

## Four Years of War and Independence Recent Developments in Croatian Archeology

Vanča Schrunk

The years 1991 through 1994 have been fruitful years for Croatian archaeology, both within the national borders and in international standing. They have also been the years of war and threat to national heritage. This brief report will chronicle the war efforts and it will focus on the advances in the archaeology of the early Croatian period. Social and political changes since 1989 freed interest and research in national archaeology, while scientific advances in the discipline kept it from venturing into ideology. An impressive list of publications, conferences (national and international), exhibits, and establishment of new centers and programs have placed Croatia in the international scholarly

community. In respect to national archaeology, they have shown the role of Croatia as a standing member of the medieval societies who contributed to the building of Europe.

A foretelling theme entitled "45 years of archaeological research in Croatia: results, failures, perspectives" was planned for the annual meeting of the Croatian Archaeological Society on the island of Korčula in the fall of 1990. The so-called "tree trunk revolution" in Krajina derailed the plans for Korčula and the meeting was held in Zagreb. The spirit of peace prevailed, but many old concerns about the fate of some important sites and collections were formulated. A war was looming and

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## ACS Schedule At AAASS Conference to Feature Reception at Croatian Embassy

ACS participation at the AAASS conference in Washington DC will feature the annual meeting, several Croatia-oriented panels and a special reception as guests of the Embassy of the Republic of Croatia. Members will receive details about the reception in a separate mailing.

The conference will take place at the Sheraton Washington October 26-29. Panels include:

### Origins of Croatian National Music, 1780-1835

Thursday 26 October 1:00

Chair: Mirjana Simundza,  
Princeton U.

Papers:

Zdravko Blazeković, CUNY

"Origins of Croatian  
National Music 1780-1835"

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Vjera Katalinić, Zavod za povijest hrvatske glazbe

"The Idea of Music Collecting 1780-1835: A Basic Aspect of Croatian Music Culture"

William Everett, Washburn U.

"Antun Sorkočević-Sorgo: Dubrovnik Composer and Man of Letters"

Discussant:

Michael Beckermann, UC Santa Barbara

**Reconstruction of Croatia**

Thursday 26 October, 3:15

Chair: Joseph Bombelles, John Carroll U.

Papers:

Kemal Dervis, World Bank

"The World Bank and Reconstruction of Croatia"

Djuro Njavro, U. of Zagreb

"Croatian Government Plans for Reconstruction"

Bruno Grbac, U. of Rijeka

"Privatization in Croatia- Problems and Prospects"

Discussant:

Dubravko Mihaljek, IMF

**Reconstructing Croatian Culture**

Thursday 26 October 5:30

Chair: Sarah A. Kent, U.

Wisconsin Stevens Point

Papers:

Tatjana Lorković, Yale U.

"The Fate of Croatian Libraries"

Ivan Zaknić, Lehigh U.

"Recovering Dubrovnik and Split"

Diane Gal, Columbia U.

**"Implications of Educational Reform on Refugee and Displaced Children in Croatia"**

Discussant:

Francis Violić, UC Berkeley  
**The Politics of Opposition in Croatia: 1941-1951**

Friday 27 October 10:15

Chair: TBA

Papers:

Amy Schmidt, National Archives of the US

"The Croatian Peasant Party and the Western Allies"

Paula Franklin Lytle, Lewis and Clark College

"Resistance vs. Revolution: Peasant Reaction to Communist Mobilization in Yugoslavia"

Katherine McCarthy, U. of Pittsburgh

"Between War and Peace: Peasant Resistance to Agricultural Quotas in the Banija District of Croatia"

Discussant:

Elinor Despalatović, Connecticut College

**Churches and Freedom of Religion in Croatia**

(roundtable)

Friday 27 October 2:00

Chair: Paula Franklin Lytle, Lewis and Clark College

Papers:

Ivo Goldstajn, U. of Zagreb

Ilija Zivlović, U. of Zagreb

Zijad Duraković, U. of Zagreb

Danilo Ljubotina, Serbian

Orthodox Church, Pula

Discussant: Jerome Jareb, &

**Francis College**

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From the Family of  
Vladimir Markotić 1920-1994

Vladimir Markotić died on November 18, 1994 around dinner time. Dinner time is the daily event that brings our chaotic family together and Friday was no exception; our entire family was able to be at his bedside. Vladimir's many interests included his love of books, history, politics, language, linguistics, natural science, unexplained phenomena, and movies, especially Westerns. In his 74 years he travelled to many corners of the world, yet continued to be captivated by Alberta's western landscape; Vladimir was a cowboy at heart. Vladimir was born in 1920 in the former Yugoslavia and immigrated to the United States where, after doing odd jobs for a number of years, he put himself through a Masters Degree at the University of Indiana. He then received his Ph.D. in Archaeology and Anthropology from Harvard University. After teaching in Illinois for a number of years, Vladimir came to Calgary in 1965. He taught here at the university until his retirement in 1988. Calgary became his home, but he never forgot his homeland, Croatia, and was active in the Croatian Community until his death. Vladimir will always be remembered from his dry remarks and witty sense of humour. Vladimir is survived by his wife, Margaret, all five children, son-in-law, both grandchildren, and his brother Matthew. If friends so desire, donations may be made to Palliative Care Program of Home Care, Calgary Health Services, Box 4016, Stn. C. 320 17th Av. SW  
Calgary Alb T2T 521 Canada

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when it came, the archaeologists internationalized the war damage and destruction. on the domestic scene, an exhibit "Archaeology and War" was presented at the University of Zagreb in 1991

and a brochure with the same title was published by Ministry of Culture and Education. Croatian contributions to the European and world cultural heritage were little known. The value of the lost and endangered monuments had to be presented. Art historians hastily prepared a book intended for broad distribution and written in English, entitled *Cultural Heritage of Croatia in the War 1991/92* (Croatian University Press, Zagreb 1993). The first part contains a survey of cultural heritage in major periods, beginning with the prehistoric and classical periods. The second part deals with the war damage and destruction.

The shaky peace in 1992 enabled many forward-looking efforts for reconstruction and the realization of educational and scholarly events dealing the Early Croatian archaeology, history and art. A symposium on "Archaeology and Reconstruction" was held in Zagreb in June, organized by the Croatian Archaeological Society. It addressed the role of archaeologists in the protection

of the heritage and in the process of reconstruction. The proceedings of the conference are in press. In the spring, the Museum Mimara in Zagreb opened an exhibit called "From Nin to Knin." Replicas of the well protected monuments of the 9th to 11th centuries illustrated, for the general public, stylistic developments in architecture and sculpture and their historical and liturgical contexts. The accompanying catalog, published in Croatian, English and French, presented scholarly studies of pre-Romanesque and Romanesque art and architecture in Croatia with recent bibliography. The exhibit prompted the organizers to call for an interdisciplinary conference, which was then held in October under the title of "Early Croatian Cultural Heritage." It had four sections: 1) continuity from late antiquity; 2) state formation; 3) Grafem-codex; and 4) Pre-Romanesque and Romanesque art and architecture. Publication of the proceedings is in preparation.

Another exhibit, scholarly and far reaching, opened in Split in the fall of 1992. "The Old Croatian Solin (Staro-hrvatski Solin)" was held in the Archeological Museum in Split, after three years of preparation. The exhibited material was organized in three thematic

units: history (historical texts), archaeology (finds from settlements and cemeteries), and art (modern paintings inspired by historical events). It illustrated the arrival of the Croats in Dalmatia and their state formation from the 7th to the 12th century. A well done and richly illustrated publication, *Starohrvatski Solin* (Split 1992) is much more than a catalog. It sums up the state of the art in early Croatian studies. It contains articles on historical sources (A.D. 852-1095, texts in Latin with Croatian translation); archaeological sites and the finds; catalog of coins; comprehensive bibliography of the Solin area after 1102; artistic renditions of early Croatian history with color photographs of the modern paintings.

These 1992 events, for the first time truly interdisciplinary, have brought together much needed collaboration of material and textual evidence. They have also addressed the questions of continuity and

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Membership dues for 1995: regular membership \$30.00 \$30.00  
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Please send dues and membership information to:

Professor Sarah A. Kent  
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change in Dalmatia between the ancient Roman and early medieval, Slavic times. A score of recent publications, which are based on new or previous archaeological research of settlements and cemeteries have shown clear evidence of topographical and cultural continuity. (2) Early Croatian settlement network and territorial organizations of the *zupas* mostly followed that of the Roman *municipia*, Roman roads and the church centers. Linguistic studies of historical sources and place names add important evidence. In his new book *Uz početke hrvatskih početaka* (About the Beginnings of the Croatian Beginnings, Split 1993), R. Katicic, the leading linguist, discusses settlements, social organization, religious beliefs, relations between the Croats and the Romani, in the light of the historical sources of the 7th to the 13th century. The migration of the Croats is another much discussed topic among historians and linguists. Katicic addresses it in his book and in a lengthy review of the book by Ivan Muzić, *Podrijetio Hrvata* (The origins of the Croats, Zagreb 1989), who argues for indigenous Croats in Dalmatia. (3) Demographic situation, the arrival of the Slavic immigrants, and the symbiosis

with the native population have been studied through material remains, mostly from cemeteries, and through anthropomorphological studies of skeletal remains. Archaeological and art historical studies of the pre-Romanesque and Romanesque architecture and sculpture are at the core of the discussion of cultural continuity. Beside the evidence for continuity there are differences between the Croatian territory and that of the Byzantine coastal cities, which seem to indicate liturgical differences. A multidisciplinary conference in May of 1992 in Opatija dealt with the theme of "Art on the East Adriatic coast in the context of European tradition," from prehistory to the Middle Ages. While most of the attention has been on Dalmatian Croatia, archaeological research and studies of the Pannonian region have been going on as well. The Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb has been conducting a long-term project of survey and excavation on the Bijelo Brdo culture in Northern Croatia. (4) An international conference on "Migration and Ethnogenesis in the Pannonian Region until the end of the 12th century," held in Mogersdorf, Austria in July of 1993 presented the work in Croatia. The conference

combined papers in history, archaeology and linguistics.

The next two years, 1993 and 1994, were filled with important centennials and international conferences. In 1993 Department of Archaeology at the University of Zagreb (founded by I. Krsnjavi in 1893 as Archaeological Institute for the study of classical archaeology) celebrated its 100th year of existence. The 1993 annual meeting of the Croatian Archaeological Society celebrated the centennial of the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments in Split. It also presented reports on recent research in medieval archaeology in three regions: Dalmatia, Istria and northern Croatia. An international conference with the theme "Transition between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages," was held in April 1994 in Motovun, Istria. It was organized by the recently founded (November 1993) International Center for Research in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages in Motovun. The center promotes interdisciplinary studies in cultural heritage of Istria and the adjacent areas of Croatia and of Slovenia, Italy, and Austria. (A corpus of early Christian and pre-Romanesque

sculpture in Istria is in preparation.)

The culminating archaeological event in 1994 was the 13th International Congress of Early Christian Archaeology. It was held in Split and Porec, September 25-October 1, 1994, and commemorated the centennial of the first such congress organized by one of the founding fathers of Croatian archaeology, Don Frane Bulic, and held in Salona in 1894. Bulic founded in the same year, 1894, "Bihać," Croatian Society for the study of national history. The central theme of the congress was "The age of Justinian and the problems of the 6th and 7th centuries." It is noteworthy that the Archaeological Museum in Split published for that occasion the proceedings of the first congress, which have remained unpublished these hundred years. An exhibit on Early Christian archaeology in Continental Croatia opened in Zagreb concurrent with the Congress. The exhibit catalog sums up the research and studies in northern Croatia. The exhibit is travelling in Slavonia in 1995.

Two ongoing efforts will further advance the international standing of

Croatian archaeology. The first issue of a new periodical *Croatia Archaeologica*, intended for international scholarly community and published in foreign languages is in preparation. Preparations are also underway for a comprehensive exhibit, entitled "The Croats." It has been a long range project under the auspices of the Croatian Archaeological Society and organized by the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments in Split.

#### Notes

1. The most informative source of up to date news is the quarterly periodical *Obavijesti* published by the Archaeological Society of Croatia. In addition to short excavation and research reports, it contains reviews of books, articles, conferences, and exhibits.

2. See the following books: Z. Rapanić, *Predromaničko doba u Dalmaciji* (Pre-Romanesque Period in Dalmatia, Split 1987). I. Goldstein, *Bizant na Jadranu* (Byzantium on the Adriatic, Zagreb 1992). A. Milošević, *Stecci i Vlasi* (Stecaks and the Vlachs, Split 1991). M. Prelog, *Između antike i romanike* (Between Antiquity and the Romanesque

Period, collected works, Zagreb 1994). See also relevant articles in: *Arheoloska istraživanja u Kninu i Kninskoj Krajini* (Archaeological research in Knin and Kninska Krajina, Proceedings of the symposium held in Knin in 1987) published by the Croatian Archeological Society, Zagreb 1992. *Diadora*, vol. 12 (1991), published by the Archaeological Museum in Zadar. *Starohrvatska Prosvjeta*, vols. 19 and 20 (1991 and 1992), published by the Museum of Croatian Archaeological Monuments in Split.

3. In *Starohrvatska Prosvjeta* 19 (1991).

4. Z. Tomićić, "Nova istraživanja bjelobrdske kulture u Hrvatskoj," *Prilozi* 9 (1992) 113-130.

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**Languages in Contact:**  
**Croatian and English**  
Saturday 28 October 2:00  
Chair: Mirjana Dedaić, Voice of America  
Papers:  
Vinko Grubišić, U. of Waterloo,  
"Influence of English on Croatian Slang"  
Dunja Jutronic-Tihomirović, U. of Maribor

"Croatian in the States"  
Ellen Elias-Bursac, Harvard  
"Tin Ujević's  
Translations from  
English"

Discussant:  
Wayles Browne,  
Cornell

**The Cosmopolitan and  
Postmodernism: Literature  
in the Former Yugoslavia**  
(roundtable)

Saturday 28 October 4:15

Chair: Ellen Elias-Bursac,

Participants:

Andrew Wachtel,  
Northwestern U.  
Gordana Crnković, U.  
of Washington  
Dubravka Ugresić,  
Zagreb

**Elites and Nation-Building in  
late Nineteenth Century  
Croatia: A Comparison**

Sun. 29 October 8:00 AM

Chair: Charles Jelavich,  
Indiana U.

Papers:

Iskra Iveljić, U. of Zagreb

"The Business Elite on  
Zagreb, 1860-1883"

Sarah A. Kent, U. of  
Wisconsin, Stevens Point

"Administering the  
Nation: Croatian Civil

Servants of the End of the  
Nineteenth Century"

Elinor Despalatović,  
Connecticut College

"The Medical  
Profession in the  
Countryside: Občina  
Doctors"

Discussant:

James P. Krokhar,  
DePaul U.

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Anniversary of the Bleiburg  
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600-page work is priced very  
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#### Member News

John Prcela is editor-in-chief  
of Operation Slaughterhouse  
(Philadelphia: Dorrance,  
1970). The new second  
edition of this volume contains  
additional material is in print  
at Dorrance Publishing Co,  
Pittsburgh PA and will be  
available in mid-April 1995 to  
help Croats in the homeland  
and abroad with the solemn

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