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23-25 April
2025

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ODSJEK ZA HISTORIJU

Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Centar za historijska istraživanja (CeHIS) – Center for Historical Research (CeHIS)

KNJIGA SAŽETAKA

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

“Bosanskohercegovačka historija kroz vizuru alumniya Odsjeka za historiju”
– KONFERENCIJA POVODOM 75 GODINA OSNIVANJA ODSJEKA ZA
HISTORIJU UNIVERZITETA U SARAJEVU – FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET
23. – 25. aprila 2025. godine

"The history of Bosnia and Herzegovina through the eyes of alumni of
the History Department" – A CONFERENCE ON THE OCCASION OF THE
75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT AT THE FACULTY OF
PHILOSOPHY, UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO
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HISTORIJAT ODSJEKA ZA HISTORIJU

Historiografija, bez obzira na to bila ona u stihu ili prozi, ima dugu tradiciju na prostorima Bosne i Hercegovine. Do danas najstarija poznata zabilježena imena naših historiografa i antikvara se datiraju u osmansku epohu. Međutim, ne treba zanemariti mogućnost da je u prethodnim dvjema historijskim epohama, i to mediavelnoj, odnosno antičkoj, bilo epskih poeta, hroničara, historičara i antikvara poniklih iz prostora koji danas nazivamo Bosna i Hercegovina. Drevna historiografska baština naše zemlje u ranijim historijskim razdobljima bila je produkt poduzetnosti pojedinaca, često plod interesa moćnika i kao takva većinski je bila pisana na stranim jezicima, dominantnim u odgovarajućim imperijalnim, političkim, kulturno-civilizacijskim i religijskim okvirima i kontekstima. Tako je bivala i ostajala (zadugo) i nepristupačna i nerazumljiva narodu iz kojega bi poticala. Prvi vidljiv napredak u razvitku i promoviranju istraživanja prošlosti možemo prepoznati u austro-ugarskom periodu. To je period koji je obilježio prelazak sa višestoljetnog individualizma na viši, javni – institucionalizirani nivo. Zemaljski muzej osnovan 1888. godine bio je prva javna naučna institucija na prostorima Bosne i Hercegovine koja se, između ostalog, bavila i historiografskim, arheološkim i historijsko-umjetničkim istraživanjima i publiciranjima. Posebna vrijednost rada Zemaljskog muzeja u njegovim prvim decenijama je i objavljivanje radova i studija na jezicima naroda u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Pored svega navedenog, domaća historiografija, arheologija i historija umjetnosti na prostorima Bosne i Hercegovine su kroz sva navedena razdoblja patile od jednog ključnog nedostatka. Naime, nije postojala javna institucija, inicirana i financirana od domaće vlasti koja bi bila vođena i regulirana od domaćih kadrova (onih koji bi živjeli ili prihvatili Bosnu i Hercegovinu kao svoju domovinu), koja bi stvarala buduće historičare odnosno nastavnike, istraživače, kustose, arhivske radnike i naučnike. Za osnivanje jedne takve institucije, koja je po svome poimanju humanistička, po svome poslanju prosvjetiteljska i po svome opredjeljenju bosansko-hercegovačka, bili su potrebni određeni uvjeti i specifični povijesni kontekst. Uslovi su se stvarali tek sa kreiranjem i izgradnjom nove, moderne državnosti Bosne i Hercegovine. Moderna Bosna i Hercegovina je trebala i svoje institucije. Jedna od tih institucija je i univerzitet. Bilo je očekivano da, nedugo nakon što je Narodna Republika Bosna i Hercegovina osnovala (2. 11. 1949) svoj prvi univerzitet, započne u njegovim okvirima rad i naučno-obrazovna institucija

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Historiography, regardless of whether it is in verse or prose, has an exceptionally long tradition in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Until today, the oldest known recorded names of our historiographers and antiquarians date back to the Ottoman era. However, one should not disregard the possibility that in the two preceding historical epochs—medieval and ancient—there existed epic poets, chroniclers, historians, and antiquarians originating from the territory that we today call Bosnia and Herzegovina. The ancient historiographic heritage of our country in the earlier historical periods was the result of the initiative of individuals, often fruit of the interests of powerful figures, and as such, was predominantly written in foreign languages dominant within the relevant imperial, political, cultural-civilizational, and religious frameworks and contexts. Consequently, it remained (for a long time) inaccessible and incomprehensible to the people from whom it had originated.

The first noticeable progress in the development and promotion of historical research can be identified during the Austro-Hungarian period. This era marked the transition from centuries-long individualism in historiography to a higher, public, institutionalized level. The National Museum, established in 1888, was the first public scientific institution in Bosnia and Herzegovina that, among other things, engaged in historiographic, archaeological, and art-historical research and publishing. A particular value of the National Museum's work in its early decades lies in its publication of works and studies in the languages of the peoples of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Despite all of the above, domestic historiography, archaeology, and art history in Bosnia and Herzegovina throughout all mentioned periods suffered from one crucial shortcoming: there was no public institution initiated and financed by domestic authorities, led and regulated by local personnel (those who lived in or accepted Bosnia and Herzegovina as their homeland), which would educate future historians, i.e., teachers, researchers, curators, archivists, and scholars. The establishment of such an institution—humanistic in nature, enlightening in mission, and Bosnian-Herzegovinian in orientation—required specific conditions and a unique historical context. These conditions were met only with the creation and development of a new, modern Bosnian-Herzegovinian statehood. Modern Bosnia and Herzegovina needed its own institutions. One such institution was the

koja bi za cilj imala naučno proučavanje prošlosti. Tako je u jesen 1950. godine upisom prve generacije studenata (za akademsku 1950/1951. god.) započela je sa radom Katedra za istoriju na Filozofskom fakultetu, čime su udareni temelji moderne historiografije na prostorima Bosne i Hercegovine. Sada 2025. godine kada slavimo 75 godina od osnivanja Odsjeka, možemo reći da je ideja osnivača Odsjeka ostvarena.

Od samih početaka izučavanja i predavanja historije, sve je bilo podijeljeno na stari vijek, srednji vijek, osmanski period i novi vijek, uz metodologiju i metodiku. Ta struktura uz modifikacije zadržala se i do danas. Treba naglasiti da je uvijek najteže nešto, pa je stoga potrebno izdvojiti i prvu nastavničku četvorku studija historije na Filozofskom fakultetu u Sarajevu, a to su bili Dimitrije Sergejevski, Anto Babić, Branislav Đurđev i Hamdija Kapidžić. Prvi profesori na Odsjeku bili su priznati i uvažavani naučnici sa velikim integritetom koji je nadilazio bosansko-hercegovačke okvire. Anto Babić je bio i delegat i učesnik na I. zasjedanju ZAVNOBiH-a, kada su udareni temelji moderne državnosti Bosne i Hercegovine. Također, profesor Babić je bio vijećnik na drugom zasjedanju AVNOJ-a, kada je donesena odluka o federativnom uređenju Jugoslavije.

Nešto kasnije je i formalno određenje Katedre zamijenjeno sa terminom Odsjek. U tadašnjoj terminologiji to je označavalo viši i uvaženiji status. Praćeno sa mijenama vremena, kotačima povijesnog procesa, te zahtjevima društvene zajednice kojoj je pripadao, radi koje je nastao i kojoj je odgovorno služio svih ovih 75 godina, Odsjek za historiju se i prilagođavao, mijenjao, reformirao, dopunjavao, nadograđivao, pa i širio, postajući i matica iz koje su nastajali novi studiji i nove katedre i odsjeci.

Odsjek za historiju se mijenao u skladu s vremenom. Od mnogih promjena, naročito treba istaći dvije. Prva krupna promjena je uvođenje skupine predmeta iz nacionalne historije Bosne i Hercegovine krajem 70-tih godina prošloga stoljeća. Druga promjena je prelazak na "bolonjski" režim studiranja (u akademskoj 2005/2006. god.). Uvođenjem bolonjskog sistema tradicionalni četverogodišnji studij (sa diplomiranjem u zvanju profesora historije) sa dvogodišnjim magistarskim studijem i doktoratom zamijenjen sa modelom studija: tri godine diplomskog studija + dvije godine master studija + tri godine doktorskog studija.

Promjene su utjecale na kadrovsku politiku Odsjeka. Nastavni proces se sve više temelji na stručnjacima koji su potekli sa Odsjeka. Prateći trendove u visokom obrazovanju, revidirani su bili nastavni planovi i programi, dodavani, sažimani i inkorporirani nastavni predmeti na svim nivoima i nivoima studiranja,

university. It was expected that not long after the People's Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina established (on November 2, 1949) its first university, a scientific and educational institution within it would begin work with the goal of scholarly study of the past. Thus, in the autumn of 1950, with the enrollment of the first generation of students (for the 1950/1951 academic year), the Chair of History at the Faculty of Philosophy began its work, laying the foundations of modern historiography in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Now, in 2025, as we celebrate 75 years since the Department's founding, we can say that the founders' vision has been realized.

From the very beginning, the study and teaching of history were divided into Ancient, Medieval, Ottoman, and Modern periods, with the addition of methodology and didactics. This structure, with some modifications, has remained to this day. It should be emphasized that some things can always be difficult, so we must highlight the first four teaching members of the history program at the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo: Dimitrije Sergejevski, Anto Babić, Branislav Đurđev, and Hamdija Kapidžić. The first professors at the Department were recognized and respected scholars with great integrity that extended beyond Bosnia and Herzegovina. Anto Babić was also a delegate and participant in the First Session of ZAVNOBiH, when the foundations of modern Bosnian-Herzegovinian statehood were laid. The professor also participated in the Second Session of AVNOJ, when the decision was made regarding Yugoslavia's federal organization.

Somewhat later, the formal designation "Chair" was formally replaced with "Department," which in the then terminology signified a higher and more respected status. Accompanied by the changes of time, the wheels of the historical process, and the demands of the society to which it belonged, for which it was created, and to which it has responsibly served for these 75 years, the Department of History has adapted, changed, reformed, supplemented, upgraded, and even expanded, becoming the nucleus from which new programs, new chairs, and departments have emerged.

The Department of History evolved with the times. Among the many changes, two should especially be noted. The first major change was the introduction of a group of courses on the national history of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the late 1970s. The second was the transition to the Bologna model of study (in the 2005/2006 academic year). With the introduction of the Bologna system, the traditional four-year undergraduate program (leading to the title of Professor of History) with a two-year master's and doctoral study was replaced by the model: three-year undergraduate + two-year master's + three-year doctoral program.

osnivane i mijenjane naučno-nastavne oblasti. Tako se i iskristalisala podjela na stručne, opće i pomoćne predmete. Stručni predmeti su podijeljeni na one koji se bave općom historijom, regionalnom i nacionalnom historijom. Načini polaganja ispita i odbrane diplomskih radova su se kroz decenije postojanja Odsjeka mijenjali. U prve tri decenije svoga postojanja na Odsjeku za historiju je diplomiralo preko 600 studenata i odbranjeno je 29 doktorskih disertacija. To je stvorilo dobru osnovu za konačno zaokruživanje domaće historiografije u Bosni i Hercegovini. U ovom prvom periodu rada Odsjeka studenti su primarno birali teme iz historije moderne i novog vijeka, te iz perioda osmanske vlasti. Vremenom se budi interes studenta i za teme srednjeg i starog vijeka, pa stoga danas imamo značajan broj stručnih naučnih radova iz tih grana historije. S ponosom možemo reći da je danas brojka onih koji su završili neki od tri nivoa studija historije na Odsjeku prevazišao 1200 studenata.

Kao prva bosanskohercegovačka javna naučno-obrazovna institucija koja se bavila prošlošću, Odsjek za historiju je indirektno ili indirektno utjecao na stvaranje i održavanje većeg dijela institucija koje se bave izučavanjem prošlosti. Tako su profesori i nekadašnji studenti Odsjeka za historiju doprinijeli osnivanjima, vođenjima i radu Instituta za historiju (pod ranijim nazivom Institut za proučavanje istorije radničkog pokreta), Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, Orijentalnog instituta, Instituta za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava, Odsjeka za historiju Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Tuzli, studija historije na Fakultetu humanističkih nauka Univerziteta "Džemal Bijedić" u Mostaru, katedre za istoriju i arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Istočnom Sarajevu, studija istorije na Filozofskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Banjoj Luci, studija povijesti na Filozofskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Mostaru.

Iz Odsjeka za historiju proizašli su Katedra za historiju umjetnosti (sa akademskom 2001/2002. god.) i Odsjek za arheologiju (sa akademskom 2008/2009. god.). Diplomirani studenti sa Odsjeka za historiju (profesori, magistri nauka, doktori nauka, baccalaureate i masteri) su nastavnici koji rade na predmetu historije u osnovnim i srednjim školama, privatnim univerzitetima, te u arhivskim i muzejskim institucijama u Bosni i Hercegovini. Naši nekadašnji studenti prepoznati su kao poduzetni i vrijedni rukovodioci i radnici/e u turističkom sektoru, te značajno doprinose rastu ove privredne djelatnosti. Historičari ponikli na Odsjeku za historiju su u velikoj mjeri prisutni i kao glavni i odgovorni urednici i novinari u nizu medija. Kadrovi i alumni Odsjeka za historiju imaju važnu ulogu i u

These changes affected the staffing policy of the Department. Teaching has increasingly relied on experts who were trained within the Department itself. Following trends in higher education, curricula have been revised; courses have been added, condensed, and integrated at all levels; and new academic fields have been established or redefined. This is how the division into specialized, general, and auxiliary courses crystallized. The specialized courses are divided into those dealing with general history, regional history, and national history. The formats of taking exams and defending theses have changed over the decades of the Department's existence. In the first three decades, more than 600 students graduated from the Department of History, and 29 doctoral dissertations were defended. This created a solid foundation for the eventual consolidation of the academic community in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this first period of the Department's work, students primarily chose topics from modern and contemporary history, as well as from the period of Ottoman rule. Over time, students also began to show interest in topics from the medieval and ancient periods, and today we have a significant number of specialized scholarly works in those branches of history. We can proudly say that the number of those who have completed one of the three levels of history studies at the Department has now surpassed 1,200 students.

As the first Bosnian-Herzegovinian public scientific-educational institution focused on the past, the Department of History has directly or indirectly influenced the establishment and development of many other institutions that study history. Thus, professors and former students of the Department of History contributed to the founding and operation of the Institute of History (formerly the Institute for the Study of the Workers' Movement), the Center for Balkan Research at the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Oriental Institute, the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, the Department of History at the Faculty of Philosophy in Tuzla, the history program at the Faculty of Humanities at the University "Džemal Bijedić" in Mostar, the Department of History and Archaeology at the Faculty of Philosophy in East Sarajevo, the history program at the Faculty of Philosophy in Banja Luka, and the history program at the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Mostar.

The Department of Art History (established in the 2001/2002 academic year) and the Department of Archaeology (established in the 2008/2009 academic year) emerged from the Department of History. Graduates of the Department of History (teachers, Masters of Science, PhDs, Bachelors, and Masters) work as educators teaching history in primary and secondary schools, private universities, and

političkom životu zemlje. Neki od njih su zauzimali i još uvijek zauzimaju visoke i odgovorne pozicije u političkom i upravnom životu Bosne i Hercegovine i nekadašnje FNRJ/SFRJ. U pitanju su funkcije kao što su član Predsjedništva Bosne i Hercegovine, potpredsjednik vlade socijalističke republike, ministri (sekretari) i njihovi zamjenici i pomoćnici na nivoima bosansko-hercegovačke republike, savremene Bosne i Hercegovine, entiteta, kantona, gradonačelnica Sarajeva, načelnici općina, funkcioneri političkih stranaka, poslanici / zastupnici / delegati / vijećnici u zakonodavnim tijelima. Mnogi alumni Odsjeka za historiju su svoju uspješno karijeru uspješno ostvarili ili još uvijek ostvaruju i u svijetu diplomatije, kao ambasadori nekadašnje SFRJ, sadašnje Bosne i Hercegovine, ili kao ambasadori – savjetnici u ministarstvima vanjskih / inozemnih poslova. Neki su se odlučili i da karijere ostvare i u inostranstvu. Može se slobodno reći da ne postoji neka sfera humanističkog, prosvjetnog, društvenog života u Bosni i Hercegovini, a da se u njoj ne naiđe na alumniste Odsjeka za historiju. U okviru Odsjeka za historiju je djelovalo i sada ugašeno Društvo istoričara Bosne i Hercegovine. Potrebno je istaći i da su kadrovi Odsjeka za historiju bitni i u osnivanju i vođenju i strukovnih udruženja kao što su Udruženje BATHINVS i Udruženje za modernu historiju (UMHIS).

Veliki doprinos radu Odsjeka za historiju su davali i njegovi bibliotekari. Nesrazmjerno svojoj brojnosti, Odsjek za historiju je dao i veliki broj članova Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine (za sada njih 11), a neki su bili članovi i drugih javnih akademija nauka i umjetnosti. Dvojica nastavnika sa Odsjeka za historiju su bili i predsjednici Akademije nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine (prof. dr. sc. Alojz Benac i prof. dr. sc. Branislav Đurđev). Do danas je sedam dekana Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu poteklo sa Odsjeka za historiju. Kroz 75 godina postojanja Odsjeka za historiju na njemu je radio, predavao, istraživao i objavio veliki broj nastavnika, asistenata, metodičara, bilo u stalnom i dopunskom radnom odnosu ili u gostujućem statusu.

Odsjek za historiju izdaje i svoj časopis *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Historija, Historija umjetnosti, Arheologija)*. Riječ je o časopisu koji nastavlja tradiciju uglednog časopisa Godišnjak društva istoričara Bosne i Hercegovine (1949–1990). Inicijativa za izdavanjem stručne periodike iz oblasti historije i srodnih nauka nastala je na Odsjeku za historiju na Filozofskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu 2010. godine. Od tada pa do 2024. objavljeno je jedanaest brojeva. Radi bolje vidljivosti i prepoznatljivosti naučno-istraživačkog rada Odsjeka, nastavnici i saradnici su 2018. godine osnovali Centar za historijska istraživanja

in archival and museum institutions throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Our former students are known for their initiative and commitment as leaders and employees in the tourism sector and they significantly contribute to the growth of this economic activity. Historians educated at the Department of History are also to a great extent present as chief editors and journalists in various media outlets. Staff and alumni of the Department of History play an important role in the political life of the country. Some of them have held, and still hold, high and responsible positions in the political and administrative life of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the former FNRJ/SFRJ. These roles include positions such as members of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, vice-presidents of the government of the socialist republic, ministers (secretaries) and their deputies and assistants at the levels of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian republic, modern Bosnia and Herzegovina, its entities and cantons, mayor of Sarajevo, municipal mayors, political party officials, and members/delegates/councilors in legislative bodies. Many alumni of the Department of History have successfully built or are still building careers in diplomacy, serving as ambassadors of the former SFRY, current Bosnia and Herzegovina, or as ambassador-advisors in ministries of foreign affairs. Some have also chosen to pursue careers abroad. It can be safely said that there is hardly any sphere of humanistic, educational, or social life in Bosnia and Herzegovina where alumni of the Department of History are not present. The now-defunct Society of Historians of Bosnia and Herzegovina also operated within the Department of History. It is also important to note that the staff of the Department of History played a significant role in founding and leading professional associations such as the BATHINVS Association and the Association for Modern History (UMHIS).

A significant contribution to the work of the Department of History was made by its librarians. Disproportionate to its size, the Department of History has produced a large number of members of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina (so far 11), and some were also members of other public academies of sciences and arts. Two professors from the Department of History served as presidents of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Prof. Dr. Alojz Benac and Prof. Dr. Branislav Đurđev). To date, seven deans of the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo have come from the Department of History. Over the 75 years of its existence, the Department of History has seen a large number of professors, assistants, and teaching methodologists work, teach, conduct research, and publish there—whether in permanent or part-time employment, or in visiting positions.

(CeHIS). Misija Centra je afirmirati naučno-istraživački rad u oblasti historiografije i jačati međusobne komunikacije unutar bosanskohercegovačke historiografije kao i snažno povezivanje sa susjednim i drugim historiografijama.

Odsjek za historiju se isticao i zastupanjem ideje o potrebi erudicije, pa je tako omogućio i kombinirani studij sa nekim od drugih studija na Filozofskom fakulteta. Iako je studij historije na Filozofskom fakultetu načelno orijentiran na prostore današnje Bosne i Hercegovine, Odsjek za historiju je bio i prijemčiv i otvoren za sve one poklonike muze Klio koji su dolazili iz drugih zemalja. Najviše studenata, pored Bosne i Hercegovine, dolazilo je iz njoj najbližih predjela kao što su Dalmacija, Crna Gora, Sandžak. Danas Odsjek za historiju promoviše mobilnost u visokom obrazovanju te kroz različite programe poput ERASMUS+ ili CEEPUS naši studenti stiču znanja na prestižnim europskim univerzitetima. Također, u okviru različitih projekata na Odsjeku za historiju gostuju naučnici iz različitih zemalja prenoseći svoja naučna iskustva našim studentima. Profesori i saradnici sa Odsjeka za historiju isto tako učestvuju u procesima izvođenja nastave na drugim univerzitetima, vode ili su članovi timova na domaćim i međunarodnim projektima i objavljuju naučne radove u međunarodno priznatim publikacijama. Učešćem u različitim internacionalnim konferencijama i uredničkim kolegijima uposlenici Odsjeka doprinose međunarodnoj vidljivosti rezultata istraživanja bosanskohercegovačke prošlosti.

Danas kada slavimo 75 godina, naš Odsjek ima ukupno 13 zaposlenih: akademik prof. dr. Husnija Kamberović, prof. dr. Zijad Šehić, prof. dr. Esad Kurtović, prof. dr. Edin Radušić, prof. dr. Salmedin Mesihović, prof. dr. Amila Kasumović, prof. dr. Emir Filipović, prof. dr. Amir Duranović, prof. dr. Fahd Kasumović, prof. dr. Amra Šaćić Beća, viša ass. dr. Melisa Forić Plasto, viša ass. dr. Minela Radušić i viši ass. dr. Almir Peco.

Tekst pripremio prof. dr. Salmedin Mesihović.

The Department of History also publishes its own journal, *Journal of the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo* (History, History of Art, Archeology). This journal continues the tradition of the renowned publication *Yearbook of the Association of Historians of Bosnia and Herzegovina* (1949–1990). The initiative to publish a professional periodical in the field of history and related sciences originated at the Department of History of the Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo, in 2010. Since then, eleven issues have been published by 2024. In order to enhance the visibility and recognition of the Department's research activities, its professors and associates established the Center for Historical Research (CeHIS) in 2018. The mission of the Center is to promote scholarly research in the field of historiography, to strengthen communication within Bosnian-Herzegovinian historiography, and to build strong connections with neighboring and other historiographies.

The Department of History has also stood out for its advocacy of the importance of erudition, thus enabling the possibility of combined studies with other programs at the Faculty of Philosophy. Although the study of history at the Faculty of Philosophy is generally oriented toward the territory of present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Department of History has remained receptive and open to all admirers of the muse Clio who have come from other countries. Most students, aside from those from Bosnia and Herzegovina, have come from nearby regions such as Dalmatia, Montenegro, and Sandžak. Today, the Department of History promotes mobility in higher education, and through various programs such as ERASMUS+ and CEEPUS, our students acquire knowledge at prestigious European universities. Additionally, through various projects, the Department of History hosts scholars from different countries, who share their academic experiences with our students. Professors and associates from the Department also participate in teaching at other universities, lead or are members of teams on national and international projects, and publish scholarly works in internationally recognized publications. By participating in various international conferences and editorial boards, the staff of the Department contributes to the international visibility of research on the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Today, as we celebrate 75 years, our Department has a total of 13 staff members: academician Prof. Dr. Husnija Kamberović, Prof. Dr. Zijad Šehić, Prof. Dr. Esad Kurtović, Prof. Dr. Edin Radušić, Prof. Dr. Salmedin Mesihović, Prof. Dr. Amila Kasumović, Prof. Dr. Emir Filipović, Prof. Dr. Amir Duranović, Prof. Dr. Fahd Kasumović, Prof. Dr. Amra Šaćić Beća, Senior Assistant Dr. Melisa Forić Plasto, Senior Assistant Dr. Minela Radušić, and Senior Assistant Dr. Almir Peco.

Text prepared by Prof. Dr. Salmedin Mesihović

KATEDRA ZA HISTORIJU UMJETNOSTI

Katedra za historiju umjetnosti, osnovana 2002. godine pri Odsjeku za historiju, ubraja se među najmlađe na Filozofskom fakultetu u Sarajevu. Ideja o osnivanju studija historije umjetnosti inicirana je 2000/2001. godine od strane Akademije likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu (prof. dr. Ibrahim Krzović, prof. dr. Sadudin Musabegović) i Filozofskog fakulteta (prof. dr. Enver Imamović). Potreba za osnivanjem studija historije umjetnosti osjećala se u Bosni i Hercegovini još od ranije, da bi se posebno aktualizirala nakon agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu kada je devastiran i otuđen veliki broj umjetničkih djela i artefakata, koji nisu samo svjedočili o tradiciji bosanskohercegovačke kulture i umjetnosti, već i o autentičnom susretu religija i kultura Istoka i Zapada. Studij je organiziran na način da se studenti upoznaju s tradicionalnim metodama historije umjetnosti (formalna i stilistička analiza, konvencionalna ikonografija..) kao i s promjenama u samoj naučnoj disciplini koje su se desile u zadnjih trideset godina pod uticajem kritičke teorije, društvene historije, kulturoloških i rodni studija... Samim tim formirani studij danas počiva na savremenim metodama historije i teorije umjetnosti, što podrazumijeva i multidisciplinarni pristup interpretaciji umjetničkog djela. Historijski i teorijski pristup umjetnosti, upotpunjava se i znanjima iz oblasti muzejske prakse i drugim naučnim oblastima iz domena zaštite kulturno-historijskog naslijeđa.

U inicijalnoj organizaciji studija učestvovali su prof. dr. Ibrahim Krzović, redovni profesor historije umjetnosti na Akademiji likovnih umjetnosti u Sarajevu, koji je u periodu 2002-2007. godine obnašao funkciju šefa Katedre i Asja Mandić, tada viši asistent i sekretar novoosnovane Katedre. Razvoju nastavno-naučnog procesa posebno su doprinijeli nastavnici, kako Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu, tako i nastavnici sa drugih fakulteta i univerziteta u zemlji i inozemstvu: prof. dr. Ibrahim Krzović, prof. dr. Sadudin Musabegović, prof. dr. Enver Imamović, prof. dr. Sulejman Bosto, prof. dr. Fehim Hadžimuhamedović, prof. dr. Vesna Mušeta Aščerić, prof. dr. Vjekoslava Sanković Simčić, prof. dr. Čazim Hadžimejlić, prof. dr. Amir Pašić, prof. dr. Ljiljana Ševo, prof. dr. Tomislav Šola, prof. dr. Sanja Cvetnić, prof. dr. Ljiljana Kolečnik, prof. dr. Ivana Prijatelj Pavičić. Doprinos razvoju Katedre doprinijeli su njeni nekadašnji članovi nastavnik prof. dr. sc. Mirza Hasan Čeman i viša asistentica Andrea Baotić-Rustanbegović, MA (danas dr. sc.).

Na Katedri za historiju umjetnosti do sada su odbranjene 2 doktorske disertacije: Moderno i postmoderno u bosanskohercegovačkoj grafici šezdesetih i

THE CHAIR OF ART HISTORY

The Chair of Art History was established in 2002 at the Department of History and it is one of the most recent additions to the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo. The idea of establishing an art history programme came about during the 2000/2001 academic year at the Academy of Fine Arts (Dr. Ibrahim Krzović and Dr. Sadudin Musabegović) and at the Faculty of Philosophy (Dr. Enver Imamović). The need to establish an art history programme already existed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, but it became all the more pressing after the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina with the destruction and looting of a large number of art works and artefacts testifying not only to the traditions of Bosnian-Herzegovinian culture and art but also to an authentic meeting of Eastern and Western religions and cultures. The programme was structured so as to familiarise students with traditional art history methodologies (formal and stylistic analysis, conventional iconography, etc.) as well as with changes in the academic discipline that have come about in the past thirty years under the influence of critical theory, social history, cultural studies and gender studies, etc. Therefore, the programme as it was established rests on contemporary methodologies of history and art theory which entails a multidisciplinary approach to the interpretation of an artwork. Historical and theoretical approaches to art are complemented with knowledge from museum studies and other academic disciplines concerned with the protection of cultural and historical heritage.

Dr. Ibrahim Krzović, full professor of art history at the Academy of Fine Arts in Sarajevo, who in the period from 2002 to 2007 was the head of the Chair, and Asja Mandić, at that time a teaching associate and coordinator of the newly established Chair, served in the initial organisation of the program. Academic staff from both the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo and from other faculties and universities in the country and abroad—including Dr. Ibrahim Krzović, Dr. Sadudin Musabegović, Dr. Enver Imamović, Dr. Sulejman Bosto, Dr. Fehim Hadžimuhamedović, Dr. Vesna Mušeta Aščerić, Dr. Vjekoslava Sanković Simčić, Dr. Ćazim Hadžimejlić, Dr. Amir Pašić, Dr. Ljiljana Ševo, Dr. Tomislav Šola, Dr. Sanja Cvetnić, Dr. Ljiljana Kolečnik, Dr. Ivana Prijatelj Pavičić—contributed to the development of teaching and research at the Chair. Also, former Chair members, Dr. Mirza Hasan Ćeman and teaching associate Andrea Baotić-Rustanbegović, MA (who today holds a PhD), contributed to the development of the Chair.

sedamdesetih godina dvadesetog stoljeća (Aida Abadžić Hodžić) i Problem recepcije savremene umjetnosti: uloga i značaj programskog djelovanja muzeja savremene umjetnosti (Asja Mandić).

Na Katedri za historiju umjetnosti trenutno su zaposlena četiri nastavnika, prof. dr. Aida Abadžić Hodžić, prof. dr. Asja Mandić, prof. dr. Senadin Musabegović, doc. dr. sc. Haris Dervišević – koji je ujedno rukovoditelj Katedre, i jedna asistentica Andrea Mekić, MA.

Tekst preuzet sa web stranice Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet

To date, two doctoral dissertations — *The Modern and Postmodern in Bosnian-Herzegovinian Graphics in the 1960s and 1970s* (Aida Abadžić Hodžić) and *The Problem of the Reception of Contemporary Art: The Role and Meaning of the Program for Museums of Contemporary Art* (Asja Mandić) — have been defended at the Chair of Art History.

There are currently four faculty members at the Chair of Art History — Dr. Aida Abadžić Hodžić, Dr. Asja Mandić, Dr. Senadin Musabegović, Dr. Haris Dervišević (who also serves as head of the Chair) — and one teaching assistant, Andrea Mekić, MA.

HISTORIJAT ODSJEKA ZA ARHEOLOGIJU

Iako je razvoj arheološke nauke na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine, kao i u ostatku Evrope, imao svoje korijene u 19. vijeku uglavnom kroz djelovanje različitih putopisaca i aktivni rad na zaštiti bosanskohercegovačke baštine od strane bosanskohercegovačkih franjevac, Bosna i Hercegovina kroz čitav 20. vijek nije dobila studij arheologije na kojem bi se obrazovali stručnjaci za ovu društveno izuzetno važnu nauku. Tek početkom 21. vijeka, tačnije 2001. godine, Bosna i Hercegovina je dobila prvi studij arheologije, osnovan na Filozofskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Mostaru, a 2008. godine na Filozofskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Istini za volju, na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu, na Filozofskom fakultetu je određena vrsta studija arheologije postojala i ranije u formi magistarskog studija. U duhu ideje koja je u svojoj konačnici trebala rezultirati osnivanjem Odsjeka za arheologiju na Filozofskom fakultetu u Sarajevu, davne 1979. godine osnovan je postdiplomski studij *Ilirologije*. S obzirom na to da ovaj studij nikada nije dostigao pune razvojne kapacitete, studenti koji su slušali predavanja iz arheologije završavali su studije diplomom iz historije, a sam studij je od osnivanja koncipiran u smjeru formiranja arheološkog kadra uz specifičan imenski otklon, tačnije, njegovo ime je jasno odražavalo i definiralo ciljeve i smjer njegovog razvoja ka istraživanjima Ilira za razliku od šireg opsega koji bi bio obuhvaćen nazivom "arheologija". Prvi predavači na ovom studiju su bili Alojz Benac, Borivoj Čović, Enver Imamović, Zdravko Marić i Fanula Papazoglu, a sam studij je trajao sve do prelaska na Bolonjski režim studiranja na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu.

Ideja o prerastanju studija *Ilirologije* započeta 1979. godine nije napuštena u decenijama koje su dolazile kasnije te je prvi pokušaj formiranja Odsjeka za arheologiju uslijedio tokom ratne 1993. godine. Tadašnji profesor na Filozofskom fakultetu i direktor Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu, Enver Imamović, pokrenuo je inicijativu za osnivanje Odsjeka za arheologiju na Filozofskom fakultetu Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Dana 9. 3. 1993. godine sastavljen je Elaborat o osnivanju Odsjeka koji je upućen na Nastavno-naučno vijeće Filozofskog fakulteta, čime je pokrenuta i oficijelna procedura za formiranje prvog arheološkog studija na tlu Bosne i Hercegovine. Na sjednici Nastavno-naučnog vijeća Filozofskog fakulteta, dana 5. 5. 1993. godine, izglasano je formiranje posebne komisije čiji je zadatak bio procjena realnih mogućnosti za pokretanje ovog studija u teškim trenucima u kojim su se nalazili Bosna i Hercegovina i Sarajevo. Komisija je predala izvještaj

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Although the development of archaeological science in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as in the rest of Europe, had its roots in the 19th century—primarily through the work of various travel writers and the active efforts of Bosnian Franciscans in the protection of heritage—Bosnia and Herzegovina did not establish a university-level archaeology program throughout the entire 20th century, one which would train professionals in this socially significant scientific field. Only at the beginning of the 21st century, specifically in 2001, was the first archaeology program launched at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Mostar, followed by the establishment of the program at the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Sarajevo in 2008. It should be noted, however, that a form of archaeological studies had existed earlier at the University of Sarajevo in the form of a master's program. In line with the idea that would ultimately lead to the foundation of the Department of Archaeology at the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo, a postgraduate program in Illyrology was established back in 1979. Since this program never reached its full developmental potential, students who attended archaeology-related courses would graduate with degrees in history. From the outset, this program was conceived as a foundation for training archaeological personnel, although under a more specific name—its title clearly reflected the goal of researching Illyrians, as opposed to a broader archaeological scope implied by the term “archaeology.” The first lecturers in this program were Alojz Benac, Borivoj Čović, Enver Imamović, Zdravko Marić, and Fanula Papazoglu. The program continued until the implementation of the Bologna Process at the University of Sarajevo.

The idea of transforming the Illyrology program, started in 1979, was not abandoned in the following decades. The first attempt to establish the Department of Archaeology took place in wartime, in 1993. At the time, Enver Imamović—a professor at the Faculty of Philosophy and Director of the National Museum in Sarajevo—initiated the process of founding the department. On March 9, 1993, a feasibility study was prepared and submitted to the Faculty Council, officially launching the procedure for creating the first archaeology program in Bosnia and Herzegovina. On May 5, 1993, the Faculty Council formed a commission tasked with assessing the feasibility of establishing the program amid the difficult circumstances facing the country and Sarajevo. The commission submitted a report

Nastavno-naučnom vijeću dana 24. 5. 1993. godine uz pozitivno mišljenje a ista je predvidjela mogućnost otpočinjanja rada ovog studija već u 1994. godini. Na temelju ovog izvještaja i već spomenutog elaborata, upućen je zahtjev Senatu Univerziteta u Sarajevu te je isti predmet dospio na sjednicu Senata već u mjesecu julu, tačnije 6. jula 1993. godine. Na ovoj sjednici je donesena jednoglasna odluka o prihvatanju prijedloga Filozofskog fakulteta o osnivanju Odsjeka za arheologiju. Istom odlukom je predloženo Skupštini Republike Bosne i Hercegovine da se izglasa odluka o formiranju ovog Odsjeka. Nažalost, do Skupštinskog prihvatanja ove odluke nikada nije došlo te je pokušaj osnivanja prvog studija bosanskohercegovačke arheologije, iz različitog niza faktora, završio neslavno.

Novi pokušaj pokretanja stare ideje i osnivanja studija arheologije na Filozofskom fakultetu u Sarajevu je nakon prethodnog neuspjeha morao čekati dugih 14 godina i stvaranje boljih uslova. Kao deceniju i po ranije, elaborat i prijedlog o pokretanju studija arheologije je dospio na dnevni red Nastavno-naučnog vijeća Filozofskog fakulteta Univerziteta u Sarajevu. Vijeće je dana 4. 6. 2007. godine ponovo donijelo odluku o pokretanju postupka osnivanja, ovaj put Katedre za arheologiju, studija koji bi bio integralni dio postojećeg Odsjeka za historiju. Za razliku od ratne 1993. godine, elaborat o osnivanju Katedre za arheologiju je u tom trenutku uspješno prošao sve administrativno-pravne procedure i Katedra za arheologiju je zaista započela sa svojim djelovanjem akademske 2008/2009. godine upisavši i prvu generaciju studenata arheologije.

Iako se naizgled činilo da je kraj problemima i neuspjesima konačno stigao, godine od raspada bivše Jugoslavije su učinile svoje te se Katedra našla u nezavidnom položaju, bez kadra i bez infrastrukture za izvođenje arheološkog kurikula. Međutim, za razliku od 1993. godine kada takva pomoć nije bila moguća, ovaj put je podrška u različitim oblicima pružena od strane arheologa iz Beograda, Kopra, Ljubljane, Osijeka, Zagreba, ali i sa drugih strana. Među prvim predavačima, pored Envera Imamovića i Salmedina Mesihovića, zaposlenih na Odsjeku za historiju, bio je Boris Kavur sa Univerze na Primorskoj koji je preuzeo predavanja iz oblasti paleolita. U tom periodu je Katedra za arheologiju dobila i prvog uposlenika u zvanju asistenta. Na ovu poziciju je izabran Adnan Kaljanac kao magistar nauka i doktorant na Univerzi u Ljubljani. Uz podršku Odsjeka za historiju, jedan od glavnih ciljeva u tom trenutku je bio zadatak infrastrukturne stabilizacije i razvoja samoodrživosti Katedre, a tada je već zamišljen i proces prerastanja ovog studija u samostalni Odsjek. Salmedin Mesihović, u tom trenutku u zvanju docenta, preuzeo je ulogu prvog voditelja Katedre dok je Enver Imamović, kao utemeljitelj,

with a positive recommendation on May 24, 1993, predicting that the program could commence as early as 1994. Based on this report and the feasibility study, a formal request was submitted to the Senate of the University of Sarajevo. On July 6, 1993, the Senate unanimously approved the proposal and forwarded it to the Assembly of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for adoption. Unfortunately, the Assembly never voted on the proposal, and due to various factors, the attempt to found the first archaeology program in Bosnia and Herzegovina ended unsuccessfully.

A renewed attempt to revive this idea had to wait 14 years for better circumstances. As in 1993, a feasibility study and proposal were submitted to the Faculty Council of the University of Sarajevo. On June 4, 2007, the Council once again decided to initiate the establishment process—this time for a Chair of Archaeology, which would operate within the existing Department of History. Unlike the earlier attempt, this time the proposal successfully passed all administrative and legal procedures, and the Chair officially began its activities in the 2008/2009 academic year, enrolling its first generation of archaeology students.

Although it appeared that the obstacles had finally been overcome, the years following the dissolution of Yugoslavia left the Chair in a difficult position, lacking both staff and infrastructure necessary for implementing a full archaeological curriculum. However, unlike in 1993, this time support came from archaeologists based in Belgrade, Koper, Ljubljana, Osijek, Zagreb, and other locations. Among the first lecturers—alongside Enver Imamović and Salmedin Mesihović from the Department of History—was Boris Kavur from the University of Primorska, who taught courses on the Paleolithic. During this period, the Chair also appointed its first teaching assistant: Adnan Kaljanac, a master's degree holder and PhD candidate at the University of Ljubljana. With support from the Department of History, the main goal at that time was to stabilize the infrastructure and move toward eventual independence as a department. Salmedin Mesihović, then an Assistant Professor, assumed the role of the first Chair, while Enver Imamović—its founder and the most experienced local archaeologist—took a leading role in implementing the curriculum. On the other hand, the teaching process was generously supported by numerous professors, primarily from the University of Zagreb, followed by others. Among those who joined the teaching activities were Boško Marijan (1956–2014), who covered the Metal Ages; Ivor Karavanić, who continued work in the field of the Paleolithic; Tihomila Težak-Gregl, who taught on the Neolithic period; and Krešimir Filipec, who took over the area of medieval and

a i najiskusniji domaći predavač, preuzeo dominantnu ulogu u implementiranju nastavnog programa. S druge strane, uz nesebično zalaganje nastavni proces podržali su brojni profesori, prvenstveno sa Univerziteta u Zagrebu, a zatim i ostali. Izvođenju nastavnog procesa su se pridružili Boško Marijan (1956–2014) na oblasti metalnog doba, zatim Ivor Karavanić nastavlja rad na oblasti paleolita, Tihomila Težak-Gregl na oblasti neolita, a Krešimir Filipec preuzima oblast srednjovjekovne i osmanske arheologije, svi sa Univerziteta u Zagrebu. Uslijed nemogućnosti daljeg gostovanja, rad Boška Marijana je nastavio zagrebački profesor Hrvoje Potrebica. Oblast antičke arheologije je preuzeo, tada kao honorarni predavač, Adnan Busuladžić, koji na Katedru iz Zemaljskog muzeja prelazi 2013. godine. Pored navedenih, u nastavnom procesu tih godina je participirao kroz različite aktivnosti cjelokupan niz profesora, kako iz regije, tako i šire, do Cambridgea.

Iste godine kada je Busuladžić došao kao drugi uposlenik Katedre na njoj je poziciju asistenta dobio i Edin Bujak, polaznik prve generacije studenata arheologije. Dvije godine kasnije, tačnije 2015. godine, Katedra je dobila dodatno kadrovsko pojačanje dobivši još jednog asistenta na čiju poziciju iz oblasti prahistorije je izabran Jesenko Hadžihasanović. Tri godine kasnije na istoj oblasti za period paleolita je kao asistentica izabrana Elma Abaspahić, a poziciju prve asistentice na oblasti antičke arheologije je 2023. godine dobila Dina Vajzović-Baliodžić. U međuvremenu, među osobljem Katedre je djelovala do umirovljenja i Aiša Softić, nekadašnja direktorica Zemaljskog muzeja, koja je na Katedru prešla nedugo nakon Busuladžića. S druge strane, prvobitno na Odsjeku za historiju je 2011. godine u zvanju asistenta izabrana Amra Šaćić Beća, koja je odmah nakon izbora započela svoje djelovanje na Katedri za arheologiju iz oblasti epigrafije i antičke historije, a koja je do danas jedina ostala član osoblja nekadašnje Katedre, današnjeg Odsjeka za arheologiju. Ukupno, zajedno sa Amrom Šaćić Beća, Odsjek za arheologiju danas broji sedam članova od kojih su dva u zvanjima redovnih profesora, jedna profesorica u zvanju vanrednog profesora, dva doktora nauka od kojih je jedan u zvanju docenta i dvije magistricе koje se trenutno nalaze na doktorskom studiju.

Prethodno spomenuti infrastrukturni razvoj, za razliku od kadrovskog, tekao je nešto brže. Naime, uz podršku Univerze v Ljubljani i posebno profesora Predraga Novakovića i Kaljanca kao doktoranta Univerze v Ljubljani, Katedra je 2012. godine uspješno aplicirala i dobila značajan projekat BIHERIT TEMPUS 530755-TEMPUS-1-2012-1-BA-TEMPUS-JPCR koji je uslijed izrazito velikih sredstava poslužio kao odskočna daska infrastrukturnom razvoju. Kroz BIHERIT projekat je u saradnji sa

Ottoman archaeology—all from the University of Zagreb. Due to the inability to continue guest lecturing, Boško Marijan's work was taken over by Zagreb professor Hrvoje Potrebica. The field of classical archaeology was taken up by Adnan Busuladžić, at the time a guest lecturer, who joined the Department from the National Museum in 2013. In addition to the aforementioned, the teaching process during those years was supported—through various forms of participation—by a wide range of professors, both from the region and beyond, including institutions as far-reaching as Cambridge.

The same year that Busuladžić joined as the second staff member of the Department, Edin Bujak, a member of the first generation of archaeology students, was appointed to the position of assistant. Two years later, more precisely in 2015, the Department received additional staff reinforcement with the appointment of another assistant—Jesenko Hadžihasanović—who was elected to the position in the field of prehistory. Three years later, in the same field, Elma Abaspahić was elected as an assistant for the Paleolithic period, and in 2023, the position of the first assistant in the field of classical archaeology was given to Dina Vajzović – Balihodžić. In the meantime, Aiša Softić, former director of the National Museum, also worked as part of the Department's staff until her retirement, having joined the Department not long after Busuladžić. On the other hand, Amra Šaćić Beća was appointed in 2011 in the title of assistant at the Department of History, and immediately after her appointment, she began her work at the Department of Archaeology in the field of epigraphy and ancient history. She remains, to this day, the only continuing member of the staff from the former Department, now the Department of Archaeology. Altogether, including Amra Šaćić Beća, the Department of Archaeology today has seven members, of whom two hold the title of full professor, one is an associate professor, two are doctors of science—one of whom is an assistant professor—and two are M.A. holders currently enrolled in doctoral studies.

In contrast to staffing, infrastructural development advanced more rapidly. With support from the University of Ljubljana—especially Professor Predrag Novaković—and Kaljanac as a doctoral student, the Chair successfully applied for and was awarded the major BIHERIT TEMPUS 530755-TEMPUS-I-2012-I-BA-TEMPUS-JPCR project in 2012. This project served as a crucial stepping stone for infrastructural development. Through the BIHERIT project, and in cooperation with numerous international partners, the Department was equipped with the necessary infrastructure—both for the proper implementation of the teaching

brojnim međunarodnim partnerima izvršeno opremanje Katedre potrebnom infrastrukturom, kako za adekvatno implementiranje nastavnog procesa, tako i za provođenje različitih nastavnih i arheoloških naučno-istraživačkih terenskih projekata. Veći dio ove opreme, usprkos kasnijim nabavkama, i danas se nalazi u upotrebi na Odsjeku za arheologiju i istu drži na zavidnom nivou opremljenosti u regiji. Navedeni projekat je ujedno bio i prvi, do danas i najveći, kojem je Katedra, današnji Odsjek za arheologiju, bila glavni nositelj i koordinator projekta. Pored ovog inicijalnog projekta, tokom godina je od strane osoblja aplicirano i implementirano na različitim istraživanjima, ali i međunarodnim projektima, više od 60 različitih projektnih aktivnosti, a koje su sve uspješno izvedene ili se još uvijek izvode.

Pored navedenih aktivnosti u infrastrukturnoj izgradnji, nužno je naglasiti, uz zalaganje tadašnjeg dekana Filozofskog fakulteta, Ive Komšića, tadašnjeg prodekana Saliha Foče i Jasmina Džinde (1965–2015), Nijaza Ibrulja, te tadašnje sekretarke fakulteta Azre Kreso, pri Fakultetu je osnovan Institut za arheologiju koji je oficijelno započeo sa djelovanjem u ljetnom semestru akademske 2012/2013. godine. U ulozi osnivača nalazio se Kaljanac, a za prvog voditelja je imenovan Busuladžić. Najveći dio navedenih naučno-istraživačkih aktivnosti tokom godina je proveden upravo ispred Instituta za arheologiju a njegovo osoblje do danas čine svi članovi Odsjeka za arheologiju.

Katedra za arheologiju je kao takva egzistirala nešto više od deceniju kada je tokom 2019. godine od strane tadašnjeg rukovoditelja Katedre Adnana Kaljanca, Jesenka Hadžihasanovića i Elme Abaspahić izrađen elaborat o prerastanju Katedre u samostalni Odsjek za arheologiju. Elaborat je od strane tadašnjeg rukovoditelja potpisan i službeno upućen u proceduru dana 25. 12. 2019. godine, a nakon brojnih procedura Katedra je tokom 2022. godine i zvanično postala Odsjek za arheologiju.

Od osnivanja do danas je proteklo 17 godina tokom kojih je Katedra / Odsjek za arheologiju upisao i uspješno izveo već 17 generacija studenata od kojih je veliki broj kasnije pronašao svoja mjesta i zaposlenja u struci. Tokom ovog perioda, na Odsjeku su se razvijali različiti pravci arheološke ideje kojim su studenti polazili, od starijih kulturno-historijskih do modernih, te su pojedini svoje karijere započeli graditi u muzejskim institucijama dok su drugi svoj fokus usmjeravali ka modernim pravcima iz oblasti zaštite baštine i preventivnih istraživanja i sl.

Tekst priredio prof. dr. Adnan Kaljanac.

process and for conducting various teaching and archaeological scientific-research field projects. A large portion of this equipment, despite later acquisitions, is still in use at the Department of Archaeology today and keeps it at an enviable level of equipment within the region. This project was also the first—and to this day, the largest—project for which the Department (formerly the Chair, now the Department of Archaeology) served as the main implementer and project coordinator. In addition to this initial project, over the years the staff have applied for and implemented, across various research and international projects, more than 60 different project activities, all of which have either been successfully completed or are still ongoing.

In addition to the aforementioned infrastructural development activities, it is necessary to highlight that, with the support of the then Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, Ivo Komšić, the then Vice-Dean and now Salih Fočo, as well as Jasmin Džindo (1965–2015), Nijaz Ibrulj, and the then Faculty Secretary Azra Kreso, an Institute of Archaeology was established within the Faculty. The Institute officially began operating in the summer semester of the 2012/2013 academic year. Kaljanac served as the founder, while Busuladžić was appointed as the first director. The majority of the aforementioned scientific research activities over the years have been carried out under the Institute of Archaeology, and its staff to this day comprises all members of the Department of Archaeology. The Chair of Archaeology existed in that form for just over a decade, until in 2019 a proposal was prepared for its transformation into an independent Department of Archaeology. This proposal was developed by the then head of the Chair, Adnan Kaljanac, together with Jesenko Hadžihasanović and Elma Abaspahić. The proposal was signed by the then head and officially submitted into procedure on December 25, 2019. After numerous procedural steps, the Chair was officially transformed into the Department of Archaeology during 2022.

Seventeen years have passed since the founding of the Department of Archaeology, during which the Department has enrolled and successfully carried out 17 generations of students, many of whom have later found their places and employment within the profession. During this period, various directions of archaeological thought developed at the Department, which the students followed—ranging from older, cultural-historical approaches to modern ones. Some began building their careers within museum institutions, while others directed their focus toward modern branches such as heritage protection, preventive research, and similar fields.

Prepared by Prof. Dr. Adnan Kaljanac

PROGRAM KONFERENCIJE

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Srijeda, 23. april 2025.
Univerzitet u Sarajevu -
Filozofski fakultet
Mali amfiteatar

Wednesday, April 23 2025
University of Sarajevo -
Faculty of Philosophy
Small amphitheatre

Prijava učesnika / Participant Registration 10:00 – 11:00

Svečano otvaranje / Official opening 11:00 – 12:00

I sesija / I session

Prahistorija i klasični period / Prehistory and the Classical Period
Moderatorica / Session Moderator: Amra Šaćić Beća

JESENKO HADŽIHASANOVIĆ 12:00 – 12:15

Gdje su svi drvodjelci nestali: novi prijedlog intepretacije kamenog i koštanog alata sa lokaliteta Lisičići kod Konjica, Bosna i Hercegovina / Where Have All the Woodworkers Gone? A New Proposal for Interpreting Stone and Bone Tools from the Site of Lisičići near Konjic, Bosnia and Herzegovina

SALMEDIN MESIHOVIĆ 12:15 – 12:30

Novi prilozi historiografiji Velikog Ilirskog ustanka – GLAD / New Contributions to the Historiography of the Great Illyrian Uprising – FAMINE

ALMIR MARIĆ & AMRA ŠAČIĆ BEĆA 12:30 – 12:45

Majke i djeca na rimskim nadgrobnim spomenicima iz Hercegovine / Mothers and Children on Roman Tombstones from Herzegovina

EDIN VELETOVAC 12:45 – 13:00

Proces kristijanizacije na tlu današnje Bosne i Hercegovine u antičko doba / The Process of Christianization in Present-Day Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Antiquity

Rasprava/ Discussion	13:00 – 13:15
Pauza za kafu / Coffee Break	13:15 – 13:30

II sesija / II session

Srednji vijek / Middle Ages

Moderator / Session Moderator: Almir Peco

EMA MAZRAK	13:30 – 13:45
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Dvorski kraljevski skriptorij u srednjovjekovnoj Bosni /
Title of the Topic: The Royal Court Scriptorium in Medieval Bosnia

ADIS ZILIĆ	13:45 – 14:00
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Djeca vojvode Ivaniša Vlatkovića / Children of Duke Ivaniš Vlatković

ELMEDINA DURANOVIĆ	14:00 – 14:15
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Trgovi i stepen urbanizacije na prostoru Gornjeg Podrinja u srednjem vijeku / Markets and the Level of Urbanization in the Gornje Podrinje Region During the Middle Ages

NEDIM RABIĆ	14:15 – 14:30
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Feudalizam u srednjovjekovnoj Bosni kroz prizmu savremenih istraživanja / Feudalism in Medieval Bosnia Through the Lens of Contemporary Research

ALMIR PECO	14:30 – 14:45
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Nekretnine bosanskih velikaša u Dubrovniku: Neke dileme oko kuće i posjeda Hrvatinića / Properties of Bosnian Nobles in Dubrovnik: Some Dilemmas about the House and Property of Hrvatinić

EDIN BUJAK, AJLA SEJFULI & DINA VAJZOVIĆ	14:45 – 15:00
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Nova arheološka istraživanja groblja kasnog srednjeg vijeka na prostoru srednje Bosne / New Archaeological Research on Late Medieval Cemeteries in Central Bosnia

Rasprava/ Discussion	15:00 – 15:15
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Zakuska / Refreshment	15:15 – 16:00
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III sesija / III session

Osmanski period / The period of Ottoman rule

Moderator / Session Moderator: Fahd Kasumović

HARIS DERVIŠEVIĆ & ANDREA MEKIĆ

16:00 – 16:15

Nišan s prikazima životinja iz harema Ali-pašine džamije: pitanje kontinuiteta likovne tradicije srednjeg vijeka u ranom osmanskome periodu / Nišan with Depictions of Animals from the Harem of Ali Pasha's Mosque: the Question of the Continuity of the Medieval Artistic Tradition in the Early Ottoman Period

MUAMER HODŽIĆ

16:15 – 16:30

Ostavština Antakijca Mevlana Arapa u Sarajevu / Legacy of Mevlana Arap from Antakya in Sarajevo

ELMA KORIĆ

16:30 – 16:45

Problemi precizne identifikacije nekih ličnosti iz historije Bosne u osmanskome periodu / On the Problems in the Precise Identification of Some Figures from the History of Ottoman Bosnia

Rasprava/ Discussion

16:45 – 17:00

Četvrtak, 24. april 2025.
 Univerzitet u Sarajevu -
 Filozofski fakultet
 Mali amfiteatar

Thursday, April 24 2025
 University of Sarajevo -
 Faculty of Philosophy
 Small amphitheatre

Prijava učesnika / Participant Registration

10:00 – 11:00

Svečano otvaranje / Official opening

11:00 – 12:00

IV sesija / IV session

Moderno doba (1878-1945) / Modern era (1878-1945)

Moderatorica / Session Moderator: Minela Radušić

AMILA KASUMOVIĆ

12:00 – 12:15

Biti ili ne biti? Samoubistvo kao društveni problem u habsburškoj Bosni / To Be or Not to Be? Suicide as a Social Problem in Habsburg Bosnia

MIRHA ŠABANOVIĆ

12:15 – 12:30

Arhitektonska djelatnost Ludwiga Hubera u okviru Građevinskog odjeljenja Zemaljske Vlade BiH / Ludwig Huber's Architectural Activity within the Construction Department of the State Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina

ANDREA BAOTIĆ-RUSTANBEGOVIĆ

12:30 – 12:45

Tragom dokumenata i pronađenih arhitektonskih nacрта – problem "bosanskog sloga" na neuspjelom konkursu za zgradu Bosanskohercegovačkog sabora (1912) / Following the Trail of Documents and Found Architectural Drawings – The Problem of the "Bosnian Style" in the Failed Competition for the Building of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Parliament (1912)

ZIJAD ŠEHIĆ

12:45 – 13:00

Bosna i Hercegovina u Prvom svjetskom ratu, 1914–1918 / Bosnia and Herzegovina in the First World War, 1914–1918

MINELA RADUŠIĆ

13:00 – 13:15

Travama, amuletima i magijom protiv bolesti: Fenomen nadriljekarstva u međuratnoj Bosni / Herbs, Amulets, and Magic Against Disease: The Phenomenon of Quackery in Interwar Bosnia

Rasprava/ Discussion

13:15 – 13:30

Pauza za kafu / Coffee Break

13:30 – 14:00

V sesija / V session

Savremeno doba (1945-1992): Bosna i Hercegovina u socijalističkoj Jugoslaviji / Modern Times (1945-1992): Bosnia and Herzegovina in Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
Moderator / Session Moderator: Amir Duranović

DINO DUPANOVIĆ

14:00 – 14:15

Od puta AVNOJ-a do puta Petog korpusa: Geneza kulture sjećanja na cesti Bihać – Bosanski Petrovac / From the road to AVNOJ to the Road of the Fifth Corps: Genesis of the Cultural Memory on the Bihać – Bosanski Petrovac Road

ASJA MANDIĆ

14:15 – 14:30

Herojstvo socijalističke izgradnje u likovnoj umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine / The Heroism of Socialist Construction in the Visual Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina

AIDA LIČINA RAMIĆ & SABINA VELADŽIĆ

14:30 – 14:45

Problematika (ženskog) rada u inostranstvu i njegovih društvenih implikacija kroz prizmu dokumenata Konferencije za društvenu aktivnost žena BiH 1970-ih/1980-ih i ličnih ispovijesti žena / The Issue of (Female) Labor Abroad and Its Social Implications Through the Lens of the Conference for Social Activities of Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1970s/1980s and Personal Testimonies of Women

AIDA ABADŽIĆ HODŽIĆ

14:45 – 15:00

Međunarodne izložbe i politike predstavljanja: bosanskohercegovački umjetnici u jugoslavenskom umjetničkom prostoru sedme i osme decenije 20. stoljeća / International Exhibitions and Politics of Presentation: Bosnian-Herzegovinian Artists in the Yugoslav Art Space of the Seventh and Eighth Decades of the 20th Century

MIRZA DŽANANOVIĆ

15:00 – 15:15

Drama jedne pozorišne predstave: Kako je „Sveti Sava“ podijelio Jugoslaviju? / The Drama of a Theater Play: How did “Saint Sava” Divide Yugoslavia?

AMIR DURANOVIĆ

15:15 – 15:30

HISTORIČAR, HISTORIJSKI DOGAĐAJ, HISTORIJSKI IZVOR – Nedim Filipović o posjeti Celala Bayara Jugoslaviji / HISTORIAN, HISTORICAL EVENT, HISTORICAL SOURCE – Nedim Filipović on Celal Bayar's Visit to Yugoslavia

Rasprava/ Discussion

15:30 – 15:45

Zakuska / Refreshment

15:45 – 16:30

VI sesija / VI session

Savremeno doba (1992-1995): Nezavisnost / Modern Contemporary History Times (1992-1995): Independence

Moderatorica / Session Moderator: Merisa Karović-Babić

MESUD ŠADINLIJA

16:30 – 16:45

“Etničko čišćenje” i vojno “čišćenje terena” – pojmovno određenje i implikacije podudarnosti u nekim primjerima djelovanja Hercegovačkog korpusa tokom ljeta 1992. / “Ethnic Cleansing” and Military “Terrain Cleansing” – Conceptual Definition and Implications of Correspondence in Some Examples of the Actions of the Herzegovina Corps during the Summer of 1992

ZILHA MASTALIĆ KOŠUTA

16:45 – 17:00

*Svakodnevni život srpskog stanovništva u Sarajevu u periodu 1992-1996 /
Daily Life of the Serbian Population in Sarajevo in the Period 1992-1995.*

MERISA KAROVIĆ-BABIĆ

17:00 – 17:15

*NASLJEĐE MEĐUNARODNOG KRIVIČNOG TRIBUNALA ZA BIVŠU
JUGOSLAVIJU (ICTY): Multiperspektivni / selektivni pristup historijskim
izvorima – primjeri iz prakse / THE LEGACY OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CRIMINAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA (ICTY): Multi-
perspective / Selective Approach to Historical Sources – Practical
Examples*

JAHA MUHASILOVIĆ

17:15 – 17:30

*Geopolitika u Bosni i Hercegovini i Bosna i Hercegovina u Geopolitici /
Geopolitics in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bosnia and Herzegovina in
Geopolitics*

MELISA FORIĆ PLASTO

17:30 – 17:45

*Doprinos Odsjeka za historiju nastavi historije u Bosni i Hercegovini / The
Contribution of the Department of History to History Teaching in Bosnia
and Herzegovina*

Rasprava/ Discussion

17:45 – 18:00

Završno obraćanje / Closing Remarks

18:00

DOKTORSKA RADIONICA DOCTORAL WORKSHOP

Petak, 25. april 2025.
Univerzitet u Sarajevu -
Filozofski fakultet
Mali amfiteatar

Friday, April 25 2025
University of Sarajevo -
Faculty of Philosophy
Small amphitheatre

Prijava učesnika / Participant Registration

10:00 – 10:30

Pozdravne riječi / Welcome speeches

10:30 – 11:00

Moderator radionice / Workshop moderator: Salmedin Mesihović

RADIONICA I / WORKSHOP I

GORAN POPOVIĆ

11:00 – 11:20

Mentorica / Mentor: Amra Šaćić Beća

Valorizacija antičkih epigrafskih spomenika sa prostora BiH u kontekstu potencijalne turističke ponude / Valorization of Ancient Epigraphic Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Context of Potential Tourist Offer

TIN MARIJANOVIĆ

11:20 – 11:40

Mentor / Mentor: Salmedin Mesihović

Dekonstrukcija paralelomanije o mitraističkom porijeklu Isusa na osnovu bosanskohercegovačkih kulturnih spomenika / Deconstruction of Parallelomania Regarding the Mithraic Origin of Jesus Based on Cult Monuments from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Rasprava/ Discussion

11:40 – 11:50

RADIONICA II / WORKSHOP II

AMER MASLO

11:50 – 12:10

Mentor / Mentor: Edin Radušić

Pogled na Osmansko carstvo, bosanske muslimane i islam u putopisima Matije Mažuranića i Ivana Kukuljevića Sakcinskog: komparativni pristup / Views on the Ottoman Empire, Bosnian Muslims and Islam in the Travelogues of Matija Mažuranić and Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski: a Comparative Approach

AJDIN MUHEDINOVIĆ

12:10 – 12:30

Mentor / Mentor: Amir Duranović

Međuetnički odnosi i izbjegličko pitanje: Prilog proučavanju politike bosanskohercegovačkih muslimana u NDH / Interethnic Relations and the Refugee Issue: A Contribution to the Study of the Political Strategy of Bosnian-Herzegovinian Muslims in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH)

Rasprava/ Discussion

12:30 – 12:40

Zakuska / Refreshment

12:40 – 13:20

RADIONICA III / WORKSHOP III

JASNA PAŠIĆ

13:20 – 13:40

Mentor / Mentor: Zijad Šehić

Žene između društvenih očekivanja i lične emancipacije: socijalistički ideal i stvarnost na primjeru Bihaća (1945–1991.) / Women between Social Expectations and Personal Emancipation: The Socialist Ideal and Reality through the Example of Bihać (1945 – 1991)

NEDIM PUSTABIJA

13:40 – 14:00

Mentor / Mentor: Amir Duranović

Muzej ideologije: Muzej revolucije Bosne i Hercegovine u izgradnji "bratstva i jedinstva" i kolektivnog sjećanja / Museum of Ideology: Museum of the Revolution of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Building "Brotherhood and Unity" and Collective Memory

DINO ŠAKANović

14:00 – 14:20

Mentor / Mentor: Husnija Kamberović

Stanje industrije i društvene promjene u Bosni i Hercegovini od 1989. do 2003. godine / State of Industry and Social Changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1989 to 2003

Rasprava/ Discussion

14:20 – 14:30

Završno obraćanje / Closing Remarks

14:30

Dr. Jesenko Hadžihasanović, viši asistent
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za arheologiju
hadzihasanovic.j@gmail.com

Gdje su svi drvodjelci nestali: novi prijedlog intrepretacije kamenog i koštanog alata sa lokaliteta Lisičići kod Konjica, Bosna i Hercegovina

Apstrakt: U sljedećem tekstu će se dati prijedlog za nove interpretacije kamenog i koštanog alata sa lokaliteta Lisičići kod Konjica, Bosna i Hercegovina. Još važnije, predstaviti će se naučna važnost ovakvog pristupa.

Ključne riječi: neolit, Lisičići, kameni alat, koštani alat, drvodjelstvo, zanat

Dr Jesenko Hadžihasanović, Teaching associate
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of Archaeology
hadzihasanovic.j@gmail.com

Where Have All the Woodworkers Gone? A New Proposal for Interpreting Stone and Bone Tools from the Site of Lisičići near Konjic, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract: This paper presents new proposals for the interpretation of stone and bone tools from the site of Lisičići near Konjic, Bosnia and Herzegovina. More importantly, it highlights the scientific significance of this approach.

Key words: Neolithic, Lisičići, Stone Tools, Bone Tools, Wood Carving, Crafts

Dr. Salmedin Mesihović, redovni profesor
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
salmedin.mesihovic@ff.unsa.ba

Novi prilozi historiografiji Velikog Ilirskog ustanka – Glad

Apstrakt: U izučavanjima fenomena Velikog Ilirskog ustanka zanemarivale su se informacije o pojavi gladi koja je zahvatala Rim i Italiju u 5. i početkom 6. god. n. e. Ove navedene informacije nalaze se u zapisima kronoloških tablica Eusebija iz Cezareje i Jeronima iz Stridona. Te informacije slažu se i sa podacima o gladi za period neposredno prije nego što opisuje Veliki Ilirski ustanak, koje u svome historiografskom narativu daje Kasije Dion. Moguće je pretpostaviti da je pojava gladi bila isto jedan od uzročnika širenja nezadovoljstva rimskom imperijalnom politikom i u Italiji susjednoj provinciji Ilirik.

Ključne riječi: Veliki Ilirski ustanak, glad, August, kronološke tablice

Dr Salmedin Mesihović, full professor
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
salmedin.mesihovic@ff.unsa.ba

New Contributions to the Historiography of the Great Illyrian Uprising - FAMINE

Summary: In studies of the Great Illyrian Uprising, references to the famine that afflicted Rome and Italy in the years AD 5 and 6 have been largely overlooked. Accounts of this famine are preserved in the chronological tables of Eusebius of Caesarea and Jerome of Stridon, and they align with the data on the famine in the period immediately preceding the Great Illyrian Uprising, which Cassius Dio gives in his historiographical narrative. It is possible to assume that the famine was also one of the causes of the spread of dissatisfaction with Roman imperial policy in Italy and in the neighboring province of Illyricum.

Keywords: Great Illyrian Uprising, famine, Augustus, chronological tables.

Dr. Almir Marić, vanredni profesor
Univerzitet "Džemal Bijedić" u Mostaru
Fakultet humanističkih nauka
almir.maric@unmo.ba

Dr. Amra Šaćić Beća, vanredna profesorica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
amra.sacic@ff.unsa.ba

Majke i djeca na rimskim nadgrobnim spomenicima iz Hercegovine

Apstrakt: U rimskoj provincijalnoj historiji i arheologiji odnos majki i djece najčešće se proučava na osnovu natpisa i prikaza na nadgrobnim spomenicima. Uloga majke na nadgrobnim spomenicima često je veoma naglašena, posebno njene veze sa djecom koje su jake i ponekad vrlo emotivne. Pored žena, djeca imaju vrlo važnu ulogu u rimskoj porodici što se manifestuje na rimskim nadgrobnim spomenicima. Zakonita djeca, posebno sinovi, predstavljala su svrhu rimskog braka i bili su ključni za kontinuitet porodične loze. Nadgrobni spomenici sa prostora današnje Hercegovine pored teksta sadrže i vizualne prikaze majki i djece. Zbog udaljenosti od velikih urbanih centara provincije u gornjem toku rijeke Neretve i istočnoj Hercegovini duže su održavale određene matrijarhalne forme. Do sada je publikovano 178 spomenika sa prostora današnje Hercegovine, a majke i djeca se pojavljuju na samo 18 spomenika. Riječ je o relativno malom uzorku koji nam ipak omogućava da steknemo određenu sliku o porodičnim odnosima i identitetima, vrednovanju majke i djeteta kao pojedinaca te određenim kulturološkim fenomenima. Portreti na spomenicima otkrivaju duboko ukorijenjene predrijske tradicije koje su kroz odjeću, nakit i onomastiku čuvala žene. Koristeći se primarno prozopografskom metodom autori će nastojati da prepoznaju najvažnije karakteristike majčinstva i djetinjstva u jednoj mikroregiji jedne rimske provincije.

Ključne riječi: majčinstvo, djetinjstvo, Hercegovina, stari Rim, rimska Dalmacija, epitafi, stele, cipusi, prozopografija, onomastika, reljefi

Dr Almir Marić, Associate professor
University Džemal Bijedić Mostar
Faculty of Humanities
almir.maric@unmo.ba

Dr Amra Šaćić Beća, Associate professor
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
amra.sacic@ff.unsa.ba

Mothers and Children on Roman Tombstones from Herzegovina

Summary: The relationship between mothers and children in Roman provincial history and archaeology is primarily studied through inscriptions and images on tombstones. The role of the mother on tombstones is often emphasized, especially her bond with her children, which is depicted as strong and sometimes deeply emotional. In addition to women, children played a very important role within the Roman family, which is manifested on Roman tombstones. Legitimate children - especially sons - represented the purpose of Roman marriage and were crucial to the continuity of the family line. Tombstones from the area of present-day Herzegovina contain, in addition to text, visual depictions of mothers and children. Due to their distance from large urban centers, the provinces in the upper courses of the Neretva River and eastern Herzegovina maintained certain matriarchal forms for a longer period. So far, 178 monuments from the area of present-day Herzegovina have been published, and mothers and children appear on only 18 monuments. Despite the relatively small sample, these monuments provide valuable insight into family relationships and identities, the social valuation of mothers and children as individuals, and certain cultural phenomena. The portraits on these monuments reveal deeply rooted pre-Roman traditions preserved by women through clothing, jewelry, and onomastics. Using primarily a prosopographic method, the authors will attempt to identify the most important characteristics of motherhood and childhood in a microregion of a Roman province.

Keywords: motherhood, childhood, Herzegovina, classical Rome, Roman Dalmatia, epitaphs, stelae, cippi, prosopography, onomastics, reliefs

Dr. Edin Veletovac, kustos
JU Muzej Sarajeva
edin.veletovac@gmail.com

Proces kristijanizacije na tlu današnje Bosne i Hercegovine u antičko doba

Apstrakt: Rad obrađuje proces kristijanizacije koji se odvijao na tlu današnje Bosne i Hercegovine u periodu od I do VI stoljeća. Kada se govori o navedenom prostoru, potrebno je istaći da je prvobitno bio podijeljen na dvije rimske provincije, Dalmaciju i Panoniju (kasnije više njih). U tekstu se na osnovu literarnih izvora i arheoloških nalaza analizira kada je započeo, na koji način se odvijao i kojim intenzitetom je tekao ovaj proces koji je trajao od I stoljeća n. e. pa sve do završetka antike na ovim prostorima. Postoji mnogo nejasnoća koji se tiču ovog procesa, a ovaj rad će pokušati otkloniti samo određene, odnosno one koje potpadaju pod uticaj dostupnih podataka. S obzirom na to da novi arheološki nalazi redovno pružaju nove indikacije kada je u pitanju proces kristijanizacije na ovom prostoru, tako se ni ovaj rad ne može posmatrati kao definitivno rješenje, što mu i nije cilj. Njime se također žele pružiti i smjernice za buduća istraživanja ovog problema.

Ključne riječi: rano kršćanstvo, Bosna i Hercegovina, Dalmacija, Panonija, kasna antika

Dr Edin Veletovac, curator
Museum of Sarajevo
edin.veletovac@gmail.com

The Process of Christianization in Present-Day Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Antiquity

Abstract: The paper addresses the process of Christianization that took place in present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina in the period from the 1st to the 6th century. When discussing this area, it is necessary to note that it was originally divided into two Roman provinces, Dalmatia and Pannonia (and later into several others). Using literary sources and archaeological findings, the text analyzes when this process began, how it unfolded, and with what intensity, lasting from the 1st century CE until the end of antiquity in this region. There are many ambiguities regarding this process, and this paper will attempt to clarify only certain aspects, that is, those that fall within the scope of the available data. Given that new archaeological finds provide new insights into the Christianization of this region, the paper is not intended as a definitive conclusion – nor is that its goal. Rather, it aims to offer guidelines for future research into this complex topic.

Keywords: Early Christianity, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Pannonia, Late Antiquity

Dr. Ema Mazrak, docentica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu
Akademija likovnih umjetnosti Sarajevo
Katedra za teoriju i historiju umjetnosti
emamazrak3@gmail.com

Dvorski kraljevski skriptorij u srednjovjekovnoj Bosni

Apstrakt: U radu će se problematizirati posebna grupa iluminiranih rukopisa srednjovjekovne Bosne, oslikanih zlatom i datiranih na kraj 14. i početak 15. stoljeća. Riječ je o najreprezentativnijim pisanim i slikanim kodeksima našeg srednjovjekovlja – Nikoljskom evnađelju, Daničićevom evađelju, Hvalovom i Mletačkom zborniku. Komparativnim istraživanjem slikarskog ukrasa, identifikacijom većeg broja minijaturista i pisara koji su bili u međusobnoj interakciji, otvara se pitanje mjesta njihovog nastanka, odnosno fizičkog prostora skriptorija u kojem su izrađeni. U tom kontekstu izdvajaju se određeni likovni i ikonografski modeli, karakteristični, kako za ovu grupu rukopisa, tako i za arhitektonsku plastiku stolnih mjesta bosanskih vladara, kao i heraldičku građu.

Također, cjelokupni proces rada na ovim knjižnim spomenicima – izuzevši pripremu pergamenta – podrazumijeva tehnologiju pisanja, slikanja, nanošenja zlata i uvezivanja, što svjedoči razvijenosti i dobroj opremljenosti skriptorija materijalima i priborom za rad. Kako je samo za Hvalov zbornik poznato ime naručitelja, velikog vojvode bosanskog i hercega splitskog, Hrvoja Vukčića Hrvatinića, kao i ime pisara Hvala, koji je bio pripadnik Crkve bosanske, te uzevši u obzir srodnost tekstova i likovnih modela u drugim rukopisima ove grupe, jasno se uočava uloga Crkve bosanske kao državne crkve ondašnjih bosanskih vladara.

Uvidom u cjelokupnu sakralnu književnost s ovog prostora, uočavaju se potencijalni crkveni (hiže, samostani, manastiri) i laički skriptoriji, a posebno se izdvaja postojanje *jednog* dvorskog, kraljevskog skriptorija vezanog za fiksno mjesto i kraljevsku dinastiju Kotromanića. U tom kontekstu pokušat će se jasnije lokalizirati dvorski skriptorij, uz konsultovanje diplomatske pisane građe i kancelarija vladara i vlastele.

Ključne riječi: skriptorij, dvor, iluminirani rukopisi, pisar, minijaturista, zlato, Crkva bosanska, heraldički motivi

Dr Ema Mazrak, Assistant professor
University of Sarajevo
Academy of Fine Arts
Chair for Theory and History of Art
emamazrak3@gmail.com

Title of the Topic: The Royal Court Scriptorium in Medieval Bosnia

Abstract: The exposition analyzes a distinct group of illuminated manuscripts from medieval Bosnia, illustrated and embellished with gold, dating from the late 14th to early 15th centuries. These manuscripts represent the most distinguished inscribed and illustrated codices of our medieval period - the Nikolje Gospel, Daničić Gospel, Hval's and Venice Miscellany.

Through comparative research of painterly adornment as well as the identification of multiple miniaturists and scribes who collaborated closely, the question emerges concerning the place of their creation—more precisely, the physical space of the scriptoria where they had been created. In this context, certain artistic and iconographic models stand out, distinctive not only to this group of manuscripts but also to the architectural ornamentation of table seating setup of Bosnian rulers as well as heraldic structural components. Additionally, the entire process of producing these literary monuments—excluding parchment preparation—implies writing, painting, gold application and bookbinding, which indicates a well-developed and well-equipped scriptorium outfitted with materials and tools. Since *Hval's Miscellany* is the only one with a known purchaser - the Grand Duke of Bosnia and Duke of Split, Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić - as well as the known scribe Hval, who was a member of Bosnian Church, and considering the similarities in text and pictorial models among the other manuscripts in this group, the role of the Bosnian Church as the state church of the Bosnian rulers becomes apparent.

Based on insight into the entirety of sacred writings and literature from this region, potential ecclesiastical (dwelling / „hiže“, convents, monasteries) and secular scriptoria can be identified, with particular emphasis on the existence of a single one royal court scriptorium attached to a fixed location and the Kotromanić royal dynasty. Considering this context, an effort will be undertaken to more precisely localize the court scriptorium by consulting diplomatic written sources as well as rulers' and nobility's chambers.

Keywords: scriptorium, court, illuminated manuscripts, scribe, miniaturist, gold, Bosnian Church, heraldic themes.

Dr. Adis Zilić, vanredni profesor
Univerzitet "Džemal Bijedić" u Mostaru
Fakultet humanističkih nauka
adis.zilic@unmo.ba

Djeca vojvode Ivaniša Vlatkovića

Apstrakt: Historiografija je u posljednje dvije decenije detektovala nekoliko potomaka vojvode Ivaniša Vlatkovića, konkretno dvije kćerke i jednog sina. Ovaj članak kraći je prilog dopune genealogije Vlatkovića na primjeru djece njihovog istaknutog predstavnika iz sredine i druge polovine 15. stoljeća, odnosno čovjeka koji je aktivno djelovao upravo u vremenskom okviru kada je ovaj velikaški rod igrao značajnu ulogu u političkom životu Bosne i tokom nekoliko decenija po padu ove zemlje pod osmansku vlast. Poznati podaci o djeci vojvode Ivaniša Vlatkovića dopunjuju se s novim članom.

Ključne riječi: genealogija, djeca, potomstvo, Vlatkovići, vojvoda Ivaniš

Dr Adis Zilić, Associate professor
University Dzemal Bijedic Mostar
Faculty of Humanities
adis.zilic@unmo.ba

Children of Duke Ivaniš Vlatković

Abstract: In the last two decades, historiography has identified several descendants of Duke Ivaniš Vlatković, specifically two daughters and one son. This article offers a brief contribution to the Vlatković genealogy by examining the children of this prominent figure from the mid- and late 15th century, a period during which the noble family played a significant role in the political life of Bosnia and continued to do so for several decades after the country fell under Ottoman rule. The existing information about the children of Duke Ivaniš Vlatković is here supplemented with the addition of a newly identified family member.

Keywords: genealogy, children, offspring, Vlatkovići, Duke Ivaniš

Dr. Elmedina Duranović, naučna saradnica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Institut za historiju
elmedina.duranovic@iis.unsa.ba

Trgovi i stepen urbanizacije na prostoru Gornjeg Podrinja u srednjem vijeku

Apstrakt: Smještena u regiji Gornje Podrinje srednjovjekovne bosanske države, duž jedne od najvažnijih trgovačkih arterija tog doba, razvila se mreža trgova – prijelaznih formi koji su povezivali ruralna naselja i nove urbane forme. Iako su historijski izvori oskudni, ukazuju na prve tragove urbanizacije koji su ova trgovišta izdvajali od ruralnih naselja. Ovi početni trgovački centri nisu se odlikovali samo ekonomskim djelatnostima svojih stanovnika, već i njihovim specifičnim načinom života. Opipljivi dokazi o javnim ustanovama – carinarnicama, gostionicama i svraštima te prenočištima za putnike – svjedoče o dinamičnom protoku trgovaca i putnika kroz ova naselja. Trgovačke radnje, često smještene unutar domova lokalnog stanovništva, dodatno su poticale urbanu evoluciju regije. Trgovina, kao žila kucavica koja je povezivala Gornje Podrinje s vanjskim svijetom, donosila je odjeke dubrovačkog utjecaja, ali i profinjenost talijanskih gradova u samo srce Bosne.

Ova studija istražuje tipologiju srednjovjekovnih naselja na području današnje istočne Bosne, s fokusom na regiju Gornje Podrinje. Cilj je uskladiti terminološke nijanse iz povijesnih izvora s karakterističnim obilježjima naselja širom srednjovjekovne bosanske države. Kroz kritički osvrt na historiografske uvide, rad nastoji obogatiti razumijevanje srednjovjekovnih urbanih oblika. U središtu ovog istraživanja je oblikovanje nove metodologije – one koja nadilazi ograničenja postojećih tipologija i prihvata složeniji okvir za klasifikaciju oblika i tipova naselja. Temeljena na originalnim materijalima iz Državnog arhiva u Dubrovniku, analiza obuhvata spektar naselja, od skromnih trgovišta do značajnih ekonomskih centara, strateški smještenih duž karavanskog puta uz rijeku Drinu.

Ključne riječi: Gornje Podrinje, karavanske stanice, trgovi, tipologija, terminologija, urbane forme

Dr. Elmedina Duranović, Research Associate
University of Sarajevo – Institute of History
elmedina.duranovic@iis.unsa.ba

Markets and the Level of Urbanization in the Gornje Podrinje Region During the Middle Ages

Abstract: Nestled within the Gornje Podrinje region of Medieval Bosnia, along one of the era's most vital trade arteries, a network of markets emerged—transitional spaces that bridged the gap between rural settlements and nascent urban forms. Though historical records are sparse, they hint at the earliest stirrings of urbanization, setting these markets apart from their rural counterparts. These embryonic hubs of commerce were marked not merely by the economic pursuits of their inhabitants but also by their distinct way of life. Tangible traces of public institutions—customs houses, hospitable inns, and accommodations for weary travelers—attest to the vibrant flow of merchants and wanderers through these settlements. Merchant shops, often housed within the domiciles of the local population, further catalyzed the region's urban evolution. Trade, a lifeline connecting Gornje Podrinje to external realms, brought echoes of Dubrovnik's vibrancy and the refinement of Italian cities into the heart of Bosnia.

This study delves into the typology of medieval settlements in present-day Eastern Bosnia, focusing on the Gornje Podrinje region. It endeavors to harmonize the terminological nuances found in historical sources with the defining characteristics of settlements across the broader Medieval Bosnian state. By critically engaging with historiographical insights, this work seeks to enrich the understanding of medieval urban morphology. Central to this inquiry is an advocacy for a novel methodology—one that transcends the limitations of established typologies and embraces a more nuanced framework for classifying settlement forms. Rooted in original materials from the State Archive in Dubrovnik, the analysis spans a spectrum of settlements, from modest markets to prominent economic centers, each strategically positioned along the bustling caravan route tracing the Drina River.

Keywords: Gornje Podrinje, caravan stations, markets, typology, terminology, urban forms.

Dr. Nedim Rabić, docent i naučni saradnik
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Institut za historiju
nedimrabic@gmail.com

Feudalizam u srednjovjekovnoj Bosni kroz prizmu savremenih istraživanja

Apstrakt: Feudalizam u srednjovjekovnoj Bosni jedno je od nedovoljno istraženih pitanja u domaćoj i regionalnoj historiografiji, a pod njim se podrazumijeva “skup pravnih odredbi koje uređuju odnose između seniora i vazala te njihovu refleksiju na državne i društvene strukture” (Karl-Heinz Spieß, *Das Lehnswesen in Deutschland im hohen und späten Mittelalter*, 2002, 16). Iako je općeprihvaćeno da je društveno-politički model bosanske države pripadao zapadnom tipu, specifičnosti bosanskog feudalizma, koje su prepoznali istraživači, i dalje otvaraju prostor za raspravu. Ovaj rad nastoji preispitati postojeće interpretacije feudalizma u Bosni, osvrnuti se na recentne historiografske pristupe istraživanju feudalizma u Evropi i razmotriti mogućnosti njihove primjene na bosanski kontekst.

U posljednje dvije decenije na svjetskoj historiografskoj sceni vodi se intenzivna rasprava o temeljnim karakteristikama feudalizma, pri čemu je postalo jasno da se feudalna praksa u mnogim aspektima znatno razlikovala od urednog i sistematiziranog modela koji je belgijski historičar, François Louis Ganshof, oblikovao još 1940-ih godina. Nova istraživanja sve više ukazuju na regionalne razlike, fleksibilnost feudalnih odnosa i varijacije u pravnim i društvenim strukturama, što dovodi u pitanje tradicionalne interpretacije. Nasuprot tome, historiografija u Bosni i regionu, uglavnom, izostavlja ovu temu iz ozbiljnijih istraživačkih rasprava. Dosadašnji radovi bavili su se parcijalnim aspektima, bez pokušaja cjelovitog sagledavanja problema. Iako su istraživači poput Ante Babića, Mihaila Dinića i Sime Ćirkovića dali značajan doprinos osvjetljavanju pojedinih aspekata feudalizma u Bosni, njihovi radovi nisu iscrpili ovu složenu temu, već su je postavili na solidne temelje i ukazali na potrebu njenog daljeg proučavanja.

Ovo izlaganje istražuje razloge zapostavljenosti teme feudalizma u Bosni i otvara prostor za buduća istraživanja koja bi srednjovjekovnu bosansku društvenu strukturu sagledala u kontekstu savremenih historiografskih pristupa, prateći promjene koje su već zaživjele u medievistici.

Ključne riječi: Bosna, srednji vijek, feudalizam, vladar, vlastela, historiografija, pravo

Dr Nedim Rabić, Assistant professor & Research Associate
University of Sarajevo – Institute of History
nedimrabic@gmail.com

Feudalism in Medieval Bosnia Through the Lens of Contemporary Research

Apstrakt: Feudalism in medieval Bosnia remains an underexplored topic in both domestic and regional historiography. It is generally understood as a “set of legal provisions regulating the relationship between lords and vassals and their impact on state and social structures” (Karl-Heinz Spieß, *Das Lehnswesen in Deutschland im hohen und späten Mittelalter*, 2002, 16). While it is widely accepted that the socio-political model of the Bosnian state belonged to the Western type, the specific characteristics of Bosnian feudalism, recognized by scholars, continue to be a subject of discussion. This paper aims to reassess existing interpretations of feudalism in Bosnia, engage with recent historiographical approaches to the study of feudalism in Europe, and explore the applicability of these approaches to the Bosnian context. Over the past two decades, an intense debate on the fundamental characteristics of feudalism has been taking place in global historiography, revealing that feudal practice in many aspects differed significantly from the neat and systematized model formulated by Belgian historian François Louis Ganshof as early as the 1940s. Recent research increasingly highlights regional differences, the flexibility of feudal relationships, and variations in legal and social structures, challenging traditional interpretations. In contrast, historiography in Bosnia and the broader region has largely omitted this topic from serious scholarly discussions. Existing studies have focused on partial aspects without attempting a comprehensive analysis of the issue. Although scholars such as Anto Babić, Mihailo Dinić, and Sima Ćirković have made significant contributions to shedding light on certain aspects of feudalism in Bosnia, their work has not exhausted this complex subject. Instead, they have laid solid foundations while emphasizing the need for further research. This presentation examines the reasons behind the historiographical neglect of feudalism in Bosnia and seeks to open space for future research that would analyze medieval Bosnian social structures within the framework of contemporary historiographical approaches, in line with the methodological advancements already established in medieval studies.

Keywords: Bosnia, Middle Ages, feudalism, ruler, nobility, historiography, law

Dr. Almir Peco, viši asistent
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
almir.peco@ff.unsa.ba

Nekretnine bosanskih velikaša u Dubrovniku: Neke dileme oko kuće i posjeda Hrvatinića

Apstrakt: U radu se analiziraju pojedini aspekti upravljanja i korištenja nekretnosti koje su u Dubrovniku držali vlastela Hrvatinići, uz kritičko preispitivanje ranijih historiografskih tumačenja. Posebna pažnja posvećena je vezi između vlastelina Tvrtka Borovinića i kuće Hrvoja Vukčića Hrvatinića, s naglaskom na metodološke izazove koji proizlaze iz prešutnog ispravljanja ranijih historiografskih grešaka i tumačenja. Ovaj pristup, iako koristan, može dovesti do novih nedoumica i interpretativnih nejasnoća, jer ne uključuje eksplicitno navođenje tih ispravki, čime ostavlja prostor budućim istraživačima za reaktualiziranje ranijih pogrešnih teza. U dijelu rada koji se odnosi na ekonomsko iskorištavanje kuće Hrvatinića kroz formu izdavanja pod najam, predstavljeni su novi pokazatelji koji omogućavaju praćenje vrijednosti zakupnine sve do početka 17. stoljeća. Novčana plaćanja najma kuće otkrivaju određene nepravilnosti i nejednakosti u iznosima, što može poslužiti kao indikator eventualnih promjena u ekonomskom statusu predmetne nekretnine. Pored toga, razmatraju se i vrijednosti zakupnine zemljišnih posjeda koje su Hrvatinići imali u Primorju, uz ispravku ranije interpretacije koja je posjed Balše Hercegovića pogrešno povezivala s netačnim lokalitetom.

Ključne riječi: Hrvoje Vukčić, Tvrtko Borovinić, Hrvatinići, kuća i zemljišni posjedi u Dubrovniku, zakup

Dr Almir Peco, Teaching associate
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
almir.peco@ff.unsa.ba

Properties of Bosnian Nobles in Dubrovnik: Some Dilemmas about the House and Property of Hrvatinić

Abstract: This paper analyzes various aspects of the management and utilization of properties held by the Hrvatinić nobility in Ragusa, with a critical reassessment of certain earlier historiographical interpretations. Particular attention is given to the ties between the nobleman Tvrtko Borovinić and the house of Hrvoje Vukčić Hrvatinić, emphasizing the methodological challenges arising from the implicit correction of previous historiographical errors and interpretations. While this approach is useful, it may lead to new uncertainties and interpretative ambiguities, as it does not explicitly address these corrections, thereby leaving room for future researchers to reconsider previously erroneous theses.

The section of the paper dealing with the economic exploitation of the Hrvatinić house through rental arrangements presents new indicators that allow for the tracking of rental values up to the early 17th century. The monetary records of house leases reveal certain irregularities and inconsistencies in rental amounts, which may serve as indicators of potential changes in the economic status of the property in question. Furthermore, the study examines the rental values of the landed estates held by the Hrvatinići in Primorje, correcting a previous misinterpretation that erroneously linked the estate of Balša Hercegović to an incorrect location.

Keywords: Hrvoje Vukčić, Tvrtko Borovinić, Hrvatinići, house and land estates in Ragusa, rental

Doc. dr. Edin Bujak
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za arheologiju
edin.bujak@ff.unsa.ba

Ajla Sejfuli, MA
Zavičajni muzej Travnik
Viši kustos arheolog, Voditeljica arheološkog odjeljenja
asejfuli@gmail.com

Asistentica Dina Vajzović-Balihodžić, MA
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za arheologiju
dina.vajzovic@ff.unsa.ba

Nova arheološka istraživanja groblja kasnog srednjeg vijeka na prostoru srednje Bosne

Apstrakt: Nakon događaja iz devedesetih godina proteklog stoljeća trebalo je proći poprilično vremena da se krene s istraživanjima groblja kasnog srednjeg vijeka na prostoru srednje Bosne. U izvjesnom smislu reper za novi početak jesu iskopavanja groblja u Zgošći kod Kaknja počevši od 2010. godine. Od tada je istraženo više groblja na predmetnom području, a u tom kontekstu su prednjačili istraživači s Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu i Zavičajnog muzeja u Travniku. U skladu s tim, fokus rada će biti usmjeren ka prezetiranju do danas, uglavnom relativno nepoznatih rezultata istraživanja na lokalitetima kao što su Donja Višnjica i Markov kamen kod Zenice te Metaljica kod Tarčina.

Ključne riječi: srednja Bosna, arheološka istraživanja, groblja, stećci, Zenica, Tarčin

Dr Edin Bujak, Assistant professor
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of Archaeology
edin.bujak@ff.unsa.ba

Ajla Sejfuli, MA
Regional Museum of Travnik
Archaeologist, Senior Curator
Head of the Archaeological collection
asejfuli@gmail.com

Dina Vajzović-Baliodžić, MA
Assistant
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of Archaeology
edin.bujak@ff.unsa.ba

New Archaeological Research on Late Medieval Cemeteries in Central Bosnia

Abstract: After the events of the 1990s, a considerable amount of time passed before research could begin on late medieval cemeteries in central Bosnia. In a certain sense, the excavations of the cemetery in Zgoša near Kakanj, which began in 2010, serve as a benchmark for a new beginning. Since then, multiple cemeteries in the area have been researched, with researchers from the Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo and the Museum in Travnik playing a leading role in this context. Accordingly, this paper will focus on presenting previously relatively unknown research findings from sites such as Donja Višnjica and Markov Kamen near Zenica, as well as Metaljica near Tarčin.

Key words: Central Bosnia, archaeological research, cemeteries, stećci, Zenica, Tarčin

Dr. Haris Dervišević, vanredni profesor
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Katedra za historiju umjetnosti, Odsjek za historiju
d.haris@hotmail.com

Viša asistentica Andrea Mekić, MA
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Katedra za historiju umjetnosti, Odsjek za historiju
andrea.mekic@ff.unsa.ba

Nišan s prikazima životinja iz harema Ali-pašine džamije: pitanje kontinuiteta likovne tradicije srednjeg vijeka u ranom osmanskome periodu

Apstrakt: U radu će biti analiziran nišan iz harema Ali-pašine džamije u Sarajevu. Nišan pripada ranoj fazi osmanske sepulkralne plastike i datira se u sredinu 15. stoljeća. Analizirat će se oblik nišana, a naročita pažnja bit će usmjerena na stil, formu te ikonografiju zoomorfnih motiva koji ga krase. S ciljem boljeg razumijevanja ovog pitanja analizirat će se i historijski kontekst lokaliteta.

Ključne riječi: nišan, Ali-pašina džamija, rani osmanski period, zoomorfni motivi, sepulkralna plastika

Dr Haris Dervišević, Associate professor
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Chair of the History of Art - Department of History
d.haris@hotmail.com

Andrea Mekić, MA
Teaching associate
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy in Sarajevo
Chair of the History of Art - Department of History
andrea.mekic@ff.unsa.ba

Nišan with Depictions of Animals from the Harem of Ali Pasha's Mosque: the Question of the Continuity of the Medieval Artistic Tradition in the Early Ottoman Period

Abstract: The paper will analyze a *nišan* from the harem of the Ali Pasha Mosque in Sarajevo. The *nišan* belongs to the early phase of Ottoman sepulchral sculpture and dates back to the mid-15th century. The shape of the *nišan* will be analyzed, with particular attention paid to the style, form, and iconography of the zoomorphic motifs that adorn it. To better understand this issue, the historical context of the site will also be analyzed.

Key words: *nišan*, Ali Pasha's mosque, early Ottoman period, zoomorphic motifs, sepulchral plastic

Dr. Muamer Hodžić, viši naučni suradnik
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Orijentalni institut
muamer.hodzic@ois.unsa.ba

Ostavština Antakijca Mevlana Arapa u Sarajevu

Apstrakt: Među značajnim vakifima Sarajeva izdvaja se Mevlana Arap, rodом iz grada Antakije, koji je na ove prostore dospio nakon učešća u bici na Čaldiranu 1514. godine. Riječ je o čovjeku koji potječe iz porodice učenjaka iz Transoksijane koji su se doselili u Antakiju. Imao je izuzetno široko obrazovanje koje je sticao u rodnom gradu Antakiji, Tabrizu, Jerusalemu, Mekki i Kairu. Vrhunac njegovog školovanja bila je diploma koju je dobio kod čuvenog i znamenitog islamskog učenjaka Džemaludina Sujutija u Kairu. Njegovo znanje i govorničke vještine iskazane na predavanjima u Kairu, Halepu i Istanbulu priskrbile su mu blagonaklonost jednog memlučkog i trojice osmanskih sultana. Međutim, druženje s visokim uglednicima nije ga odvratilo da svoj imetak stječe trgovinom.

Osim vakufa u Sarajevu koji se sastojao od jedne džamije i mesdžida, ostao je upamćen kao prvi poznati kurra hafiz koji je djelovao u tom gradu. Svoje bogato znanje i iskustvo dijelio je kroz predavanja tokom desetak godina boravka. Prvenstveno je podučavao Kur'anu i tefsiru, a bio je izuzetno učen i u hemiji. Njegova harizma i pristupačnost bili su razlog da mnogi u Sarajevu prime islam. S obzirom na sve prethodno navedeno, očitim se čini kako je Antakijac Mevlana Arap ostavio trajan pečat u Sarajevu ne samo izgradnjom objekata, već i svojim angažmanom u vjerskom i kulturnom životu grada u prvoj polovini 16. stoljeća.

Ključne riječi: Mevlana Arap, Sarajevo, Arapova mahala, vakuf, obrazovanje, vjerski i kulturni život

Dr Muamer Hodžić, Senior Research Associate
University of Sarajevo – Oriental Institute
muamer.hodzic@ois.unsa.ba

Legacy of Mevlana Arap from Antakya in Sarajevo

Abstract: Among the notable benefactors of Sarajevo was Mevlana Arap from the city of Antakya. He arrived in these regions following his participation in the Battle of Chaldiran in 1514. He came from a family of scholars from Transoxiana who had settled in Antakya. He received an exceptionally broad education, studying in his hometown of Antakya, as well as in Tabriz, Jerusalem, Mecca, Medina and Cairo. The pinnacle of his academic journey was the *ijazah* (diploma) he received from the famous and notable Islamic scholar Jalal al-Din al-Suyuti in Cairo. His knowledge and rhetorical skills, demonstrated in lectures in Cairo, Aleppo, and Istanbul, earned him the favor of one Mamluk and three Ottoman sultans. However, his association with high-ranking dignitaries did not deter him from acquiring wealth through trade.

Apart from his *waqf* in Sarajevo, which consisted of a mosque and a *mescid*, he is remembered as the first known *qurra hafiz* (a master reciter of the Qur'an) to have worked in the city. During his ten-year stay, he shared his vast knowledge and experience through lectures, primarily teaching the Qur'an and *tafsir* (Qur'anic exegesis), while also being exceptionally knowledgeable in chemistry. His charisma and approachability contributed to many people in Sarajevo embracing Islam. Considering all the aforementioned, it is evident the Antakian Mevlana Arap left a lasting mark in Sarajevo not only through the construction of buildings but also through his engagement in the religious and cultural life of the city in the first half of the 16th century.

Keywords: Mevlana Arap, Sarajevo, Arap's quarter, waqf, education, religious and cultural life

Dr. Elma Korić, naučna savjetnica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Orijentalni institut
elma.koric@ois.unsa.ba

Problemi precizne identifikacije nekih ličnosti iz historije Bosne u osmanskome periodu

Apstrakt: U toku višestoljetne osmanske uprave u našim krajevima, na upravnim, vojnim i drugim pozicijama nalazile su se brojne ličnosti. S obzirom na činjenicu da se u isto vrijeme na istim ili sličnim položajima nalazili odnosno smjenjivali različiti pojedinci, od kojih su neki uz isto ime nosili i istu titulu, u toku istraživačkog rada na preciznijoj identifikaciji navedenih ličnosti u historiografiji često se javljaju problemi i nedoumice. Naime, u izvorima osmanskog porijekla osmanski zvaničnici najčešće se spominju samo po vlastitom imenu uz odgovarajuću titulu. Problem identifikacije navedenih ličnosti javlja se i u kršćanskim izvorima, ali je tu uzrokovano nepravilnim pisanjem imena.

U izlaganju će biti navedeno nekoliko primjera osmanskih zvaničnika iz 16. i s početka 17. stoljeća koji su živjeli i djelovali na prostoru osmanske Bosne, odnosno potjecali iz navedenih krajeva, čiji identitet je upitan te su ponuđena rješenja za precizniju identifikaciju nekih među njima. Na temelju konkretnih primjera iz historiografije bit će riječi o metodologiji korištenoj za prevazilaženje navedenih prepreka te o načinu na koji se pokušalo doći do zadovoljavajućeg rješenja.

Ključne riječi: Osmansko Carstvo, osmanska Bosna, Ferhad-beg, Mustafa-beg/paša, Halil-aga/beg, Mustafa-aga Ljubinac

Dr Elma Korić, Scientific Advisor
University of Sarajevo – Oriental Institute
elma.koric@ois.unsa.ba

On the Problems in the Precise Identification of Some Figures from the History of Ottoman Bosnia

Abstract: During the centuries-long Ottoman administration in the territory of Ottoman Bosnia and the wider region, numerous persons held administrative, military and other positions. Given the fact that at the same time, different individuals held the same or similar positions, some of whom shared the same name and title, during research work problems and doubts often arise on their more precise identification. In the historical sources of Ottoman origin, Ottoman officials are most often mentioned only by their own name with the corresponding title. The problem of identifying these aforementioned persons also occurs in Christian sources, but there it is caused by incorrect spelling of the names.

The presentation will include several examples of Ottoman officials from the 16th and early 17th centuries who lived and worked on the territory of Ottoman Bosnia, or originated from the mentioned regions, whose identity remain uncertain. Possible solutions for more precise identification will be proposed. Using specific cases from historiography, the methodology employed to overcome these challenges will be discussed, along with the approaches used to arrive at a satisfactory resolution.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Ottoman Bosnia, Ferhad Beg, Mustafa Beg/Pasha, Halil Agha/Beg, Mustafa Agha Ljubinjac

Dr. Amila Kasumović, redovna profesorica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
amila.kasumovic@ff.unsa.ba; akasumovic80@gmail.com

Biti ili ne biti? Samoubistvo kao društveni problem u habsburškoj Bosni

Apstrakt: Samoubistvo predstavlja čin u kojem jedna osoba na vlastitu inicijativu oduzima sebi život. Danas se na godišnjem nivou globalno ubije oko 800.000 ljudi, ne računajući pokušaje samoubistva i osobe sa suicidalnim mislima (na svako izvršeno samoubistvo ima 8 do 25 pokušaja suicida). Epidemija samoubistava bila je karakteristična i za kraj 19. stoljeća, pri čemu je ovaj društveni fenomen u znanstvenoj literaturi i javnom diskursu u Europi u to vrijeme bio redovno opisivan kao *bolest našeg vremena*. Cilj ovog rada je da, na osnovu neobjavljenih arhivskih vrela iz fondova Zemaljske vlade Sarajevo, Zajedničkog ministarstva financija i Vrhovnog suda Sarajevo, kao i na osnovu natpisa iz periodike i znanstvene/stručne literature austrougarskog perioda, utvrdi u kolikoj mjeri je negativan trend porasta samoubistava u europskim društvima bio zabilježen i u Bosni i Hercegovini krajem 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća. Posebna pažnja, koliko to izvori budu dopuštali, obratit će se na rodne aspekte samoubistva, porijeklo počinitelja (selo-grad), njihov društveni profil, starosnu dob, vrstu zanimanja, bračno i zdravstveno stanje. Pretpostavka je da će postojati stanoviti izazovi kod utvrđivanja motiva za vršenje suicida, i u tom će se smislu, opet u skladu s ograničenjima koja donose konsultirani izvori, koristiti metoda psihološke autopsije. Kada su u pitanju natpisi iz štampe, treba imati u vidu činjenicu da je u četrdeset godina austrougarske uprave izlazio veliki broj dnevnih listova i sedmičnika te bi bilo nemoguće sagledati sve informacije koje donose novine tog doba, a koje se tiču samoubistva. Imajući navedeno u vidu, u tom slučaju, pribjeći će se metodi slučajnog uzorka te će se formirati baza podataka koja će ponuditi solidnu osnovu za donošenje zaključaka o svim pitanjima koja su u direktnoj vezi s društvenim fenomenom samoubistva.

Ključne riječi: samoubistvo, pokušaj samoubistva, Émile Durkheim, Bosna i Hercegovina, Austro-Ugarska

Dr Amila Kasumović, full professor
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
amila.kasumovic@ff.unsa.ba; akasumovic80@gmail.com

To Be or Not to Be? Suicide as a Social Problem in Habsburg Bosnia

Abstract: Suicide is an act in which a person takes his/her own life on his/her initiative. Around 800,000 people die by suicide globally every year, not counting suicide attempts and people with suicidal thoughts (for every committed suicide, there are 8 to 25 suicide attempts). An epidemic of suicides was also characteristic of the end of the 19th century, whereby this social phenomenon was regularly described in both scientific literature and public discourse in Europe at that time as a *disease of our time*. This paper aims to determine, based on unpublished archival sources from the funds of the Sarajevo Provincial Government, the Joint Ministry of Finance, and the Sarajevo Supreme Court, as well as articles from periodicals and scientific/professional literature of the Austro-Hungarian period, to what extent the negative trend of increasing suicides in European societies was also recorded in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century. Special attention, as far as the sources allow, will be given to the gender aspects of suicide, the origin of the people who killed themselves (rural-urban), their social profile, age, type of occupation, marital status, and health status. It is assumed that determining the motives for committing suicide will present certain challenges. In this regard, and within the limitations of the available sources, the method of psychological autopsy will be used. When it comes to press articles, one should keep in mind the fact that during the forty years of the Austro-Hungarian administration, a large number of daily newspapers were published, and it would be impossible to review all the information provided by the newspapers of that time, which are related to suicide. Bearing the above in mind, in that case, the method of random sampling will be used, and a database will be formed that will offer a solid basis for drawing conclusions on all issues directly related to the social phenomenon of suicide.

Keywords: suicide, attempted suicide, Émile Durkheim, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary

Dr. Mirha Šabanović, savjetnik za zaštitu spomeničkog naslijeđa
Kantonalni zavod za zaštitu kulturno-historijskog i prirodnog naslijeđa Sarajevo
mirha@spomenici-sa.ba

Arhitektonska djelatnost Ludwiga Hubera u okviru Građevinskog odjeljenja Zemaljske Vlade BiH

Apstrakt: Arhitekta Ludwig Huber, kao i većina državnih službenika Monarhije, pripada grupi stranih arhitekata i inženjera koji u BiH dolaze tokom 19. stoljeća, izuzimajući manji broj službenika sa završenom srednjom školom, među kojima su zabilježena prva domaća imena, osobito poslije osnivanja Tehničke škole u Sarajevu. Iako nije ostavio veliki broj potpisanih projekata, ostvario je značajan doprinos u formiranju i razvoju novih stilova u arhitekturi, prvenstveno u domenu stambene arhitekture, publiciranim radovima u stručnim časopisima Monarhije i kroz angažman u Tehničkom klubu u Sarajevu. Njegov opus do sada nije monografski obrađen i tek je djelomično obrađivan u okviru općih pregleda arhitekture 19. i 20. stoljeća. Zbog obimnosti cjelokupnog opusa, ovaj rad se fokusira na njegove samostalne projekte i angažmane na javnim zgradama kao službenika Građevinskog odjeljenja. U vremenu uspostave i reorganizacije građevinske službe, stupanja na snagu prvih građevinskih propisa i uredbi, parcijalnih regulacionih i katastarskih planova, te brojnih drugih zakonom obavezujućih dokumenata za sve buduće vlasnike i projektante zgrada, veliku ulogu u periodu od 1878. do 1918. godine ostvaruje Građevinsko odjeljenje pri Zemaljskoj vladi BiH. Kada tokom prvog desetljeća BiH napuštaju graditelji iz Hrvatske, pretežno češki i austrijski arhitekti, Huber postaje aktivan saradnik novoformiranog Odjeljenja. Početak rada obilježen je manje značajnim projektima i radnim zadacima, ali i projektima koji su se našli pod snažnim uticajem već renomiranih arhitekata na čelu Odjeljenja. Analiza ovih Huberovih radova pruža uvid u zanimljiva kreativna promišljanja, timski rad i udovoljavanje zahtjevima namjene objekta, prethodno determiniranim stilovima gradnje od strane Zajedničkog ministarstva finansija, ali i neminovne revizije projekata od strane dvorskih arhitekata Beča. Podrobna analiza opusa projekata javnih zgrada, u odnosu na projekte stambene arhitekture, pokazuje u kolikoj mjeri su se interes i afinitet Hubera prema različitim stilovima kontinuirano mijenjali i prilagođavali. Rad se temelji na istraživanju arhivske i bibliotečke građe, rijetke periodike, te objavljenih i neobjavljenih tekstova.

Ključne riječi: arhitektura, Zemaljska Vlada BiH, javne zgrade, Građevinsko odjeljenje

Dr. Mirha Šabanović, Advisor for Monumental Heritage Protection
Institute for The Protection of Cultural-Historical and Natural Heritage of
Canton Sarajevo
mirha@spomenici-sa.ba

Ludwig Huber's Architectural Activity within the Construction Department of the State Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract: Architect Ludwig Huber, like most government officials of the Monarchy, belongs to the group of foreign architects and engineers who arrived in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the 19th century, excluding a small number of officials with a high school diploma, among whom the first local names were recorded, especially after the establishment of the Technical School in Sarajevo. Although he did not leave a large number of signed projects, he made a significant contribution to the formation and development of new styles in architecture, particularly in the field of residential architecture, through his published works in the journals of the Monarchy and his involvement in the Technical Club in Sarajevo. His body of work has not yet been monographically processed and has only been partially covered in general overviews of 19th- and 20th-century architecture. Due to the extensive nature of his entire oeuvre, this study focuses on his independent projects and engagements on public buildings as an official in the Construction Department. During the period of establishing and reorganizing the construction service, the enactment of the first construction laws and regulations, partial regulatory and cadastral plans, as well as numerous other legally binding documents for all future owners and designers of buildings, the Construction Department of the Provincial Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina played a significant role between 1878 and 1918. When builders from Croatia, predominantly Czech and Austrian architects, left Bosnia and Herzegovina during the first decade, Huber became an active collaborator in the newly formed Department. The beginning of his work was marked by less significant projects and assignments, but also by projects influenced strongly by already renowned architects at the head of the Department. Analyzing these works by Huber provides insight into interesting creative considerations, teamwork, and the process of meeting the functional requirements of buildings, previously determined by construction styles established by the Joint Ministry of Finance, as well as the inevitable project revisions by court architects from Vienna. A detailed analysis of the body of public building projects, in comparison to residential architecture projects, reveals the extent to which Huber's interests and affinities for different styles continuously evolved and adapted. This paper is based on archival and library research, rare periodicals, and both published and unpublished texts.

Keywords: architecture, National (Land) Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, public buildings, Construction Department

Dr. Andrea Baotić-Rustanbegović
baotic_2@hotmail.com

Tragom dokumenata i pronađenih arhitektonskih nacrt – problem “bosanskog sloga” na neuspjelom konkursu za zgradu Bosanskohercegovačkog sabora (1912)

Apstrakt: Gradnja sjedišta Bosanskohercegovačkog sabora, inicirana po njegovom osnivanju 1910. godine, predstavlja jednu od važnijih tema, i to ne samo u okvirima historije graditeljstva, nego i uprave u Bosni i Hercegovini pod Austro-Ugarskom Monarhijom. O slučaju neuspjelog konkursa za izgradnju sabornice (1912. g.), u stručnoj literaturi donedavno su se mogli dobiti tek oskudni podaci, no recentnija istraživanja su pokazala da je konkurs značajan upravo stoga što razotkriva mehanizme i aktere koji su bili uključeni u proces donošenja odluka po pitanju mjesta, arhitektonskog stila, te načina podizanja objekta od “najvišeg političkog značaja” u zemlji. Na osnovu temeljitog uvida u arhivsku građu i sekundarne izvore je tako ustanovljeno da su pored Zemaljske vlade, važnu ulogu u čitavom konkursu imali i Sabor, i Gradsko poglavarstvo, ali i pojedini arhitekti poput Josipa Vancaša te Rudolfa Tönniesa, zahvaljujući kojima je zgrada Sabora trebala biti podignuta nasuprot Sarajevske vijećnice, i to u “bosanskom slogu”.

Pitanje stilskog uobličenja sabornice, tačnije njegovo nejasno formuliranje u uslovima konkursa, rezultiralo je arhitektonskim prijedlozima od kojih niti jedan nije bio u svim segmentima zadovoljavajući, tako da prva nagrada nije ni dodijeljena, dok su preostale raspodijeljene među projektima čiji su autori bili Rudolf Tönnies, Anton Floderer, Oskar Klaar, Ćiril Metod Iveković, Vjekoslav Bastl te Rudolf Sowa. Kako su tačno izgledali njihovi prijedlozi, otkriveno je tek nedavno, i to po pronalasku originalnih konkursnih nacrt. Upravo su ti nagrađeni nacrti i predmet ovog izlaganja – osim što će biti po prvi put predloženi stručnoj javnosti, ovi nacrti će biti analizirani u kontekstu problema stilskog definiranja zgrade sabora, tj. neuspjeha samog konkursa. Pored navedenog, a na osnovu dokumentarne građe, biće elaborirano i tumačenja viših upravnih instanci kod zaključenja konkursa, kao i zamisao da se sprovede dodatno “interno nadmetanje”, a kod kojega bi implementacija “bosanskog sloga” bila dosljedno sprovedena.

Ključne riječi: Bosanskohercegovački sabor, “bosanski slog”, arhitektura, nacrt, konkurs, Josip Vancaš, Rudolf Tönnies

Dr Andrea Baotić-Rustanbegović
baotic_2@hotmail.com

Following the Trail of Documents and Found Architectural Drawings – The Problem of the “Bosnian Style” in the Failed Competition for the Building of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Parliament (1912)

Abstract: The construction of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Parliament building, initiated after its establishment in 1910, represents one of the important topics in the history of architecture, as well as administration, in Bosnia and Herzegovina under Austro-Hungarian rule. Until recently, only scarce information was available regarding the failed competition for the Parliament building in 1912. However, more recent research has shown that this case is significant precisely because it reveals the mechanisms and true protagonists behind the decision-making process concerning the location, architectural style, and jurisdiction of constructing a building of “the highest political importance” in the country. Based on thorough research of archival materials and secondary sources, it has been established that, in addition to the Provincial Government, an important role was played by the Parliament, the City Council, as well as individual architects such as Josip Vancaš and Rudolf Tönnies. Thanks to their influence, the Parliament seat was to be built opposite Sarajevo City Hall, in the “Bosnian Style”.

The issue of the stylistic design of the Parliament building, or rather its unclear formulation in the competition conditions, resulted in several architectural proposals, none of which were satisfactory in all segments. Consequently, the first prize was not awarded, while the remaining prizes were shared among projects made by Rudolf Tönnies, Anton Floderer, Oskar Klaar, Ćiril Metod Iveković, Vjekoslav Bastl and Rudolf Sowa. The exact appearance of these proposals was only recently discovered, following the recovery of the original competition plans. These awarded designs are the focus of this presentation. Apart from being publicly presented for the first time, these designs will be analysed in the context of the stylistic definition problem of the parliament building, i.e. failure of the competition itself. Based on documentary material, the assessments of higher administrative instances will be also elaborated, as well as their idea of conducting an additional “internal competition”, in which the consistent implementation of the “Bosnian Style” was intended.

Key words: Parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina, “Bosnian Style”, architecture, plan, competition, Josip Vancaš, Rudolf Tönnies

Dr. Zijad Šehić, redovni profesor
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
zijad.sehic@ff.unsa.ba

Bosna i Hercegovina u Prvom svjetskom ratu, 1914–1918.

Apstrakt: Na osnovu relevantne literature i arhivskih izvora, autor razmatra važan period bosanskohercegovačke historije koji je u jugoslovenskoj historiografiji bio marginaliziran i definiran ideološkim zahtjevima. Rad se fokusira na ratne prilike i njihov utjecaj na političke, ekonomske i demografske promjene u Bosni i Hercegovini. Posebna pažnja posvećena je uslovima u pozadini, položaju vojske na frontu kao i drugim elementima koji su uticali na razbijanje austrougarske vojske. Kritičkim ocjenjivanjem postojeće literature i istraživanjem novih arhivskih izvora bilo je moguće doći do uvjerljivih zaključaka zasnovanih na provjerenim činjenicama, s ciljem pribavljanja dokumentacije različite provenijencije. Autor je pokušao ukloniti historiografske stereotipe vezane za uloge Bosanaca i Hercegovaca u vojnim organizacijama Habsburške Monarhije tokom Prvog svjetskog rata koji su nastali iz političkih potreba ili su iz istog razloga ignorisani ili marginalizirani.

Ključne riječi: europska kriza, Sarajevski atentat, rat, Bosna i Hercegovina, frontovi, statistika

Dr Zijad Šehić, full professor
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
zijad.sehic@ff.unsa.ba

Bosnia and Herzegovina in the First World War, 1914-1918

Abstract: Based on relevant literature and archival sources, the author examines an important period of Bosnian and Herzegovinian history that was marginalized in Yugoslav historiography and shaped by ideological constraints. The paper focuses on wartime circumstances and their impact on political, economic and demographic changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Special attention is given to conditions in the rear, the state of the army at the front as well as other elements which contributed to the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian army. It was possible to reach convincing conclusions founded on verified facts through critical evaluation of the existing literature and research of new archival sources, with the aim of gathering documentation from diverse origins. The author attempts to dispel historiographical stereotypes related to the roles of Bosnians and Herzegovinians in the military structures of the Habsburg Monarchy during the First World War – stereotypes that were either politically motivated or deliberately ignored and marginalized for the same reasons.

Keywords: European crisis, assassination of Sarajevo, war, Bosnia and Herzegovina, fronts, statistics

Dr. Minela Radušić, viša asistentica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
minela.radusic@ff.unsa.ba

Travama, amuletima i magijom protiv bolesti: Fenomen nadriljekarstva u međuratnoj Bosni

Apstrakt: Bosanskohercegovačko stanovništvo je u prošlosti u velikoj mjeri bilo sklono korištenju nadriljekarskih usluga. Iako je austrougarska vlast lepezu "samoprozvanih" zdravstvenih djelatnika zvanično izbacila iz sistema djelovanja, fenomen nadriljekarstva je, u rasprostranjenom obliku, nastavio živjeti i nakon 1918. godine. Tragom neobjavljenih arhivskih dokumenata, u radu se nastoje detektirati socijalni čimbenici koji su pogodovali širenju ove prakse. Kojim metodama su nadriljekari u periodu između dva rata "liječili" bosanskohercegovačko stanovništvo i koje socijalne grupe su najčešće konzumirale njihove usluge, neka su od pitanja na koje autorica nastoji ponuditi odgovor. Premda su tvrdili da "vidovitim" sposobnostima i "darovitošću", koje im je priroda dala, mogu liječiti, njihove metode su imale negativne, a nerijetko i kobne posljedice na ljudsko zdravlje. Imajući u vidu rizičnost nadriljekarske prakse, te moderne zdravstvene tokove koje jugoslavenska država nastoji slijediti, u završnom dijelu se nastoji skicirati profil "lažnog bijelog mantila" te se prate institucionalni mehanizmi suzbijanja ove pojave.

Ključne riječi: nadriljekarstvo, Bosna i Hercegovina, Kraljevina SHS/ Jugoslavija, liječenje, mehanizmi suzbijanja

Dr Minela Radušić, Teaching associate
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
minela.radusic@ff.unsa.ba

Herbs, Amulets, and Magic Against Disease: The Phenomenon of Quackery in Interwar Bosnia

Abstract: The population of Bosnia and Herzegovina has historically been inclined to use the services of quacks. Although the Austro-Hungarian authorities officially removed these “self-proclaimed” health practitioners from the system, the phenomenon of quackery continued to flourish in various forms even after 1918. Following unpublished archival documents, this paper seeks to identify the social factors that contributed to the spread of this practice. What methods did quacks use to “treat” the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina between the two world wars, and which social groups most commonly sought their services? These are some of the questions the author aims to answer. Although they claimed to possess “clairvoyant” abilities and “natural gifts” that enabled them to cure diseases, their methods often had negative—and sometimes fatal—consequences for human health. Considering the risks associated with quackery, as well as the modern medical advancements that the Yugoslav state sought to follow, the final section of the paper attempts to outline the profile of the “false white coat” and track the institutional mechanisms used to suppress this phenomenon.

Keywords: quackery, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes/Yugoslavia, healing, suppression mechanisms.

Dr. Dino Dupanović
JU Muzej Unsko-sanskog kantona
dinonk13@gmail.com

Od puta AVNOJ-a do puta Petog korpusa: Geneza kulture sjećanja na cesti Bihać – Bosanski Petrovac

Apstrakt: Članak *Od puta AVNOJ-a do puta Petog korpusa: Geneza kulture sjećanja na cesti Bihać – Bosanski Petrovac* analizira dinamiku kulture sjećanja i historiografsku konstrukciju kolektivne memorije u kontekstu događanja na cesti koja povezuje Bihać i Bosanski Petrovac. Ova prometnica, koja je tijekom 1941. i 1942. godine bila poprište brojnih ratnih zločina i sukoba, postala je ključna tačka u kolektivnoj svijesti, jer su se u njejoj neposrednoj okolini odigrali sudbonosni događaji Drugog svjetskog rata. Sela i mjesta poput Ripča, Vrtoča, Krnjeuše, Pritoke i Kulen Vakufa, koja su bila zahvaćena borbenim djelovanjima, ne samo da su svjedočila strahotama rata, već su postala simbolična mjesta žrtve i otpora, gdje su civili i borci, ponajprije, iz redova antifašističkog otpora, poginuli ili pretrpjeli tragične sudbine. U postratnom periodu, socijalističke vlasti uspostavile su spomenike i memorijalne centre duž ove ceste, koji su odražavali dominantnu ideologiju antifašizma i otpora, međutim, selektivnost u odabiru komemorativnih lokacija i interpretacija utjecala je na način na koji su interpretirani događaji iz tih godina. Ove memorijalizacije bile su snažno ukorijenjene u diskursu bratstva i jedinstva, dok su istovremeno odražavale povijesnu politiku pamćenja koja je favorizirala određene narative. U socijalističkoj eri cesta je bila poznata kao *Put AVNOJ-a*, čime je simbolički povezivala Bihać i Jajce, gradove u kojima su održana ključna zasjedanja AVNOJ-a. Međutim, postratne političke promjene, osobito nakon 1995. godine, dovele su do preimenovanja ceste u *Put Petog korpusa*. Ovaj članak analizira kako preimenovanje ceste i njezino komemorativno značenje oslikavaju promjene u kolektivnoj memoriji i historiografiji kroz različite političke paradigme. Fokusira se na višeslojnu simboliku koja proizlazi iz interpretacija ratnih događanja, s posebnim naglaskom na ulogu kulture sjećanja u oblikovanju kolektivnog identiteta i narativa o prošlim ratovima.

Ključne riječi: AVNOJ, Bihać, Bosanski Petrovac, Drugi svjetski rat, kultura sjećanja, Peti korpus, spomenici

Dr Dino Dupanović
Museum of Una-Sana Canton
dinonk13@gmail.com

From the road to AVNOJ to the Road of the Fifth Corps: Genesis of the Cultural Memory on the Bihać – Bosanski Petrovac Road

Abstract: The article “From the road of AVNOJ to the road of the Fifth Corps: Genesis of the culture of memory on the road Bihać - Bosanski Petrovac” analyzes the dynamics of the culture of memory and the historiographical construction of collective memory in the context of events on the road connecting Bihać and Bosanski Petrovac. This thoroughfare, which was the scene of numerous war crimes and conflicts during 1941 and 1942, became a key point in the collective consciousness because the fateful events of the Second World War took place in its immediate vicinity. Villages and places like Ripčā, Vrtoča, Krnjeuša, Pritoka and Kulen Vakuf, which were involved in combat operations, not only witnessed the horrors of war, but also became symbolic places of sacrifice and resistance, where civilians and fighters, primarily from the ranks of the anti-fascist resistance, died or suffered tragic fates. In the post-war period, the socialist authorities established monuments and memorial centers along this road, which reflected the dominant ideology of anti-fascism and resistance. However, the selectivity in the selection of commemorative locations and interpretations influenced the way the events of those years were understood. These memorializations were strongly rooted in the discourse of brotherhood and unity, while simultaneously reflecting a historical politics of memory that favored certain narratives. In the socialist era, the road was known as the “AVNOJ Road”, which symbolically connected Bihać and Jajce, the cities where key sessions of AVNOJ were held. However, post-war political changes, especially after 1995, led to the renaming of the road to “Fifth Corps Road”. This article analyzes how the renaming of the road and its commemorative meaning reflect changes in collective memory and historiography through different political paradigms. It focuses on the multi-layered symbolism that emerges from the interpretations of war events, with a special emphasis on the role of memory culture in shaping collective identity and narratives about past wars.

Keywords: AVNOJ, Bihać, Bosanski Petrovac, Second World War, culture of memory, Fifth Corps, monuments

Dr. Asja Mandić, vanredna profesorica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Katedra za historiju umjetnosti, Odsjek za historiju
asja.mandic@ff.unsa.ba

Herojstvo socijalističke izgradnje u likovnoj umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine

Apstrakt: Herojstvo socijalističke izgradnje, ključni narativ u procesu obnove poslijeratne Jugoslavije, nadovezalo se na tekovine Narodnooslobodilačke borbe i vrijednosti na kojim je izvojevana pobjeda nad okupatorom. Borbeni duh solidarnosti, zajedništva, istrajnosti i požrtvovanosti, prenesen je na strategije modernizacije zemlje, što je bilo evidentno u masovnoj mobilizaciji širih društvenih slojeva i omladine neposredno nakon rata i tokom implementacije prvog Petogodišnjeg plana (1947–1952). Bosna i Hercegovina postala je središtem industrijalizacije i infrastrukturne obnove, i to se neminovno odrazilo na umjetničku produkciju, pogotovo u godinama kada je likovna umjetnost imala i dokumentarno-propagandnu funkciju, te tako učestovala u legitimizaciji vladajuće ideologije. Sovjetski model modernizacije i uopće organizacije umjetničkog života, koji je pretpostavljao centralizaciju, kontrolu likovnih sadržaja i načina njihovog vizuelnog oblikovanja, reflektirao se na bosanskohercegovačku umjetnost. Kroz uvid u institucije koje su regulirale njen proizvodni i distributivni aparat, kao i vladajuće predstave o umjetnosti, u radu se istražuje na koji je način umjetnost učestvovala u stvaranju slike o herojskoj izgradnji zemlje.

Ključne riječi: kult heroja, industrijalizacija, likovna umjetnost, modernizacija, Omladinske radne akcije, Petogodišnji plan, socijalistički realizam, Udruženje likovnih umjetnika Bosne i Hercegovine

Dr Asja Mandić, Associate professor
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Chair of the History of Art - Department of History
asja.mandic@ff.unsa.ba

The Heroism of Socialist Construction in the Visual Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract: The heroism of socialist construction, a key narrative in the process of post-war Yugoslav reconstruction, was rooted in the legacy of the National Liberation Struggle and the ideals that secured victory over the enemy. The fighting spirit of solidarity, unity, determination, and self-sacrifice carried over into the country's modernization efforts, as seen in the widespread mobilization of diverse social groups and youth immediately after the war and during the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan (1947–1952). Bosnia and Herzegovina became a center of industrialization and infrastructural reconstruction, which inevitably influenced artistic production, especially in the years when visual art had a documentary-propaganda function, thereby participating in legitimizing the ruling ideology. The Soviet model of modernization and the overall organization of artistic life, which entailed centralization, control over artistic content, and the ways of its visual representation, was reflected in Bosnian-Herzegovinian art. Through an analysis of the institutions that regulated its production and distribution apparatus, as well as dominant conceptions of art, this paper explores how art contributed to shaping the image of heroic construction.

Keywords: Association of Artists of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Five-Year Plan, hero cult, industrialization, modernization, socialistic realism, visual art, Youth Labor Actions

Dr. Aida Ličina Ramić, naučna saradnica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Institut za historiju
aida.licina-ramic@iis.unsa.ba

Dr. Sabina Veladžić, naučna saradnica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Institut za historiju
sabina.veladzic@iis.unsa.ba

Problematika (ženskog) rada u inostranstvu i njegovih društvenih implikacija kroz prizmu dokumenata Konferencije za društvenu aktivnost žena BiH 1970-ih/1980-ih i ličnih ispovijesti žena

Apstrakt: Početkom 1970-ih, tačnije tokom 1973. godine na dnevnom redu sjednice Konferencije za društvenu aktivnost žena iskrsava pitanje (ženskog) rada u inostranstvu kao i pozitivnih/negativnih efekata koje odlazak domaćeg stanovništva na rad u inostranstvo ima po bh. društvo. Isto pitanje ponovno će se naći na dnevnom redu ove društveno-političke organizacije 1984. godine. Naime, iz dokumenata KDAŽ BiH vidljivo je da organi društveno-političke vlasti Republike pojavu odlaska sve većeg broja dominantno nekvalifikovane ženske radne snage u inostranstvo kao i njenog povratka nazad u zemlju posmatraju da stanovišta socio-ekonomskog opterećenja, tj. rasterećenja za bosanskohercegovačko društvo, te sa stanovišta benefita koje stečena stručna kvalifikacija i osposobljavanje radnica kroz rad u tvornicama Zapadne Evrope, kao i njihovo finansijsko osnaživanje te penziona beneficije donose bh. društvu. Na rad u inostranstvo 1970-ih organizovano, putem zvaničnih sporazuma biroa za zapošljavanje SFRJ i vlada Zapadne Evrope (uglavnom Njemačke i Austrije), odlaze žene sa iznimno niskim stupnjem obrazovanja (4–6 završenih razreda osnovne/večernje škole), udate, kao i djevojke. Udate žene odlaze samostalno ili sa muževima. Odlazak i promjena društvene, kulturne i radne sredine imala je mnogostruke efekte na te žene. Tako se u materijalima koje su pripremili nadležni eksperti pri KDAŽ 1970-ih ističe problem začeca vanbračne djece i potrebe nabavke kontraceptivnih sredstava kao i edukacije žena koje rade u inostranstvu po tim pitanjima. Pored navedenog, javlja se i problem ostavljene i napuštene djece koja su prepuštena ostarjelim starateljima (nanama, bakama i djedovima), pa samim tim sebi i delinkvenciji prerastaju u sve veći socio-ekonomski problem za bh. društvo iz čega je vidljivo da se majka i dalje smatrala ključnom odgojiteljicom društvenog podmlatka i stubom porodične zajednice. U svojoj prezentaciji nastojaćemo ovim pitanjima i problemima koje vlast tokom 1970-ih pa i 1980-ih vidi kao ključne u procesu odlaska žena na rad u inostranstvo i njihova povratka suprotstaviti iskaze žena, tj. njihove priče i svjedočanstva koja nam iz prve ruke daju uvid u gore opisane procese tokom kojih žene napuštaju patrijarhalne sredine primarne socijalizacije unutar kojih su bile obavezane specifičnim društvenim stegama i normama te prolaze procese mučnih izazova, identitetske preobrazbe, ali i postepenog ličnog osnaživanja.

Ključne riječi: Konferencija za društvenu aktivnost žena BiH, gastarbajterke, žene, rad u inostranstvu, društvene implikacije, porodica, kontracepcija, osnaživanje žena, modernizacija, oral history

Dr. Aida Ličina Ramić, Research Associate
University of Sarajevo – Institute of History
aida.licina-ramic@iis.unsa.ba

Dr Sabina Veladžić, Research Associate
University of Sarajevo – Institute of History
sabina.veladzic@iis.unsa.ba

The Issue of (Female) Labor Abroad and Its Social Implications Through the Lens of the Conference for Social Activities of Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1970s/1980s and Personal Testimonies of Women

Abstract: In the early 1970s, specifically in 1973, the issue of (female) labor abroad - as well as the positive/negative effects that the departure of the domestic population to work abroad had on Bosnian society - arose on the agenda of the session of the Conference for Social Activities of Women (CSAW). The same issue would be raised again by this socio-political organization in 1984. Namely, documents from the CSAW in Bosnia and Herzegovina reveal that the socio-political authorities of the Republic viewed the phenomenon of an increasing number of predominantly unqualified female workers going abroad, as well as their return to the country, from the perspective of socio-economic burden or relief for Bosnian society, and from the standpoint of the benefits that acquired professional qualifications and training of female workers through employment in Western European factories, along with their financial empowerment and pension benefits, brought to Bosnian society. In the 1970s, women with only 4 to 6 grades of elementary/evening school – both married and single women – left for work abroad organized through official agreements between the employment bureaus of socialist Yugoslavia and the governments of Western Europe (primarily Germany and Austria). Married women went either alone or with their husbands. The departure and change of social, cultural, and working environments had multiple effects on these women. Thus, in the materials prepared for the CSAW by the relevant experts in the 1970s, the issue of conceiving out-of-wedlock children, miscarriages and contraception, as well as educating women working abroad on these issues, was highlighted. Additionally, the problem of abandoned children left with elderly guardians (grandmothers and grandfathers), and in that cases often left to themselves and delinquency, became a growing socio-economic issue for Bosnian authorities. It is evident from the discourse of these official documents, that mothers were still considered to be the key educators of the youth and the pillars of the family unit. In this presentation, we will try to address these issues and the problems that the authorities in the 1970s and 1980s viewed as crucial in the process of women leaving for work abroad and returning, juxtaposing them with the testimonies and stories of the women themselves, who provide us with first-hand insight into the processes through which they left patriarchal environments of primary socialization in which they were bound by specific societal restrictions and norms, and underwent painful challenges, identity transformations, and gradual personal empowerment.

Keywords: Conference for the social activity of BiH women, guest workers, women, work abroad, social implications, family, contraception, women's empowerment, modernization, oral history

Dr. Aida Abadžić Hodžić, redovna profesorica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Katedra za historiju umjetnosti, Odsjek za historiju
aida.abadzic-hodzic@ff.unsa.ba

Međunarodne izložbe i politike predstavljanja: bosanskohercegovački umjetnici u jugoslavenskom umjetničkom prostoru sedme i osme decenije 20. stoljeća

Apstrakt: Sedma i osma decenija 20. stoljeća predstavlja najznačajniji period u savremenoj kulturnoj historiji Bosne i Hercegovine. Širinom i kvalitetom izraza u oblastima likovnih umjetnosti, arhitekture, književnosti, izdavaštva, teatra, filma, pop i rock scene, utemeljenjem značajnih muzejsko-galerijskih institucija i naučno-istraživačkih projekata, ove se dvije dekade druge polovice 20. stoljeća mogu smatrati od ključnog značaja za internacionalizaciju bosanskohercegovačke umjetnosti i kulture. Posebno mjesto i ulogu u ovim procesima imala je jedna izuzetna generacija grafičara, a o čijoj je pojavi i djelovanju u širem problemskom kontekstu tadašnje jugoslavenske, ali i evropske umjetnosti napisana i odbranjena prva doktorska disertacija iz oblasti historije umjetnosti na Univerzitetu u Sarajevu 2008. godine (Katedra za historiju umjetnosti – Odsjek za historiju Filozofskog fakulteta), pod naslovom *Moderno i postmoderno u bosanskohercegovačkoj grafici šezdesetih i sedamdesetih godina 20. stoljeća*.

Ono što do sada u sklopu ove teme nije bilo detaljnije istraženo jeste prisustvo bosanskohercegovačkih umjetnika na velikim, međunarodnim izložbama tada savremene jugoslavenske umjetnosti: od pitanja brojčane zastupljenosti, do kriterija tzv. nacionalnih selekcija i politika ravnopravnog predstavljanja raznovrsnih kulturnih tradicija unutar jedne složene zajednice južnoslavenskih naroda. U radu će se posebna pažnja posvetiti stručnim polemikama i ocjenama jedne od najambicioznijih i najkompleksnijih izložaba takve vrste pod nazivom "Umjetnost na tlu Jugoslavije od praistorije do danas" koja je bila organizirana na prijedlog tadašnjeg ministra kulture u vladi Republike Francuske, André Malrauxa, i prvo predstavljena u Grand Palaisu u Parizu, a potom i u Sarajevu, 1971. godine. Složenost i osjetljivost političkog trenutka koji je u velikoj mjeri inicirao organizaciju navedene izložbe, pružit će problemski okvir za razumijevanje odnosa prema bosanskohercegovačkoj kulturnoj baštini i savremenoj umjetnosti kao i kontekst za promišljanje jugoslavenske politike reprezentacije kroz likovne umjetnosti u međunarodnom kontekstu.

Ključne riječi: sedma i osma decenija 20. stoljeća, bosanskohercegovačka škola grafike, jugoslavenski umjetnički prostor, međunarodne izložbe, umjetnost na tlu Jugoslavije od praistorije do danas, politike predstavljanja

Dr Aida Abadžić Hodžić, Full Professor
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Chair of the History of Art - Department of History
aida.abadzic-hodzic@ff.unsa.ba

International Exhibitions and Politics of Presentation: Bosnian-Herzegovinian Artists in the Yugoslav Art Space of the Seventh and Eighth Decades of the 20th Century

Abstract: The seventh and eighth decades of the 20th century represent a significant period in the contemporary cultural history of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During these years, there was remarkable growth in various forms of artistic expression, including fine arts, architecture, literature, publishing, theater, film, and the pop and rock scene. This era also marked the establishment of important museums and galleries, as well as the initiation of significant scientific research projects. These two decades were crucial for the international recognition of Bosnian art and culture, particularly highlighting a remarkable generation of graphic artists. In 2008, the first doctoral dissertation in art history was written and defended at the University of Sarajevo (Chair of the History of Art – Department of History, Faculty of Philosophy). The dissertation was titled “Modern and Postmodern in Bosnian-Herzegovinian Graphics of the Sixties and Seventies of the 20th Century.” However, there remains a lack of detailed exploration regarding the presence of Bosnian-Herzegovinian artists in major international exhibitions of contemporary Yugoslav art. This includes examining the numerical representation of these artists, the criteria used for the so-called national selections, and the politics surrounding an equitable representation of the diverse cultural traditions within a complex community of South Slavic peoples. This paper will focus on expert discussions and evaluations of one of the most ambitious and complex exhibitions titled “Art on the Soil of Yugoslavia from Prehistory to the Present.” This exhibition was organized at the proposal of André Malraux, the Minister of Culture in the French Government at the time, and it was first presented at the Grand Palais in Paris before moving to Sarajevo in 1971. The complexity and sensitivity of the political climate at that time largely influenced the organization of this exhibition, providing a framework for understanding attitudes toward Bosnian cultural heritage and contemporary art. Additionally, it will offer context for examining Yugoslav representation policies in the visual arts at the international level.

Keywords: the seventh and eighth decades of the 20th century, Bosnian-Herzegovinian school of graphics, Yugoslav art space, international exhibitions, “Art on the Territory of Yugoslavia from Prehistory to the Present Day,” politics of presentation

Dr. Mirza Džananović, vanredni profesor
Filozofski fakultet Univerziteta u Zenici
Katedra za kulturu i turizam
mirza.dzananovic@unze.ba

Drama jedne pozorišne predstave: Kako je “Sveti Sava” podijelio Jugoslaviju?

Apstrakt: Dešavanja na 14. vanrednom kongresu Saveza komunista Jugoslavije, održanog od 20. do 23. januara 1990. godine u Beogradu, definitivno su pokazala da, uprkos određenim uspjesima vlade Ante Markovića u ekonomskoj stabilizaciji zemlje, jugoslovenska kriza ulazi u novu fazu eskalacije. Nakon urušavanja partijskog jedinstva uslijedila je parcijalizacija i ostalih segmenata društvenog života u zemlji. Navijački neredi na utakmici Dinama i Crvene zvezde odigrane 13. maja u Zagrebu, kao i zvižduci fudbalskoj reprezentaciji Jugoslavije na prijateljskom susretu sa timom Holandije održanom 3. juna u istom gradu, obično se smatraju krajem zajedničkog jugoslovenskog fudbala, ali i sporta u cjelini. Period između ova dva susreta obilježen je novim neredima, ovaj put na “daskama koje život znače”, kada je skupina nacionalista iz Beograda, predvođena Vojislavom Šešeljem, 31. maja 1990. godine, nasilno prekinula izvođenje predstave “Sveti Sava” postavljene u produkciji Narodnog pozorišta iz Zenice. Dešavanja na sceni Jugoslovenskog dramskog pozorišta u Beogradu ostavila su posljedice u brojnim sferama i na različitim nivoima života u Jugoslaviji. Međurepublička gostovanja pozorišta, ali i institucija kulture u cjelini, svedena su na minimum, a uskoro su i u potpunosti obustavljena, te se ovaj događaj može smatrati definitivnim krajem jedinstvene kulturne scene u Jugoslaviji. Također, prekid predstave doveo je i do definitivnog razlaza Vojislava Šešelja i Vuka Draškovića, a i život “Svetog Save”, glumca Žarka Lauševića, otišao je u tragičnom smjeru. U radu se analizira kontekst nastanka dramskog teksta Siniše Kovačevića, razlozi zbog kojih je predstava postavljena u Zenici, reakcije publike u gradovima u kojima je izvedena, kao i posljedice i reakcije jugoslovenske javnosti, kroz analizu izvještaja u printanim medijima, nakon neuspjelog izvođenja predstave u Beogradu.

Ključne riječi: Narodno pozorište Zenica, Sveti Sava, Žarko Laušević, Vuk Drašković, Vojislav Šešelj, Jugoslovensko dramsko pozorište

Dr Mirza Džananović, Associate professor
University of Zenica
Faculty of Philosophy
Department of Culture and Tourism
mirza.džananovic@unze.ba

The Drama of a Theater Play: How did “Saint Sava” Divide Yugoslavia?

Abstract: The events at the 14th Extraordinary Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, held on January 20-23, 1990, in Belgrade, definitively demonstrated that, despite certain successes of Ante Marković's government in stabilizing the country's economy, the Yugoslav crisis was entering a new phase of escalation. Following the collapse of party unity, other segments of everyday life in the country also became increasingly fragmented. The fan riots during the match between Dinamo Zagreb and Crvena zvezda on May 13 in Zagreb, as well as the jeers directed at the Yugoslav national football team during a friendly match against the Netherlands on June 3 in the same city are commonly regarded as the end of unified Yugoslav football and even Yugoslav sports as a whole. The period between these two matches was characterized by further unrest, this time on the theatrical stage. On May 31, 1990, a group of nationalists from Belgrade, led by Vojislav Šešelj, violently disrupted the performance of *Sveti Sava*, a play produced by the National Theatre of Zenica. The events at the Yugoslav Drama Theatre in Belgrade had significant consequences across various spheres and levels of life in Yugoslavia. Inter-republic theater tours, as well as cultural exchanges in general, were reduced to a minimum and soon completely ceased. As such, this event can be considered the definitive end of the unified cultural scene in Yugoslavia. Additionally, the disruption of the play led to the final political split between Vojislav Šešelj and Vuk Drašković, while the life of *Sveti Sava*'s lead actor, Žarko Laušević, also took a tragic turn. This paper examines the context in which Siniša Kovačević's dramatic text was written, the reasons behind the play's staging in Zenica, audience reactions in the cities where it was performed, and the broader consequences and responses from the Yugoslav public. The analysis is based on reports from print media following the failed performance of the play in Belgrade.

Keywords: National Theatre of Zenica, Saint Sava, Žarko Laušević, Vuk Drašković, Vojislav Šešelj, Yugoslav Drama Theatre

Dr. Amir Duranović, vanredni profesor
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
amir.duranovic@ff.unsa.ba

HISTORIČAR, HISTORIJSKI DOGAĐAJ, HISTORIJSKI IZVOR

Nedim Filipović o posjeti Celala Bayara Jugoslaviji

Apstrakt: Nedim Filipović, istaknuti bosanskohercegovački historičar, profesor univerziteta, akademik – u znanstvenoj javnosti uglavnom je poznat po svom naučnoistraživačkom radu, knjigama, radovima, studijama i raspravama te prijevodima primarnih osmanskih historijskih izvora kao i ulogom koju je imao u oblikovanju bosanskohercegovačke znanstvene scene od osnivanja Univerziteta u Sarajevu, Filozofskog fakulteta i Orijentalnog instituta u Sarajevu, čime je postao nezaobilazno ime u svakom ozbiljnijem sagledavanju savremene bosanskohercegovačke historiografije.

Kao javna ličnost, pak, učestvovao je u brojnim javnim događajima karakterističnim za vrijeme u kojem je djelovao. Ovim radom pažnju želimo skrenuti na jedan događaj iz savremene historije u kojem je Nedim Filipović učestvovao kao akter – zvanični prevodilac turskog jezika prilikom posjete predsjednika Republike Turske, Celala Bayara Jugoslaviji, a o čemu je Nedim Filipović napisao izvještaj koji se nalazi u Arhivu Ministarstva spoljnih poslova. Cilj je analizirati Izvještaj kao primarni historijski izvor, pojasniti okolnosti njegova nastanka te raspraviti pitanja u kojima se međusobno prepliću historičar, historijski događaj i historijski izvor te tako dodatno osvijetliti ne samo pojedinosti razgovora koje su predsjednici Bayar i Tito imali, nego i ulogu prevodioca i njegov odnos prema događaju koji je imao značajno mjesto u okolnostima jugoslavensko-turskih odnosa sredinom 1950-ih godina 20. vijeka.

Ključne riječi: Nedim Filipović, Celâl Bayar, analiza, izvještaj, historijski izvor

Dr Amir Duranović, Associate professor
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
amir.duranovic@ff.unsa.ba

HISTORIAN, HISTORICAL EVENT, HISTORICAL SOURCE Nedim Filipović on Celal Bayar's Visit to Yugoslavia

Abstract: Nedim Filipović, a prominent Bosnian historian, university professor, and academician, is largely known in the scholarly community for his research work, books, papers, studies, and discussions, as well as for his translations of primary historical Ottoman sources. He also played a significant role in shaping the Bosnian scientific landscape with the establishment of the University of Sarajevo, the Faculty of Philosophy, and the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo thus making his name indispensable in any serious evaluation of contemporary Bosnian historiography. As a public figure, Filipović participated in numerous public events characteristic of the era in which he was active. This paper aims to highlight one event from contemporary history in which Filipović played a role – serving as the official Turkish language interpreter during the visit of the President of the Republic of Turkey, Celal Bayar, to Yugoslavia. Filipović wrote a report on this event, which is preserved in the Archive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The goal is to analyze the report as a primary historical source, clarify the circumstances of its creation, and discuss issues where the historian, historical event, and historical source intersect. This will shed additional light not only on the specifics of the conversations between Presidents Bayar and Tito but also on the role of the interpreter and his relationship to the event, which held significant importance in the context of Yugoslav-Turkish relations in the mid-1950s.

Keywords: Nedim Filipović, Celâl Bayar, analysis, report, historical source

Dr. Mesud Šadinlija, viši naučni saradnik

Univerzitet u Sarajevu

Institut za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava

mesud.sadinlija@gmail.com

“Etničko čišćenje” i vojno “čišćenje terena” – pojamovno određenje i implikacije podudarnosti u nekim primjerima djelovanja Hercegovačkog korpusa tokom ljeta 1992.

Apstrakt: Pojam “etničko čišćenje” u široku javnu, stručnu i pravosudnu upotrebu ušao je tokom devedesetih godina 20. stoljeća i podrazumijevao je politike i prakse etničkog homogeniziranja nekog područja na način da se upotrebom sile ili zastrašivanja iz njega uklone pripadnici nepoželjnih etničkih zajednica i grupa. Iako se najčešće provodi činjenjem zločina, prije svega, različitim oblicima ratnih zločina i zločina protiv čovječnosti, samo po sebi ono nije pravno definirano kao kažnjivo. Ipak, pojam je našao značajno mjesto u optužnicama i odlukama sudova, prije svega, u onima koje su nastale radom Međunarodnog krivičnog tribunala za bivšu Jugoslaviju, koji “etničko čišćenje” nije smatrao samo produktom ratnih sukoba, već i njihovim ciljem.

U vojnom smislu “čišćenje terena” podrazumijeva borbenu upotrebu jedinica na nekoj teritoriji u cilju uništenja određenih grupa koje predstavljaju ili mogu predstavljati opasnost po vlastite snage. Ključni problem predstavlja identifikacija grupa koje predstavljaju opasnost. U ekstremnim situacijama, moguće je da cijele grupe stanovništva, identificirane po etničkom, vjerskom ili bilo kojem drugom kriteriju, budu označene kao opasnost, definirane kao neprijateljske i da postanu meta napada. U tom slučaju može se govoriti o tome da se borbenim aktivnostima “čišćenja terena” vrši i ono što se u smislu određenja i inkriminacije naziva “etničko čišćenje”. Implikacije takve podudarnosti sadržaja “etničkog čišćenja” i borbenih aktivnosti “čišćenja terena” nastojali smo prepoznati u aktivnostima snaga Hercegovačkog korpusa Vojske Srpske Republike Bosne i Hercegovine tokom juna i jula 1992. godine.

Ključne riječi: etničko čišćenje, čišćenje terena, Bosna i Hercegovina, agresija, Hercegovački korpus, ratni zločini, zločini protiv čovječnosti

Dr Mesud Šadinlija, Senior Research Associate
University of Sarajevo
Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law
mesud.sadinlija@gmail.com

“Ethnic Cleansing” and Military “Terrain Cleansing” – Conceptual Definition and Implications of Correspondence in Some Examples of the Actions of the Herzegovina Corps during the Summer of 1992

Abstract: The term “ethnic cleansing” was introduced into the broad public, professional and legal use during the 1990’s and implied the politics and practices of ethnic homogenization of a certain area by employing force or intimidation to remove members of unwanted ethnic communities and groups from that area. Even though it was mostly implemented through the perpetration of crimes, various forms of war crimes and crimes against humanity above all, in itself it is not legally defined as punishable. Nevertheless, the term occupies an important place in the indictments and court verdicts, mostly in those created through the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, which did not consider “ethnic cleansing” as a mere product of war conflicts, but also as their goal.

In a military sense, “terrain cleansing” implies the military use of detachments on a particular territory with the aim of destroying certain groups that represent or could represent danger for one’s own forces. The key issue is the identification of these groups that represent danger. In extreme situations, it is possible that whole groups of the population, identified according to the ethnic, religious or any other criteria, are marked as dangerous, defined as hostile and become the target of attack. In this case it can be said that the conduct of these military actions of “terrain cleansing” corresponds in the sense determination and incrimination to that which is termed “ethnic cleansing”. We have attempted to recognize the implications of this congruency between the terms “ethnic cleansing” and the military activities of “terrain cleansing” in the activities of the forces of the Herzegovina Corps of the Army of Serb Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina during June and July 1992.

Keywords: ethnic cleansing, terrain cleansing, Bosnia and Herzegovina, aggression, Herzegovina corps, war crimes, crimes against humanity.

Dr. Zilha Mastalić Košuta, viši naučni saradnik

Univerzitet u Sarajevu

Institut za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava

zilha.mastalic@gmail.com

Svakodnevni život srpskog stanovništva u Sarajevu u periodu 1992–1996.

Apstrakt: Dio srpskog stanovništva napustio je Sarajevo prije aprila 1992, dok je značajan broj ostao živjeti sa svojim sunarodnjacima i zajedno dijeliti sličnu sudbinu. Kao i drugi civili, ubijani su sa okolnih brda granatiranjem i snajperskim djelovanjem, dok su linije oko Sarajeva držali pripadnici iste etničke grupe. U ovom radu prikazat ćemo život primarno srpskog stanovništva unutar jednog grada u specifičnim, ratnim uslovima. Na osnovu prostornog određenja, rad je usmjeren na uže gradske dijelove Sarajeva: Stari Grad, Centar, Novo Sarajevo i Novi Grad.

U radu nastojimo istražiti i stradanje koje su počinili pojedinci iz redova ARBiH u dijelovima ovih općina koje su kontrolisali. U ovom dijelu fokusiraćemo se i na analize objavljenih spiskova o stradanju Srba te uporediti te brojke sa podacima do kojih smo došlo terenskim istraživanjem.

Rad se odnosi na period od 6. aprila 1992. do 31. decembra 1995, iako shodno potrebi i do 19. marta 1996, odnosno reintegracije Grbavice obuhvatajući i iseljeničke talase pravoslavnog stanovništva.

Ključne riječi: Sarajevo, rat, 1992–1995, Srbi, svakodnevni život, stradanje, granatiranje, snajper, manipulacije s podacima i spiskovima

Dr Zilha Mastalić Košuta, Senior Research Associate
University of Sarajevo
Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law
zilha.mastalic@gmail.com

Daily Life of the Serbian Population in Sarajevo in the Period 1992-1995.

Abstract: A portion of the Serbian population left Sarajevo before April 1992, while a significant number remained to live alongside their neighbors and share a similar fate. Like other civilians, they were killed from the surrounding hills by shelling and sniper fire, while the frontlines around Sarajevo were held by members of the same ethnic group. In this paper, we will present the life of the predominantly Serbian population within a city in specific, war-torn conditions. Based on the spatial definition, presentation focuses on the inner urban parts of Sarajevo: Stari Grad, Centar, Novo Sarajevo and Novi Grad.

In this paper, we also try to investigate the suffering inflicted by individuals from the ranks of the ARBiH in the parts of these municipalities that they controlled. In this section, we will also focus on the analysis of published lists of Serbian casualties and compare these figures with the data we obtained through field research. The work covers the period from April 6, 1992 to December 31, 1995, although, if necessary, up to March 19, 1996, or the reintegration of Grbavica, including the emigration waves of the Serbian population.

Keywords: Sarajevo, war, 1992-1995, Serbs, everyday life, suffering, shelling, sniper, manipulation of data and lists

Dr. Merisa Karović-Babić, viša naučna saradnica

Univerzitet u Sarajevu

Institut za istraživanje zločina protiv čovječnosti i međunarodnog prava

merisa.karovic@gmail.com

Nasljeđe Međunarodnog krivičnog tribunala za bivšu Jugoslaviju (ICTY) Multiperspektivni/selektivni pristup historijskim izvorima – primjeri iz prakse

Apstrakt: Međunarodni krivični tribunal za bivšu Jugoslaviju (ICTY) stavio je na raspolaganje milione dokumenata koji su korišteni za podizanje optužnica protiv 161 lica, od kojih je 91 lice pravosnažno osuđeno, 2 lica nisu dočekala pravosnažne presude (umrli u toku žalbenog postupka), 18 lica je oslobođeno, za 13 optuženih predmeti su proslijeđeni nacionalnim sudovima, dok su za 37 optuženih optužnice povučene ili su umrli.

Presude predstavljaju važan historijski izvor i polaznu osnovu za dalja istraživanja, uz obilje pravnih termina koji ponekad znaju biti opterećujući za potrebe analiza historijskih događaja i samog konteksta. Za historijsku nauku mnogo su važniji dokumenti korišteni u navedenim sudskim procesima. Naprimjer, u predmetu protiv Radovana Karadžića svjedočilo je 586 svjedoka i korišteno 11.481 dokaznih materijala. Zahvaljujući dostupnosti dokumenata na online platformi Haškog tribunala, nastao je cijeli niz bibliografskih jedinica o disoluciji Jugoslavije i međunarodnim oružanim sukobima u Hrvatskoj i Bosni i Hercegovini. Međutim, ostavljeno je na savjesti historičara koliko će u svojim radovima poticati na primjenu multiperspektivnog pristupa i kritičkog osvrta na ove dragocjene historijske izvore, ili će "upasti u zamku" selektivnog pristupa i tendencioznog korištenja samo izvora saznanja koji idu u prilog jednostranom prikazu događaja. U radu ćemo se osvrnuti na pozitivne strane dostupnosti navedene građe, koja je, bez imalo sumnje od nemjerljivog značaja, ali i na zloupotrebe i ciljane manipulacije korištenja isključivo onih dokumenata koji idu u prilog već unaprijed postavljenim tezama, dok se cijela plejada drugih dostupnih dokumenata vješto zaobilazi, čime se svjesno zanemaruju elementarni principi historijske nauke.

Ključne riječi: ICTY, disolucija SFRJ, Hrvatska, Bosna i Hercegovina, presude, dokumenti, multiperspektivnost, selektivni pristup, zloupotrebe

Dr Merisa Karović-Babić, Senior Research Associate
University of Sarajevo
Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law
merisa.karovic@gmail.com

The Legacy of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) Multi-perspective/Selective Approach to Historical Sources – Practical Examples

Abstract: The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) has made available millions of documents that were used to file indictments against 161 individuals, of whom 91 received final convictions, 2 did not receive final verdicts (they died during the appeal process), 18 were acquitted, 13 defendants had their cases referred to national courts, while 37 defendants had their indictments withdrawn or died.

The verdicts represent an important historical source and a starting point for further research, with an abundance of legal terms that can sometimes be burdensome for the purposes of analysing historical events and the context itself. For historical science, the documents used in the aforementioned court proceedings are much more important. For example, in the case against Radovan Karadžić, 586 witnesses testified and 11,481 pieces of evidence were used. Thanks to the availability of documents on the online platform of the Hague Tribunal, a whole series of bibliographic units on the dissolution of Yugoslavia and international armed conflicts in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina has been created. However, it remains up to historians' own ethical responsibility they will encourage the application of a multi-perspective approach and a critical review of these precious historical sources, or whether they will "fall into the trap" of a selective approach and tendentious use of only sources of knowledge that support a one-sided interpretation of events. In the paper, we will look at the positive aspects of the availability of the mentioned material, which is, without a doubt, of immeasurable importance, but also at the abuses and targeted manipulations of using only those documents that support already established theses, while the entire constellation of other available documents is skillfully bypassed, which deliberately ignores the elementary principles of historical science.

Keywords: ICTY, dissolution of SFRY, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, judgments, documents, multi-perspective, selective approach, misuse of evidence.

Dr. Jahja Muhasilović, docent
Internacionalni univerzitet u Sarajevu – IUS
Odsjek za međunarodne odnose
jmuhasilovic@ius.edu.ba

Geopolitika u Bosni i Hercegovini i Bosna i Hercegovina u geopolitici

Apstrakt: Tema *Geopolitika u Bosni i Hercegovini i Bosna i Hercegovina u geopolitici* istražuje složeni odnos između Bosne i Hercegovine i globalnih geopolitičkih dinamika. U kontekstu savremenog svijeta, geopolitika se nameće kao ključna disciplina, dok u BiH ovaj studij još uvijek nije dovoljno razvijen. Sa rastućim značajem geopolitike na globalnoj sceni, jasno je da je u pitanju samo vrijeme kada će ova disciplina postati afirmisana i unutar akademske zajednice BiH. Bosna i Hercegovina često kaska za svjetskim trendovima, ali je neminovno da globalne pojave u konačnici nađu svoj prostor i kod nas.

Iako se geopolitika već pojavljuje na pojedinim univerzitetima u BiH, njeno priznanje kao zasebne društvene discipline tek treba da se desi. Ulaskom svijeta u multipolarni poredak, geopolitika se ponovo vraća u fokus političkih nauka, stavljajući pritisak na naučne institucije i think tanke da preuzmu vodeću ulogu u istraživanju i analizi ovih pitanja. Druge društvene nauke, poput historije, geografije, politologije, međunarodnih odnosa, sociologije, filozofije i prava, može pružiti čvrst temelj za obrazovanje novih stručnjaka u ovoj oblasti, te time unaprijediti i pristup naše zemlje međunarodnoj politici.

Drugi dio ove tematske analize osvrće se na poziciju BiH unutar nove geopolitičke postavke svijeta. Kao mala država, Bosna i Hercegovina mora pokazati veću političku inteligenciju i smjelost, razvijajući jasnu viziju vanjske politike. Nedostatak ozbiljnih naučnih institucija koje se bave geopolitičkim pitanjima može biti jedan od ključnih razloga za neodređenost u njenom vanjskopolitičkom pravcu. Ova situacija zahtijeva hitne reforme i jačanje akademskog doprinosa u ovoj važnoj oblasti.

Ključne riječi: geopolitika, međunarodni odnosi, multipolarni poredak, Bosna i Hercegovina, vanjska politika, geostrategija

Dr Jahja Muhasilović, Assistant professor
International University of Sarajevo - IUS
International Relations Department
jmuhasilovic@ius.edu.ba

Geopolitics in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bosnia and Herzegovina in Geopolitics

Abstract: The topic “Geopolitics in BiH and BiH in Geopolitics” explores the complex relationship between Bosnia and Herzegovina and global geopolitical dynamics. In the context of the contemporary world, geopolitics emerges as a key discipline, while in BiH this field of study is still not sufficiently developed. With the growing significance of geopolitics on the global stage, it is clear that it is only a matter of time before this discipline becomes established within the academic community in BiH. BiH often lags behind global trends, but it is inevitable that global occurrences will eventually find their place here as well.

Although geopolitics has already emerged at some universities in BiH, its recognition as a separate academic discipline is yet waiting to happen. As the world transitions into a multipolar order, geopolitics is once again coming to the forefront of political science, pressing scientific institutions and think tanks to take a leading role in researching and analyzing these issues. Other social sciences, such as history, geography, political science, international relations, sociology, philosophy, and law, can provide a solid foundation for training new experts in this field, thereby enhancing our country's approach to international politics.

The second part of this thematic analysis reflects on the position of BiH within the new geopolitical configuration of the world. As a small state, BiH must demonstrate greater political intelligence and courage by developing a clear foreign policy vision. The lack of serious academic institutions addressing geopolitical issues may be one of the key reasons for the uncertainty in its foreign policy direction. This situation calls for urgent reforms and the strengthening of academic contributions in this important area.

Keywords: Geopolitics, International relations, multipolar order, BiH, Foreign policy, Geostrategy

Dr. sc. Melisa Forić Plasto, viša asistentica
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
melisa.foric@ff.unsa.ba; melisa.foric@gmail.com

Doprinos Odsjeka za historiju nastavi historije u Bosni i Hercegovini

Apstrakt: Od svog osnutka, Odsjek za historiju pored značajnog naučnog doprinosa razvoju historigrafije Bosne i Hercegovine imao je važnu ulogu u obrazovanju brojnih generacija istraživača, naučnika, muzeologa te, u najvećem broju, nastavnika historije. Metodika nastave historije kao ključna oblast u obrazovanju budućih nastavnika bila je zastupljena u svim nastavnim programima počev od 1950. godine, pa sve do danas, a metodičari angažirani na Odsjeku za historiju svojim djelovanjem povezivali su naučna dostignuća, nastavnu teoriju i nastavnu praksu u funkcionalnu cjelinu koja je davala pečat nastavi historije u osnovnim i srednjim školama. U radu se namjerava prezentirati navedeni doprinos metodičara i nastavnika Odsjeka za historiju u izradi i oblikovanju nastavnih programa, udžbenika, strategija i drugih programa za nastavu historije u Bosni i Hercegovini od njenog osnivanja do savremenog doba. Taj doprinos je najvidljiviji kroz udžbenike historije, stručne i naučne radove iz oblasti nastave historije, stručna usavršavanja te rasprave u vezi s promjenama nastavnih sadržaja i nastavnih praksi.

Ključne riječi: metodika nastave historije, nastavni predmet historija, udžbenici, nastavni programi, nastavna praksa

Dr Melisa Forić Plasto, Teaching associate
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
melisa.foric@ff.unsa.ba; melisa.foric@gmail.com

The Contribution of the Department of History to History Teaching in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract: Since its founding, the Department of History has made a significant scientific contribution to the development of historiography in Bosnia and Herzegovina while also playing a crucial role in the work of numerous generations of researchers, scientists, museologists and the largest number of history teachers. History teaching methodology as a key area in the education of future teachers has been represented in all study program curricula since 1950 until today. The methodologists engaged in the Department of History have, through their work, integrated scientific achievements, teaching theory, and teaching practice into a functional whole, leaving a lasting impact on the teaching of history in primary and secondary schools. The paper intends to present the aforementioned contribution of the methodologists and professors of the Department of History in developing and shaping curricula, textbooks, strategies and other programs for teaching history in Bosnia and Herzegovina from its establishment to the modern era. This contribution is most evident in history textbooks, professional and scientific works in the field of history teaching, professional development, and discussions regarding changes in teaching content and teaching practices.

Keywords: History teaching methodology, history subject, textbooks, teaching programs, teaching practice

DOKTORSKA RADIONICA

Goran Popović, MA
Student doktorskog studija
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
gopopovic@gmail.com
Mentorica: Prof. dr. Amra Šaćić Beća

Valorizacija antičkih epigrafskih spomenika sa prostora BiH u kontekstu potencijalne turističke ponude

Apstrakt: Epigrafski spomenici na području Bosne i Hercegovine predstavljaju vrijedan izvor za proučavanje antičke prošlosti, posebno u kontekstu rimske provincije Dalmacije. Ovaj rad istražuje različite tipove rimskih epigrafskih spomenika, uključujući javne i privatne natpise, nadgrobne spomenike, miljokaze i votivne žrtvenike, te njihov značaj za razumijevanje političkih, ekonomskih i kulturnih prilika tog perioda. Istraživanje ovih spomenika započelo je u 19. vijeku, a nastavlja se i danas, uz doprinos brojnih domaćih i stranih arheologa i epigrafičara. U radu se ističe važnost prezentacije ovih spomenika u turističke svrhe, s naglaskom na njihovo čuvanje i promociju. Nedostatak adekvatnih muzejskih prostora i izložbenih kapaciteta predstavlja izazov, ali se nude inovativna rješenja poput digitalne prezentacije, uključujući korištenje augmentirane stvarnosti (AR) za rekonstrukciju izgleda spomenika. Također, predlaže se razvoj tematskih turističkih ruta koje bi povezivale različite lokalitete s epigrafskim spomenicima, pružajući turistima jedinstven uvid u antičku prošlost. Korištenje digitalnih tehnologija i saradnja s lokalnim zajednicama ključni su za unapređenje turističke ponude i očuvanje ne samo epigrafskih spomenika već i cjelokupnog antičkog kulturnog nasljeđa.

Ključne riječi: antika, epigrafski spomenici, turizam, argumentirana stvarnost, digitalizacija spomenika, rimska provincija Dalmacija, Bosna i Hercegovina

DOCTORAL WORKSHOP

Goran Popović, MA

PhD student

University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy

Department of History

gopopovic@gmail.com

Mentor: Dr Amra Šačić Beća, Associate professor

Valorization of Ancient Epigraphic Monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Context of Potential Tourist Offer

Abstract: Epigraphic monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina represent a valuable source for studying the ancient past, particularly within the context of the Roman province of Dalmatia. This paper explores various types of Roman epigraphic monuments, including public and private inscriptions, funerary monuments, milestones, and votive altars, emphasizing their significance in understanding the political, economic, and cultural conditions of the time. The study of these monuments began in the 19th century and continues today with contributions from numerous domestic and international archaeologists and epigraphers.

The paper highlights the importance of presenting these monuments for tourism purposes, with a focus on their preservation and promotion. While the lack of adequate museum spaces and exhibition capacities presents a challenge, innovative solutions such as digital presentations, including the use of augmented reality (AR) for monument reconstruction, are proposed. Additionally, the development of thematic tourist routes connecting various sites with epigraphic monuments is suggested, offering visitors a unique insight into the ancient past. The use of digital technologies and collaboration with local communities are crucial for enhancing tourism potential and preserving not only epigraphic monuments but also the broader ancient cultural heritage.

Keywords: Antiquity, epigraphic monuments, tourism, augmented reality, monument digitization, Roman province of Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Tin Marijanović, MA
Student doktorskog studija
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
tin.can.marjanovic@gmail.com
Mentor: Prof. dr. Salmedin Mesihović

Dekonstrukcija paralelomanije o mitraističkom porijeklu Isusa na osnovu bosanskohercegovačkih kulturnih spomenika

Apstrakt: Još od kraja 18. stoljeća postoji težnja da se utemelji mitraistički utjecaj na vjerski narativ o Isusu Nazarećaninu. U skorašnjem vremenu nastaju znanstveni i umjetnički radovi, koji se služe komparatističkom metodom kako bi dokazali svoje pretpostavke o spomenutom utjecaju. Naime, argumenti u raznim tekstovima i dokumentarnim filmovima zasnovani su na uspoređivanju površnih činjenica, čija se valjanost može poništiti detaljnom analizom. U ovom radu će se prikazati paralelomanski elementi na primjeru bosanskohercegovačkih mitraističkih spomenika. No, pored toga će se na osnovu istih prikazati i određene sličnosti između kršćanskog i mitraističkog kulta. Fokus će biti na dvostranom reljefu iz Konjica s prikazima tauroktonije i svete gozbe. Na ovom spomeniku su prisutni elementi koji ukazuju na uskogrudnost paralelomanije, ali i oni na osnovu kojih se može povući paralela s kršćanskim kultom u rimsko doba. Pored toga, postaviti će se pitanje o međusobnom utjecaju mitraizma i kršćanstva. Mitraistički epigrafski spomenici iz Golubića sadrže monograme, pretežno kršćanski motiv. Koristeći se ovom anomalijom predstaviti će se problematika o toku i prisustvu spomenutog vjerskog utjecaja.

Ključne riječi: antička historija, teologija, komparatistika, paralelomanija, Mitra, Isus, mitraizam, kršćanstvo, revizionizam, Bosna i Hercegovina, kulturni spomenici, antička religija

Tin Marijanović, MA
PhD student
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
tin.can.marjanovic@gmail.com
Mentor: Dr Salmedin Mesihović, full professor

Deconstruction of Parallelomania Regarding the Mithraic Origin of Jesus Based on Cult Monuments from Bosnia and Herzegovina

Abstract: Since the end of the 18th century, there has been a tendency to establish the Mithraic influence on the religious narrative about Jesus of Nazareth. Recently, scientific and artistic works have employed the comparative method to support assumptions regarding this influence. Namely, the arguments in various texts and documentaries are based on comparing superficial facts, the validity of which can be nullified by detailed analysis. This paper will present parallelomaniacal elements using example of Mithraic monuments from Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, in addition, certain similarities between the Christian and Mithraic cults will be presented based on them. The focus will be on a double-sided relief from Konjic with depictions of the tauroctony and the sacred feast. This monument contains elements that indicate the narrow-mindedness of parallelism, but also those that can be used to draw a parallel with the Christian cult in Roman times. In addition, the question of the mutual influence between Mithraism and Christianity will be raised. Mithraic epigraphic monuments from Golubić contain monograms with predominantly Christian motifs. Using this anomaly, the issue of the course and presence of the aforementioned religious influence will be presented.

Keywords: Ancient history, theology, comparative studies, parallelomania, Mithras, Jesus, Mithraism, Christianity, revisionism, Bosnia and Herzegovina, cult monuments, ancient religion

Amer Maslo, MA
Student doktorskog studija
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
amermaslo9@gmail.com
Mentor: Prof. dr. Edin Radušić

Pogled na Osmansko Carstvo, bosanske muslimane i islam u putopisima Matije Mažuranića i Ivana Kukuljevića Sakcinskog: komparativni pristup

Apstrakt: Tridesete godine 19. stoljeća predstavljaju prijelomne godine vezane za početak i razvoj hrvatskog nacionalnog pokreta (pod ilirskim imenom). Ilirski pokret na čelu s Ljudevitom Gajem i njegovim suradnicima pokrenuo je jedan značajan proces koji će se u kasnijim decenijama, iako pod različitim imenima, nastaviti razvijati. Uslijed povećanog interesa za Bosanski ejalet/vilajet značajno mjesto u publicistici toga vremena zauzimala su pitanja vezana za Osmansko Carstvo, bosanske muslimane i islam. U kontekstu ovih dešavanja posebno mjesto zauzimaju putopisi nastali na osnovu putovanja u Bosnu, čiji su autori Matija Mažuranić i Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski. Oba autora su bila bliska ilirskom pokretu. Mažuranićev putopis je nastao 40-tih godina kada je ilirski pokret bio u svome zamahu te politički iznimno prisutan, dok je putopis Ivana Kukuljevića Sakcinskog nastao u periodu neoapsolutizma. Cilj ovog rada je da predstavi sličnosti i razlike u sadržaju ova dva putopisa i njihovog odnosa prema Osmanskom Carstvu, islamu i bosanskim muslimanima, uzevši u obzir vrijeme njihovog nastanka i političku pozadinu, te da se ukaže na razvoj ideja o položaju i prisustvu bosanskih muslimana u ilirskoj, odnosno jugoslavenskoj ideologiji.

Ključne riječi: Osmansko Carstvo, Hrvatska, Bosanski ejalet, Matija Mažuranić, Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski

Amer Maslo, MA
PhD student
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
amermaslo9@gmail.com
Mentor: Dr Edin Radušić, Full professor

Views on the Ottoman Empire, Bosnian Muslims and Islam in the Travelogues of Matija Mažuranić and Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski: a Comparative Approach

Abstract: The 1830s represent a pivotal period in the emergence and development of the Croatian national movement (under the Illyrian name). Led by Ljudevit Gaj and his associates, the Illyrian movement initiated a significant process that would continue to evolve in the following decades, albeit under different names. Due to the increased interest in the Bosnian Eyalet/Vilayet, issues related to the Ottoman Empire, Bosnian Muslims, and Islam held a prominent place in the journalism of that time. In the context of these developments, a special place belongs to travelogues based on journeys to Bosnia, written by Matija Mažuranić and Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski. Both authors were closely associated with the Illyrian movement. Mažuranić's travelogue was written in the 1840s, when the Illyrian movement was at its peak and highly influential politically, while Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski's travelogue was created during the period of neo-absolutism. The aim of this paper is to present the similarities and differences in the content of these two travelogues and their perspectives on the Ottoman Empire, Islam, and Bosnian Muslims, taking into account the time of their creation and the political context. Additionally, it seeks to highlight the development of ideas regarding the position and presence of Bosnian Muslims within the Illyrian and, more broadly, Yugoslav ideology.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Croatia, Bosnian Eyalet, Matija Mažuranić, Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski

Ajdin Muhedinović, MA
Student doktorskog studija
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
muhedinovicajdin@gmail.com
Mentor: Prof. dr. Amir Duranović

Međuetnički odnosi i izbjegličko pitanje: Prilog proučavanju politike bosanskohercegovačkih muslimana u NDH

Apstrakt: Drugi svjetski rat donio je masovna stradanja i razaranja na prostoru današnje Bosne i Hercegovine, a uspostava Nezavisne Države Hrvatske (NDH) pod vodstvom ustaškog režima dodatno je produbila etničke podjele. Provođenjem politike etničke homogenizacije, NDH je progonila Srbe, Rome i Jevreje, dok su bosanskohercegovački muslimani nominalno imali određeni status unutar režima. Međutim, izbijanje pobuna, prvenstveno srpskog stanovništva, rezultiralo je građanskim ratom u kojem su muslimanski civili, zajedno s katoličkim, postali česte mete odmazdi, osobito u istočnoj Bosni i Bosanskoj krajini. Ti sukobi uzrokovali su masovne migracije i stvaranje desetina hiljada izbjeglica, koje su utočište tražile u većim urbanim centrima poput Sarajeva.

Već do kraja 1941. godine, sistemska brigada NDH za izbjeglice se urušila, prepuštajući humanitarnu pomoć i organizaciju podrške društvenim i vjerskim institucijama. Unutar sarajevske muslimanske zajednice ubrzo se formirala politički aktivna skupina koja je, koristeći izbjegličku krizu, pokušavala vršiti pritisak na ustaške vlasti kako bi poboljšala položaj muslimana unutar NDH. Ovaj rad analizira oblike političkog djelovanja dijela sarajevske muslimanske elite i načine na koje su koristili pitanje izbjeglica u odnosima s ustaškim režimom.

Ključne riječi: NDH, muslimani, politika, Drugi svjetski rat, izbjeglice, Merhamet

Ajdin Muhedinović, MA

PhD student

University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy

Department of History

muhedinovicajdin@gmail.com

Mentor: Dr Amir Duranović, Associate professor

Interethnic Relations and the Refugee Issue: A Contribution to the Study of the Political Strategy of Bosnian-Herzegovinian Muslims in the Independent State of Croatia (NDH)

Abstract: The Second World War brought massive suffering and destruction to the area of present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the establishment of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) under the Ustaša regime further deepened ethnic divisions. Through its policy of ethnic homogenization, the NDH persecuted Serbs, Roma, and Jews, while Bosnian-Herzegovinian Muslims nominally held a certain status within the regime. However, the outbreak of uprisings, primarily from the Serbian population, resulted in a civil war in which Muslim civilians, along with Catholics, became frequent targets of reprisals, especially in eastern Bosnia and the Bosanska Krajina. These conflicts caused massive migrations and the creation of tens of thousands of refugees, who sought refuge in larger urban centers like Sarajevo.

By the end of 1941, the NDH's system for handling refugees collapsed, leaving humanitarian aid and support organization to social and religious institutions. Within the Sarajevo Muslim community, a politically active group quickly formed, using the refugee crisis to put pressure on the Ustaša authorities in an attempt to improve the position of Muslims within the NDH. This paper analyzes the forms of political action by part of Sarajevo's Muslim elite and how they used the refugee issue in their relations with the Ustaša regime.

Keywords: NDH, Muslims, politics, Second World War, refugees, Merhamet

Jasna Pašić, MA
Student doktorskog studija
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
jasna_pasic@yahoo.com
Mentor: Prof. dr. Zijad Šehić

Žene između društvenih očekivanja i lične emancipacije: socijalistički ideal i stvarnost na primjeru Bihaća (1945–1991)

Apstrakt: Položaj žena analiziran na primjeru Bihaća, prezentira pojedine aspekte emancipacijskih politika i njihove stvarne dugoročne učinke. Istraživanjem su obuhvaćene sistemske promjene u obrazovanju, zapošljavanju i društvenoj uključenosti žena, pri čemu se sagledava u kojoj mjeri su ideali socijalističke rodne ravnopravnosti bili ostvareni u praksi. U analizi odnosa između zvaničnog diskursa o ženskoj emancipaciji i stvarnih izazova s kojima su se žene suočavale u svakodnevnom životu, razmatraju se strukturne prepreke i kontradikcije socijalističkog modela osnaživanja.

Na temelju arhivske građe, statističkih izvora i relevantne literature, autorica prikazuje slojevitu dinamiku rodnih odnosa u kontekstu privrednog i društvenog razvoja Bihaća, gdje su se idealističke težnje suočavale s praktičnim ograničenjima.

Ključne riječi: žene, socijalizam, Bihać, emancipacija, privreda, društvo, razvoj, obrazovanje, zaposlenost

Jasna Pašić, MA
PhD student
University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
jasna_pasic@yahoo.com
Mentor: Dr Zijad Šehić, Full professor

Women between Social Expectations and Personal Emancipation: The Socialist Ideal and Reality through the Example of Bihać (1945 – 1991)

Abstract: The position of women, analyzed through the example of Bihać, illustrates specific aspects of emancipation policies and their long-term effects. The research covers systemic changes in women's education, employment, and social inclusion, while examining the extent to which the ideals of socialist gender equality were realized in practice. The analysis of the relationship between the official discourse on female emancipation and the real-life challenges women faced in everyday life considers the structural barriers and contradictions of the socialist empowerment model.

Based on archival material, statistical sources, and relevant literature, the author presents layered dynamics of gender relations in the context of Bihać's economic and social development, where idealistic aspirations came face to face with practical limitations.

Keywords: women, socialism, Bihać, emancipation, economy, society, development, education, employment

Nedim Pustahija, MA
Student doktorskog studija
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
nedim.pustahija997@gmail.com
Mentor: Prof. dr. Amir Duranović

Muzej ideologije: Muzej revolucije Bosne i Hercegovine u izgradnji “bratstva i jedinstva” i kolektivnog sjećanja

Apstrakt: Kapitulacija Njemačke u maju 1945. označila je kraj Drugog svjetskog rata u Europi, a time i početak mukotrpnog zadatka, također u Jugoslaviji, obnavljanja ratom razorene zemlje. Komunistička partija Jugoslavije (KPJ) izašla je iz rata kao dominantni faktor u zemlji, kako politički, tako i vojno. Osim obnove zemlje, KPJ je također težila ostvarivanju svog cilja, odnosno stvaranju novog socijalističkog društva utemeljenog na načelima “bratstva i jedinstva” među različitim narodima i religijama u Jugoslaviji. U tom svom nastojanju, tekovine Narodnooslobodilačke borbe (NOB) vođene od 1941. do 1945. godine, bile su ključne za postizanje tog cilja. Novoformirana Narodna Republika Jugoslavija usmjerila se na stvaranje institucionalnih i organizacijskih “medija” za prenošenje i promoviranje vrijednosti i tekovina NOB-a. Jedan od tih “medija” bili su novostvoreni muzeji revolucije, osnovani u svakoj republici nove Jugoslavije, zamišljeni da proučavaju i promoviraju antifašistički otpor, revoluciju i borbu vođenu tokom rata.

Ključne riječi: NOB, NOP, Muzej revolucije, muzeologija, “Bratstvo i jedinstvo”, Drugi svjetski rat, Jugoslavija, kultura sjećanja, memorijalizacija

Nedim Pustahija, MA

PhD student

University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy

Department of History

nedim.pustahija997@gmail.com

Mentor: Dr Amir Duranović, Associate professor

Museum of Ideology: Museum of the Revolution of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Building “Brotherhood and Unity” and Collective Memory

Abstract: The capitulation of Germany in May 1945 marked the end of World War II in Europe and the beginning of the arduous task of rebuilding the war-torn continent, as well as Yugoslavia. The Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ) emerged from the war as the dominant force in the country, both politically and militarily. In addition to rebuilding the country, the KPJ also aimed to achieve its goal of creating a new socialist society based on the principles of “brotherhood and unity” among the various nations and religions in Yugoslavia. In this endeavour, the achievements of the People’s Liberation Struggle (NOB) fought from 1941 to 1945 were crucial to achieving that goal. The newly formed People’s Republic of Yugoslavia focused on creating institutional and organisational mediums to transmit and promote the values and achievements of the NOB. One of those mediums were the newly established museums of the revolution, founded in each republic of the new Yugoslavia, designed to study and promote the anti-fascist resistance, the revolution, and the struggle waged during the war.

Keywords: NOB, NOP, Museum of the Revolution, museology, “Brotherhood and unity”, World War II, Yugoslavia, culture of memory, memorialization

Dino Šakanović, MA
Student doktorskog studija
Univerzitet u Sarajevu – Filozofski fakultet
Odsjek za historiju
dinosakanovic@hotmail.com
Mentor: Akademik prof. dr. Husnija Kamberović

Stanje industrije i društvene promjene u Bosni i Hercegovini od 1989. do 2003. godine

Apstrakt: U okviru disertacije istražuje se utjecaj makroekonomskih promjena na industriju i radništvo u Bosni i Hercegovini od 1989. do 2003. godine. Analiziraju se procesi napuštanja samoupravljanja, privatizacije, deindustrijalizacije i ekonomske politike u kontekstu društvenih promjena i političke nestabilnosti. Kroz proučavanje pet velikih kompanija, rad nastoji objasniti strukturalne promjene u industriji i njihovu refleksiju na šire društvene procese. Ključni izvori uključuju fabričke listove, stručnu literaturu i analizu zakonodavnih okvira. Cilj istraživanja je dublje razumijevanje transformacije bosanskohercegovačke industrije i posljedica koje su ti procesi ostavili na radnike i društveni poredak.

Ključne riječi: industrija, tranzicija, privatizacija, radnici, društvene promjene, ekonomska politika, Bosna i Hercegovina

Dino Šakanović, MA

PhD student

University of Sarajevo – Faculty of Philosophy

Department of History

dinosakanovic@hotmail.com

Mentor: Dr Husnija Kamberović, Academician Full professor

State of Industry and Social Changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1989 to 2003

Abstract: The dissertation explores the impact of macroeconomic changes on industry and labor in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1989 to 2003. It examines the processes of abandoning self-management, privatization, deindustrialization, and economic policy in the context of social change and political instability. By studying five major companies, the research aims to explain structural changes in the industry and their reflection on broader social processes. Key sources include factory newsletters, specialized literature, and an analysis of legislative frameworks. The objective of the research is to gain a deeper understanding of the transformation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's industry and the consequences these processes have had on workers and the social structure.

Keywords: industry, transition, privatization, workers, social changes, economic policy, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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