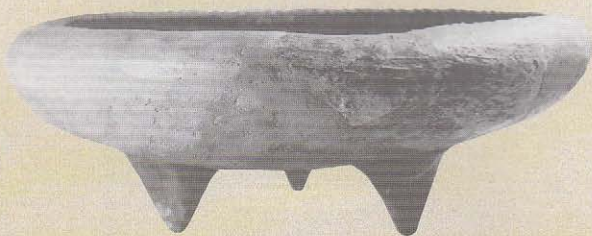


GRAD
na
ZRNU SOLI
THE CITY ON A GRAIN OF SALT



PREHISTORIJA

Neolit - mlađe kameno doba



Posuda za isoljavanje 5000 p.n.e. • *Saltwater receptacle, 5000 B.C.*

Prvi nalaz predmeta iz neolitskog doba u Tuzli poznat je iz 1903. godine. Tada je, prilikom radova na regulisanju Appel Placa, danas Trga slobode, iskopano nešto arheološkog materijala, što su bile prve indicije o postojanju neolitskog naselja na području Tuzle. Arheološki materijal se sastojao od tri probušena i polirana čekića, jedne keramičke noge rađene od zemlje sa primjesama sitnog pijeska i jedne oveće kugle koja se upotrebljavala kao tucalo za žito. Poslije stručne obrade ovih predmeta Vejsil Ćurčić je došao do zaključka da je na prostoru današnje Tuzle postojalo neolitsko naselje čiji su stanovnici, pored tradicionalnog privređivanja, koristili i izvore slane vode. Svoja istraživanja o neolitskom naselju u Tuzli objavio je u "Glasniku Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine", broj XX, iz 1908. godine.

Pored interesantnosti i važnosti, ovaj nalaz ipak nije bio dovoljan da pruži detaljnija obavještenja o vrsti, veličini, bogatstvu i pravoj starosti naselja. Tek 1955. godine otkopano je u Rudarskoj ulici, današnjoj Džafer mahali, dovoljno arheološkog materijala, koji je nedvosmisleno potvrdio da je u Tuzli bilo veliko i bogato neolitsko sojeničko naselje, jedno od najstarijih u Evropi.

Neolitsko naselje u Tuzli leži na manjem uzvišenju koje se proteže s desne strane rijeke Jale. Najviša tačka uzvišenja nalazi se na mjestu gdje je sazidana Atik džamija. Naselje se prostiralo između današnjeg kina "Mladost" na zapadu i Čaršijske džamije na istoku, odnosno između rijeke Jale na jugu i Muzičke škole na sjeveru. Pored ostataka sojeničkih nastambi, na ovom lokalitetu je pronađen bogat arheološki materijal u vidu fragmenata grube keramike (noge i dna posuda, rubovi, dijelovi trbuha posude i drške), zatim fino glačani fragmenti posuda od crne, sive i crvene keramike raznovrsnih ornamenata, sjekire od glačanog kamena, kremenim nožići i strugalice te izradvine od kosti (šila, igla, bodež, rogovi jelena).

Na otkopanom dijelu naselja pronađen je veliki broj životinjskih kostiju, ostaci pšenice i ječma, ljuski od lješnjaka, riječnih školjki što dokazuje da su se stanovnici ovog neolitskog naselja bavili lovom, stočarstvom, zemljoradnjom i sakupljačkom privredom. Nastanak naselja na području današnje Tuzle još u neolitu, može se dovesti u vezu sa postojanjem izvora slane vode. Potvrda ovoj pretpostavci je otkriveno naselje na sojenicama. Naime, neolitskom čovjeku bilo je jednostavnije graditi nastambe na suhom i čvrstom

terenu nego praviti sojenice na stubovima na močvarnom tlu. Na težu varijantu gradnje, vjerovatno su uticali jaki ekonomski i strateški razlozi. Jedan od tih razloga su izvori slane vode koji su, zajedno sa rijekom Jalom, doprinijeli da veći dio ovog područja bude močvaran. Podizanjem sojenica, neolitski ljudi su se obezbjeđivali od poplava, a istovremeno kontrolisali i eksploitalisali slane izvore.

Prilog pretpostavci da je neolitski stanovnik eksploatisao slane izvore su i pronađeni fragmenti keramičkih posuda grube frakture koje su po mišljenju tadašnjih vrhunskih arheologa služile za isoljavanje slane vode. Rekonstruisane su dvije posude od kojih je jedna datirana u vrijeme 3 500 godina prije nove ere, a druga u 5 000 godina prije nove ere. Dakle, od neolita do danas, ljudi na prostoru sadašnje Tuzle proizvode so.

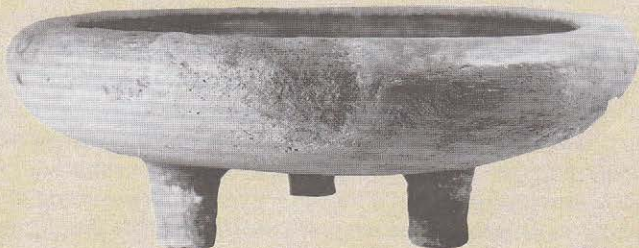
Neolitske posude za isoljavanje slane vode su dokaz da je sojениčko naselje u Tuzli bilo prvo poznato neolitsko naselje čiji su stanovnici eksploatisali ovaj dragocjeni mineral. Najstarije evropske kulture koje su koristile so, datirane su u bakarno doba, što znači da neolitski nalaz u Tuzli pomjera granicu poznavanja i upotrebe soli u ljudskoj ishrani iz doba eneolita u neolit.

Svi nalazi pružaju dokaz o visokoj kulturi stanovnika ovog kraja u doba cvjetanja starih kultura u Butmiru i Vinči.

Iste godine otkriveno je i neolitsko naselje u Gornjoj Tuzli. Neolitsko naselje u Gornjoj Tuzli, sa svojim najdubljim starčevačkim slojem, je najstarije neolitsko naselje u Bosni i Hercegovini i pruža prve podatke za proučavanje početka zemljoradničkih kultura ovih krajeva. Nastanak gornjotuzlanskog neolitskog naselja u starijem neolitu veže se kao i nastanak donjotuzlanskog naselja za postojanje izvora slane vode. Pored starčevačke, u Gornjoj Tuzli susrećemo i ostatke vinčanske kulture. Vinčanska kultura u Gornjoj Tuzli je najzapadniji oblik te kulture i jedino je nalazište zapadno od Drine.

Činjenicu o postojanju naselja u neolitu na području Tuzle potvrđuju i Milica Baum u svom radu "Župa Soli", kao i Ivan Puš u radu "Neolitsko naselje u Tuzli". Oba rada objavljena su nakon arheoloških istraživanja u Rudarskoj ulici u Tuzli, u muzejskom časopisu "Članci i građa za kulturnu istoriju istočne Bosne", broj I, 1957. godine. Neolitsko naselje u Tuzli u svojim radovima spominju i arheolozi Dr Alojz Benac, Dr Borivoje Čović, Dr Milutin Garašanin, Marija Gimbutas, Zilka Kujundžić-Vejzagić, Veljko Milić i dr.

Također treba istaći, da je neolitsko naselje pronađeno u samom centru današnjeg grada Tuzle, što je jedinstven slučaj jer je to naselje bilo početak kontinuiteta življenja na prostoru današnjeg grada Tuzle kroz sve historijske periode od neolita do danas.



Posuda za isoljavanje 5500 p.n.e. * Saltwater receptacle, 3500 B.C.

PREHISTORY

The Neolithic - the New Stone Age

The first material findings from the Neolithic in Tuzla were discovered in 1903. While works were being carried out at the Appel Platz, today's Liberty Square (Trg Slobode), several archeological artifacts were discovered, thus being first indications of an existence of a Neolithic settlement in the Tuzla area. The discovery consisted in three pierced and polished hammers, a ceramic leg made of clay with fine sand grains, as well as a larger bowl used for corn grinding. After experts had reviewed these artifacts, Vejsil Ćurčić concluded that in the area that today is Tuzla, there was a Neolithic settlement whose inhabitants, apart from traditional agriculture, had also been exploiting saltwater wells. His research on the Neolithic settlement in Tuzla was published in the "Herald of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina", No XX of 1908.

Albeit its obvious significance, this discovery was not sufficient to provide further information on the type, size, wealth and age of the settlement. It was only in 1955 that in what was then known as Rudarska Ulica (presently Džafer Mahala), enough archeological material had been found to doubtlessly prove that Tuzla had had an important and rich Neolithic pile-dwelling settlement, among the oldest ones in Europe.

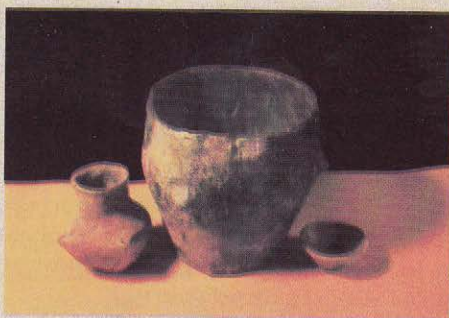
The Neolithic settlement in Tuzla had once spread on a lesser elevation on the right shore of the Jala River. Its most elevated point was at the site of today's Atik (Coloured) mosque. It had spread between today's "Mladost" cinema in the west, and the Ćaršijska (Central) mosque in the east, the Jala River in the south and today's Music School in the north.

Apart from pile-dwelling remains, this locality has also provided archeologists with rich fragments of raw ceramics, such as receptacle legs and bottoms, parts of the corpus itself and handles; as well as finely polished fragments of containers made in black, gray and red ceramics in various ornaments, axes of polished stone, flints, knives, grinders and bone products (needles, daggers and deer horns).

In the area where parts of the settlement had been dug out, a large number of animal bones, wheat and barley remains, hazelnut crusts and river shells have been discovered, proving that the inhabitants of this Neolithic settlement had been active farmers, hunters and gatherers.

The creation of this settlement in the area of what today is Tuzla can most probably be related to the existence of saltwater wells. The discovered pile dwelling provides significant evidence to this hypothesis. To the Neolithic human, building dwellings on dry and firm ground was easier than building pile dwellings on pillars in marshy areas. Yet strong economic and strategic reasons had probably influenced their decision to opt for the more complicated variant. One of those reasons were most definitely the saltwater wells which, together with the Jala River, have contributed to mak-

Keramické posude iz Neolita
Neolithic ceramics



ing most of the area a swampy ground. By building pile dwellings, the Neolithic people had secured themselves from floods, whilst controlling and exploiting saltwater wells.

A contribution to the hypothesis given is also provided by discovered fragments of ceramic holders in raw fracture, which, in the opinion of the most respected archeologists of the age, had been used to boil saltwater into salt. Two holders were reconstructed, one of them dated to 3500 BC, and the other one to 5000 BC. Hence, from the Neolithic to this day, people in Tuzla have been uninterruptedly producing salt.

These saltwater holders from the Neolithic give proof that the Tuzla pile dwelling was the first known Neolithic settlement whose inhabitants had exploited this precious mineral. The most ancient European cultures having used salt were dated back to the Copper Age, meaning that the discovery in Tuzla moves the first known use of salt back from the Copper Age to the Neolithic.

All the findings provide evidence that a highly cultural population inhabited this area while the ancient cultures in Butmir and Vinča were flourishing.

In the same year, the Gornja Tuzla Neolithic settlement with its profound Starčevac layer had been discovered. That settlement is the oldest Neolithic settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and has provided first data for research of agricultural communities in the area. Its creation in the older Neolithic was related, just like its central Tuzla counterpart, to the saltwater wells. Apart from the Starčevac culture fragments, we encounter remains of the Vinča culture. Gornja Tuzla is the westernmost point at which the Vinča culture has been discovered and is its sole site west of the Drina River.

The fact that Neolithic settlements had existed in the Tuzla area was confirmed both by Milica Baum in her thesis on the "Tuzla parish", as well as by Ivan Puš in a work titled "The Tuzla Neolithic settlement". Both works have been published after archeological research in the Rudarska street in Tuzla, in a museum journal titled "Articles and material in cultural history of eastern Bosnia" in 1957. Archeologists such as Dr Alojz Benac, Dr Borivoje Čović, Dr Milutin Garašanin, Marija Gimbutas, Zilka Kujundžić-Vejzagić, Veljko Milić etc., also mention Tuzla's Neolithic settlement.

Another thing worth pointing out is that the Neolithic settlement found in the center of today's city of Tuzla represents a unique case of continuity of living in the area of throughout history, from the Neolithic, to this day.

Metalno doba

Kontinuitet života u tuzlanskom kraju nastavljen je i u metalnom dobu. Već je Vejsili Ćurčić pretpostavio da je u Tuzli postojala talioničarska radionica u bronzanom dobu, a to znači da se ni u ovom periodu nije ugasio život na starom naselju. Nalaz komada bakra u Kreki od strane poznatog geologa Kacera, zatim sličan nalaz u Slavinovićima, govore o postojanju života u prvo doba metalnog perioda prethistorije.

U bronzanom dobu stanovnici Tuzle su najvjerojatnije mijenjali so za rudu olova i srebra iz Srebrenice. U jednoj glinenoj posudi, pronađenoj na Appel Placu, otkriveni su ostaci olovnog sjajnika, što upućuje da se u njoj topila olovna ruda. Ovaj nalaz arheolozi smatraju jednim od najstarijih pokušaja dobivanja olova na ovim prostorima. U metalnom dobu, po arheološkim saznanjima, život na ovim prostorima odvijao se na području Gradovrha, Krešića Gradine, Kreke, Gornje Tuzle, Slavinovića, Kicelja.

Život u prethistorijskom periodu u tuzlanskom kraju bio je intenzivan i na relativno visokom kulturnom nivou. Kada bi jedna civilizacija prestala da egzistirati, druga bi, ili direktno na njenim temeljima nastavila svoj život, ili bi sa manjim zakašnjenjem popunila prazninu nastalu gubitkom prethodnika.

Bronzana figura bika • Bronze bull figure



Iron Age

The continuity of life in the Tuzla area continues through the Iron Age. Vejsil Ćurčić had already suggested the existence of a smelter workshop in the Bronze Age, and that means that life had not been shut down in that period, either. The discoveries by a fragment of copper in Kreka, by the famous geologist Kacer, followed by a similar discovery in Slavinovići, speak of the existence of life in the first of the prehistoric metal ages.

In the Bronze Age, the inhabitants of Tuzla had most probably traded their salt for the lead and silver from Srebrenica. In one clay receptacle discovered on the site of Appel Platz, remnants of lead had been found, suggesting its use was lead smelting. This discovery is considered by archeologists to be one of the oldest attempts at gaining lead in this area.

In the Iron Age, archeological findings confirm life was going on at Gradovrh, Krešići, Gradina, Kreka, Gornja Tuzla, Slavinovići and Kicelj.

Life in prehistory in the Tuzla area was intensive and at a relatively high cultural level. When one civilization would stop existing, another one would either continue life on given foundations, or simply rapidly fill the gap created by its predecessor's disappearance.

STARI I SREDNJI VIJEK

Rimski period

Rimljani su još od kraja III st. prije nove ere pokazivali veliku zainteresovanost za područje Ilirika, u kojem se nalazila današnja Bosna i Hercegovina. Nizom dugih ratova koji su vodili protiv ilirskih plemena, uspjeli su da početkom I st. nove ere ovladaju Ilirikom, koji su podijelili na dvije provincije Dalmaciju i Panoniju. Tuzlanski kraj je bio na granici te dvije provincije i administrativno pripadao Panoniji.

Historijski dokazi i arheološki nalazi iz ovoga perioda su relativno oskudni. U Zemaljskom muzeju u Sarajevu nalazi se Trajanov denar (98-117.) i dva Konstantinova bakrenjaka (307-337.) koji su nađeni u Tuzli. U Muzeju istočne Bosne u Tuzli nalazi se jedna lučna rimska fibula i nekoliko fragmenata rimske keramike, kao i raznog rimskog novca, sve nađeno 1955. godine prilikom iskopavanja u Rudarskoj ulici.

Više dokaza o životu na ovom području u doba Rima pružit će arheološka iskopavanja na lokalitetu Kicelj, brdo iznad samog centra grada.

Interesantna je činjenica da su rimski legionari, koji su služili u Tuzli i okolini, radije voljeli da im se plati u soli nego u denarima. To je dokaz vrijednosti tuzlanske soli i nastavka njene proizvodnje i u rimskom dobu.



Rimski republikanski
srebrni denar iz 179 p.n.e.
Silver coin from the
Roman Republic, 179 B.C.

Srednji vijek

Tuzla je kroz svoju dugu prošlost uvijek nazivana po svom prirodnom bogatstvu soli, čije su se naslage zadržale nakon povlačenja Panonskog mora prije 10 miliona godina.

Na grbu grada Tuzle upisana je godina 950., od tada datira prvi pisani trag o Tuzli, koji je u svom djelu "De administrando imperio" ostavio bizantijski car i hroničar Konstantin Porfirogenit VII. On spominje naselje Castron to Salenes (Grad solana) za koje navodi samo da se nalazi u sastavu države Časlava Klonimirovića. Ako se zna da u tom periodu, sve do Jadrana, nije bilo naselja gdje se proizvodila i prodavala so, osim današnje Tuzle, onda je jasno da se taj naziv odnosio na nju.

Za vrijeme srednjovjekovne bosanske države Tuzla se zvala Soli. Nažalost, domaća proizvodnja soli žrtvovana je za više državne interese - savezništvo sa Dubrovnikom u borbi protiv Ugarske, o čemu svjedoči povelja Kulina bana iz 1189. godine. Dubrovački trgovci dobili su zbog toga monopol nad trgovinom solju u Bosni.



ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY

The Roman period

Beginning with the late 3rd century BC, the Romans had shown great interest in the Illyrica area, part of which was today's Bosnia and Herzegovina. In a series of long wars fought against Illyrian tribes, the Romans had succeeded in conquering Illyrica, dividing it into two provinces: Dalmatia and Pannonia.

The Tuzla area was on the border of these two provinces and was administratively a part of Pannonia.

Historical proof and archeological findings from this period are relatively scarce. The National Museum in Sarajevo holds a denar Traiani (98-117) and two cooper nickle Constantini coins (307-337), discovered in Tuzla. The Museum of Eastern Bosnia, in Tuzla, holds one arc roman fibula and several ceramic fragments, as well as various coins discovered in 1995 during excavations in Rudarska Street.



Rimski carski Hadrijanov
denar iz 117 n.e.
Roman imperial coin from
Hadrian's age, 117 A.D.

Excavations at the Kicelj locality, just above the city center, will provide more evidence on life in this area during the Roman Age. An interesting fact is that roman legionaries, stationed in the Tuzla area, preferred their pay in salt, rather than in coins. This proves the value of Tuzla salt and its continued production even in the Roman Age.

The Middle Ages

During its long history, Tuzla was always named by its natural richness - salt, which had remained in the area once the Pannonian Sea had disappeared ten million years ago.

The coat of arms of the city of Tuzla is inscribed with the year 950, when the first written mention of Tuzla was made. The Byzantine emperor and historian, Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus, in his work "De administrando imperio" - "On imperial administration" - mentions a settlement called Castron to Salenes, City of salt factories. The only fact he mentions about it is that is within the state of Časlav Klonomirović, and if it is known that there was no other site besides Tuzla where salt was produced and sold all the way to the Adriatic, then it is clear that this name refers to it.

During the medieval Bosnian state, Tuzla was referred to as Soli. Unfortunately, domestic salt production was sacrificed for the sake of higher national interests - the alliance with Dubrovnik in fighting the Hungarians, as recalled in the Charter of Kulin Ban from 1189. Hence Dubrovnik merchants were given the monopoly on salt trade in Bosnia.

TUZLA U OSMANSKOM I AUSTROUGARSKOM PERIODU

Povlačeći se pred osmanskom vojskom, poslednji bosanski kralj Stjepan Tomašević je 1463. godine spalio srdnjevjekovni drveni grad Soli da izvore slane vode ne bi mogli koristiti Turci.

Značajnija eksploatacija soli u Tuzli dolazi upravo za vrijeme Osmanlija. Proizvodnja soli i prihodi od nje bili su ključni faktor koji je utemeljio Tuzlu kao kasabu.

Početak organizovane proizvodnje i prodaje soli bilo je kopanje sonog bunara na današnjem Sonom trgu 1476. i proglašenje Tuzle carskim hasom 1477. godine.

Način proizvodnje soli naglašen je imenima kojima su te solane dolaskom osmanlija nazivane: "solane na drvo" (Agac Tuzla, Memleha-i cob) čime je istaknuta njihova razlika u odnosu na morske solane.



Željezna tava za iskuhavanje slane vode • Iron pan for salt water boiling

Tuzlanske solare, osmanlije su nazivali tuzdžijama i spadali su u posebnu vrstu zanatlija. Njihov posao je bio težak i mukotrpan. Svaki dan, bez obzira na vremenske prilike, oni su po 12 sati provodili na Sonom trgu i u Gornjoj Tuzli, uz željezne tave, ispod kojih su neprekidno gorile vatre. Radili su od 4 sata ujutru do 4 sata poslijepodne. Izvan propisanog radnog vremena je bilo zabranjeno raditi. Ovim poslom se bavilo uglavnom muslimansko stanovništvo, dok su hrišćani bili zaduženi da sijeku i donose drva za održavanje vatri. Na Sonom trgu se nalazilo i do 80 tava u kojima se iskuhavala slana voda iz sonog bunara.

Prilikom prerade slane vode, osim tave i sadžaka koristila se i mješaljka, čabar i bačva.

Ispočetka su se proizvodile skromne količine soli, koje su se vremenom povećavale. Razlog tome nije tehničko - tehnološki napredak koliko porast stanovništva Tuzle, koje je bilo vezano uz proizvodnju soli. Količina soli varirala je od broja tava. Jedna tava sedmično je iskuhavala oko 300 kg soli. Na početku osmanske vladavine proizvodilo se zajedno u Donjoj i Gornjoj Tuzli oko 13 tona soli godišnje, a 1875. godine 640 tona, od čega 406 tona u Donjoj Tuzli.

Za tuzlansku so se znalo i izvan Bosanskog ejaleta. U XVII st. francuski kralj Luj XIV je preko svojih trgovaca nabavljao so iz Tuzle za svoj dvor. So je povezivala dvije različite države, kulture

i civilizacije toga vremena. To je razlog što je na području Tuzle pronađeno više primjeraka francuskog kovanog novca sa likom i imenom Luja XIV. Većina tog novca se nalazi u Muzeju istočne Bosne u Tuzli.

Tuzlanska so je bila jedan od osnovnih artikala kojim se Bosanski ejalet predstavio na Međunarodnoj privrednoj izložbi u Filadelfiji 1876. godine.

Jedan od osnovnih ciljeva okupacije Bosne i Hercegovine od strane Austrougarske monarhije bila je eksploatacija prirodnih bogatstava, a među njima posebno je mjesto zauzimala tuzlanska so. 1885. godine otvorena je prva solana u Simin Hanu, što je bio početak industrijske proizvodnje soli u Tuzli. Istovremeno, to je i početak slijeganja grada, koje će doživjeti vrhunac 70-tih godina prošlog stoljeća.

So je usud koji je Tuzlu gradio i rušio i zahvaljujući kojem je izrasla u moderan evropski grad sa dugom historijskom i kulturnom tradicijom.

TUZLA IN THE OTTOMAN AND AUSTRIAN PERIODS

Retreating in front of the Ottoman army, the last Bosnian king - Stjepan Tomašević - had burned down the medieval wooden town of Soli in 1463, in order not to allow the Turks to use the saltwater wells in Tuzla.

Significant exploitation of salt was only to arrive during the Ottoman times. Salt production and profits from it, were the key factors establishing Tuzla as a town.

The beginning of organized production and sale of salt was the digging of a salt well on today's Solni Trg in 1476, and the proclamation of Tuzla as a royal estate in 1477.

The way of production of salt was accented by the names given to the salt factories in the times of Ottoman arrival - "wooden salt mills" (Agac Tuzla, Memleba-i cob), clearly pointing out their difference to the seaside salt factories.

Tuzla's salt producers were referred to as "tuzdžije" by the Ottomans and were a special kind of craftsmen. Their job was a hard one. Regardless of the weather, they would spend 12 hours at Solni Trg and at Gornja Tuzla, with iron pans, under which there were continuous flames. They would begin working at four o'clock in the morning, and end at four o'clock in the afternoon. It was forbidden for them to work outside of their prescribed working hours. Most of the "tuzdžije" were of Muslim faith, while the Christians were mostly in charge of cutting and providing the wood for the fires. There were up to 80 pans at a time for saltwater boiling at Solni Trg.

Additional equipment used during the boiling of saltwater, except for the pan and stander, included the mixer, and wooden receptacles.



Željezna tava za iskuhavanje slane vode • Iron pan for saltwater boiling

At first, modest quantities of salt were produced, with production increasing as time went by. The reason for that lies not as much in technical advances of the time, as it does in a population increase in Tuzla, related to salt production. The quantity of salt varied according to the number of pans. A pan could boil up to 300 kg of salt at a time. At the beginning of Ottoman rule, about 13 tons each year would be made in both Donja Tuzla (now Tuzla proper) and Gornja Tuzla, in 1875 640 tons, of which 406 tons in Donja Tuzla.

Tuzla salt was well known even outside the Bosnian ejalet, or province. In the 17th Century, the French king Louis XIV would order his merchants to buy Tuzla salt for his use. The salt was used to link two different countries, cultures and civilizations of that age. This is the reason why several French coins with the image and name of Louis XIV were discovered in the Tuzla area, and are currently kept in the Museum of Eastern Bosnia in Tuzla. Tuzla salt was one of the products used to represent the Bosnian ejalet at the World Fair in Philadelphia in 1876.

One of the main aims of the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austro-Hungarian Empire was the exploitation of natural resources, and among them especially of Tuzla salt. In 1885, the first salt factory - in the proper sense - was opened at Simin Han, thus representing the beginnings of industrial salt production in Tuzla. Simultaneously, that act represented the beginning of terrain settling in Tuzla, which was to reach its culmination in the '70s of the past century.

Salt has, over the ages, both built and ruined Tuzla, and has made it into a modern European city with a long tradition of history and culture.





Izdavač/Published by:
Muzej istočne Bosne Tuzla
The Museum of Eastern Bosnia, Tuzla

Autor/Author:
Mirsad Bakalović, kustos/curator

Odgovorni urednik/Editor in Charge:
Vesna Isabegović, direktor/director

Prijevod/Translated by:
Muhamed Mešić

Dizajn/Design:
Adnan Ćorić

Štampa/Printed by:
PrintCom, d.o.o. grafički inženjering Tuzla

Za štampariju/For print:
Zikrijah Hadžimehmedović Zićo

Tiraž/Circulation:
10 000

Sponzor/Sponsor:
OPĆINA TUZLA
TUZLA MUNICIPALITY

