



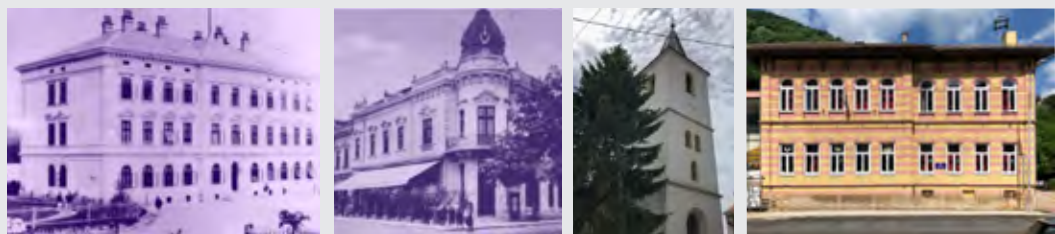
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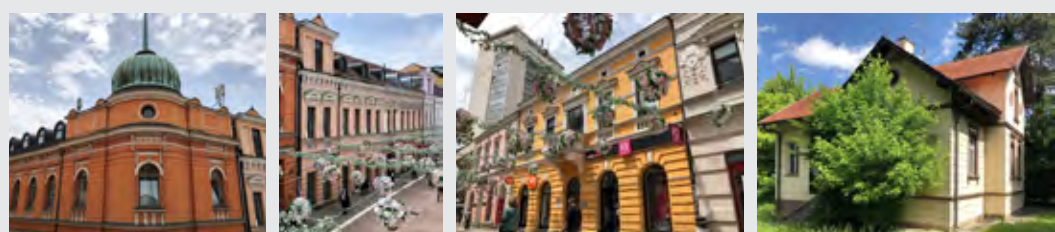
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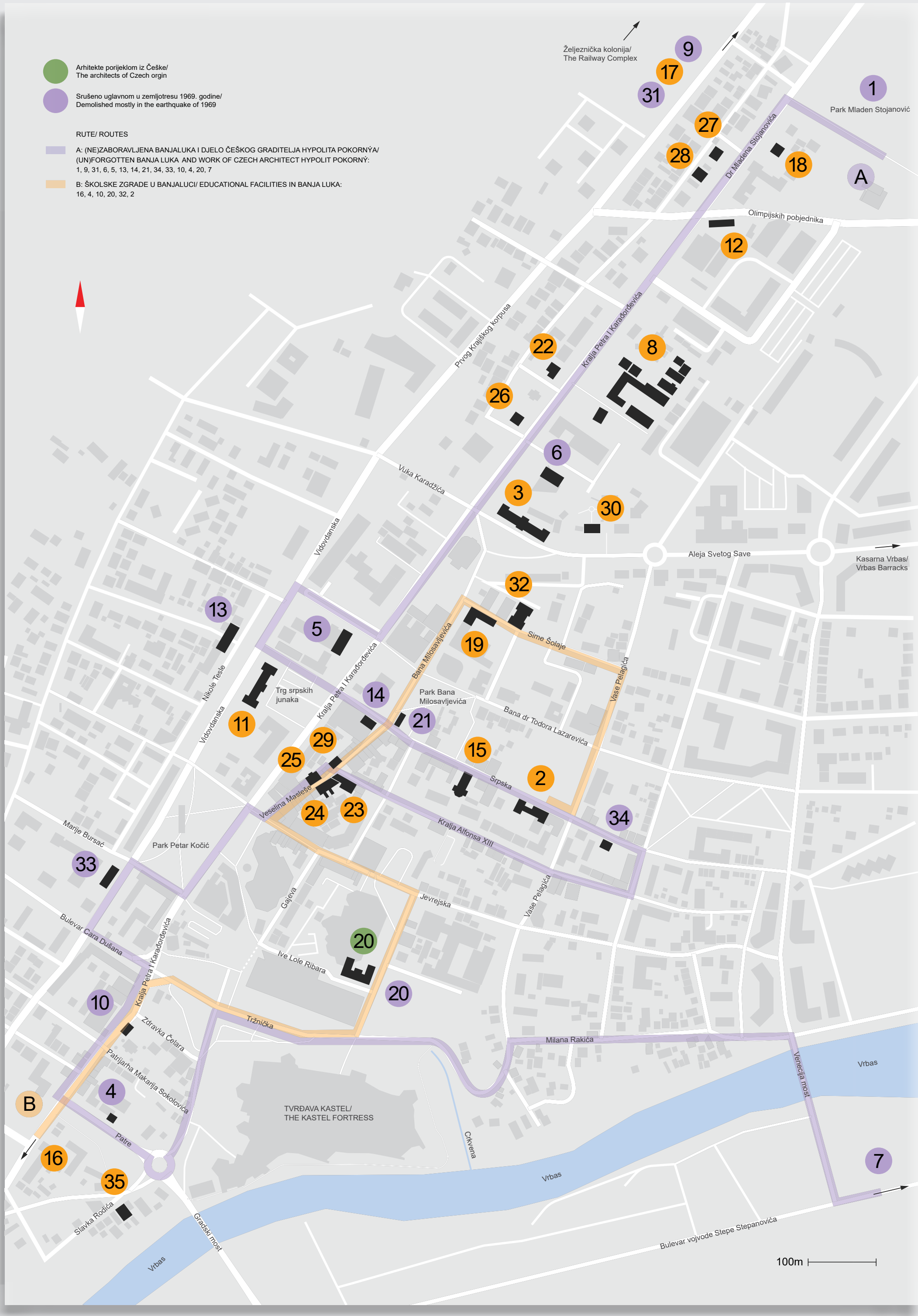
27 28 29



30 31 32



33 34 35



- *Nacionalni spomenik BiH/ National monument of BiH
- Kompleks Vojne bolnice (park Mladen Stojanović)*/ The Military Hospital Complex (Mladen Stojanović Park)*, 1879, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown
 - Katolički školski centar „Blaženi Ivan Merz“ (Samostan Sestara Milosrdnica svetog Vinka Paulskog/ “Blessed Ivan Merz” Catholic School Center (Convent of Sisters of Mercy of Saint Vincent de Paul), 1880, 1889, 1910; Eberhard (Wegnandt) Wayand, Srpska 30
 - Arhiv Republike Srpske (Zgrada Vojne uprave/ komande)/ The Archives of Republika Srpska (Military Headquarters Building), 1880-1881, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Aleja Svetog Save 1
 - Careva škola/ Emperor’s school – Volksschule, 1881; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, lokacija/ the site: između ulica/ between streets Patre i/ and Patrijarha Makarija Sokolovića (Na ovoj lokaciji je sada druga zgrada./ A new building has been erected at this site.)
 - Hotel Bosna, 1885; Eberhard (Wegnandt) Wayand, Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića 97 (Na ovoj lokaciji je sada nova zgrada./ A new building has been erected at this site.)
 - Katedrala sv. Bonaventura/ Cathedral of Saint Bonaventure, 1885; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića 80 (Na ovoj lokaciji je sada nova katedrala./ A new cathedral has been erected at this site.)
 - Rebrovačka crkva (Pravoslavna crkva u selu Rebrovac)/ The Rebrovac Orthodox Church, 1885; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, (Na ovoj lokaciji je sada nova crkva./ A new church has been erected at this site.)
 - Fabrika duvana/ Tobacco Factory, 1888, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića 78
 - Crkva Bezgrešnog začeća Blažene Djevice Marije sa samostanom sv. Josipa iz Nazareta/ The Church of the Immaculate Conception of Blessed Virgin Mary with the Convent of Saint Joseph of Nazareth, 1889, 1897, 1898, Eberhard (Wegnandt) Wayand, Budžak (Lazarevo), (Na ovoj lokaciji je sada druga zgrada./ A new building has been erected at this site.)
 - Muslimanska čitaonica – Kiraethana/ Muslim Library, 1890, Ćiril Metod Iveković, Zdravka Čelara bb, (Objekat porušen./ The building has been demolished.)
 - Muzej savremene umjetnosti Republike Srpske (Željeznička stanica – Grad)*/ Museum of Contemporary Art of Republika Srpska (The Railway Station – Stadtbahnhof)*, 1891; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Trg srpskih junaka 2
 - Restoran „Mala stanica“ (Željeznička stanica „Kraljev drum“)*/ “The Small Station” Restaurant (The Railway Station – Kaiserstraße)*, 1891, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića bb
 - Zgrada Direkcije Vojnih Željeznica/ Military Railway Management Building, godina nepoznata/ year unknown, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Nikole Tesle bb, (Na ovoj lokaciji je sada druga zgrada./ A new building has been erected at this site.)
 - “Balkan” kafana/ café, 1891; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Veselina Masleše bb (Na ovoj lokaciji je sada nova zgrada./ A new building has been erected at this site.)
 - Župna crkva Pohod Blažene Djevice Marije svetoj Elizabeti/ Parish Church of Visitation of Blessed Virgin Mary to St. Elizabeth, 1891; Eberhard (Wegnandt) Wayand, Srpska 22
 - OŠ „Branislav Nušić“ u Gornjem Šeheru (Srpskim Toplicama)/ Primary school “Branislav Nušić” in Gornji Šeher (Srpske Toplice), 1894; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Manjačkih ustanika 32
 - Trapistički samostan „Marija Zvijezda“ u Delibašinom selu*/ Trappist Abbey “Mariastern” in Delibašino Selo*, 1869, 1872, 1895; Eberhard (Wegnandt) Wayand, Slatinska 1
 - Inovacioni Centar BL i Zavod za ekonomiku i razvoj BL (Župna kuća i evangelistička crkva)*/ BL Innovation Center and BL Institute of Economics and Development (Parish House with Evangelical Church)*, 1895; Ludwig Huber, Dr Mladena Stojanovića 4
 - Kuća porodice Milanović/ Milanović Family House, prije/ before 1895, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Bana Milosavljevića 24
 - Velika realka – Zgrada Gimnazije/ Gymnasium building (Ober-Realgymnasium), 1895, 1897, 1903; Hypolit Pokorný, Josip Blažeković (dogradnja/ extension) i drugi/ and others, Ive Lole Ribara bb (Na ovoj lokaciji je sada nova zgrada./ A new building has been erected at this site.)
 - Hotel “Austria” i/and kafana/café “Elit”, 1896, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Park Bana Milosavljevića, (Objekti porušeni./ Both building have been demolished.)
 - Vila generala Vilhema Stockmanna*/ General Wilhem Stockmann’s Villa*, 1898, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića 125
 - Kuća porodice Starčević/ Starčević Family House, kraj XIX vj./ the end of 19th century, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Kralja Alfonsa XIII 2
 - Kuća Mare Popović Delić/ Mara Popović Delić’s House, kraj XIX vj./ the end of 19th century, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Veselina Masleše 10
 - Kuća Isaka Salomona Poljokana/ Isaac Salomon Poljokan House, 1899; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Veselina Masleše 11
 - Vila sveštenika Antoana Ćurčića*/ Priest Antoan Ćurčić’s Villa*, 1899; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Kralja Petra I Karađorđevića 121
 - Vila Zanke Milić*/ Zanka Milić’s Villa*, 1902, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Dr Mladena Stojanovića 5
 - Vila porodice Rutz*/ Rutz Family Villa*, 1903, arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Dr Mladena Stojanovića 3
 - Kuća Pere Betunca/ Pero Betunac’s House, 1903; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Veselina Masleše 21
 - Eparhija banjalučka (Pravoslavna mitropolija)/ The Eparchy of Banja Luka (Orthodox Metropolitan’s Palace), 1904; Josip Blažeković, Aleja Svetog Save 3
 - Crkva sv. Ante Padovanskog sa franjevačkim samostanom na Petričevcu/ The Church of Saint Anthony of Padua with Franciscan Monastery (Petričevac), 1857, 1873, 1884, 1893, 1907; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Marije Dimić 4 (Na ovoj lokaciji su sada nove zgrade./ A few new buildings have been erected at this site.)
 - Vrtić „Anđelak” i SPD „Jedinstvo” (Srpska osnovna škola)/ “Anđelak” Kindergarten and Serbian Singing Society “Jedinstvo” (Serbian Primary School), 1907; arhitekta nepoznat/ architect unknown, Sime Šolaje 1-3
 - Filijala Austrougarske banke/ Branch of the Austro-Hungarian Bank, 1910; Josip pl. Vancaš, Marije Bursać 7 (Na ovoj lokaciji je sada nova zgrada./ A new building has been erected at this site.)
 - Božić vila/ Villa, 1913; Rudolf Lubynski, Srpska bb, (Objekat porušen./ The building has been demolished.)
 - Vila Hamzage Husedžinovića/ Hamzaga Husedžinović’s Villa, 1913; Josip pl. Vancaš, Slavka Rodića 34

Arhitektonska mapa/
Architectural map

Austrougarski period/
The Austro-Hungarian period
1878 – 1918

BANJALUKA

PROJEKT: „STARI LOKALITETI – NOVE PERSPEKTIVE”

ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) – Internacionalni Savjet za spomenike i spomeničke cjeline predstavlja respektabilnu nevladinu organizaciju koja na globalnom nivou aktivno i interdisciplinarno doprinosi očuvanju i zaštiti kulturnog i historijskog naslijeđa. Unutar ICOMOS-ove profesionalne i naučne mreže djeluje i Nacionalni Komitet ICOMOS u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Projekt „Stari lokaliteti – nove perspektive” se bazira na utvrđivanju arhitektonskih ruta u gradskim četvrtima tri grada (Sarajevo, Banja Luka i Mostar) mapiranjem značajnih objekata iz austrougarskog perioda. Odabir šetnje kao formata komunikacije omogućava kvalitetniju interpretaciju i precepciju (vlastitog) okruženja. Podizanje društvene svijesti o važnosti kulturološki slojevitog karaktera naših urbanih cjelina će biti potaknuto ovim projektom.

PROJECT: “OLD SITES, NEW PERSPECTIVES”

ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites is a respectable non-government organization which works actively and interdisciplinary on the conservation and protection of cultural and historical heritage. The National Committee of ICOMOS in Bosnia and Herzegovina operates within international level of the ICOMOS professional and scientific framework.

The project “Old sites, new perspectives” is based on creating an architectural route – walks through urban quarters of three cities through mapping of significant buildings from the Austro – Hungarian period in Sarajevo, Banja Luka and Mostar. The choice of walking as a communication format affects the quality of interpretation and perception of the environment. Raising social awareness of the importance of the culturally layered character of our urban areas will be encouraged by this project.

AUSTROUGARSKI PERIOD U ARHITEKTURI BANJALUKE

Četrdesetogodišnji period austrougarske uprave (1878 – 1918) transformisao je Banjaluku kroz pokretanje i razvoj industrije, kroz urbanizam zapadnoevropskih pravila i kroz arhitekturu novih tipologija i stilova gradnje. Nekoliko istorijskih događaja koji su se odigrali krajem XIX vijeka nagovijestili su velike promjene u gradu na Vrbasu i gradu čiji je vojni značaj ubrzano rastao. Među njima, od posebnog značaja je bila izgradnja prve željezničke pruge u Bosni i Hercegovini koja je već krajem 1872. godine spojila Banjaluku i Dobrljin*, te deset godina kasnije, Banjaluku sa ostatkom Evrope.

Nova urbanistička matrica Banjaluke formirana u austrougarskom periodu napravila je odklon u odnosu na zatečeni tretman prostora tokom osmanskog perioda i postavila je pravce budućeg razvoja grada. Njeni začeci su vidljivi na geodetskim kartama koje je za Bosnu i Hercegovinu u periodu od 1880. do 1884. godine izradila austrougarska vojna uprava. I arhitektura, kao i urbanizam austrougarskog perioda u Banjaluci se oslanjaju na uzore iz velikih gradova Monarhije: Beča, Budimpešte i Praga. Zahvaljujući stranim arhitektima koji u sve većem broju dolaze iz različitih dijelova Monarhije, Banjaluka dobija ostvarenja različitih tipologija javne i privatne arhitekture, projektovana u različitim neo-stilovima, floralnoj i geometrijskoj secesiji i bosanskom slogu. Procvat u arhitekturi odražava visok priliv gradskog – stranog i lokalnog stanovništva, istovremeno sa sve većim brojem kulturnih događaja u skladu sa razvojem grada prema zapadnoevropskim standardima.

Značajno kulturno-istorijsko naslijeđe austrougarskog perioda u Banjaluci je u većoj mjeri uništeno. Razornim zemljotresom iz 1969. godine, srušen je najveće dio monumentalnih spomenika arhitekture, ali i manje poznate pojedinačne građevine i ambijentalne cjeline austrougarskog perioda koje nisu bile prethodno dokumentovane, niti istražene. Ovom prirodnom katastrofom, gotovo potpuno je izbrisan istorijski sloj koji je za Banjaluku imao formativnu ulogu i čije ostatke intenzivne izgradnje i nagovještaje blistave budućnosti danas prepoznajemo samo u tragovima.

* Pogranično naselje na sjevero-zapadu BiH

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN PERIOD IN THE ARCHITECTURE OF BANJA LUKA

The forty-year long period of Austro-Hungarian rule (1878 - 1918) transformed Banja Luka through the start-up and development of industry, through the urbanism of Western European rules, and through the architecture of new typologies and styles. Several historical events that took place at the end of the 19th century had triggered great changes in the city on the Vrbas River, whose military significance was starting to grow rapidly. Among them, the construction of the first railway in Bosnia and Herzegovina was of special importance, which already at the end of 1872 connected Banja Luka and Dobrljin*, and ten years later, Banja Luka with the rest of Europe.

The new urban matrix of Banja Luka that was formed in the Austro-Hungarian period took a different approach comparing to the existing treatment of space during the Ottoman period and set the directions for the future development of the city. Its beginnings are visible on geodetic maps made for Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from 1880 to 1884 by the Austro-Hungarian military administration. Both the architecture and the urbanism of the Austro-Hungarian period in Banja Luka relied on role models from the great cities of the Monarchy; Vienna, Budapest and Prague. Thanks to the growing number of foreign architects from different parts of the Monarchy, Banja Luka received public and private architectural creations of different typologies designed in different neo-styles, Floral and Geometric Secession and the Bosnian Style. The flourishing of architecture reflects the high influx of urban, foreign and local population, along with an increasing number of cultural events in line with the development of the city according to Western European standards.

The significant cultural and historical heritage of the Austro-Hungarian period in Banja Luka has been largely destroyed The devastating earthquake of 1969 destroyed most of the monumental buildings, but also lesser-known buildings and neighbourhoods from the Austro-Hungarian period that had not been previously documented or researched. With this natural disaster, the historical layer that had a formative role for Banja Luka was almost completely erased. Today, its remnants of intensive construction and hints of a bright future are only recognized in traces.

* Border village in the north-west of BiH.

RUTA A: (NE)ZABORAVLJENA BANJALUKA I DJELO ČEŠKOG GRADITELJA HYPOLITA POKORNÝA

Vrijedno kulturno-istorijsko naslijeđe austrougarskog perioda u Banjaluci koje su činili arhitektonski objekti različitih tipologija izvedeni u različitim stilovima gradnje stradalo je u najvećoj mjeri od posljedica razornog zemljotresa koji se dogodio 27. oktobra 1969. godine. U banjalučkom zemljotresu oštećeni su, ili potpuno porušeni spomenici iz svih istorijskih perioda razvoja grada. Pored osmanskog perioda, najviše je stradalo naslijeđe austro-ugarskog perioda čiji najznačajniji arhitektonski spomenici nisu obnovljeni. Uništavanje naslijeđa austrougarskog perioda u Banjaluci zabilježeno je u nekoliko slučajeva prije i poslije samog zemljotresa, kao što su to kafana “Balkan”, zgrada Kiraethane, samostan na Petričevcu, vila Božić, i dr. Neki od tih primjera javne i privatne arhitekture, pored kulturno-istorijskih, imali su visoke arhitektonske i spomeničke vrijednosti.

Među najznačajnijim ostvarenjima javne arhitekture austrougarskog perioda u Bosni i Hercegovini bila je zgrada Velike realke u Banjaluci čija gradnja je počela 1895. godine po projektu češkog graditelja Hypolita Pokornýa. Nažalost, nisu poznati detalji o njegovom životu i radu u Banjaluci. Projekat banjalučke Velike realke u neorenasnsnom stilu urađen je po uzoru na zgradu Velike realke (Prve gimnazije) u Sarajevu čeških arhitekata Karela Paříka i Augusta Butsche. Zgrada je građena u tri etape, završno sa 1931. godinom. S obzirom da fizička oštećenja, nastala kao posljedica zemljotresa, nisu mogla biti sanirana, odlučeno je da se zgrada banjalučke Velike realke poruši, što je učinjeno 1970. godine.

Arhitektonski objekti porušeni najvećim dijelom u razornom banjalučkom zemljotresu iz 1969. godine predstavljali su značajan dio kulturno-istorijskog naslijeđa Bosne i Hercegovine. Najznačajniji među njima označeni su na ovoj mapi brojevima: 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 20, 21, 31, 33 i 34. Odabrani su sa ciljem da ukažu na kulturno-istorijske vrijednosti koje su imali, prema raznolikosti stilova u kojima su građeni i prema njihovoj namjeni i položaju koji su zauzimali u Banjaluci.

ROUTE A: (UN)FORGOTTEN BANJA LUKA AND WORK OF CZECH ARCHITECT HYPOLIT POKORNÝ

The valuable cultural and historical heritage of the Austro-Hungarian period in Banja Luka, which consisted of buildings of different typologies designed in different styles, has suffered mostly from the consequences of the devastating earthquake that occurred on October 27, 1969. In the Banja Luka earthquake, monuments from all the city's historical periods were damaged or completely destroyed. In addition to the Ottoman period, the legacy of the Austro-Hungarian period, the most significant architectural monuments of which have not been restored, has suffered the most. The destruction of the heritage of the Austro-Hungarian period in Banja Luka was recorded in several cases before and after the earthquake, such as the cafe “Balkan”, the Kiraethana building, the Petričevac Monastery, the Villa Božić, and others. Some of these examples of public and private architecture, had a high architectural and monument value, in addition to their cultural and historical significance.

Among the most significant achievements of public architecture of the Austro-Hungarian period in Bosnia and Herzegovina was the Gymnasium building in Banja Luka, the construction of which began in 1895 based on the designs of the Czech architect Hypolit Pokorný. Unfortunately, details about his life and work in Banja Luka are unknown. The project of the Gymnasium building in Banja Luka, in the Neo-Renaissance style, was modelled based on the Gymnasium building (First Gymnasium) in Sarajevo designed by Czech architects Karel Pařík and August Butscha. The building was constructed in three stages, and finished in 1931. Since the damage caused by the earthquake could not be repaired, it was decided to completely demolish the Gymnasium building in Banja Luka, which was done in 1970.

The architectural structures destroyed mostly in the devastating Banja Luka earthquake of 1969, represented a significant part of the cultural and historical heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The most important among them are marked on this map with the numbers: 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14, 20, 21, 31, 33, 34. They were chosen to illustrate the cultural and historical values they once had, the variety of styles in which they were designed, and the importance they had for Banja Luka in terms of cultural and historical values, their function and position in the city.

RUTA B: ŠKOLSKE ZGRADE U BANJALUCI

U drugoj polovini XIX vijeka u gradovima u Bosni i Hercegovini, pa tako i u Banjaluci, aktivira se prosvjetna djelatnost i osnivaju obrazovne institucije i kulturna društva. Još prije 1850. godine, u Banjaluci je radila Srpska osnovna škola. Katolička osnovna škola otvorena je 1859. godine, a Ruždijja (srednja škola koju su upisivali učenici nakon završenog mekteba) vuče korijene iz 1862. godine. Prosvetiteljske aktivnosti koje je pratila masovna izgradnja intenzivirane su tokom austrougarskog perioda kada se u bosanskohercegovačkim gradovima otvaraju škole, biblioteke, čitaonice i reprezentativni objekti nacionalnih kulturnih društava.

Jedan od prvih prosvjetnih objekata izgrađenih u austrougarskom periodu u Banjaluci bila je zgrada Careve škole iz 1881. godine koja nije sačuvana. Školski objekat koji je takođe porušen bila je zgrada Velike realke iz 1895. godine koja je imala visoke arhitektonske vrijednosti. Muslimanska čitaonica – Kiraethana koja je izgrađena 1890. godine nalazila se jednim dijelom u haremu Ferhadija džamije, a bila je projektovana u „neo-maurskom” stilu, kao i školski objekat podignut 1894. godine u kojem se nalazi OŠ „Branislav Nušić” u Gornjem Šeheru (Srpskim Toplicama). KŠC „Blaženi Ivan Merz” smješten je u kompleksu koji je građen u više faza, a koji je projektovao jedan od najplodnijih arhitekata s kraja XIX vijeka u Banjaluci, *brat* Eberhard (Wegandt) Wayand. Zgrada Srpske osnovne škole izgrađena je 1907. godine po projektu nepoznatog arhitekte. Ovi objekti pokazuju raznovrsnost u primjeni stilova gradnje, jačanje prosvjetne djelatnosti, kao i multikulturalnost u istoriji razvoja Banjaluke.

Školske zgrade austrougarskog perioda u Banjaluci predstavljaju značajan dio u razvoju prosvjetnog i kulturnog života u Bosni i Hercegovini. U izvornoj funkciji sačuvane su samo neke od njih. Najznačajnije među njima označene su na ovoj mapi brojevima: 2, 4, 10, 16, 20 i 32. Odabrane su sa ciljem da ukažu na značaj koji imaju za Banjaluku u pogledu kulturno-istorijskih vrijednosti i u odnosu na položaj koji su zauzimali u gradu.

ROUTE B: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN BANJA LUKA

By the second half of the 19th century, in the cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including Banja Luka, educational activities were activated and educational institutions and cultural societies were established. Even before 1850, the Serbian primary school operated in Banja Luka. The Catholic primary school was opened in 1859, and the Ruždija (a secondary school for students who have completed the mekteb – a religious school) has its roots in 1862. The educational activities that followed the mass construction intensified during the Austro-Hungarian period, when schools, libraries, and representative buildings of national cultural societies were opened in the cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

One of the first educational buildings in the Austro-Hungarian period in Banja Luka was the building of the Emperor’s School from 1881, which has not been preserved. A school building, that was also demolished, was the Gymnasium building from 1895, which had a high architectural value. The Muslim library - Kiraethana, which was built in 1890, was partly located in the courtyard of the Ferhadija mosque, and it was designed in the Moorish Revival Style, as was the school building erected in 1894, which now houses the elementary school “Branislav Nusic” in Gornji Šeher (Srpske Toplice). The CSC “Blessed Ivan Merz” is located in a complex that was built in several phases and designed by one of the most prolific architects from the end of the XIX century in Banja Luka, *brother* Eberhard (Wegandt) Wayand. The building of the Serbian primary school was built in 1907 based on the designs of an unknown architect. These facilities showed a diversity in styles, the strengthening of educational activities, as well as multiculturalism in the history of Banja Luka’s development.

School buildings of the Austro-Hungarian period in Banja Luka represent a significant part in the development of educational and cultural life in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Only some of them have been preserved in their original functions. The most important educational facilities of the Austro-Hungarian period in Banja Luka are marked on this map with the numbers: 2, 4, 10, 16, 20, and 32. They were selected in order to illustrate the importance they have for Banja Luka in terms of cultural and historical values and the position they occupied in the city

INDEKS ARHITEKATA I INŽENJERA/ INDEX OF ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

* nepotvrđeno autorstvo/ unconfirmed authorship
** koautor/ co-author

ČIRIL METOD IVEKOVIĆ (Klanjec, 01/06/1864 – Zagreb, 15/08/1933); Br/No: 10
EBERHARD (WEGNANDT) WAYAND (nepoznato/ unknown); Br/No: 2, 5, 6*, 9, 15, 17
HYPOLIT POKORNÝ (nepoznato/ unknown); Br/No: 20**
JOSIP BLAŽEKOVIĆ (nepoznato/ unknown); Br/No: 20**, 30
JOSIP pl. VANČAŠ (Sopron, 22/03/1859 – Zagreb, 15/12/1932); Br/No: 33, 35
LUDWIG HUBER (Siegharting, 12/08/1859 – Sarajevo, 17/07/1921); Br/No: 18
RUDOLF LUBYSNKI (Zagreb, 31/10/1873 – Zagreb, 27/03/1935); Br/No: 34

Arhitektonski spomenici koji nisu dio tematskih ruta A i B, a predstavljaju neke od najvrjednijih i najbolje sačuvanih u Banjaluci: 3, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 i 35./ Architectural monuments which are not part of the thematic routes A and B, but they represent some of the most valuable and best preserved ones in Banja Luka: 3, 8, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 35.

IZVORI/ SOURCES

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