

## ARTICLES

**IDENTIFICATION OF CULTURAL TOURIST RESOURCES OF TUZLA CANTON****AUTHOR****Senada Nežirović**

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**ABSTRACT*****Identification of cultural tourist resources of Tuzla Canton***

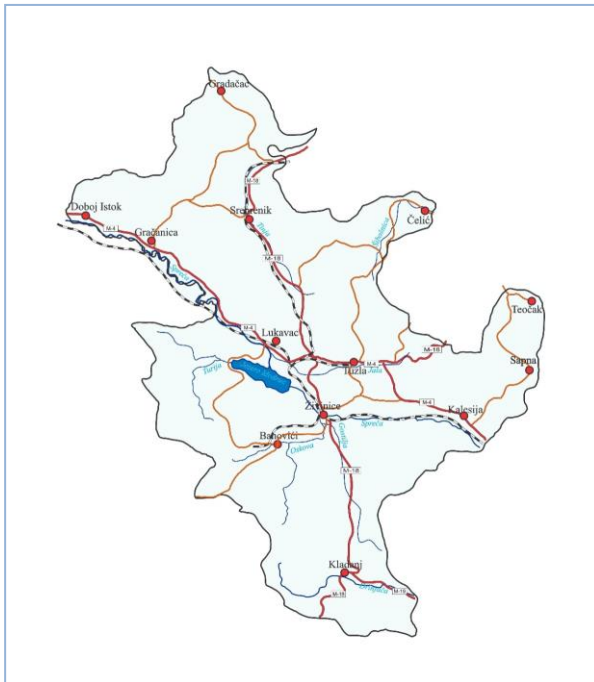
*The subject of this scientific work (article) is the research of cultural heritage for the development of cultural entrepreneurship in the tourism of Tuzla Canton. This research includes a detailed analysis of the cultural heritage which is the basis for the development of cultural tourism in Tuzla Canton. More detailed research has also shown the factors to be affirmed in the direction of the development of cultural tourism and thus enrich the tourist offer of Tuzla Canton, which is still not sufficiently developed in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The process of identifying tourism resources has shown the presence of numerous and valuable tourist resources, representing material acts inherited from previous generations through different time periods and which testify to the continuity of the people's lives in this area. In this great wealth of tourist resources there are prospects and opportunities for tourism development. The possibilities for development of cultural entrepreneurship in the area of Tuzla Canton are great, but it is necessary to seriously devise a quality tourism development strategy and promotion to the tourism market. The aim of the work is to recognize the possibility of incorporating the cultural identity of the population of Tuzla Canton into tourism which will be cultivated and preserved through tourism activities.*

**KEY WORDS**

*identification, cultural tourism resources, Tuzla Canton*

## 1. Introduction

The Tuzla Canton is located in the northeastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina with an area of 2.652 km<sup>2</sup>, where live 477.278 inhabitants according to statistical indicators. It is connected to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina by traffic (Turistička zajednica TK, 2018.). The main administrative, cultural, economic and economic center is the municipality of Tuzla. During the long historical development of this area, different cultural influences were mixed: the East, the West and the Mediterranean, permeated by different peoples, religions and customs which was also reflected in the cultural monuments from the past centuries that reflect tourist diversity and authenticity. In this paper, the cultural heritage of the Tuzla Canton is presented, within which there are elaborated: cultural-historical monuments, ambience architecture and ethnographic wealth. Below the article are presented their characteristics.



*Figure 1: Road map of Tuzla Canton  
(the map done by the author)*

## **2. Materials and Methods**

This research identified the municipalities of Tuzla Canton where identification of motives that could be incorporated into the development of cultural entrepreneurship of the Tuzla Canton was done. The paper presents a detailed presentation of the tourist resources base contained in the component cultural potentials. One of the first steps to identify these resources is the genetic origin list. The mentioned base resource potentials are summed up in the form of a single tabular register with the indicated content names and associated resource groups with the aim of introducing the tourist-attractive area of Tuzla Canton. Cultural tourism resources are analyzed in detail and interpreted by groups. Identification of cultural tourism resources is based on aesthetic, artistic and curiosity properties of attractions. The results of the detailed analysis are presented: textually and tabularly, and mapped, in three groups, which is the main part of the analysis, which is united in this research.

The research methodology required the collection of data from different sources, except statistical literature (which is very scarce) there were also used statistical indicators, planning and strategic documents of the mentioned area. Methods used for data collection, processing and analysis are: historical, descriptive, comparative, statistical, functional, method of assessment, survey method. Contemporary GIS technology was used for tourist-geographical presentation of the Tuzla Canton area.

## **3. Results And Discussions**

### **3.1. Cultural Historical Monuments of Tuzla Canton**

The Tuzla Canton has a number of valuable cultural and historical heritage sites that reflect the tourist diversity and authenticity that represent a significant potential in the field of tourism development. During the long historical development in the area of today's Tuzla Canton, different cultural influences have been mixed, the West, the East and the Mediterranean, permeated by different peoples, religions and customs, which has also been reflected in cultural monuments over the centuries. The cultural and historical heritage of Tuzla Canton represents monuments and buildings created throughout all historical periods. In this paper are presented monuments of material culture from the prehistory until the end of the 18th century (table 1 register).

*Table 1. Register of identified cultural tourism resources of Tuzla Canton by genetic type, species and spatial distribution.*

<b>CULTURAL-HISTORICAL TOURIST RESOURCES</b>	
<b>1.CULTURAL-HISTORICAL RESOURCES</b>	TWO-PART ŠEPERUŠA (a house made of mud and thin sticks)
1.1. MONUMENTS OF MATERIAL CULTURE FROM THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD	ČARDAKLJA (a large wooden building)
Soni square in Tuzla	The clock tower Gradašćević in Gradačac
Neolithic settlement - archeologic park in Tuzla	Čardaklija Mare Popović u Gračanici
1.2.MONUMENTS OF MATERIAL CULTURE FROM THE MIDDLE AGES AND THE PERIOD OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIR	Suljagića han u Srebreniku
STEĆCI-	Etnoavlija Mačkovac -Banovići
Stone Monuments in the area of Kladanj, Kalesija and Živinice	<b>2. ETHNOGRAPHIC WEALTH</b>
FORTRESSES	2.1. NATIONAL CREATIVITY
Fortress - Gradačac	NARODNE RUKOTVORINE I STARI ZANATI
Fortress - Srebrenik	Bosfam, articles of wool
1.3.OBJECTS OF AMBIENCE ARCHITECTURE	Crocheting: Gračanica association "Čipka-kera"
RELIGIOUS OBJECTS	2.2. TRADITIONAL FOLK FESTIVITIES
MOSQUES	FOLKLOR
Turali-begova (Polish) mosque - Tuzla,	Folklor shows: Gradačac, Tuzla, Srebrenik,Lukavac
Mejdanska mosque in Tuzlia	FESTIVALS
Ahmed Paša mosque in Gračanica	Tuzla: Tuzla Canton Festival "Sevdalinko u srcu te nosim"
Kuršumlja or Bali beg mosque in Kladanj	Lukavac: Folk Music Festival
MONASTERIES AND CHURCHES	2.3.COOKERY
Monastery with St Peter's church in Tuzla	CULINARY SKILLS
MONASTERIES AND TEMPLES	Meals prepared in the town and country kitchen:
Cathedral of the Dormition of the Mother of God	sarma, bamija (okra), sogan – dolma, dry meat, cheese, honey, pies, meat pies, homemade cookies, homemade marmelade, steaks, broth, carp on a stick, roasted catfish, lamb
CLOCK TOWERS	MAKING DRINKS
The clock tower in Gradačac	drinks offered to visitors:
The clock tower in Gračanica	domestic teas from medicinal herbs, alcoholic beverages, homemade plum brandy

*Source: The author made a tabular list of cultural monuments on the tour of cultural monuments and planning documents of Tuzla Canton*

### **3.1.1. Monuments of the Neolithic Material Culture**

These objects represent a combination of rural and urban cultural heritage enriched with modern accomplishments of which worthy of attention are The Soni square and the Archaeological park with the lake-dwelling settlement (Tuzla). The remains of a neolithic settlement of the lake-dwelling type were found at the site of today's Liberation Square in Tuzla. There were found clay pots with various ornaments of black, gray and red ceramics, stone blades, axes, scrapers, human and animal bones. According to the archeologist Milica Baum, discovered and collected archaeological finds led to the assumption that the formation of Neolithic settlements in the Tuzla area and the surrounding area was related to salt water springs.

At the site where the exploitation and isolation of salt was done, *the museum tourist complex Soni square* was built and the parts of the main well which was used during the administration of the Ottoman Empire were protected. The Soni square was reconstructed by the Creative Cities project. In the central part of the Soni square was erected a fountain in the form of a stylized neolithic salting pot, made by famous artist Felice Nittola at the Instituto d'arte Severini Institute (Arhiva općine Tuzla, 2017). *The archaeological park* was built in 2006 in Tuzla. It is located in the southeastern part of the Pannonian Lakes Complex and consists of nine enclosed cottages/ houses on stilts. The so-called "sojenica" (a house on stilts) was named after the wooden stilts on which they were elevated above the surrounding flooding soil. They have been occurring in the valley of the Sava River and its tributaries since the prehistoric times (Kadić, 1967).



*Figure 2: Lake-dwelling settlement near Pannonian lakes in Tuzla  
(Recorded by Nezirović S, May 2018)*

The archaeological park represents the reconstruction of the lake-dwelling settlement and the lifestyle of Neolithic inhabitants. All houses on stilts are covered with straw shaped as roof shingles, raised on a wooden floor and connected by a wooden bridge. The floor has openings through which one can enter. The construction of the cottages consists of bars and beams filled with wicker paving. Alongside the houses on stilts were placed parts of the tools that were used by neolithic inhabitants such as clay oven, area for weaving and salt pots. Here visitors can see a part of the archaeological and historical past of Tuzla. In *the tourist offer*, besides the houses on stilts and

spending time at Panonian salt lakes, is the museum and tourist complex Soni square. *The tourist offer of the Archaeological Park* should be adequately displayed to visitors, showing that the formation of Neolithic settlements in the area of Tuzla and the surrounding area was related to the rich springs of salt water, as evidenced by the names of the Tuzla settlements throughout all time periods: Greek (*Jalos*), Latin (*Ad Salinas*), South Slavic (*Soli*), Arab (*Memlehatejn*), Persian (*Memleha-i Zir*), Turkish (*Tuz*) up to today's name Tuzla, which in Turkish means a salt pan (Fotomonografija Tuzla, 2007).

### 3.1.2. Monuments of material culture from the Middle Ages and period of the Ottoman Empire

Medieval cultural heritage in this area represents a significant tourist value. The valuable cultural-artistic appearance of the inhabitants of Tuzla Canton are the **monumental tombstones (stećci)**. With its appearance, various relief forms and inscriptions, the tombstones are increasingly raising interest among the cultural public. Their production and art represent a unique phenomenon in the world. The tombstones with an inscription represent an important historical source, and those with a decoration are classified as artistic cultural creation. The art of the Bosnian Herzegovinian tombstone by its originality represents a unique phenomenon in the world. When it comes to the artistic properties of tombstones, the necropolises of tombstones in the areas of *Kladanj, Zivinice and Kalesija Municipalities* are particularly interesting. At *Kuman-Olovci in Kladanj*, there is a necropolis with 18 very valuable tombstones, which were proclaimed a national monument in the year 2015 (UNESCO-protected heritage list). At *Bulatovci near Kalesija* there are 18 tombstones divided into two groups. There are 10 tombstones on the site of *Strane*, and 8 tombstones on the site of *Mramorje*. One tombstone is in the form of a panel while the others are standing stones. The tombstones from both sites are richly decorated.



Figure 3: Locality of Olovci - Kladanj (left) and Bulatovci-Kalesija (right) (Zavod za zaštitu i korišćenje kulturnog, historijskog i prirodnog nasljeđa Tuzlanskog kantona, 2017.)

Special attention should be paid to tombstones and to the extension of their lifespan, such as the conservation and arrangement of the necropolises. They should be presented to visitors, tourists, students, pupils, scholars and anyone interested in this group of cultural monuments. More intensive and more frequent tourist visits to cultural and historical monuments have a significant impact on the cultural level of the population (Nezirović, 2018).

The most important group of architectural objects from the time of the medieval Bosnian state are *fortresses*. During the Middle Ages, the Bosnian feudal rulers built fortresses for the defense of the territory of settlements, mines and road communications from conquerors. By the arrival of the Ottomans, a large number of fortresses were accepted, and some were upgraded (medieval parishes in the area of north-eastern Bosnia). Today, the highest tourist value belongs to the fortresses in Srebrenik and Gradačac.

*The old town of Srebrenik* is located in the village of Gornji Srebrenik, 7km away from the city center of Srebrenik. The fortress is located on a lonely rock that rises from the surrounding terrain to a height of 70 m. Below the most accessible part of the object, a deep canal is created and the only way to enter the site is a wooden bridge that connects the rock with the rest of the elevation. Today, the fortress Srebrenik is a unique attraction, with a particularly beautiful natural environment and dominant position.



*Figure 4: Srebrenik Fortress in Srebrenik.  
(Arhiva općine Srebrenik, 2017.)*



The disposal of defense objects is conditioned by the nature of the terrain. *The fortress Srebrenik* was proclaimed a national monument in 1962 (Arhiva općine Srebrenik, 2017). In the Spatial Plan, phase B, of valorization until 2002, the medieval city of Srebrenik falls into the category I. The Municipal Assembly of Srebrenik declared in 1977 the land "Stara Gradina" for land with special purpose. The medieval fortress "*Srebrenik*" has the highest degree of affirmation, apart from the geographic position and proximity of cities, possesses aesthetic and architectural value, and is the best preserved fortress in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The basic tourism value of fortresses is the restoration of their medieval spirit, which can be demonstrated through architecture and cultural manifestations. The Srebrenik Fortress since 1997 holds the regular annual "Open City of Arts Srebrenik" (OGUS) event, which confirms that it is valorized for tourist purposes (Tursunović, 1997).

*The medieval fortress in Gradačac* was mentioned for the first time in 1643, on whose foundations the city captains started building a new fortress during the 18th century, from whose walls Posavina to the Sava River and the Spreča Valley could be supervised (Rabić, 2007). It is located on the slopes of the small hill Zelinja, below which stretches the valley where the town center Gradačac is located. The last captain of the town, Husein-beg Gradaščević, built a tower with a blockhouse in the highest part of the Old Town.



*Figure 5: Tower with the Blockhouse in Gradačac.*  
(Arhiva općine Gradačac, 2017.)



When adapting the tower for contemporary catering purposes, concrete and reinforced concrete structures are added to the building. It is declared a national monument. It has a good geographical position and very good traffic accessibility, it is one of the well-preserved fortresses in Bosnia and Herzegovina. During the last war, the tower was greatly damaged. Her restoration was carried out. The Gradačac fortress became a symbol of the town of Gradačac and is recognizable by captain Gradašević, the leader of the resistance movement against the Ottoman Empire in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Today's appearance of this cultural and historical monument is of great tourist importance. As a result of the favorable micro-locational position, the fortress can be reached, recorded, photographed and viewed. The fortress is open to visitors every day, especially during the summer months, when different events are organized (Nezirović, 2018).

### 3.1.3. Objects of the Ambient Architecture

The objects of **urban** ethno architecture demonstrate the traditional life of the inhabitants through different time periods. Eastern oriental culture left traces in the architecture of religious buildings, drinking fountains, clock towers and residential buildings, which today represent attractive motives for tourist movements.

**Religious objects** originated in the development of major world religions of Islam and Christianity and attract special attention from contemporary visitors. In the area of Tuzla Canton, religious relics of all three religious confessions raised during the rule of the Ottoman Empire are worthy of attention. Among the sacred objects according to attraction, the number of visitors, as well as the gracefulness of a building, are the most beautiful monumental buildings: the objects of the Islam sacral architecture: Kuršumlija Mosque (Kladanj), Turalibegova (Polish) Mosque (Tuzla), Mejdanska Mosque (Tuzla); objects of Catholic sacral architecture: Franciscan monastery (Tuzla) and Franciscan monastery Dubrave (Dubrave); objects of Orthodox sacral architecture: Cathedral of the Dormition of the Mother of God (Tuzla) (table 2).

Table 2: Religious objects of cultural heritage in the Tuzla Canton area erected from the XVI-XIX century.

Confession	Lokacija	Naziv objekta	Period	Osobine	Religijski značaj
Islamic	Živinice	Džebar Mosque	XV 1463	The oldest mosque in the Tuzla Canton	Proposed for a national monument. Many believers comes first Saturday in August every year
	Gračanica	Ahmed-pasha Mosque	Austro-Hungarian rule in 1595	The oldest mosque in Gračanica, a domed building	Islamic religious building with high minaret, tombstones from the XVIII century
	Kladanj	Kuršumlija or Hajji Bali Bey Mosque	Austro-Hungarian rule in 1545	The only mosque with a lead dome, national monument 1997	Islamic religious building, with a shape of a square with a stone roof, a fountain from the XVIII century.
	Tuzla	Turali Bey Mosque and the tomb	Austro-Hungarian rule in 1572	The oldest mosque, a national monument	Islamic religious building with a stone minaret
	Tuzla	Mejdan Mosque	Austro-Hungarian rule in 1644	The oldest mosque with a wooden minaret, a national monument	Islamic religious building, original architecture
Catholic	Tuzla	Franciscan monastery (Tuzla)	XVI-XVII 1580-1669.	First Monastery of St. Mary in the G.Soli	The main monastery of the Bosnian Franciscans
Orthodox	Tuzla	Cathedral of the Dormition of the Mother of God	Austro-Hungarian rule in 1882	Byzantine architecture, the type of single-nave basilica, a national monument	Orthodox religious building, the headquarters of the Zvornik-Tuzla eparchy

Source: The author made a tabular list of cultural monuments on the tour of cultural monuments and planning documents of Tuzla Canton

Religious objects of cultural heritage (Türbe mausoleums, Shaheed tombstones, Mezarja – Islamic cemeteries, Orthodox cemeteries, Catholic cemeteries, Catholic chapels) in Tuzla, Gradačac, Gračanica and Kladanj are recognizable and valuable cultural and historical heritage that forms part of preserved culture, tradition and architecture in this area. In addition to spiritual values, religious objects possess attractive facets of interest and visitor attitudes. Today's conditions for visiting religious objects are favorable. Thanks to the means of transport, visits are organized throughout the year. Apart from the time devoted to religious needs, believers are also visitors and thus these travels are tourist-religious, they can be complementary to excursion and cultural tourism. Their quality valorisation can significantly influence the development of religious tourism. The buildings of the ethno-architecture from the time of Ottoman rule are tall stone structures called the clock towers (Kadić, 1967).

**Clock towers** are stone structures whose height reaches 6 to 10 m. They are built on multiple floors without artistic pretensions and covered with wooden roofs (Bosna i Hercegovina, znamenitosti i ljepote, 1986). Clock towers were preserved in Gradačac and Gračanica. These objects represent cultural national monuments. *The clock tower in Gradačac* was built by Husein-Captain Gradašćević in 1824. The clock tower in Gradačac is 21m high and covered with a four-way roof. In the upper part of the tower there are four openings. Above the entrance to the clock tower there is a carved tarih (the inscription of the founder). It was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH, ministarstvo nauke, 1999). *The clock tower in Gračanica* was built by Ahmed Pasha Budimlija during the 16th century. It is built of stone and is 27 meters high.

The Gračanica clock tower has a square base and is covered by a four-way roof. It is considered a cultural-historical monument, it is a significant object in identifying the town of Gračanica and the intergral part of the architectural-urban development (Službene novine TK 9/06, 2008). Among environmental tourist attractive resources, the stylistic and artistic design of architectural ensembles and architecture created by the combination of cultural and contemporary heritage are emphasized by its distinctiveness. The recognizable cultural and historical heritage and a part of the preserved tradition of architecture from the second half of the 18th century are the *objects* of the town house of čardaklija (a large wooden building) and the house of šeperuša (a house made of mud an thin sticks).

**Čardaklija** (a large wooden building) of the Central Balkan type from the late 19th and early 20th centuries is the most similar to the houses of the Balkan Peninsula which Jovan Cvijić called the Turkish-Eastern type (Kulenović, 1994). There are only a few of these objects in the area of Tuzla Canton. *Čardaklija Gradašćević* was built in 1786 in Gradačac. It belongs to the kind of storey čardaklija. On the first floor is a large divanhana (entrance hall) from which it enters the other rooms. All rooms are decorated with wooden carvings, furnished with furniture and dishes used in the family Gradašćević. The house was renovated in 1949 and placed under the protection of the state as a cultural monument. After the last war, the roof structure was renewed (roof tiles were set), the facade finished and windows installed.

*Mara Popović's čardaklija* was built in 1840 in SrpskaVaroš, near Gračanica. It belongs to the kind of a chimney storey-house. It has a rectangular base with a high stone ground floor. On the ground floor and on the first floor there are two rooms and a hallway, and on the side are the stairs leading to the first floor. The staircase is covered and enclosed by boards. Čardaklija is a valuable cultural monument, it has to be arranged and activated for tourist purposes. It is under protection as a cultural monument (Službene novine TK 9/06 2008).

An interesting aspect of the potential for the development of cultural tourism is the ambience that attests to the traditional life of the inhabitants through different time periods. The combination of rural and urban cultural heritage and contemporary accomplishments is highlighted in the complex of Etnoavlija facilities located on the Mačkovac in Banovići municipality. The Etnoavlija complex is the replica of the šeperuša house from the area of north - eastern Bosnia from the end of the 19th century. Within the complex there are 8 houses connected by a paved path, two watermills, a souvenir shop and a restaurant where traditional gastronomic specialties are offered.

Stone, earthen blocks and wood are used in the construction of the complex. Within the complex there is a souvenir shop of old products as well as tools of traditional crafts, black smiths and aweaving room and pottery workshop where visitors can see the way of making interesting items. There you can buy souvenirs, knitted woolen items, objects made of wood, chairs, tripod chairs, wooden bowls, weaving products of cottage industry. All facilities of this complex are located next to the Oskova River. There is also a watermill where the visitors can see the grind stone and how the flour is traditionally flourished. The restaurant section is fully equipped with ethnic style, with a menu of traditional dishes giving you the feeling of the past and comfort of the present time. In a tourist setting, the facility has a traditional gastronomic offer of dishes prepared on the hearth and dishes of contemporary cuisine. Due to the ambience created by the facilities, this complex has a very good attendance. Etno avlija is a unique complex of facilities in the territory of Tuzla Canton, for its complete economic valorisation, provision of catering services as well as for other activities it is necessary to expand and get financial support. In the tourist offer of the Banovići municipality visitors are at their disposal with a steam locomotive (popular Čiro) to a nearby excursion site of Zlaća (Vlada Tuzlanskog kantona, 2018).



*Figure 6: Etnoavlija Mačkovac, Banovići  
(Recorded by Nezirović, May 2018)*

### 3.2. Ethnographic wealth

The ethnographic wealth of the people of this area is represented through the material aspect of culture through national creativity, traditional folk festivities and culinary arts.

#### 3.2.1. Folk creativity

The population of Tuzla Canton is famous for cottage industry with elements of art, primarily about making handicrafts for gifts or for personal need (Turistička zajednica TK, 2018.). By making folk costumes, *weaving and knitting* has been developed with the elements of art of needlepoint technique and geometric shapes. Autochthonous weaving industry is based on making woolen products on weft looms. This activity is conducted by the Bosfam association from Tuzla, whose members are famous for making kilims (a flat tapestry-woven carpet or rug), clothing items and souvenirs. Among woolen handicrafts, recognizable souvenirs are priglavci (multi-colored wool knitted home socks), which have been renowned with their performance. *The elements of artistic crochet design* in lace making are expressed by crocheting. Kera lace is an artistic value in its original form, and it is present only in the Gračanica region. The members of the association Gračaničko keranje strive to maintain the traditions of this craft and their souvenirs are very valuable. The mentioned associations present their products at various exhibitions and shows and are well known in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Udruženje Gračaničko keranje, 2016).

Making souvenirs: The activation of *old Bosnian crafts* was the basis for making and commercializing souvenirs with significant artistic values of this part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Here we should mention the members of the Association of Stari i umjetnički zanati Tuzlanskog kantona (Old and Artistic Handicraft of Tuzla Canton) who strive to preserve the tradition. The members of this association are known in the making of souvenirs (Hibeljić, 2012). The following table presents the types of crafts in the area of Tuzla Canton (table 3).

Table 3: Association of craftsmen-Old and artistic crafts in the municipalities of Tuzla Canton

Municipality	Types of artisans who work in the municipalities in Tuzla Canton											Total	
	blacksmith	calligrapher	tailor	carpenter, moulder	bag maker	goldsmith	filigree,	pottery	jewelry	wickerwork	Making musical		tinker (a mender of tools)
Banovići	1		1			1							3
Gradačac	1			1						1		1	4
Gračanica	1	1	4		2	8							16
Srebrenik	1		1	2		9							13
Kladanj			1	1		1							3
Tuzla		2	18	1	3	13	1	1	1	1	1		42
Čelić			1			1							2
Doboj istik	1		1					1					3
Kalesija	1		1	1		4							7
Lukavac		1	1			7					1	1	11
Sapna				1		1							2
Teočak				1		1					1		3
Živinice			3	1		3					1		8
Total	6	4	32	9	5	49	1	2	1	2	4	2	117

Source: The table was made according to the source *Old and artistic crafts in the area of Tuzla Canton*.

**Folk Art:** Folk Games and Folk Costumes of this region are best presented on folklore shows, tourist manifestations and during religious holidays (festivities). Ethnographic tourist values are manifested in poetry, folk costumes, folklor, gatherings, funfairs, wedding customs, folk creativity shows.

### 3.2.2. Traditional national festivities

In the area of Tuzla Canton folk festivities take place through activities of institutions in the field of culture, associations and cultural art societies. A special place in the tourist offer have the concerts and performances of popular personalities of popular or folk music in Tuzla, Lukavac and Srebrenik, where visitors of different age groups are noted. Traditional Srebrenica Kiseljaci, Harvest days, Days of bread and fruit of the land in Srebrenik, Labour Day daybreak on mountain Konjuh in Banovići, lake Modrac in Tuzla and Lukavac are well visited (Službene novine TK 9/06, 2008).

### 3.2.3. Cookery

Culinary skills of the population of this area are manifested in the preparation of culinary specialties. Cookery is an important ethno-social tourism resource that enables the development of tourism, i.e. enriches the tourist offer as a whole. In this area, traditional dishes are known: sarma, bamija (okra), sogan



dolma, dry meat, cheese, honey, homemade marmalade, jam, homemade cookies. The beverage offers various juices and homemade herbal teas; among alcoholic drinks recognizable are homemade plum brandy (Nezirović, 2018). There is more and more interest among visitors, so they are asking for dishes prepared only for them. These are *homemade dishes under the bell* with various culinary specialties, adapted to the ethnic characteristics of this area. To foster *culinary heritage and gastronomic identity*, essential are: skilled staff of tourist orientation, a gastronomic map and guide for ethno and eco food, dishes for vegetarians and diabetics. The guest should be introduced with home-made dishes under the bell with various culinary specialties.

Unlike natural resources that favor the development of recreational types of tourism, cultural monuments from different time periods in the territory of Tuzla Canton stimulate cultural and manifestational movements of visitors. The form of cultural tourism of Tuzla Canton is presented to the public through tours, recording and photographing of cultural and historical monuments. Due to their aesthetic, curiosity, artistic and remarkable qualities they meet the cultural needs and are of particular importance to the community. Over the past five years, the Tuzla Canton area has been visited by 421,667 visitors, an average of about 80,000. For this purpose, *the tourist offer of the cities of Tuzla Canton and the surrounding area* should be promoted for the purpose of cultural tourism and acceptance of visitors who will take the time to tour cultural-historical, natural and other values, where the Tuzla Canton tourist community plays a significant role. Tourists should be recommended excursion tours so that their stay can be extended for one or more days. There is a growing interest in visitors to domestic cuisine (table 4).

Table 4: The number of tourists arrivals and overnight stays in Tuzla Canton.

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	<b>2009/2013</b>
Tourists arrivals						
Domestic	20.809	21.435	15.976	14.539	20.274	93.033
Foreign	13.873	12.432	11.227	10.495	10.939	58.966
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.682</b>	<b>33.867</b>	<b>27.203</b>	<b>25.034</b>	<b>31.213</b>	<b>151.999</b>
Overnight stays						
Domestic	64.996	64.559	56.725	54.172	63.317	303.769
Foreign	30.516	24.160	22.420	18.832	21.970	117.898
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.512</b>	<b>88.719</b>	<b>79.145</b>	<b>73.004</b>	<b>85.287</b>	<b>421.667</b>

Source: Ministarstvo trgovine, turizma i prometa Tuzlanskog kantona, 2014.

#### **4. Conclusions**

Based on the analysis of the cultural heritage of Tuzla Canton, the following situation can be noted. In the war period most of the architectural heritage was significantly damaged and destroyed. Some of the institutions in the field of cultural heritage protection have lost their status, budget and documentation, and some lack professional staff. Although the need for accommodation capacities and quality tourist services are necessary for the development of tourism, cultural heritage should be included in the context of tourist motive values. For each of these forms a tourist study should be developed, which will give direction to development. Investing investments in adapting existing and building new tourist facilities, have complete social and economic justification in the direction of further activation and better use of natural resources.

Tourism organizations and tourist communities in Tuzla Canton must engage to bring as many visitors as possible who will take time to visit cultural-historical, natural and other values. Organizing gastronomic meetings will promote culinary specialties and dishes with ethnic characteristics of the area. Souvenir and homemade products should be launched at all tourist sites. Bosnian souvenirs have a unique sales offer. This will increase the interest of the population for tourism, and better assumptions for meeting tourists. Launching art crafts, making souvenirs and cottage industry products should be financially supported by the competent ministries. This is why greater cooperation between tourism entities and organizers is needed. The tourist offer of cultural tourism in Tuzla Canton must be built on sound grounds, behind which the competent institutions must stand in terms of attracting and securing foreign investment and equipping infrastructure. These preconditions have to be met if they want to embark on the development of tourism in this part of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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