

CONTENTS

Foreword to English edition

7

I. INTRODUCTION

11

II. SLOVENIA

23

Archaeological and historical background of Slovenia	25
Antiquarians, the <i>Landeskunde</i> tradition and the Enlightenment projects.	35
Development of the archaeological discipline and practice in Slovenia during the Austrian Empire (1800–1918)	38
Slovene archaeology in the Yugoslav Kingdom (1918–1941)	45
Contemporary archaeology in Slovenia	49
The second wave of modernisation of Slovene archaeology (1980s–1990s)	58
Preventive archaeology on the march (2000s–)	61
Concluding thoughts on Slovene archaeology.	64

III. CROATIA

79

A brief survey of archaeology and history of Croatia	81
Antiquarian tradition in Dalmatia (13 th –19 th centuries AD)	97
The emergence of modern archaeology: museums, academia and the Croatian national archaeology (1750–1918)	101
Croatian archaeology between the two world wars (1918–1941)	107
The power of tradition and continuity: development of Croatian archaeology after the Second World War	110
Croatian archaeology after 'Yugoslavia' (1991–)	121

IV. SERBIA

139

Archaeological and historical background of Serbia	141
Travellers, national antiquarians and the first archaeological practices in the 18 th and 19 th centuries.	151

Towards the modern Serbian archaeology and its institutionalisation (1880–1941)	156
Contemporary Serbian archaeology (1945–)	164
Conceptual renewal: coming out of Vasić's shadow	172
Serbian archaeology after 1991	180
Concluding thoughts on Serbian archaeology	187

V. BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA 203

Archaeological and historical background of Bosnia and Herzegovina	210
Antiquarianism in the Late Ottoman period (1700–1878)	219
Introduction of archaeology as an Austrian colonial project	224
Stagnation in the Yugoslav Monarchy (1918–1941)	234
The revival of archaeology and return to fame (1945–1991)	237
Archaeology in the conditions of post-war renewal (2000–)	247
Concluding remarks on archaeology in Bosnia and Herzegovina	256

VI. NORTH MACEDONIA 269

Archaeological and historical background of North Macedonia	271
Archaeological investigations before the foundation of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1800–1945)	283
Archaeology in 'Southern Serbia' (1912–1941) and 'Bulgarian Macedonia' (1941–1944)	285
Formation of a national archaeological system in North Macedonia (1945–)	289
Archaeology after 1991 and the 'Macedonian issue'	298

VII. MONTENEGRO 315

Archaeological and historical background of Montenegro	318
Intermittent early archaeological activities	326
Establishment of modern Montenegrin archaeology (1945–)	330

Kosovo in archaeology and history: a brief survey	349
Kosovo's social conditions and archaeology prior to the Second World War	360
Introduction and development of modern archaeology in Kosovo (1945–2000)	363
Towards a national disciplinary framework: Kosovo archaeology after split with Serbia and independence	368
Concluding thoughts on Kosovo archaeology	372

IX. IN PURSUIT OF A SYNTHESIS: YUGOSLAV ARCHAEOLOGY (1918–1991)

Background	381
How to consider Yugoslav archaeology?	389
Putting pieces together: Yugoslav archaeology between 1918 and 1941	391
Towards a 'new' Yugoslav archaeology (1945–1972)	398
New Yugoslav and national archaeologies, new people, new institutions, new legislation	405
The major mechanism of making archaeology Yugoslav – the Archaeological Society of Yugoslavia	410
Leaders in the renewal of the Yugoslav archaeology	415
Association of the Yugoslav Archaeological Societies (1972–1991)	417
Yugoslav archaeology 'beyond' the Yugoslav Archaeological Society	420
'Socialist' archaeology in Yugoslavia	424
Waiting for Marx	427
Short note on women in archaeology in Yugoslavia	431
Post-'Yugoslav' developments	432

Bibliography**Index of persons****Geographical index**