trokrevetne) sa 45 ležaja.

Hotel radi neprekidno i tokom zimske sezone.

Kontakt Hotel „Split“ mobilni: 063/359-528, Zdravko Lučić

- "Etno selo Nenadić" nalazi se 1,5 km od centra grada u naselju Čirići, u podnožju planine Rajan i ima smeštajni kapacitet od 10 ležaja raspoređenih u 4 bungalova.

Etno selo „Nenadić“ mobilni: 065/311-220, Ilija Nenadić

Gastronomija:

- Restourant “Park” , Kontakt Željko Stojisavljević 065 036 215
- Restourant “Resko” Kontakt 063 199 347
- Restoran “Lanterna” Kontakt: 063 939 235

”

GDJE JESTI?**WHERE TO EAT?**

“



Historiographic stills

- Silvanus and Diana relief at the Lapidarium close to the Cultural Center,
- Ivo Lola Ribar Memorial,
- Last resting place of Jovan Sinibad's (? - 1715), the Venetian mercenary who defended the Republic's hinterland and trade from Ottomans assaults in whose honor the Sinjska alka festival in Croatia was established,
- Omer-aga Bašić grave stela (nišan)
- Rore village, an inscription from the early 18th century written in the ancient Cyrillic alphabet,
- Preodac village (remains of Momčilo Middle Ages tower), location of the remains of a stone chair dating back to the early Middle Ages,
- Šator Lake, a glacier lake, considered as one the evidences of the ice age geographic limits.



Crtime iz istorije

- Reljef Silvana i Dijane u Lapidarijumu kod Doma kulture,
- Spomenik Ivo Lola Ribar,
- Poslednje počivalište Jovana Sinibada,
- (? - 1715), mletačkog plaćenika koji je branio republičko zaleđe i trgovine od juriša Osmanlija u čiju čast je ustanovljena Sinjska alka u Hrvatskoj,
- Grobna stela (nišan) Omer-age Bašić,
- Selo Rore, natpis sa početka 18. vijeka pisan ćiriličnim pismom,
- Selo Preodac (ostaci Momčilove srednjovekovne kule), lokacija ostataka kamene stolice iz ranog srednjeg vijeka,
- Šatorsko jezero, glečersko jezero, smatra se jednim od dokaza geografskih granica ledenog doba.

”

ŠTA OBIĆI?

WHAT TO VISIT?

“



Bellow the watershed

- Lapidarium by the House of Culture,
- Kauri's cemetery (kauri is Turkish word gâvur for non-Muslim or non-believer)
- Bašić grave stela (nišan),
- The only functioning watermill in Glamočko polje, in the settlement of Skučani (built using the system of erecting structures on the verge of the abyss, which is very appealing),
- Milutin Marojević's grave (15th century) the first mention of a nobleman in this area, and there are also Marojevića city's walls),
- Estavele Badanj - a natural phenomena that occurs on the boundaries of karst fields and indicates the link between surface and subsurface waters, i.e. it is both a source and a sink,
- Masiff Kruga (a partition between Glamočko and Livanjsko polje from which the soul of the Glamoč valley's axis is visible).



Ispod vododjelnice

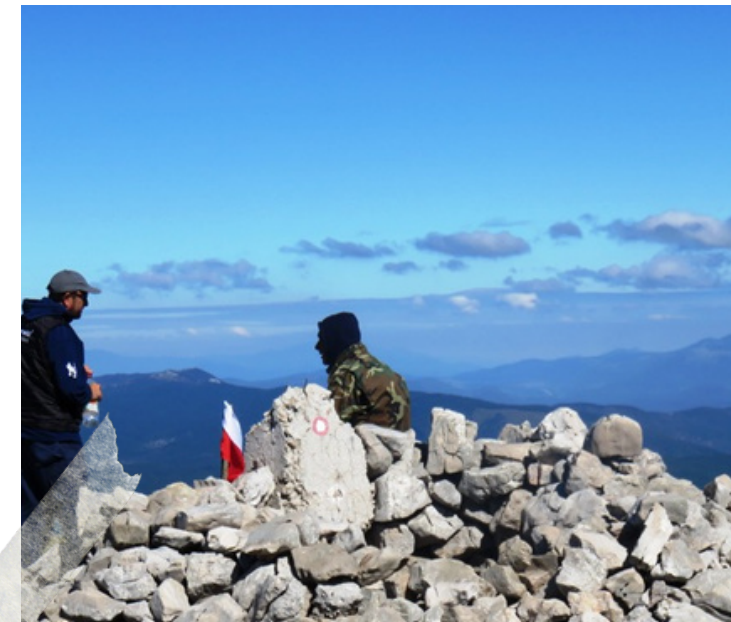
- Lapidarijum kod Doma kulture,
- Kaurijevo groblje (kauri je turska reč gavur za nemuslimana ili nevjernika),
- Bašića mašat,
- Jedina funkcionalna vodenica u Glamočkom polju, u naselju Skučani (izgrađena korišćenjem sistem podizanja objekata na ivici provalije, što je veoma privlačno,)
- Grob Milutina Marojevića (15. vek) prvi pomen plemića na ovim prostorima, a tu su i zidine grada Marojevića),
- Estavele Badanj - prirodni fenomen koji se javlja na granicama kraških polja i ukazuje na vezu između površinskih i podzemnih voda, odnosno istovremeno je izvor i ponor.
- Masif Kruga (pregrada između Glamočkog i Livanjskog polja sa koje se vidi duša osovine Glamočke kotline).

”

ŠTA OBIĆI?

WHAT TO VISIT?

“



You too can make a traditional leather moccasin, the opanak!

Because this leather item is only found in this region, its look, style, and quality are all intrinsically related to the region and the shepherding history we discussed before.

Moccasins, a style of leather shoe popularized by the Slavic peoples (who called them opanak), are thought to have originated among the Illyrian peoples. At the time it was designed, the straps went around the wearer's ankles, while the top went around their leg. Over time, the opanak became an integral feature of the Glamoč kolo (Glamoč circle mute dance), which with its distinctive sound crossed continents.

It's not entirely clear if the circle dance was a celebration of the opanak or the opanak was a celebration of the circle dance. Glamoč opanak is about to be recognized as a cultural treasure of

Bosnia and Herzegovina after receiving protection for its geographical origin. Located within one kilometer from Glamoč historic core, the Nenadić family has been crafting traditional footwear there for generations. Glamoč valley sheep and cattle hides are used in their natural state.



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Izradite sami glamočki opanak i ponesite kao suvenir

Make your own Glamoč leather shoe and keep it as a souvenir

“

I vi možete da napravite tradicionalnu kožnu obuću – opanak!

Pošto se ovaj kožni predmet nalazi samo u ovom regionu, njegov izgled, stil i kvalitet su suštinski povezani sa regionom i istorijom pastira o kojoj smo ranije govorili. Smatra se da su mokasine, stil kožne obuće popularan kod slovenskih naroda (koji su ih zvali opanak), nastao među ilirskim narodima. U vrijeme kada je dizajniran, kaiševi su kretali oko gležnjeva korisnika, dok je gornji dio išao oko njegove noge.

Vremenom je opanak postao sastavni dio glamočkog kola, koje je svojim prepoznatljivim zvukom prelazilo kontinente.

Nije sasvim jasno da li je kolo proslavilo opanak ili je opanak proslavio kolo. Glamočki opanak uskoro će biti priznat kao kulturno naslijeđe Bosne i Hercegovine nakon što je dobio zaštitu geografskog porijekla. Smještena na kilometar od

istorijskog jezgra Glamoča, porodica Nenadić tu već generacijama izrađuje tradicionalnu obuću.

Glamočka dolinska koža ovaca i goveda se koristi u prirodnom stanju.



Putevi do Glamoča / The roads to Glamoč

Troglav (1913 m)

60 km

Najviši vrh Dinare na teritoriji BiH

The highest peak of Dinara on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Budi zdrav ko dren

60 km

Proizvodi od drenjine - jedini džem na svijetu koji se ne kuva

budizdravkodren.com

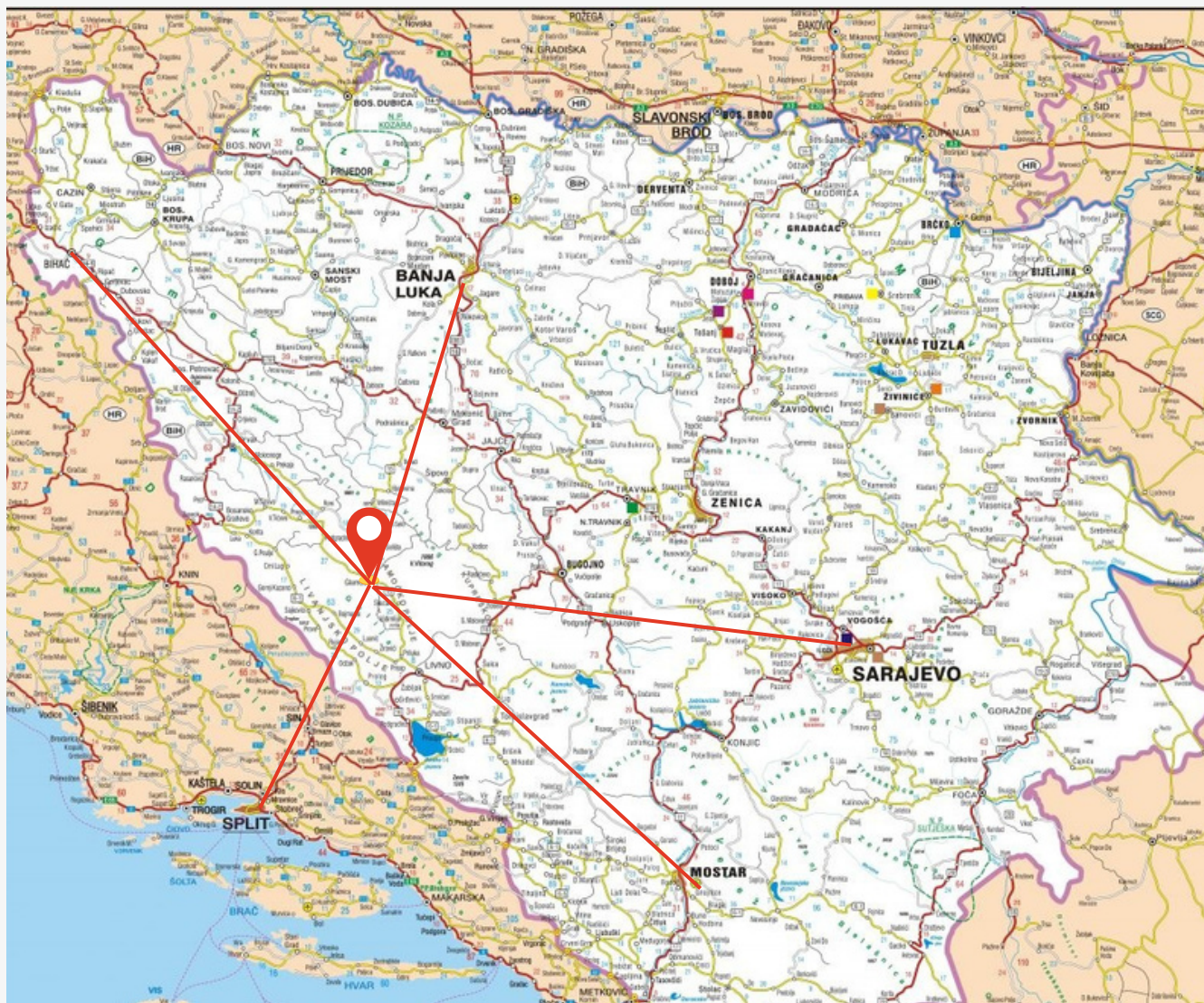
Drenjina products - the only jam in the world that is not cooked

Šatorsko jezero

45 km

Biser planine Šator - ledničko jezero

The pearl of Šator mountain - a glacial lake



Banja Luka
125 km

Sarajevo
214 km

Bihać
144 km

Mostar
152 km

Split
117 km

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IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (TURIZAM)