

Ante Rendić-Miočević
Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu

130. OBLJETNICA OSNIVANJA HRVATSKOG ARHEOLOŠKOG DRUŠTVA (1878-2008)

Hrvatsko arheološko društvo vjerojatno je među najstarijim strukovnim asocijacijama s kontinuiranim djelovanjem u Hrvatskoj. Osnovano je 1878. godine, nakon što je prestalo s djelovanjem Društvo za jugoslavensku poviest i starine. Novoosnovano Društvo tada je aktivnosti ograničilo na arheologiju, preimenovavši se u Hrvatsko arheološko društvo. Imenovani Odbor brinuo je o organizacijskim poslovima, ali je ubrzo Zemaljska vlada ozakonila postojanje Društva. Njegovim prvim predsjednikom postao je Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski, dopredsjednikom don Šime Ljubić, a tajnikom Izidor Kršnjavi, ali je uskoro predsjedavanje Društvom preuzeo Ljubić, njegov idejni i stvarni začetnik. Na osnovi prethodno donesenih zaključaka tada je bilo pokrenuto i glasilo Društva.

Tim je događanjima pogodovalo, međutim, i osnivanje niza srodnih arheoloških udruga, od kojih su najznačajnije bile one što su ih predvodili fra Lujo Marun – on je 1887. potaknuo osnivanje Kninskog (kasnije Hrvatskog) starinarskog društva koje je pozornost posvećivalo starohrvatskoj, nacionalnoj arheologiji – odnosno don Frane Bulić, koji je 1894. osnovao Hrvatsko društvo za istraživanje domaće povijesti u Spljetu – Bibač, usmjerivši njegovo djelovanje na starohrvatske lokalitete u salonitanskom arealu.

Važno je, međutim, naglasiti da su mnoge aktivnosti Društva, uključujući i nakladničku, u ranijim fazama njegova djelovanja bile povezane s radom zagrebačkog Arheološkoga muzeja. U daljnjem tijeku svojega djelovanja Društvo je prolazilo kroz različite faze, da bi mu sredinom proteklog stoljeća djelovanje bilo ograničeno na aktivnosti Arheološkog društva Jugoslavije, asocijacije koja je u to vrijeme započela s djelovanjem.

U skladu s ondašnjim društvenim promjenama, 1967. je u Zagrebu revitalizirano djelovanje Hrvatskog arheološkog društva, isprva u sastavu još uvijek aktivnog Saveza arheoloških društava Jugoslavije, a kasnije i kao potpuno samostalnog faktora na domaćoj arheološkoj pozornici. Među aktivnostima osamostaljenog Društva osobito treba istaknuti godišnje stručno-znanstvene skupove – ukupno ih je do sada održano četrdesetak u različitim krajevima Hrvatske – kao i nakladničku djelatnost, poglavito izdavanje »Obavijesti Hrvatskog arheološkog društva« – od 1969. redovito se pojavljuju tri sveska tog glasila godišnje, odnosno pokretanje serije »Izdanja HAD-a« 1975. – ona se poglavito odnosi na publicirana podnesena priopćenja na godišnjim skupovima Društva, s napomenom da svesci u toj seriji nažalost nisu redoviti, a niti cjeloviti.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE 130TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDATION
OF THE CROATIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1878-2008)

The Croatian Archaeological Society is probably one of the oldest professional associations with a continuous activity in Croatia. It was founded in 1878, following the cessation of activity of the *Society for the Yugoslav History and Antiquities (Društvo za jugoslavensku poviest i starine)*. The newly founded Society limited its activities to archaeology, changing at the same time its name into the *Croatian Archaeological Society*. The appointed Committee took care of the organizational works, but the National government soon legitimized the Society's existence. Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski became its first chairman, while *don* Šime Ljubić became its first vice-chairman and Izidor Kršnjavi its first secretary. However, it was not before long that the chairmanship of the Society was taken over by Šime Ljubić, its conceptual and practical originator. The Society's journal was then started based on the previously reached conclusions.

However, the foundation of a series of similar archaeological associations was also a favourable circumstance in these events. The most important ones were those led by *fra* Lujo Marun – in 1887 he prompted the foundation of the Knin (later Croatian) Antiquarian Society, which devoted its attention to early Croatian, national archaeology – and by *don* Frane Bulić, who founded the *Croatian Society for the Study of National History in Split – Bibač (Hrvatsko društvo za istraživanje domaće povijesti u Spljetu – Bibač)*, directing its activities to early Croatian sites in the area of Salona.

It is however important to stress that many of the Society's activities, including publishing, were connected in its earlier phases with the work of the Zagreb Archaeological Museum. In the subsequent course of its activity the Society passed through various phases, and around the middle of the past century its activity became limited to the activities of the Archaeological Society of Yugoslavia, the association which became active at that time.

In 1967, in accordance with the social changes of the time, the activity of the Croatian Archaeological Society was revitalized in Zagreb, at first within the framework of the still active Union of the Archaeological Societies of Yugoslavia, and later as an entirely independent factor on the national archaeological scene. Among the activities of the independent Society one should particularly single out the annual professional-scholarly conferences – altogether more than forty such conferences have taken place in various parts of Croatia so far – as well as the publishing activity, above all the publication of the »Obavijesti« (»Bulletin«) of the CAS – three volumes of that journal have appeared annually since 1969, and the starting of the »Izdanja« (»Publications«) of the CAS in 1975 – these primarily apply to the publication of papers submitted on the annual conferences of the Society, with the remark that the volumes in that series are unfortunately neither regular nor comprehensive.

Franko Oreb

Konzervatorski odjel u Splitu,
Uprava za zaštitu kulturne baštine Ministarstva kulture

ARHEOLOŠKA I STARINARSKA DRUŠTVA NA TLU JUŽNE HRVATSKE¹

Iako će se hrvatska arheologija kao stručna i znanstvena disciplina profilirati i potvrditi tek od druge polovice 19. stoljeća, utemeljenjem prvih arheoloških i starinarskih društava te prvih stručnih arheoloških časopisa, interes za hrvatsku arheološku baštinu javlja se nekoliko stoljeća ranije, kada brojni strani, ali i domaći putopisci, pjesnici, povjesnici, filozofi, umjetnici, arhitekti, graditelji i kartografi posjećuju i putuju našom obalom, borave u našim gradovima od Istre do Boke Kotorske, ostavljajući nam u svojim putopisima, kronikama i mapama crteže, dragocjene podatke o arheološkim spomenicima. S pojavom humanizma i renesanse (15/16. st.) brojni naši humanisti počinju sustavnije bilježiti antičke spomenike i natpise u jadranskim gradovima. Stvaraju se i prve privatne, a potom i javne arheološke zbirke. Ne samo da su naši ljudi u svojim djelima upoznavali kulturnu javnost Europe s raznovrsnošću i bogatstvom arheološke baštine na našem tlu, nego su davali i svoj prinos boljem poznavanju europske i svjetske arheološke baštine. Spoznaje i znanja naših ljudi možemo svrstati i usporediti s onodobnim spoznajama europske i, uopće, svjetske arheologije.

U žaru borbe za političku samostalnost i ujedinjene hrvatskih zemalja tijekom 19. st. rađa se i hrvatska nacionalna arheologija, osnivaju se brojna arheološka i starinarska društva i utemeljuju prvi stručni arheološki časopisi. Ta društva i časopisi imali su neprocjenjivu važnost u razvoju naše arheologije i predstavljali su kamen temeljac naše arheološke misli. Marom i zaslugom njihovih pokretača i urednika (Bulić, Ljubić, Marun) i svih njihovih kasnijih nasljednika časopisi su s vremenom stekli ugledno mjesto, ne samo među domaćom, nego i stranom stručnom javnošću. Preko njih su se i europski arheološki krugovi upoznavali s hrvatskom arheološkom baštinom, pa su u tom smislu odigrali ulogu ambasadora naše kulture u svijetu. To nam svjedoči i održavanje »I. međunarodnog kongresa za starokršćansku arheologiju u Solinu i Splitu« (1894), dolazak bečke Centralne komisije u Dalmaciju, Niemannna i Herbrarda u Dioklecijanovu palaču ili pak danske arheološke misije s Dyggveom u Salonu.

Tijekom 20. st. u hrvatsku arheologiju sve više dolaze školovani arheološki kadrovi koji su se iznjedrili iz Zagrebačkog sveučilišta. Društvena djelatnost sve više ustupa mjesto sustavnijem terenskom radu, suvremenijoj arheologiji i načinu obrade arheoloških nalaza s uključivanjem i drugih stručnih profila.

1 Za materijalne ostatke i predmete starih civilizacija, koje istražuje i proučava arheologija, često se upotrebljava pojam *starine*, pa se tako epiteti *starinarska društva* i *zbirke starina* upotrebljavaju u 19. st. u nazivlju novoosnovanih društava i brojnih privatnih i javnih zbirki. Međutim, taj pojam, po shvaćanju onodobnog vremena, imao je šire značenje, pa je uz arheološke predmete obuhvaćao i raznovrsne predmete koji su imali neko povijesno-umjetničko značenje (stare knjige, mape, arhivalije, namještaj, nakit, posude, umjetničke slike, kipove).

Danas, nakon više od jednog stoljeća, nakon što je i arheološka znanost doživjela svoj razvoj i potvrdila se kao znanstvena disciplina, možemo trezvenije i objektivnije sagledati i vrednovati djelatnost tih društava i pojedinaca i njihov prinos razvoju svijesti o važnosti arheološke baštine i potrebi njenog prikupljanja, čuvanja i proučavanja, općenito uzevši njihov prinos nacionalnoj kulturi hrvatskog naroda. Danas bi bilo pogrešno ne priznati vrijednost i važnost rezultata rada tih društava i pojedinaca zanesenjaka. Isto tako bi i njihove pogreške i zablude bilo neprimjereno mjeriti današnjim suvremenim mjerilima. Ta društva i njihovi brojni članovi svojim radom utrli su put spoznaji o bogatstvu i raznolikosti arheološke baštine i svijesti o potrebi njenog prikupljanja, očuvanja i proučavanja. Oni su svojim radom pridonijeli spoznaji o samosvojnosti hrvatskog naroda i njegove kulture. U krilu tih društava, marom i zalaganjem njihovih brojnih pojedinaca, od povjerenika i izvjestitelja, do kasnije uglednih znanstvenika, nastala je i znanost o arheologiji, odnosno sama hrvatska arheologija.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES IN SOUTHERN CROATIA

Although Croatian archaeology was defined and became acknowledged as a professional and scientific discipline only in the second half of the 19th century with the foundation of first archaeological and antiquarian societies and professional archaeological journals, the interest in Croatian archaeological heritage arose a few centuries earlier, when numerous foreign, but also domestic travelers, poets, historians, philosophers, artists, architects, builders, and cartographers visited and traveled along our coast, visited our towns, from Istria to Boka Kotorska, leaving behind them valuable drawings and information on archaeological monuments in their itineraries, chronicles, and maps. With the appearance of Humanism and Renaissance (15th/16th century) our numerous humanists had begun to register more systematically monuments and inscriptions in Adriatic towns from Classical Antiquity. In this period first private archaeological collections were formed, followed by public ones. Not only did our people through their works introduce to the European cultural public the diversity and wealth of archaeological heritage on our soil, but they also gave their contribution to the better knowing of European and global archaeological heritage. Realizations and insights of our people could be compared to and included into the realizations of the then European and world archaeology in general.

During the height of the struggle for political independence and unification of Croatian lands in the 19th century, the Croatian national archaeology was born, and numerous archaeological and antiquarian societies were founded, as well as the earliest professional archaeological journals. Those societies and journals were extremely important for the development of our archaeology and they represented the foundation stone of our archaeological thought. Due to the diligence of their initiators and editors (Bulić, Ljubić, Marun) and their successors, the journals attained a respectable status, not only among domestic but also among foreign professional public. European archaeologists were introduced with the Croatian archaeological heritage through them, and thus they were true ambassadors of our culture in the world. The 1st International conference for Early Christian archaeology, held in Solin and Split in 1894, testifies to the fact, as well as the visit of the Vienna Central commission to Dalmatia, the arrival of Niemann and Herbrard in the palace of Diocletian,

or the Danish archaeological mission with Dyggve in Salona.

During the 20th century more and more educated archaeologists were provided for the Croatian archaeology by the University of Zagreb. Social activities were replaced with more systematic fieldwork, modern archaeology, and analysis of archaeological finds with the involvement of similar professional disciplines.

Today, looking from a distance of more than a century, during which the archaeological science developed and was acknowledged as a scientific discipline, we can more soberly and objectively discuss and validate the activities of those societies and individuals and their contribution to the development of the knowledge of the importance of archaeological heritage and the need for its collecting, preserving, and analyzing, taking into consideration their general contribution to the national culture of the Croats. It would be wrong today not to recognize the value and importance of the results of the societies' and individual enthusiasts' work. It would also be wrong to scrutinize their errors and misconceptions with modern standards. These societies and their numerous members opened the way to the conception and diversity of archaeological heritage with their hard work, as well as to the awareness of the need for collecting, preserving, and analyzing the monuments. Through their work, they contributed to the awareness of the individuality of the Croats and their culture. Within those societies, through the assiduousness and diligence of their numerous individuals, from commissioners and reporters to respectable scientists (later), the science of archaeology, that is, the very Croatian archaeology, was created.

Ivana Iskra-Janošić

Katedra za povijest, Filozofski fakultet u Osijeku

ARHEOLOGIJA U URBANIM CJELINAMA I ZAKONSKA REGULACIJA ZAŠTITNIH ISKOPAVANJA

Problem zaštitnih arheoloških iskopavanja unutar urbanih cjelina vrlo je složen. S jedne strane je problem ograničenih mogućnosti istraživanja, jer se ona vode tamo gdje je ugrožena nepokretna kulturna baština, što znači iskopavanje ovisno o samom projektu. Ovaj način svakako utječe na mogućnost cjelovitije spoznaje o ranijim kulturama kontinuiranih naselja, kao i sama sačuvanost pojedinih vremenskih razdoblja. Uz ove tehničke probleme, svakako stoji i problem provedbe iskopavanja koje ovisi o Zakonu o zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara (NN 69/1999) i Pravilniku o arheološkim istraživanjima (NN 30/2005) koji su proširili potrebne dozvole i potvrde, iako bi one za zaštitna urbana iskopavanja trebale biti svedene na minimum kako bismo stimulirali ljude na iskopavanje. Zakonski propisana Prethodna suglasnost (članak 62.) trebala bi biti dovoljna, uz angažman lokalnih muzejskih stručnjaka, da iskopavanje i financijski bude povoljnije. Upravo zbog povećane administracije mnogi bježe od obveze arheoloških iskopavanja što je potencirano i određenim zabranama nakon samih istraživanja, a to se odnosi na promjenu projekta, zabranu gradnje ili zatrpavanje otkrivene arhitekture.

Uz navedene probleme nije zanemariv ni problem odnosa samih investitora koji su često i vrlo neugodni prilikom provođenja arheoloških iskopavanja, a pogotovo što se tiče financiranja radova. Osobito se to potencira zakonskom konstatacijom da je sve pronađeno u zemlji i vodi vlasništvo države, pa su česta osporavanja provedbe iskopa i pogotovo plaćanja. Sigurno nije jednostavno, ali trebalo bi se razmisliti o drugom načinu financiranja urbanih zaštitnih iskopavanja, i to tako da se mogu provesti u okviru ostalih komunalnih davanja, što bi uvelike olakšalo provođenje i naplaćivanje urbanih zaštitnih iskopavanja, jer ovako mnoga od njih ovisi o moći pojedinaca i njihovom statusu u društvu.

Zaključno se može reći da bi najjednostavniji način urbanih zaštitnih iskopavanja bio temeljen samo na Prethodnoj suglasnosti uz odredbu lokalnih stručnjaka, a jedino ako ne postoji muzej, trebalo bi imenovati vanjskog stručnjaka. Što se tiče Pravilnika dovoljno bi bilo da se u članku 3. dopuni tekstom kojim se od sve dokumentacije izuzimaju urbana zaštitna iskopavanja.

Iz svega proizlazi da još uvijek nismo u širim krugovima dovoljno svjesni važnosti kulturne baštine i njenoga čuvanja iako nas ona neosporno od najranijih vremena povezuje s Europom.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN COMPLEXES AND THE
LEGISLATIVE REGULATING SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS

Problem of urban archaeology is a complex one. One side of a problem are limited excavations possibilities, for they are being conducted in places where immobile heritage is in immediate danger and excavations have to follow building project. This way of excavations limits the more wholesome information's about certain periods and cultures that dwelled in long living settlements. Along with these technical issues, main problem in conducting excavations is in Law of protection and preservation of cultural monuments (NN 69/1999.) and Regulations of archaeological excavations (NN 30/2005.) which increased amount of documents and licences needed instead decreasing them. Preliminary agreement (Article 62.) with engagement of local experts should be enough and would decrease excavations costs. Due to increased bureaucracy many avoid an obligatory archaeological excavation which is further stressed by some restrictions after excavations referring to changes of building project, protection of found architecture or even stopping the building.

Big problem is also conduct of investors who tend to be quite unpleasant during excavations, especially when it comes to financing excavations. Statement that all found in soil or water belongs to State often causes question then why should private investors pay for that. There is most certainly not a simple solution but another way of financing urban archaeology should be considered, whether trough some form of communal taxes or some other way which would make excavations easier.

To conclude, simplest way to perform urban excavations could be based just on Preliminary agreement (Article 62.) with concurrence of local archaeologist and only in absence of local museum consulting and outside expert. And as for Regulations it should suffice to add text to Article 3 which excludes urban excavations from unnecessary documentation.

It seems that we are still not fully aware of importance of cultural heritage an it's preservation which from earliest times indisputably connects us with Europe.

Aleksandar Durman

Odsjek za arheologiju, Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

ARHEOLOŠKO-TURISTIČKI PARKOVI

Hrvatska kao zemlja koja najveći dio svojih ekonomskih potencijala izvlači iz turizma, koji već davno nije isključivo vezan uz more i sunce, velik dio ponude mora okrenuti i kulturi.

Ali kulturni turizam, u okolnostima naše zemlje, može se i mora puno više otvoriti arheologiji. Kako pokazuju arheološki slojevi, teritorij Hrvatske je, u svjetskim razmjerima, najintenzivnije isprepleten ostacima kultura i civilizacija gotovo svih europskih naroda, ali i naroda s azijskih stepa, sve do Koreje na istoku. Naš prostor nema množinu vidljivih spomenika, jer su novodošli narodi najčešće uništavali tragove prethodnih, ali su arheološki slojevi zabilježili sva ova dinamična previranja. Njihova prezentacija može biti iznimno atraktivna.

Mnoge od tih spomenika može se dići iznad razine zemlje, mnogi imaju i kontinentalni značaj, a osim Krapine (neandertalac) ima ih još koji nose i svjetsko obilježje. Njihova se priča često može puno atraktivnije ispričati na mjestu gdje su i nastali, u vidu arheološkog parka.

Ali arheološki parkovi moraju biti doradeni u cijelosti, moraju imati uredovno vrijeme i biti što bolje umreženi u cijelu turističku ponudu. U turističku se rutu ne isplati uključiti samo jedan takav park, ma kako interesantan i važan bio. Zato ih treba stvoriti više.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL-TOURIST PARKS

As a country whose economic potentials are largely dependable on tourism, which is for a long time now not exclusively associated with 'sun and sea', a significant part of its tourist offer must be directed towards culture.

But the culture tourism, discussed in the context of Croatia, can and must be further opened towards archaeology. Archaeological layers show that the territory of Croatia was – globally – most intensively intertwined with remains of cultures and civilizations of almost every European people, but also Asian steppe peoples, all the way to Korea in the Far East. Our area does not have many visible monuments, because the newly arrived peoples often destroyed traces of their predecessors, but archaeological layers noted this dynamic turmoil. Their presentation could be very attractive.

Many of those monuments could be raised above the ground level, many are important on the continental level; some of them – besides Krapina (the Neanderthal) – have a certain global meaning. Their stories could often be told more attractively precisely where they originated, through archaeological parks.

But archaeological parks have to be perfectly organized, with opening hours and all, and they have to become a part of the complete tourist offer. It is not worthwhile to offer a single park on a tourist itinerary, no matter how important it may be. Thus, more should be created.

Jacqueline Balen
Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu

NOVE METODE U ARHEOLOGIJI

Arheologija je znanost koja sustavno istražuje, otkriva, proučava i objašnjava protekle stvarnost čovjeka na osnovi stvarnih, materijalnih izvora, odnosno na osnovi materijalnih ostataka samoga čovjeka, njegovih izradevina, te različitih tragova koje je ostavio u svom okolišu. Kako je u središtu zanimanja arheologije čovjek, arheologija pripada grupaciji humanističkih znanosti. No praktične arheološke metode pomoću kojih se analiziraju materijalni izvori i stvara zaključna slika bliski su i prirodnim znanostima, primjerice skupljanje podataka, provođenje pokusa, stvaranje modela, postavljanje radne pretpostavke te njezino testiranje. Arheologiju, dakle, čini otkrivanje materijalnih izvora (fizička aktivnost na terenu odnosno iskopavanje), ali i različite, podrobne analize u laboratoriju, te konačno intelektualno preispitivanje što znače otkriveni izvori za ljudsku prošlost, i u njoj.

NEW METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology is a science that systematically explores, reveals, examines and explains the past reality of human beings based on factual, material sources, that is, based on the material remains of the very humans, their creations, and also various traces that the humanity left behind in its environment. Since the centre of archaeology's interest is a human being, it is considered to belong to the humanities. But the practical archaeological methods used to analyze material sources and create the final image are congenial with natural sciences, for example, gathering of data, conducting of experiments, creating of models, making of a working hypothesis and its testing. Archaeology is, thus, composed of discovering the ancient sources (physical activity on the site itself, that is, excavations), but also different meticulous analyses in the laboratories, and, finally, intellectual reviews of the meaning of those recovered sources for and in the human history.

Irena Radić Rossi

Odjel za podvodnu arheologiju Hrvatskog restauratorskog zavoda, Zagreb

RAZVOJ I POSTIGNUĆA PODVODNE ARHEOLOGIJE U HRVATSKOJ

Arheološka nalazišta u plitkome moru duž hrvatske obale spominju se u literaturi od 16. st., a od 18. st. koriste se kao potvrda poniranja istočne jadranske obale. Krajem istoga stoljeća prvi se put spominje i jedan antički brodolom. Lovci na spužve i koralje započeli su krajem 19. st. vađenje arheoloških nalaza iz hrvatskog podmorja napunivši brojne privatne i samostanske zbirke. Izolirane akcije zaštite podmorske kulturno-povijesne baštine provode se od polovice prošloga stoljeća, a od 1970. one postaju dio dobro organiziranog sustava. Iako se zapaža nedostatak sustavnog rada, niz rekognosciranja i zaštitnih istraživanja obogatio je spoznaje o pomorstvu duž hrvatske obale i pridonio proučavanju morskog okoliša tijekom proteklih vremena. Nekoliko dobro očuvanih nalazišta iz antičkog i novovjekovnog doba predstavlja odličan potencijal za prezentaciju podvodne kulturno-povijesne baštine na mjestu nalaza.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF UNDERWATER ARCHAEOLOGY IN CROATIA

Archaeological sites in Croatia's shallow waters are mentioned in written sources from the 16th century, and since the 18th century they have been used to as evidence for the sinking of the Eastern Adriatic coast. It was at the end of the same century that the first Roman shipwreck in Croatian waters was reported. Sponge divers and coral hunters raised archaeological finds from the seabed off the Croatian coast, thus contributing to the creation of many private and monastic collections. Isolated campaigns aimed at protecting underwater cultural heritage began in the 1950s, and by 1970 these efforts became part of the well organized system. Although the lack of systematic research remains notable, a number of surveys and rescue excavations have enriched our knowledge of ancient seafaring along the Croatian coast and have contributed to the study of the maritime environment.

Mario Šlaus

Odsjek za arheologiju, Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti, Zagreb

ARHEOLOGIJA 20. ST. Bioarheologija starohrvatskih populacija

U radu su dani kratak pregled i povijest bioarheoloških istraživanja u svijetu i Hrvatskoj. Bioarheologija je znanstvena disciplina koja se bavi proučavanjem ljudskih kosti nadenih na arheološkim nalazištima. Polazna točka tih istraživanja jest rekonstrukcija ujeta i načina života arheoloških populacija te rasvijetljavanje složenih interakcijskih procesa između tih populacija i njihovog ekološkog, socioekonomskog i političkog sustava. Usporedni pregled bioarheoloških istraživanja u svijetu i Hrvatskoj pokazuje kako Hrvatska ima snažnu tradiciju bioarheoloških istraživanja. Ova tradicija vuče korijene još iz kraja 19. i početka 20. stoljeća, odnosno od kapitalnih radova Dragutina Gorjanovića Krambergera, pa preko radova Franje Ivaničeka i Georgine Pilarić do današnjih vremena. Trenutne perspektive bioarheoloških istraživanja u Hrvatskoj izuzetno su dobre. Bioarheologija se predaje na dva Sveučilišta u Hrvatskoj, u Zagrebu i Zadru, interes studenata na oba studija jest izvanredan, formirana je velika osteološka zbirka u kojoj su pohranjeni ostaci s preko tridesetak arheoloških nalazišta i uspostavljena je suradnja s nizom međunarodnih centara znanstvene izvrsnosti.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE 20TH CENTURY Bio-archaeology of the old Croatian populations

The paper gives a short review and history of the bio-archaeological research in Croatia and abroad. The bio-archaeology is a scientific discipline that analyzes human bones found during archaeological excavations. The starting point for these researches is the reconstruction of life conditions and the way of life of archaeological populations, as well as the revealing of the complex processes of interaction between these populations and their ecological, socio-economical, and political systems. Parallel review of bio-archaeological researches in Croatia and abroad reveals a strong tradition of bio-archaeological researches in Croatia. This tradition stems from the late 19th and early 20th century, with the landmark works of Dragutin Gorjanović Kramberger, followed by the work of Franjo Ivaniček and Georgina Pilarić, all the way to modern times. Current perspectives of the bio-archaeological researches in Croatia seem to be exceptionally fine. Lectures from bio-archaeology are given on two Croatian Universities – both in Zagreb and Zadar, the interest of the students is exceptionally good, a large osteological collection is formed in which the remains from more than thirty archaeological sites are deposited, and, moreover, the cooperation with a number of international science centers is established.

Aleksandar Durman

Odsjek za arheologiju, Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

BUDUĆNOST ARHEOLOGIJE

Arheologija se kao znanost već davno odvojila od kolekcionarstva ili prikupljanja predmeta iz, danas, sve manje nepoznate prošlosti. I prepoznavanje predmeta, izvučenih iz nekib novih lokaliteta, već davno nije znanost, već samo dio struke – poput tablice množenja u matematici.

Jedan od primarnih ciljeva svake zemlje je unijeti u bazu podataka najveći dio svojih potencijalnih nalazišta, jer ih je tako najlakše čuvati od ugrožavanja. Kad se satelitski snimci Zemlje budu češće mijenjali, moći će se tako, gotovo dnevno, nadgledati i stanje lokaliteta.

Razna skeniranja terena sve više zamjenjuju kontrolna arheološka iskopavanja, a kako tehnologija napreduje, klasična će iskopavanja uskoro samo trebati prikupiti i potvrditi već poznate činjenice.

Istraživanje se okrenulo nekoj vrsti »arheološke forenzike« jer uz tradicionalna znanja treba angažirati sve moguće znanstvene grane.

Oduvijek je iskopani lokalitet ujedno i uništen lokalitet, jer nema mogućnosti nove proučere, pa je arheološki uzorak sve šireg spektra, do, primjerice, prostim okom nevidljivog polenovog praha. Ako se mogao sačuvati od vremena života na lokalitetu, može nam najuvjerljivije i iščitati povijest klime, vremena i kraja iz kojeg je izvađen. I tako sav spektar uzoraka.

THE FUTURE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeology, as a science, long ago separated off from the collecting or gathering objects originating in – from a modern perspective – less and less mysterious past. The recognition of objects, drawn out from some new sites, is not considered a science for a long time now, but only a part of the profession – similar to multiplication table for mathematics.

Among the primary goals of every country is to register as many as possible potential sites, because this is the easiest way to protect them from being endangered in any way. When satellite photographs of Earth's surface will become updated more often, it will be possible to monitor, almost on a daily basis, the circumstances surrounding the site.

Various terrain-scans more and more replace the control archaeological excavations, and, with the advance in technology, classical form of excavations will soon only have to gather and support the already familiar facts.

The research turned towards a kind of »archaeological forensics«, because every available branch of science has to be involved, besides the traditional skills.

An excavated site was always considered a destroyed site, because any possibility of a new look is impossible, which made the archaeological sample much wider in scope, until it encompassed, for example, the pollen powder invisible to the naked eye. If it was preserved from the time when the site was inhabited, it can reveal to us convincingly the history of the climate, area, and time, from which it was extracted. And thus the entire specter of samples.

Marin Zaninović

*Prof. emeritus Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta
Sveučilišta u Zagrebu*

HRVATSKI ARHEOLOZI

Šime Ljubić (1828-1896) je rođen u Starome Gradu na otoku Hvaru, gdje se nalazio i antički Faros, što je bitno utjecalo na njegov intelektualni i znanstveni put. Obrazovao se u rodnome gradu, Dubrovniku i Zadru gdje je završio studij filozofije i započeo teologiju, te diplomirao 1846., dok je 1847. postao svećenik i kapelan u svome gradu. Zbog svoje plodne znanstvene djelatnosti izabran je za pravoga člana Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti utemeljene u Zagrebu 1866. Dolaskom u Zagreb Akademija ga je imenovala za ravnatelja Arheološkoga odjela Narodnoga muzeja. Osim toga, 1878. je utemeljio Hrvatsko arheološko društvo, kojem je bio prvi predsjednik, te je uređivao njegovo glasilo »Vjesnik Hrvatskog arheološkog društva«, koje i danas izlazi pod malo izmijenjenim imenom kao glasilo Arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu.

Josip Brunšmid (1858-1929) je rođen u Vinkovcima, prastarom prostoru naseljenom još od neolitika. Na Sveučilištu u Beču 1876. upisuje studij povijesti i zemljopisa te arheološko-epigrafički seminar. Kada je Izidor Kršnjavi osnovao studij arheologije u Zagrebu 1878., poslao je Brunšmida u Beč na poslijediplomski studij, gdje je 1893. doktorirao s temom Zur Geschichte der griechischen Kolonien in Dalmatien. Iste godine Brunšmid je naslijedio Ljubića na upravi Muzeja u Zagrebu, a 1896. izabran je za profesora arheologije na Sveučilištu u Zagrebu.

Viktor Hoffiller (1887–1954) je, kao i Brunšmid, rođen u Vinkovcima. Kada je Brunšmid 1924. otišao u mirovinu zbog bolesti i godina, Hoffiller ga je naslijedio na mjestu ravnatelja Arheološkoga muzeja i izvanrednog profesora antičke klasične arheologije na Filozofskome fakultetu u Zagrebu.

Grga Novak (1888-1978) je rođen u gradu Hvaru, što je uvijek rado isticao kao neki privilegij. Studirao je u Zagrebu, Pragu, Beču, Münchenu, Berlinu i Jeni, pa je zarana upoznao europske obzore i prvi kod nas pisao o jedinstvu Europe kao kulture i civilizacije, anticipirajući njen kasniji razvoj. Nakon vrijednih tekstova posvećenih odnosima Hrvatske i Mletaka, povijesti rodnoga grada i njegovih ljudi, kao npr. Demetrija Hvaranina, postao je suradnik don Frane Bulića u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu. Sveučilišnu je karijeru započeo u Skoplju, a u lipnju 1924. izabran je za redovnog profesora opće povijesti Staroga vijeka na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Na Fakultetu je ostao sve do 1963.

Duje Rendić Miočević (1916-1993) se rodio među zidovima Dioklecijanove palače u Splitu. Studij arheologije, povijesti umjetnosti i klasične filologije završio je na Filozofskome fakultetu u Zagrebu, nakon čega se 1941. zaposlio u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu. Sveučilišna karijera dovela ga je nakon višekratnih poziva 1954. u Zagreb na Filozofski fakultet. U Zagrebu je vodio i Arheološki muzej 1966-1979., posebno njegovu numizmatičku zbirku. Bio je član mnogih znanstvenih institucija u zemlji i inozemstvu, koje je također poznavalo i priznavalo njegove znanstvene domete, pa je bio česti pozvani predavač u Europi i SAD-u. Član Hrvatske akademije postao je 1966.

Mate Suić (1915-2002) se rodio u Postirama na otoku Braču. Kao vrstan student 1941. je na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu diplomirao klasičnu filologiju, arheologiju i povijest staroga vijeka. Nakon preturbacija Drugoga svjetskog rata, u kojem je i sam sudjelovao, znanstvenu je karijeru započeo 1946. u Zadru, koji je nakon savezničkih bombardiranja bio sav u ruševinama. Ondje je nanovo stvarao Arheološki muzej u Zadru, čiji je ravnatelj postao. Na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zadru bio je do 1968., kada je prešao u Zagreb na Katedru Opće povijesti staroga vijeka, naslijedivši svoga učitelja Grgu Novaka.

CROATIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS

Šime Ljubić (1828-1896) was born in Stari Grad on the island of Hvar, the site of ancient Pharos, which significantly influenced his intellectual and scientific inclinations. He was educated in his native town, Dubrovnik, and Zadar, where he graduated in philosophy and started the study of theology, in which he graduated in 1846. The next year he became a priest and a chaplain in his home town. Because of his fertile scientific activity he was elected a true member of the Yugoslav academy of sciences and arts, founded in Zagreb in 1886. With his arrival to Zagreb, the Academy appointed him the director of the Archaeological department of the National museum. He also founded the Croatian archaeological society in 1878, and he was the Society's first president and the editor of its bulletin, the «Journal of the Croatian archaeological society», which is still published under a somewhat modified name as the bulletin of the Archaeological museum in Zagreb.

Josip Brunšmid (1858-1929) was born in Vinkovci, the ancient settlement populated continuously from the Neolithic period onwards. In 1876 he studied in history and geography at the Vienna University, where he also registered to the archaeological-epigraphical seminar. When Izidor Kršnjavi had founded the study of archaeology in Zagreb in 1878, he sent Brunšmid to Vienna on graduate study, where he attained his PhD on the subject «Zur Geschichte der griechischen Kolonien in Dalmatien» in 1893. Brunšmid inherited Ljubić's position of the director of the Zagreb museum in 1893, and in 1896 he was appointed the professor of archaeology at the Zagreb University.

Viktor Hoffiller (1887-1954) was also born in Vinkovci, and he inherited Brunšmid's position, both as the director of the Archaeological museum in Zagreb as well as the associate professor of Classical archaeology at the Faculty of philosophy in Zagreb, when the latter had to retire due to his age and illness.

Grga Novak (1888-1978) was born in the city of Hvar, on the homonymous island, which he liked to emphasize, as if he was somehow privileged by being born there. He studied in Zagreb, Prague, Vienna, Berlin, and Jena; therefore, he was very early introduced to European ideas, and was the first person in this region to write about the unity of Europe as a culture and civilization, thus anticipating its later development. After writing significant articles on the Croatian-Venetian relations, on history of his home town and its people, such as Demetrius of Pharos, he became an associate of don Frane Bulić in the Archaeological museum in Split. He continued his career as a professor on the Skoplje University, while in 1924 he was appointed a full professor of general Ancient history at the Faculty of philosophy in Zagreb. He remained at the Faculty until 1963.

Duje Rendić Miočević (1916-1993) was born inside the walls of the palace of Diocletian in Split, where he gained his education, while he graduated in archaeology, art-history, and classical philology at the Faculty of philosophy in Zagreb. He became an employee of the Archaeological museum in Split in 1941. His academic career brought him to Zagreb, to the Faculty of philosophy, which he joined only after multiple invitations. He was also the director of the Zagreb Archaeological museum from 1966 to 1979, and he was especially interested in its numismatic collection. He was a member of numerous scientific institutions, both home and abroad, which recognized his scientific contributions, and he was often invited to lecture both in Europe and the USA. He became a member of Croatian academy in 1966.

Mate Suić (1915-2002) was born in the peaceful Postire on the island of Brač, a rocky island where hard-working residents created their living. As an exceptional student he graduated in classical philology, archaeology, and ancient history at the Faculty of philosophy in Zagreb in 1941. After the perturbations caused by the WW II in which he was personally involved, his scientific career begun in Zadar in 1946, a city ruined by the Allied bombing. Thus he re-created the Archaeological museum in Zadar, whose director he then became. His academic career started at the Faculty of philosophy in Zadar, where he lectured until in 1968 he moved to Zagreb, where he inherited his teacher Grga Novak's desk of the General ancient history.

Nenad Cambi

Prof. emeritus Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru

FRANE BULIĆ

Mons. Frane Bulić je bio jedan od najvažnijih hrvatskih arheologa krajem 19. i u prvoj polovici 20. st. U članku se navode najvažniji datumi njegova životopisa, istraživanja i radova. Bulić se posebno bavio pitanjima kršćanstva u Saloni. On je otkopao najveći broj važnih salonitanskih crkava i kršćanskih grobišta. Izradio je studije o kršćanskim mučenicima i salonitanskim nadbiskupima, a bavio se osobito krajem života i smrću cara Dioklecijana, rodnom mjestu sv. Jeronima itd. Bulić je bio svestrana ličnost koja se borila za spomenike i njihovo očuvanje kao konzervator.

FRANE BULIĆ

During his entire lifetime Bulić was fond of antiquities, especially the Christian ones. His was born on 4 October 1846 in Vranjic near Split. He acquired his elementary school education in the glagolitic seminary in Priko (Omiš), graduated at the seminary high school in Split and theology in Zadar. He studied in classical philology and Slavic studies at the Vienna University, but professor Alexander Conze persuaded him to abandon the latter and engage in archaeology. When he returned to Split he initially worked as a trainee at the Italian high school in Split, than as a professor at the Croatian high school in Dubrovnik. After few years of working in Dalmatia he returned to Vienna to enhance his knowledge at the department of epigraphy (head of the department was then Otto Hirschfeld). He attained Otto Bendorf's lectures in Classical archaeology, who was Conze's successor, and with whom he later cooperated for a long time.

Bulić's employments were primarily pedagogical until 1886 when he parallel started working in archaeology, which was probably his favorite. In Dubrovnik he cooperated with Arthur Evans, the then correspondent of the Manchester Guardian from Dubrovnik, later – after his exile from Dubrovnik – the celebrated researcher of the culture of Crete. Bulić met Evans again in Split in 1932.

Fieldwork was his primary mission, but he also diligently catalogued museum objects. Of course, he carefully catalogued objects he discovered himself. He excavated large areas and conserved the discovered monuments, as well as presenting them to the public. The most important sites he worked on were Manastirine, Marusinac, partly also Kapljuč and Crkvina, an episcopal complex he called the Basilica urbana, to differentiate it from the cemetery churches, then the largest part of the amphitheatre, lesser part of the theatre, Porta Caesarea city gates, city insulae about these gates, the Western necropolis, which he erroneously called Hortus Metrodori, and others. Outside of Salona he worked on the basilica and monastery on Klapavica above Klis, necropolis and buildings in Slano, Early-Christian basilica in Grohote on the Šolta. In the same time, he was particularly interested into both Classical and Early-Christian periods, but he was also very early interested into the Early-mediaeval period, and he was among the founders of the Bihać society, with a mission to

excavate monuments and sites dating to that period. When an opportunity occurred, he also worked on some proto-historic sites and monuments. His researches on Brač are particularly important (Tercela near Vranjic, Viča Luka, and other).

He was appointed the director of the Split Classical high school, as well as the director of the Archaeological museum in Split in 1883. He was the high school director until 1896, when he was removed because of the incident made by the pupils protesting against Franz Joseph and Austria. As a headmaster he finished up the process of the Croatization of the educational system and advocated for a thorough classical education.

When appointed the director of the Museum, Bulić was in the same time appointed the conservator of the Split Classical monuments (his official title was the *Conservatore dei monumenti antichi di Spalato*). With his authority and his inner energy he opposed the devastation of monuments of culture. His attention was centered, as only natural, on the most endangered but in the same time the most valuable monument – the palace of Diocletian.

The discoveries of the monuments of Salona over many years drew the attention of the global scientific community. The results of those researches stimulated some respectable archaeologists to suggest that the world congress of Early Christian archaeology should be held in Salona. This idea was accepted by Bulić with enthusiasm. It was planned that the congress would be held in 1893, but due to the epidemic of cholera in Europe it was postponed for the next year. The entire scientific and organizational activities were carried out by Frane Bulić and Luka Jelić. During the congress, many participants had the opportunity to, for the first time, meet «in person» the Early-Christian and Early-Croatian monuments in Dalmatia.

Bulić continued Glavinić's and Alačević's efforts in editing the journal *Bulletino di archeologia e storia dalmata* of the Archaeological museum in Split. He contributed to the journal as early as 1879. Following his return to Split, he edited the journal together with Alačević from number 7 (1884) onwards. When Glavinić was also transferred to Zadar, Bulić edited the journal from number 11 (1888) onwards as a sole editor, and he filled almost the whole content by himself. Volumes were published regularly, even during the WW I. After the collapse of Austria, conditions were ripe for the change of the journal's title, and it was named the *Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku* as of number 43 (1920). After holding the position of the editor for five full decades, Bulić said goodbye to his readers and associates with a special book.

The results of his fieldwork were used by Bulić in his cabinet studies, especially when researching into the past of the Salona church organization. The excavations in Salona revealed numerous new evidence, but also confirmed or rejected some earlier opinions, which were produced during the millennia of the existence of the Split-Salona church organization in order to prove its antiquity and importance. The inscriptions revealed names of martyrs, bishops, priests, dedications of churches, and so on. Archaeological information simply urged for comparison with traditional data. In Split tradition the bishop Domnius was a pupil of St Peter's and martyred under Trajan. Thus a direct connection with the apostle and one of the earliest Christians was established. Bulić, on the other hand, proved that the Salona martyrs, except Venancius, were executed during Diocletian's prosecutions, including bishop Domnius himself, the alleged founder of the Salona bishopric and the alleged pupil of Peter's. This painfully affected the Split church organization, and some of the clergy argued with Bulić because of it.

Bulić considered himself an archaeologist, which is only logical, due to his excavations and museum activities. Judging by his own writings, he was a kind of polyhistor. An archaeo-

logical object is, according to his opinion, the most important one because it is not weighted with personal interpretations. It does not have an author or a copyist, whose subjective opinions often distort the truth. Bulić sought a more complex insight into history. He maintained that both history and archaeology seek the same goal, the reconstruction of the past.

Bulić, thus, followed researches that sought to connect different historical disciplines and to find the solution of problems precisely in concurrence among these disciplines. The work of Bulić fits perfectly into tendencies that appeared in the second half of the 19th century. They were especially venerated by German science, and, since he was educated in Austria (Vienna), some of his teachers were Germans, and he stayed in contact with many of them. These are scientific tendencies that belong to what precisely the Germans called the *Altertumswissenschaft*, the foundations of which were posted by Friedrich August Wolf, and developed by Johann Gustav Droysen, Jerzy Burchardt, Theodor Mommsen, Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorf, and others. This concept was present in the realization of the celebrated *Real Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, published by Georg Wissowa from 1894 onwards. This encyclopedia, with its numerous volumes and supplements, offers even today an extraordinary amount of information to anyone involved in studies of Classical Antiquity and Late Antiquity, that is, archaeologists, historians, and classical philologists. Already from the very beginning, Bulić systematically acquired volumes of the encyclopedia for the Archaeological museum in Split, knowing they will be essential for his work. This trend is still alive in archaeology and it even expanded, which is testified by many books, discussions, etc., but also numerous other encyclopedias.

Bulić was probably introduced to the ideas which were developed by the revolutionary Vienna art-historians Franz Wickhoff and Alois Riegel (and also in somewhat lesser extent Josef Strzygowski) in the later 19th and early 20th century. The works of the latter two are to be found in the library of the Archaeological museum in Split, but these ideas left no trace in his writings. This is only logical, since many scientists of that age did not understand their ideas. Wickhoff and Riegel, representatives of the so-called Vienna school of art history, although they were not archaeologists, reaffirmed Roman art as authentic, and not a deterioration and a rough copy of Greek. Their works are especially valuable in respect to the Late-Antiquity art, which was an expression of that age and a continuous development of its predecessor, not a deviation of the art of the preceding periods.

Bulić should be judged with respect to his age and circumstances, as well as the capacities of the local community.

Nenad Cambi

Prof. emeritus Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru

FRANE CARRARA

Splitski arheolog Carrara je jedan od utemeljitelja suvremene arheološke znanosti poslije tzv. kolekcionarske ili amaterske arheologije. U svom kratkom životu zanimao se za mnoga područja (jezikoslavlje, etnografija, književnost, filozofija i povijest). Arheologija mu je ipak bila najbliža i njoj je posvetio svoje posljednje godine života. Njegov pristup arheološkim istraživanjima u Saloni je primjeren i danas uzoran. Njega nisu zanimali nalazi, nego grad, i to u svome totalitetu. Zbog toga je najveću pažnju posvetio gradskim zidinama koje su glavna odrednica čitavog grada. On je, osim cjelovitog tlocrta grada, uspio utvrditi i neke od najvažnijih lokacija i tako utrti put kasnijim istraživanjima.

FRANE CARRARA

During his short lifetime – short even for the standards of his age – Carrara did many memorable things and he is rightly considered a great man and a father of modern archaeology in Croatia. He was born in Split on 16 September 1812, and died in Venice on 29 January 1854. After being expelled from a governmental post, he moved to Venice to become a high-school teacher. Not long after that, he died. He graduated from high school in Split, and attended the study of the theology in Zadar. In 1836 he was appointed to the *Augustineum* institute in Vienna, where he studied in archaeology, history and Oriental languages. He graduated in theology, together with many Dalmatians of that age, in Padova in 1841. When he returned to Split in the same year he lectured in religious education and general history at the bishopric's Roman Catholic seminary. Soon he attained his PhD in theology in Padova in 1842.

In 1842 he was appointed as a temporary conservator at the museum of antiquities in Split, and in 1847 as a part-time manager of the Archaeological museum in Split. He gained a permission to engage in some trial excavations financed by public funds already in 1844, which he continued in 1845. But he only conducted systematic everyday (in his words) excavations for three years (1846-1848) in Salona on many locations, which he published in annual reports. He published them collectively in his, archaeologically, most important book *Topografia e scavi di Salona* (Trieste, 1850). He had to abandon the excavations because the funding from the Vienna Imperial academy was withheld and bishop Pini fired him due to his alleged liberalism.

Carrara was very educated and he was interested in – aside from his interest in archaeology – history, ethnology, geography, philosophy, theology, Croatian and Italian literature. He also collected folk songs. What makes Carrara so important is that he, throughout his work, emphasized the Slav identity of not only Dalmatia but also Istria, not minding the fact that he declared himself an Italo-Dalmatian. He wrote in Italian and German, rarely in Latin, which suggests that he advocated the so-called living languages. Unfortunately, not all of his works were published, although some were published even after his death.

Carrara's work as an instigator of science in Salona was truly remarkable. He opened the path for later excavations in Salona.

Let us conclude: he determined the form and characteristics of the city, which was unusual for an antiquities-collecting period, and also the main urban facilities (Porta Caesarea, baths, theatre, amphitheatre, necropolises). He was, thus, not interested into magnificent objects but the city in its historical context. He wanted to experience and reveal Salona in time and space. He proceeded systematically, had a plan and program, he was using solid methodological procedures, and topography was the most important on his list. His methodology is still appreciated today and should be employed. Carrara's high achievements were noticed by the global scientific community. It is without a doubt that he deserved that appreciation, due to the modernity of his plan of Salona, especially pertaining to the city-wall and towers. He acknowledged important locations in Salona, which were later excavated by others.

Some of his theories seem naïve today, some of his readings simply wrong (many of them he emended himself in time). He sometimes exaggerated, but, all in all, knew his boundaries and was cautious enough.

I would recommend to Croatian archaeologists to read his book *Topografia e scavi di Salona* when thinking of excavating urban centers. The paradigm was even then clearly revealed.

Mate Zekan

Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split

ČETIRI ZASLUŽNA VELIKANA
HRVATSKE NACIONALNE ARHEOLOGIJE
SREDNJEG VIJEKA U 20. STOLJEĆU
(LUJO MARUN, LOVRE KATIĆ, LJUBO KARAMAN,
STJEPAN GUNJAČA)

Romantikom prožete spoznaje, povezane često s nacionalnim mitovima, slabašan su temelj kojega je zatekla arheologija na prijelazu iz 19. u 20. stoljeće. Potraga za povijesnim izvorima diplomatskog ili arheološkog karaktera kao i akumulacija kulturnih dobara bila je prvenstveni cilj istraživača i kolekcionara 19. st., a potrajat će još najmanje dva desetljeća u novom stoljeću. Od skupljača spomeničke baštine, pionira hrvatske srednjovjekovne arheologije, postupno se izdvajaju teoretičari skloniji peru koji najprije kulturološki, a potom u skladu sa znanstvenim dosezima toga vremena, interpretiraju pojedine predmete, vrednujući ih kao dio rekonstruirane cjeline. U toj prvoj fazi, među inim domoljubima ističu se fra Lujo Marun, Frano Radić i Frane Bulić.

Smjenom generacija arheologa u drugoj četvrtini 20. st. pristupa se sustavnijem proučavanju srednjovjekovnih spomeničkih fundusa u muzejskim depoima s težnjom rekonstruiranja cjelina i izlaganja muzejskih predmeta. Značajnija arheološka iskopavanja vrše se nakon provedene ubikacije toponomastičkog nazivlja iz proučene diplomatske građe, a to je i vrijeme prvih značajnih sinteza hrvatske srednjovjekovne baštine. Tu srednju, prijelaznu fazu u razvoju hrvatske nacionalne arheologije obilježila je djelatnost Lovre Katića, Ljube Karamana i Stjepana Gunjače.

Treća, završna etapa u razvoju hrvatske nacionalne arheologije vezana je uz djelovanje Stjepana Gunjače i današnje Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti. Spajanjem arheoloških fundusa Muzeja hrvatskih starina i Društva Bibač, nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata, utemeljuje se najprije Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, a zatim i Institut za nacionalnu arheologiju, u kojem Muzej postaje integralna jedinica. Završetkom izgradnje zgrade Muzeja hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika u Splitu 1976. godine finaliziran je stogodišnji napor (od otkrića kamene grede crkvene pregrade s uklesanim imenom kneza Branimira iz god. 888. u Muču Gornjem 1871. godine) u popularizaciji i afirmaciji srednjovjekovne hrvatske arheološke baštine. Hrvatska nacionalna arheologija uz nove stručnjake (Zdenko Vinski, Branko Marušić, Dušan Jelovina, Janko Belošević) još značajnije se afirmira kao posebna grana arheologije i ravnopravno je uklopljena među srodne joj pomoćne povijesne znanstvene discipline.

FOUR DESERVING FIGURES OF CROATIAN NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE 20TH CENTURY (LUJO MARUN, LOVRE KATIĆ, LJUBO KARAMAN, STJEPAN GUNJAČA)

At the beginning of the 20th century, national archaeologies directly draw on the revival movements conditioned by wider social tendencies in Europe in the second half of the 19th cent. The process of the »development of national awareness« in Croatian lands stems from the Illyrian movement, in opposition to the dominating influence of the Germans, Hungarians and Italians.

Croatian national associations oriented to promotion of national values were purposefully established in the last quarter of that century on the wings of the »National Revival«. In order to provide evidence for national identity, after the discovery of prince Branimir's inscription in Muć Gornji in 1871, it was necessary to collect as many monuments as possible, primarily those of princely inscriptions, as irrefutable proofs of millennia-long presence of the Croats in their homeland.

Two archaeological societies founded in the core territory of the Croatian state – the Croatian Archaeological Society in Knin and the Society for Study of National History Bihać in Split, have been the main protagonists of archaeological activities with regard to exploration of Croatian archaeological heritage in the first four decades of the 20th century, until the cease of their activity following the Second World War. Many persons supported the activity of these societies, developing as professionals and scientists in the process, and here we singled out fra Aloysius (Lujo) Marun, don Lovre Katić, Ljubo Karaman and Stjepan Gunjača.

There is no doubt that Lujo Marun is a pioneer of Croatian archaeology, the originator of the Croatian Antiquarian Society, the founder of the First Museum of Croatian National Monuments and the initiator of the »Starohrvatska prosvjeta« journal, the first journal for mediaeval archaeology among the Southern Slavs. He directly passed his results and experiences to the members of the Croatian Antiquarian Society, Lovre Katić, Ljubo Karaman and Stjepan Gunjača.

Lovre Katić earned his place among the great figures of Croatian national archaeology by studying diplomatic documents, an »applied« archive work of sorts, by surveying the countryside, locating sites and showing the archaeologists the right places to excavate. Among other sites, he pinpointed the position of the Coronation basilica of King Zvonimir and the Mausoleum of Croatian rulers in Solin.

Ljubo Karaman's analytical approach to the study of archaeological material made him the creator of the first syntheses in Croatian archaeological science. His activity forms a dividing line between the traditional-patriotic and modern-scientific interpretation of architecture, sculpture, painting and applied arts.

The exceptional merit of Stjepan Gunjača lies primarily in the rescue of Croatian archaeological heritage from the Museum in Knin, in the merger of the collections of the Croatian Antiquarian Society and the Bihać Society, as well as in the final safekeeping and presentation of that national body of monuments in the newly-erected Museum of Croatian National Monuments in Split, as fulfillment of the wishes of his predecessors and collaborators Lujo Marun and Lovre Katić. In addition to this, Gunjača's fieldwork, both archaeological and that pertaining to historical-toponomastic issues, left an indelible mark, by solving the old but also opening new questions in those fields.

Besides these four leading spirits, who enriched not only archaeology but also other related historical disciplines, there had been many others who contributed to the development of Croatian national archaeology. Due to the nature of this paper, we do not mention them here specifically, but we do owe them our gratitude.

Any comprehensive overview of the development of Croatian national archaeology in the 20th century would certainly include, among others, most deserving don Frane Bulić, for his activity on its establishment, popularization and valorization through written word. It is a task of another contributor, however, to write a paper about him.

Among the deserving archaeologists whose activity left a lasting mark on the national archaeology in the second half of the 20th cent., Dušan Jelovina and Janko Belošević merit special mention.

Arsen Duplančić
Arheološki muzej Split

ARHEOLOŠKI MUZEJ U SPLITU I NJEGOV »BULLETTINO«/»VJESNIK«

U radu se obrađuje djelovanje Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu tijekom 20. stoljeća, počevši od pitanja zgrade za Muzej i stalnog postava. Zatim se govori o djelatnicima Muzeja, vezama s društvom Bihać i Konzervatorskim uredom, sabiranju raznih nearheoloških svjedočanstava naše prošlosti i knjižnici Muzeja. U nastavku su nabrojani otkupi većih zbirki i istaknuta važnija arheološka istraživanja. Potom je dan prikaz izložbene djelatnosti, rada na priređivanju znanstvenih skupova, promidžbe muzejskih spomenika i lokaliteta, te izdavačke djelatnosti Muzeja.

U drugom dijelu rada prikazan je časopis Muzeja »Bullettino di archeologia e storia dalmata« koji izlazi od 1878. godine. On je 1920. promijenio naslov u »Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku«, a 2005. u »Vjesnik za arheologiju i povijest dalmatinsku«. Istaknute su teme koje su u njemu obrađivane i strani autori koji su surađivali. Spomenute su dvije bibliografije »Bullettina« i znanstveni skupovi čiji su radovi tiskani u »Vjesniku«, a na kraju su nabrojani važniji dodaci, suplementi koji su objavljeni uz »Bullettino«/»Vjesnik«.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM AT SPLIT AND ITS JOURNAL »BULLETTINO« / »VJESNIK«

This paper deals with the activities of the Archaeological museum at Split during the 20th century. It starts with the problems concerning the very building of the Museum and the permanent exhibition, and then it deals with the employees, connection with the Bihać Society and the Conservation Unit. It also stresses the collecting of non-archaeological documents and monuments. The development of the library is also considered. Following that the paper deals with listing the main purchases of collections and the most important excavations. Further on the paper deals with the exhibitions that were mounted, with the conferences and congresses that were organised and on marketing of the Museum sites and monuments that are under its jurisdiction. Publications of the Museum are also presented.

In the second part the author shows the development of the Museum journal »Bullettino di archeologia e storia dalmata« that started in 1878. The journal has in 1920 changed its name to »Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku« and from 2005 to »Vjesnik za arheologiju i povijest dalmatinsku«. Emphasis is put on main themes and subjects that were presented and to foreign collaborators. Two bibliographies of »Bullettino« are mentioned and the conferences papers that were published in »Vjesnik«. At the end, important supplement are listed that were published in »Bullettino« or »Vjesnik«.

Ivan Mirnik

*Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu*ARHEOLOŠKI MUZEJ U ZAGREBU²

Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu tijekom 150 godina zvao se: Učeno društvo (1829), Hrvatski narodni muzej (1836), Narodni zemaljski muzej u Zagrebu (1878), Arheološki odjel narodnog muzeja (1893), Prethistorijski odjel Hrvatskog narodnog muzeja, Arheološko-historički odjel Hrvatskog narodnog muzeja, Arheološko-historički narodni muzej (1920-1939), Prethistorijski narodni muzej (1920-1939), Hrvatski državni arheološki i historijski muzej – Zagreb (1940-1945., kraj kolovoza), Arheološki muzej – Zagreb (rujan 1945 - 1991), te u svom konačnom, ako i ne najlogičnijem obliku – Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu (od 1991).

U drugoj svojoj fazi, pod upravom Akademije Muzej se nalazi između 1866. i 1878. godine. Treće razdoblje nastupa 1878., kada Muzej dobiva novo, mnogo bolje ustrojstvo i samostalnost, ali arheološki i povijesni odjeli ostaju i nadalje pod Akademijinim krovom, što ni jednoj, ni drugoj ustanovi nije pogodovalo.

Zametci svih zbirki isprva su se gomilali u prostorijama Gospodarskoga društva u palači baruna Daniela Raucha na Markovu trgu br. 2 u Zagrebu. Još prije su se darovi slali i Kraljevskoj pravoslavnoj akademiji na Katarinskom trgu. Prva je muzejska zgrada bila Narodni dom u Opatičkoj ulici 18, palača grofa Karla Draškovića Trakošćanskoga, s prekrasnom plesnom dvoranom (u kojoj je Jelačić predložen za bana 25. ožujka 1849), kupljena 26. veljače 1846. Dana 16. studenoga (prema nekim podacima i ranije) iste godine otvorena je i stalna muzejska izložba, no velika plesna dvorana još nije bila gotova. Kad je i ona dovršena i ukrašena, otvorena je sjajnim plesom 8. veljače 1847.

Dovršenjem Schmidtove Akademijine palače (Trg Nikole Zrinskog 11), ban Ladislav Pejačević daje nalog za preseljenje Muzeja 21. kolovoza 1880., te je ono dovršeno sljedeće godine. Gradnja novoga muzeja predviđala se oko 1914. godine i u Hrvatskom saboru je izglasan zakon za njegovo financiranje u visini od 1.5 milijuna kruna, no Prvi svjetski rat je to omeo, a na isti način je i Drugi svjetski rat omeo slične planove iz vremena Banovine Hrvatske. Dana 21. srpnja 1945. Muzej dobiva nalog od Ministarstva prosvjete Federalne države Hrvatske za što bitnije preseljenje, bez ikakve pregradnje, u palaču Vranyczany-Hafner na istom Zrinskom trgu (br.19), koju Muzej dobiva i u vlasništvo skupa s dvorištem s izlazom na Gajevu ulicu

Arheološkim odjelom Narodnog muzeja upravljali su prvo Dragutin Rakovac, Ljudevit Vukotinović i Mijat Sabljar. God. 1867. imenovan je Šime Ljubić za pristava, a 1868. ravnateljem cijelog Muzeja. Umirovljen je 1892., a umjesto Ljubića dužnost je obnašao Mato Gršković, sve dok 1893. nije kustosom postao Josip Brunšmid, jedan od velikana hrvatske arheologije, numizmatike i zaštite spomenika kulture, učenjak svjetskoga glasa. God. 1895. imenovan je ravnateljem Arheološkog odjela i sveučiliš-

2 Usporedi: Ivan MIRNIK, „Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu. Zagreb Archaeological Museum“, *Muzeopis 1846-1996.*, Zagreb 1996., str. 17-39.

nim profesorom (izvanrednim, redovni je postao 1902), a umirovljen je 1924. Ostao je raditi na numizmatičkoj zbirci do 1927. *Bunšmidu* je kao pomoć 1901. iz Beča došao njegov mladi sugrađanin, *Vinkovčanin Viktor Hoffiller*. Nakon *Brunšmidova* umirovljenja on preuzima upravu Muzeja, koja traje do 1943. Njegovim je nasljednikom i u Muzeju i na Filozofskom fakultetu na Katedri arheologije postao *Mirko Šeper*, vrstan arheolog i pedagog. Polovicom lipnja 1945. *Šeper* je kao nepoćudan maknut i ubičen, i Vojni sud ga je osudio na deset godina prisilnog rada, a *Hoffiller* je vraćen na svoje položaje kao sveučilišni profesor i kao muzejski ravnatelj, te je u konačnu mirovinu pošao 1951. Od umirovljenja *Hoffillerova*, Muzejom je privremeno upravljao *Zdenko Vinski*, inače četvrti po redu među studentima Bečkog sveučilišta (*Ljubić, Brunšmid, Hoffiller*), gdje je bio 1951-1953. Tada je ravnateljem imenovan *Marcel Gorenc*, također aktivan na Katedri za muzeologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu, koji je to ostao do 1966., kad je u Zagreb došao *Duje Rendić-Miočević*, arheolog, numizmatičar i pedagog od glasa. Tada je još jednom uspostavljena blagotvorna tradicionalna personalna unija između muzejskog ravnatelja i profesora arheologije na Filozofskom fakultetu. Kad se *D. Rendić-Miočević* morao opredijeliti i zadržati samo katedru, za ravnateljicu Muzeja izabrana je *Zdenka Dukat* (1980-1984). Od 1984. Muzej vodi *Ante Rendić-Miočević*.

Muzej od 1846. ima svoju stalnu izložbu, koja se tijekom povijesti nekoliko puta mijenjala. Stalna izložba antike mijenjala se u Muzeju od 1945. godine dvaput. Prethistorijska i egipatska stalna izložba (na trećem katu Muzeja) postavljene su iznova i otvorene 1974. godine, a autori postava bili su arhitekt *Stjepan Planić* i povjesničar umjetnosti *Josip Ladović*. Stalna izložba numizmatike, jedina u zemlji, otvorena je u sjevernom dijelu prizemlja 1978., a srednjega vijeka na južnom dijelu drugoga kata 1982. godine (autor im je također *Josip Ladović*). Lapidarij, odnosno arheološki park Muzeja (autora *Branka Siladina*), otvoren je 1987. God. 2008. otvorena je stalna izložba grčkih starina na drugom katu, kao i prva soba rimske izložbe.

Osim postojeće stalne izložbe arheološkog odjela, odnosno Muzeja, povremeno su se priredivale tematske izložbe, isprva rijetko, kasnije češće. Nije se izlagalo samo u Zagrebu i samo u Arheološkome muzeju, nego i diljem Hrvatske i u Europi. Ističu se: »*Tesori nazionali della Croazia, Capolavori dei musei di Zagabria*« (Arezzo, 1991), »*Arte e cultura in Croazia, Dalle collezioni del Museo Archeologico e del Museo d'Arte ed Arti Decorative di Zagabria*« (Torino, 1993).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN ZAGREB

Archaeological museum in Zagreb changed its name during 150 years of its existence from the Learned society (1829), Croatian national museum (1836), National land museum in Zargeb (1878), Archaeological department of the National museum (1893), Department for prehistory of the Croatian national museum, Department for archaeology and history of the Croatian national museum, Archaeological-historical national museum (1920-1939), National museum of prehistory (1929-1939), Croatian state archaeological and historical museum – Zagreb (1940 – end of August 1945), Archaeological museum – Zagreb (September 1945 – 1991), to its final, although perhaps not the most logical, form: Archaeological museum in Zagreb (1991).

During the second phase of its existence, between 1866 and 1878, the Museum was under the management of the Academy. The third period begun in 1878 when the Museum's organization became much more effective and it gained its independence, but both the archaeology and history departments stayed under the roof of the Academy building, which was not suitable for either of them.

The original collections were initially amassed in the facilities of the Economical society in the palace of Baron Daniel Rauch on St Mark's square 2 in Zagreb. The gifts were before sent to the Royal academy of law on St Catherine's square. The first museum building was the National home in Opatička street 19, the palace of Count Karlo Drašković of Trakošćan, with its marvelous dance hall (this is where Jelačić was nominated ban in March 25, 1849), bought on February 26, 1846. On November 16 (according to some sources this happened somewhat earlier) of the same year a permanent museum exhibition was opened, yet the great dance hall was still not finished. When it was finished and decorated, it was opened with a grand dance on February 8, 1847. When Schmidt's palace of Academy was finished (Nikola Šubić Zrinski square 11), ban Ladislav Pejačević arranged for the Museum to move there on August 21, 1880, which was completed in the next year. A new museum building was planned for c. 1914, and the Croatian Sabor voted the bill for its funding with 1.5 millions krone, but the WW I hindered this plan. The WW II hindered in a similar way corresponding plans dating from the Banovina Hrvatska period. On July 21, 1945, Archaeological and historical museum was ordered by the Ministry of education of the Federal state of Croatia to move instantly to the Vranyczany-Hafner palace on the Zrinski square 19, which was given to the Museum together with the courtyard opening towards the Gajeva street.

The Archaeological department of the National museum was initially managed by Dragutin Rakovec, Ljudevit Vukotinović and Mijat Sabljar. In 1867 Šime Ljubić was appointed a pristav (intendant), and in 1868 he was appointed director of the entire Museum. He retired in 1892, and Mato Gršković replaced him until in 1893 Josip Brunšmid became a curator. Brunšmid was one of the great men of Croatian archaeology, numismatics, and protection of monuments of culture – a scholar of international reputation. He was appointed director of the Archaeological museum and a professor (associate, he became full professor in 1902) in 1895, while he retired in 1924. He remained in the Museum working on its numismatic collection until 1927. Viktor Hoffiller of Vinkovci, Brunšmid's compatriot, came to his aid in 1901 from Vienna. After Brunšmid's retirement he took over the Museum's management, which lasted to 1943. His successor, both in the Museum and at the chair of archaeology at the Faculty of philosophy, was Mirko Šeper, an exceptional archaeologist and pedagogue. In early June, 1945 he was removed and, as a *persona non grata*, taken into custody and sentenced by a Military court on 10 years of hard labor, while Hoffiller was reinstalled on both positions, as a professor and museum director. He finally retired in 1951. After Hoffiller's retirement, Museum was temporarily managed by Zdenko Vinski, fourth consecutive Vienna student (Ljubić, Brunšmid, Hoffiller) to do so, from 1951 to 1953. Next director was Marcel Gorenc, who was also actively participating in teaching at the chair of museology at the Faculty of philosophy in Zagreb. He was the director until Duje Rendić-Miočević came to Zagreb in 1966, who was a respectable archaeologist, numismatics, and pedagogue. This meant that for yet another time the beneficial personal union between the position of the museum director and a professor of archaeology on the Faculty of philosophy was established. When he had to choose between the chair and the directorship, he chose the former, and

Zdenka Dukat became the director of the Museum (1980-1984). From 1984 the Museum is managed by Ante Rendić-Miočević.

The Museum had its permanent exhibition since 1846, but it changed many times through time. The permanent collection of Greek and Roman objects was altered twice from 1945. Permanent exhibitions of prehistoric and Egyptian objects (on the third floor of the Museum) were newly set up and opened in 1974. The authors of the exhibition were Stjepan Planinić, architect, and Josip Ladović, art historian. The permanent exhibition of numismatics, the only one of that type in Croatia, was opened in the northern section of the ground floor in 1978, while that of mediaeval objects was set up in the southern section of the second floor in 1982 (both were authored by Josip Ladović). The lapidarium, that is, the archaeological park of the Museum (its author was Branko Soladin), was opened in 1987. In 2008 a permanent collection of Greek antiquities was installed on the second floor, as well as the first room of the Roman exhibition.

Besides the existing permanent exhibition of the archaeological department and museum, occasionally thematic exhibitions were organized, at first rarely, but in time more often. Exhibitions were also organized outside Zagreb and its Archaeological museum, both in Croatia and abroad. Among them, the latter stand out: *Tesori nazionali della Croazia, Capolavori dei musei di Zagabria* (Arezzo, 1991), *Arte e cultura in Croazia, Dalle collezioni del Museo Archeologico e del Museo d'Arte ed Arti Decorative di Zagabria* Torino (1993)

Radomir Jurić
Arheološki muzej Zadar

ARHEOLOŠKI MUZEJ U ZADRU

Arheološki muzej u Zadru po svojoj starosti ide u red najstarijih u Hrvatskoj. Samo je desetak godina mlađi od Arheološkoga muzeja u Splitu.

Tijekom proteklih 175 godina Muzej je prošao kroz šest različitih razdoblja. Ukratko se prikazuje povijest i razvoj od njegova osnutka, s naglaskom na 20. stoljeće, što je u izravnoj svezi s ovim Znanstvenim skupom. Sažeto se prikazuje i povijest arheoloških istraživanja i muzeološke djelatnosti na širem zadarskom području.

Bio je to veoma težak put, i to u najizravnijoj svezi s političkim, kulturnim i društvenim prilikama u Zadru i širem prostoru naše Domovine.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM IN ZADAR

The Archaeological Museum in Zadar is one of the oldest museums in Croatia, only ten years younger than the Archaeological Museum in Split.

During the past 175 years the Museum passed through six different periods. The paper presents the history and development of the Museum since its establishment, with a special emphasis on the 20th century, which is directly connected with this Scientific conference. The paper also offers a summary of the history of archaeological investigations and museological activity in the wider area of Zadar.

This has been a truly difficult path, most closely connected with the political, cultural and social circumstances in Zadar and in the wider area of our Homeland.

Hrvoje Gjurašin

Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split

MUZEJ HRVATSKIH ARHEOLOŠKIH SPOMENIKA I NJEGOVO GLASILO »STAROHRVATSKA PROSVJETA«

Zabvaljujući Luji Marunu koji je cijeli život posvetio pronalaženju i iskopavanju starohrvatskih arheoloških položaja na području gotovo cijele Dalmacije, sakupljen je veliki broj arheoloških nalaza. U prvo vrijeme to su nalazi iz Biskupije i Kapitula koji su bili povod otvaranju Prvog muzeja hrvatskih spomenika u Kninu 1893. godine, a koji danas nosi naziv Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika.

Muzej se selio po Kninu da bi tijekom Drugoga svjetskog rata napustio Knin i završio u Sinju. Nakon Klisa (1947-1948), te nekoliko lokacija u Splitu, napokon je 1978. u velebnjoj zgradi na Mejama u Splitu dobio konačni smještaj.

Početakom 1895. pojavio se prvi broj časopisa »Starohrvatska prosvjeta – Glasilo Hrvatskog starinarskog društva u Kninu«, odnosno glasila Muzeja. Bilo je to prvo stručno glasilo u Hrvatskoj, i uopće među južnim Slavenima, posvećeno isključivo temama iz nacionalne arheologije, a prvi urednik je bio Frano Radić (1857-1933).

Značajke I. serije »Starohrvatske prosvjete« (1895-1904) bili su suradnici mahom amateri, ali također i dragocjeni topografski podaci i vrijedan arheološki materijal. U II. seriji časopisa (1927-1928) surađuju vrsni stručnjaci onoga vremena, ali ima vrlo malo članaka koji se bave arheologijom. Tek III. serija »Starohrvatske prosvjete«, pokrenuta 1949. okuplja veliki broj uglednih domaćih medievalista i radovi koje objavljuju najvećim dijelom su iz područja arheologije.

THE MUSEUM OF CROATIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS AND ITS BULLETIN, THE »STAROHRVATSKA PROSVJETA« (»OLD CROATIAN ENLIGHTENMENT«)

Owing to Lujko Marun, who dedicated his entire life to finding and excavating the Old Croatian archaeological sites in the territory that encompassed almost the whole of Dalmatia, a large number of archaeological objects were collected. In the beginning, these were the finds from Biskupija and Kapitel, which initiated the opening of the First museum of Croatian monuments in Knin in 1893 – the modern Museum of Croatian archaeological monuments.

The Museum was dislocated for a few times, but still remained in Knin, which it only left during the WW II, moving to Sinj. After Klis (1947-1948) and few locations in Split, it was finally placed into a magnificent building in Meje, also in Split.

In the early 1895 a first volume of the journal »Starohrvatska prosvjeta – Glasilo Hrvatskog starinarskog društva u Kninu« (»Old Croatian enlightenment – The Bulletin of the Croatian antiquarian society in Knin«) appeared, that is, the Museum's bulletin. It was the first professional journal in Croatia, moreover, among the South Slavs in general, devoted exclusively to subjects from the national archaeology. Its first editor was Frano Radić (1857-1933). The first series of the »Starohrvatska prosvjeta« (1895-1904) featured mostly amateur contributors, but

it also introduced valuable topographical information and important archaeological material. Respectable experts of the age contributed to the second series of the bulletin (1927-1928), but the discussions pertaining to archaeology were actually rare. Only the third series of the »Starohrvatska prosvjeta«, starting from 1949, congregated a large number of respectable home-based mediaevalists, while the published discussions mostly pertain to archaeology.

Kristina Džin

Arheološki muzej Istre, Pula

ARHEOLOŠKI MUZEJ ISTRE U PULI

Šezdeset godina djelovanja u Hrvatskoj (1947-2007)

Članak se sastoji od dva dijela: u uvodnom dijelu se donose podaci o utemeljenju i djelovanju muzejskih ustanova u Puli od 1802. do 1947. (1802-1902. – sakupljanje spomenika i arheološke građe; 1902-1930. – Gradski muzej; 1930-1947. – Regionalni muzej Istre); u opsežnijem dijelu se donose podaci o djelovanju Arheološkog muzeja Istre od 1947. do 2007. Arheološki muzej Istre kao vodeća specijalizirana arheološka institucija u Istri uz redovnu muzejsku djelatnost (sakupljanje, obrada, dokumentiranje i prezentacija arheološke građe), bavi se znanstveno-istraživačkim sustavnim i zaštitnim iskapanjima, izložbenom prezentacijom građe u zemlji i inozemstvu, nakladničkom djelatnošću (Kulturno-povijesni spomenici Istre, »Histria archaeologica«, Monografije i katalogi) i prosvjetno-edukativnim radom uz stručna vodstva. Treba istaknuti stalni izložbeni postav u zgradi (prapovijesna, antička, kasnoantička i ranosrednjovjekovna izložba), izložbu kamenostatuarne i brončane plastike u Augustovom bramu, te vinogradarstva i maslinarstva Istre u antici u podzemlju amfiteatra, Arheološki park Nezakcij.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF ISTRIA IN PULA

60 years of activity in Croatia (1947-2007)

The beginnings of museum activities in Pula, meaning the collection of antiquities, go back almost two centuries, when the French Marshal Marmont initiated the establishment of a museum collection of Roman stone monuments in the Temple of Augustus. After the establishment of the *Società istriana di archeologia e storia Patria* in Poreč (1884) and following numerous archaeological discoveries made at Nesactium (since 1900), the Pula City Council (*Consiglio municipale*) made a decision at the recommendation of the *Giunta provinciale d'Istria* to establish the Museum of Antiquities (*Museo d'antichità*) (1902), and its first director appointed after its name was changed to the City Museum (*Museo Civico della Città di Pola*) was Bernardo Schiavuzzi. In 1921, the Archaeological Museum (*Regio Museo Archeologico*) was established, which after adaptation of the building of the German classics gymnasium in 1928 and 1929, opened up its exhibition halls under the name *Regio Museo dell'Istria* thanks to the advocacy of Bruno Forlati Tamaro (1930). From 1935 to 1947, the museum's director was Mario Mirabella Roberti.

After the Second World War, Boris Bačić came to Pula at the order of the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of Croatia in 1947, and he assumed the directorship of the museum, now called the Archaeological Museum of Istria. The hiring of new experts, such as Branko Marušić (1948), Štefan Mlakar (1949) and Josip Mladin (1956), gradually created the foundations for museum work. In 1949, the museum's first permanent exhibition was opened, while archaeological reconnaissance and excavations were conducted throughout

Istria. The first hydro-archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on the sea-floor (Savudrija). A series of monographs was launched under the title Cultural and Historical Monuments of Istria, as well as the Materials and Discourses editions.

After the treaty on restitution of cultural goods signed between Italy and Yugoslavia in Rome (1961), the Museum saw the return of archaeological artefacts excavated in Nesactium and Istria between the two World Wars. When Branko Marušić was appointed the Museum's director in 1967, a rearranged and enhanced stone monument collection was opened in the ground floor rooms and corridors (1968). A new exhibition of Roman-era stone sculpture and statues was set up in the Temple of Augustus, while the exhibition on »Wine-growing and Olive Cultivation in Istria in Antiquity« was installed in the basement gallery of the amphitheatre (1969). The museum's workshops and laboratory were equipped, and publication of the archaeological journal »Histria archaeologica« began (1971).

In 1968, the Museum hired an educator (Vesna Girardi Jurkić), who developed the museum-education and guide service. A permanent prehistory exhibition was opened in the modernly equipped halls of the Museum's first floor (1970), while exhibitions covering Classical Antiquity, Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages were installed on the second floor (1973). As the new director, Vesna Girardi Jurkić (1979) took advantage of her experiences gained both at home and abroad to develop new forms of systematic museum activity. One form of such museum activity during the 1980-1990 period was the implementation of thematic museum exhibitions in Pula with guest appearances in Croatia and other Yugoslav republics, accompanied by presentation of guest exhibitions in Pula's museum facilities. Since 1979, the Museum has published small catalogues to accompany each organized exhibition held in Pula and beyond. On 5 May 1983, the Archaeological Museum of Istria received the Pula City Award for its successful cultural activity.

The Medieval Art Collection was established in the newly-renovated premises of the Franciscan monastery. In 1985, a new series entitled Monographs and Catalogues was launched under editor-in-chief Vesna Girardi Jurkić, with the completion of the comprehensive exhibition »Archeologia e Arte dell'Istria« (Venice, Verona, Milje) and the thematic exhibition »The Histrians and Etruscans« (Verona), »The Histrians and Etruscans«, »From the Treasury of Istrian Art« and »Istrian Frescoes« were held in New York.

As the leading museum institution in Istria, in 1990 and 1991 the Museum endorsed the creation of the modern Croatian state and the independence of the Yugoslav republics by peaceful means, and the Museum's staff were honoured by a visit by the first president of the Republic of Croatia, Franjo Tuđman (17th November 1990).

Robert Matijašić (1991-1994) and then Kristina Mihovilić (1995-1996) served as directors. Pursuant to a decision of the Croatian Ministry of Culture, Education and Sports, the Archaeological Museum of Istria, as a museum and cultural institution of exceptional importance, was granted the status of a national museum (1994).

Under the directorial management of Željko Ujčić (1996-2002) and then once more Kristina Mihovilić (2002-2006), attention was dedicated to preservation works, and, in cooperation with the Territorial Heritage Museum of Rovinj and the *Freie Universität Berlin, Seminar für Ur- und Frühgeschichte*, the systematic excavation, preservation and presentation of the Monkodonja hillfort was carried forward. International exhibition projects once more commenced at the initiative of the Brijuni – Medulin International Archaeology Research Centre of the University of Zagreb, with the support of UNESCO's Culture Sector and the Republic of Croatia Mission to UNESCO in Paris: the exhibition »Enchanting Istria« (1999:

Austria, Italy; 2000: Portugal, Germany, France: Paris – UNESCO Palace); »The Splendour of Istria's Antique Necropolises« (1997: Ljubljana) and »Istria – Istra – Istrien. Ein archäologisches Juwel in der Adria« (2006: Berlin). The Monkodonja hillfort was researched and preserved, and the *Europa Nostra* plaque and award were conferred for this work.

In 2006 Kristina Džin was appointed director. From 2006 to 2008, systematic archaeological research was conducted Laganiši cave, and Nesactium. Rescue archaeological excavations were conducted at the forum in Pula, and in front of the amphitheatre, in the old urban core of Fažana from 2006 to 2008, which resulted in the discovery of a ceramics complex with ovens, and the opening of the Permanent Museum Exhibit in the centre of the settlement. In 2006, sparked the interest of educational and museum professionals.

The Museum's professionals proved themselves in international exhibition projects: »Aqua Romana - tecnica humana i força divina« (Barcelona, Lisbon, Merida, Madrid) and as part of the EXPO in Japan, »Water – The Source of Life« (2005 – Hekinan), and the EXPO 2008 in Zaragoza.

The sixty years of activity by the Archaeological Museum of Istria, with the commensurate museological, scholarly and professional, cultural/didactic, educational and publishing significance, has, thanks to the efforts of its staff, left an unmistakable mark on the Istrian peninsula. The Museum's materials are not simply mute witnesses to the past, rather the »spokesmen« of past times so significant to the future.

Igor Uranić

Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu

EGIPATSKI NALAZI U HRVATSKIM MUZEJIMA

Tijekom 19. i 20. stoljeća u hrvatske muzejske zbirke dospio je značajan broj predmeta iz produkcije faraonskog Egipta. To se dogodilo zahvaljujući entuzijazmu sakupljača starina koji su bili pod utjecajem opće fascinacije Egiptom, što se proširila zapadom u vrijeme velikih arheoloških otkrića i pionira egiptologije. Najveća zbirka toga tipa čuva se u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu, no značajan fundus egipatskih predmeta može se naći i u drugim hrvatskim muzejima, te privatnim zbirkama. Koliko je poznato u Hrvatskoj se čuva više od 5000 egipatskih starina. Od toga čak 2000 nalaze se u Arheološkom muzeju u Zagrebu. Ta je zbirka jedina sustavna i obuhvaća razdoblje od 2000. godine prije Krista do prvih stoljeća po Kristu. Prva i najznačajnija akvizicija se dogodila otkupom Kollerove zbirke 1868. godine. U 20. stoljeću dogodio se još niz manjih akvizicija. Najznačajnija među njima je sarkofag s mumijom Amonove svećenice Kaipamau, koji je 1970. godine dospio u Zagreb kao poklon (dugotrajna posudba) egipatske vlade. U znanstvenoj obradi egipatske građe može se spomenuti svega nekoliko imena među kojima je u drugoj polovici 20. stoljeća najznačajniji prof. dr. Petar Selem, prvi obrazovani stručnjak za stari Egipt. Unatoč velikom interesu mlade populacije egiptologija kao znanost u 20. stoljeću u Hrvatskoj nije postala akademskim predmetom.

EGYPTIAN FINDS IN CROATIAN MUSEUMS

During the 19th and 20th century Croatian museum collection were enriched with a significant number of objects from the pharaonic Egypt production. That happened due to enthusiasm of the collectors who were influenced by global fascination of Egypt exploration, spread in Europe in the times of great archaeological finds and pioneers of Egyptology. The main collection of that type is kept in Archaeological Museum Zagreb but a significant number of antiquities came also to other Croatian Museums and private collections. According to the known data in Croatia there is a more then 5000 ancient Egyptian antiquities in all. The main part of that number (2200) is kept in Zagreb. The collection was supplied in 1868 by purchasing the inheritance of the Austrian field marshal Franz Koller who was collecting the antiquities. Afterwards the collection was supplemented by numerous gifts. The most important 20th century acquisition was the long term lending of the coffin and the mummy of Amun's priest Kaipamaw by the Egyptian government in 1970-es. This collection encompasses 2000 years of Egyptian history.

Tihomila Težak-Gregl

Odsjek za arheologiju, Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

PRAPOVIJESNA ARHEOLOGIJA U 20. STOLJEĆU

Početak 20. st. u hrvatskoj je prapovijesnoj arheologiji obilježilo nekoliko vrlo značajnih otkrića (srednjopaleolitičko nalazište u Krapini, prapovijesne gradine i groblja u Istri, japodska groblja u Lici), koja su imala odjeka i u europskim znanstvenim krugovima. Novo razdoblje započinje krajem tridesetih godina s Robertom Rudolfom Schmidtom i njegovim istraživanjima u Slavoniji. Poslije Drugoga svjetskog rata slijedi niz novih istraživanja koja provode različite arheološke i muzejske ustanove, ali su uglavnom malog opsega, pokusnog ili zaštitnog obilježja. Ipak, omogućila su definiranje prapovijesnih kultura, uspostavu njihova kronološkog slijeda, te oblikovanje osnovne slike razvoja prapovijesnih zajednica. Ta slika, međutim, nije ujednačena na čitavom prostoru Hrvatske zbog nepostojanja čvrsto definirane politike istraživanja, njihova planiranja i koordiniranja, te nepostojanja ciljanih istraživanja. Krajem stoljeća, međutim, situacija se mijenja, intenziviraju se sustavna istraživanja, provode se revizije i daljnja istraživanja ranije istraživanih lokaliteta uz primjenu novih metoda i tehnika, ranije istražena građa se nakon provođenja novih analiza reinterpretera i revalorizira, primjenjuju se nove metode i tehnike istraživanja, interdisciplinarnost i međunarodna suradnja sve su prisutniji, objavljuju se opsežne i detaljne monografije pojedinih lokaliteta, često kao rezultat rada različito profiliranih suradnika.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Croatian prehistoric archaeology at the beginning of the 20th century is determined by several important discoveries (Middle Paleolithic Site of Krapina, prehistoric hillforts and cemeteries in Istria, cemeteries of the Iapods in Lika) which were known even in the European archaeological science. The next period started with Robert Rudolf Schmidt and his excavations of Slavonian prehistoric sites. After the World War II a series of excavations was undertaken by various museums and archaeological institutions but mostly on small areas, being only test or rescue excavation. Nevertheless they enabled the definition of prehistoric cultures, their chronological sequence and construction of the basic prehistoric picture. But that picture was not well-balanced throughout the whole territory of Croatia due to the lack of a strictly defined research policy, its planning and coordination. The end of the century is characterized by systematic excavations, revision of earlier excavated sites and archaeological finds, their reinterpretation and reevaluation by applying new methods and techniques, interdisciplinary approach, international collaboration and extensive publishing of the research results.

Nenad Cambi

Prof. emeritus Odjela za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru

ANTIČKA ARHEOLOGIJA

Hrvatska se arheologija u 20. stoljeću obogatila novim saznanjima i sofisticiranijim znanstvenim metodama iskapanja, a razvili su se i specifični vidovi arheologije kao što su podvodna arheologija, zračna arheologija, urbana arheologija, arheologija pejzaža, biološka arheologija i dr. Znatno unaprijeđena su i sredstva nedestruktivne arheologije.

Razvoj antičke arheologije u 20. st. na području Hrvatske moglo bi se podijeliti na četiri razdoblja. Prvo bi se nastavljalo još od kasnog 19. st i obubvačalo bi godine do kraja Prvoga svjetskog rata. Drugo bi obubvačalo period od kraja Prvoga svjetskog rata do kraja Drugoga svjetskog rata, treće od kraja Drugoga svjetskog rata do oko 1990. (vrijeme od hrvatskog osamostaljenja do danas), četvrto od 1990. do danas, s tom razlikom što to razdoblje nije još završilo, a k tomu je povijesna distanca nedovoljna da bi se donosile pouzdane prosudbe.

CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Croatian archaeology in the 20th century was enhanced with new insights and more sophisticated scientific excavation techniques. Some specific lines of archaeology developed, such as underwater archaeology, aerial archaeology, urban archaeology, landscape archaeology, bio-archaeology, etc. Apparatus of non-destructive archaeology had also significantly advanced.

The development of Classical archaeology in the 20th century on the territory of Croatia can be divided into four periods. The first phase evolved from the late 19th century and encompassed the period to the end of the WW I. The second encompassed the period between the end of the First and the end of the Second WW. The third encompassed the period from the end of the WW II to c. 1990, when Croatia gained its independence. We are still in the fourth period, from 1990 on, and it is still too early to produce any reliable judgments on this phase.

This review is an attempt to present the development of Classical (pagan) archaeology during a whole century, which is not an easy task for a single paper. The territory of northern Croatia is somewhat ill treated, due to the lesser familiarity of the author with this area. It would have perhaps been better if it was covered in a separate study. It should be concluded that a continuous progress of archaeological researches of Greek and Roman period in Croatia is not hard to observe. During the past hundred years more than a generation of archaeologists was active, who were increasingly better educated. They especially enhanced the methodology of the archaeological fieldwork.

Both international and home-based congresses of various natures were organized in Croatia. The 13th Congress of Early Christian archaeology took place in Split and Poreč in 1994, while the 8th International colloquy on the problems of Roman provincial art was held in Zagreb in 2003. A very important international colloquy on Greek influence was held in

Split in 1998. More and more researchers study both on the sites and in studies, geo-radar and geo-magnetic non-destructive techniques are being increasingly applied, 3D virtual reconstructions are ever more present, while the web portals publish reports and bibliographies of the researchers. It is clear that the computer science became an unavoidable accessory in every field of archaeological research. On the Zagreb and Zadar universities new generations are educated that will ensure the further increase of scientific research.

Many museums that were founded almost two centuries ago were modernized on more than one occasion, while many new ones were founded, especially in lesser centers. Lately, the number of employees in every field increased significantly.

Mirjana Sanader

Odsjek za arheologiju, Filozofski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

LIMES, VOJNI LOGORI I KASTELE U HRVATSKOJ

U radu se govori o povijesti istraživanja limesa s posebnim osvrtom na britanski i germanski limes. Kako je ovaj skup posvećen hrvatskoj arheologiji, uključena je, dakako, i problematika vezana uz istraživanje hrvatskog dijela rimskog limesa na Dunavu. Na kraju se donose neki prijedlozi i sugestije u smjeru uvrštavanja i hrvatskog dijela limesa na UNESCO-ov popis.

THE LIMES, MILITARY CAMPS AND FORTS IN CROATIA

The paper deals with the history of excavation of the limes with a special focus on the British and Germanic limes. As this conference is dedicated to Croatian archaeology it includes also the body of problems related with the research of the Croatian part of the Roman limes on the Danube. The final part of the paper offers certain examples and suggestions with regard to the inclusion of the Croatian part of the limes on the UNESCO World heritage list.

Branka Migotti

Odjel za arheologiju, Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti, Zagreb

RANOKRŠĆANSKA ARHEOLOGIJA

Tema »ranokršćanska arheologija« je zaokružena dvama događajima od povijesne važnosti za njezin razvoj u Hrvatskoj. To su »I. međunarodni kongres za starokršćansku arheologiju« i »XIII. međunarodni kongres za starokršćansku arheologiju«, održani u Splitu 1894., odnosno u Splitu i Poreču 1994.

Prigodom »XIII. kongresa« pojavila su se dva pregledna rada o ranokršćanskoj arheologiji. Prvi je onaj Nenada Cambija pod naslovom »XIII. međunarodni kongres za starokršćansku arheologiju, Split – Poreč 1994. godine i starokršćanska arheologija na području Hrvatske«, a drugi je prilog Marina Zaninovića »The Beginnings of a Series of International Congresses on Early Christian Archaeology and Early Christian Archaeology in Croatia«. U prvome se radu usporedno s razvojem discipline donosi i pregled širenja kršćanstva na tlu današnje Hrvatske, odnosno uloga naših prostora u oblikovanju antičke i srednjovjekovne kršćanske civilizacije, te osvrt na dvojbena tumačenja pojedinih aspekata kršćanstva kao povijesne pojave, ali i ranokršćanske arheologije kao sadržajno i metodološki ustrojene znanstvene grane. Drugi rad pretežno je usredotočen na nabranjanje zaslužnih arheologa i ranokršćanskih sadržaja kojima su se oni bavili od pojave ranokršćanske arheologije u Hrvatskoj do 1994.

S obzirom na spomenuta dva rada, ovaj je prilog zamišljen kao mali odmak od klasičnog pregleda, odnosno nabranjanja samih postignuća. U njemu se nastoji razmotriti kako je ranokršćanska arheologija u Hrvatskoj odgovorila na izazove 20. st., a osobito na izazove tzv. nove arheologije u drugoj polovici stoljeća, u kontekstu sljedećih tema: 1. usporedni razvoj europske i hrvatske ranokršćanske arheologije od početaka do prijelaza 19. u 20. st.; 2. ranokršćanska arheologija u Hrvatskoj u razdoblju između 1894. i 1994. u kontekstu europskih zbivanja i teoretskih strujanja u arheološkoj znanosti; 3. postignuća hrvatske ranokršćanske arheologije u vezi s XIII. kongresom i nakon njega; 4. zadatci i smjernice.

EARLY CHRISTIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Early Christian archaeology in Croatia has been aptly rounded by two occurrences of the utmost importance for its development: the First and the Thirteenth International Congresses of Early Christian Archaeology, held respectively in Split and Solin in 1894. and in Split and Poreč in 1994. This paper addresses the following questions: 1. Early Christian archaeology in Croatia in the period 1894-1994; 2. Achievements of the Thirteenth Congress and its aftermath; 3. Aims and perspectives.

Early Christian Archaeology in Croatia met a significant development at the end of the 19th century, due to the following reasons: the starting of the journal *Bullettino di archeologia e storia dalmata* in 1878, excavations of the most prominent Early Christian sites of Salona directed by don Frane Bulić and prompt publishing of the results, and finally, the First Congress in 1894. Although the Christian antiquities of Salona were practically synonymous

for Croatian Early Christian Archaeology in the 19th century, at the end of this period other regions were included, most prominently Istria, the northern Adriatic Islands and the town of Zadar.

The advantages materialised by the success of the First Congress in 1894 were felt for nearly the whole first half of the 20th century, furthering European standards of Croatian Early Christian archaeology and up-keeping its place in the international scholarship. Much credit for this goes to the Danish archaeologist Ejnar Dyggve (1887-1961). Apart from the Salonitan churches and Euphrasius' cathedral in Poreč, not much research was going on in the field of Early Christianity in Croatia between the two World Wars. However, a Department for Early Christian Archaeology was established at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb in 1951. A new flourish of research in Early Christian sites and other subject-matters occurred in the 1960s and 70s, to last up to the 90s. Favourable circumstances were thus created for the Croatian candidacy for the Thirteenth Congress to be organised in Split and Poreč in 1994. The Congress was exceptionally successful, yielding, among other things, a host of new books on Croatian Early Christian sites and topics. These publications were a reflection of a huge step forward in Croatian Early Christian scholarship and its introduction to the international academic community. Research and publishing have continued at nearly the same pace to the present-day, creating thus favourable material conditions for Croatian Early Christian Archaeology to meet methodological and theoretical needs of the 21st-century scholarship. The aims and research perspectives in this respect are the following: 1. Revisions of old excavations and (wrong) assumptions; 2. Interdisciplinary research on various levels; 3. Total (global) Early Christian archaeology (research of all finds from a site, including the *instrumentum domesticum*, producing holistic topographies of Early Christian sites in their earlier Roman, Late Antique and post-Roman contexts), whose ultimate aim should be the understanding of a Christian landscape through a transformation of the existing circumstances on the material and spiritual levels.

Maja Petrinec

Muzej hrvatskih arheoloških spomenika, Split

SREDNJOVJEKOVNA ARHEOLOGIJA U 20. STOLJEĆU U HRVATSKOJ

Sažetak

Današnja Hrvatska smještena je u kontaktnoj zoni nekoliko velikih europskih prirodno-geografskih cjelina: panonsko-peripanonske, dinarske i sredozemne. Ta različita prirodna i geografska obilježja pojedinih njezinih dijelova odražavaju se i u različitosti njezina kulturno-povijesnog nasljeđa u svim razdobljima, a napose u srednjem vijeku. Stoga prikaz razvoja srednjovjekovne arheologije nije moguć bez podjele na najmanje tri regije: Južnu Hrvatsku, odnosno Dalmaciju, gdje je smještena prva hrvatska država u srednjem vijeku, Sjevernu Hrvatsku, koja je izravno povezana s događanjima u Karpatskom bazenu, te Istru, kao geografski jedinstven prostor izrazito odijeljen od Kvarnera reljefnom barijerom Čičarije i Učke.

Dalmacija

Posljednjih desetljeća 19. stoljeća, na dalmatinskom tlu pojavili su se prvi arheološki nalazi koji su se mogli dovesti u izravnu vezu s razdobljem srednjovjekovne hrvatske države u doba vladavine dinastije Trpimirovića. Privukavši pažnju tadašnje stručne javnosti ti su nalazi označili začetke nacionalne srednjovjekovne arheologije. Do Prvoga svjetskog rata arheološka iskopavanja na srednjovjekovnim nalazištima uglavnom su amaterskog karaktera i svode se na djelatnost dvaju društava: Hrvatskog starinarskog društva u Kninu i Društva Bibač u Splitu.

U razdoblju između dva svjetska rata arheološka se iskopavanja vrše velikim intenzitetom, ali su i dalje pretežito amaterskog karaktera. Tridesetih godina 20. st. stvaraju se pretpostavke za jedno novo razdoblje u arheološkoj struci u Dalmaciji. U tom će vremenu terenska arheologija u Hrvatskoj profunkcionirati kao znanstvena disciplina, a dalmatinski prostor postati polazišnim i temeljnim djelokrugom u okviru rada općenito u medievalnoj arheologiji.

Suvremeni ustroj istraživačkog sustava, tj. djelatnost razgranate mreže muzeja i konzervatorskih odjela, u zadnjoj je četvrtini 20. stoljeća bitno unaprijedila arheološku struku u Hrvatskoj, a napose u Dalmaciji, gdje se terenskim radom došlo do novih značajnih rezultata na srednjovjekovnim nalazištima. Opsežan pregled rezultata terenske arheologije na istraživanju srednjovjekovnih lokaliteta u Dalmaciji u tom razdoblju donijela je 1995. godine Vedrana Delonga u radu »Rezultati novijih istraživanja srednjovjekovnih arheoloških nalazišta u Dalmaciji«.

Istra

U Istri se interes za srednjovjekovnu arheologiju budi tek nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata. Kada je 1947. Pula oslobođena, Arheološki muzej Istre ostao je bez stručnog osoblja, koje je emigriralo u Italiju i sa sobom odnijelo dio muzejskih eksponata. Među zatečenim predmetima nije bilo mnogo onih koji bi pripadali srednjem vijeku. Stoga se može konstatirati da se srednjovjekovna arheologija kao znanstvena disciplina u Istri utemeljuje tek pedesetih godina 20. st. Najznačajniji i najplodniji istraživač i znanstvenik na polju srednjovjekovne arheologije od tada pa do 80-ih godina svakako je Branko Marušić na čelu srednjovjekovnog odjela Arheološkog muzeja Istre u Puli. Niz novijih istraživanja zadnjih desetljeća 20. st. upotpunio je spoznaje o srednjovjekovnom razdoblju u Istri. Pregled srednjovjekovnih nalazišta Istre pronalazimo u publikaciji Istra i sjevernojadranski prostor u ranom srednjem vijeku.

Sjeverna Hrvatska

Prva sustavna arheološka iskopavanja na jednom srednjovjekovnom nalazištu u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj proveo je 1871. Šime Ljubić u Velikom Bukovcu kraj Ludbrega. U razdoblju do Drugoga svjetskog rata u Narodni muzej, kasnije u Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu, pristiže niz predmeta iz razdoblja srednjega vijeka, koji su pretežito slučajni i otkupljeni nalazi ili su usputno otkriveni pri istraživanjima prapovijesnih i antičkih lokaliteta, često bez popratnih podataka o okolnostima otkrića. Znatnija pažnja ovim predmetima posvećena je tek u poratnom razdoblju.

Razgranata djelatnost mnogih regionalnih i zavičajnih muzeja, konzervatorskih odjela, Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu te Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu rezultirala je u razdoblju druge polovice 20. stoljeća nizom arheoloških iskopavanja na brojnim srednjovjekovnim nalazištima različitog karaktera, u rasponu od razdoblja seobe naroda do visokog srednjeg vijeka.

MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE 20TH CENTURY IN CROATIA

Today's Croatia is located in the contact zone between several large European natural-geographic zones: Pannonian/peri-Pannonian, Dinaric and Mediterranean. The differing natural and geographic features of its individual parts are also reflected in the diversity of its cultural and historical heritage in all periods, particularly in the Middle Ages. A survey of the development of medieval archaeology is therefore impossible without a division into a minimum of three regions: Southern Croatia, i.e. Dalmatia, where the first Croatian state was located in the Middle Ages, Northern Croatia, which was directly connected to events in the Carpathian Basin, and Istria, a geographically unique zone visibly divided from Kvarner by the relief barriers of Ćićarija and Učka.

Dalmatia

In the final decades of the nineteenth century, the first archaeological discoveries which could be directly tied to the medieval Croatian state during the rule of the Trpimirović dynasty were made on Dalmatian soil. Attracting the attention of the scholarly public of the time, these discoveries marked the beginnings of Croatia's national medieval archaeology. Up

until the First World War, archaeological excavations at medieval sites were generally the work of amateurs and they were limited to the activities of two organizations, the Croatian Antiquarian Society in Knin and the Bihać Society in Split.

During the interwar period, archaeological excavations were conducted with great intensity, but they remained largely amateur in character. During the 1930s the conditions were created for a new era in professional archaeology in Dalmatia. During this period, field archaeology in Croatia began to function as a scholarly discipline, while Dalmatia became a hub and staging ground for work in medieval archaeology in general.

The contemporary organization of the research system, i.e. the activities of a network of museums and conservation departments in the last quarter of the twentieth century has significantly advanced the archaeological profession in Croatia, particularly in Dalmatia, where field work has yielded important new results at medieval sites. An extensive survey of the results of field archaeology dedicated to researching medieval sites in Dalmatia in this period was written in 1995 by Vedrana Delonga, in work entitled *Rezultati novijih istraživanja srednjovjekovnih arheoloških nalazišta u Dalmaciji* (Results of Recent Research into Medieval Sites in Dalmatia).

Istria

Interest in medieval archaeology was only aroused in Istria after the Second World War. When Pula was liberated in 1947, the Archaeological Museum of Istria was left without any professional staff members, who had emigrated to Italy and took some of the museum's collection with them. Among those pieces left behind, there were not many which belonged to the Middle Ages. Thus, it can be said that medieval archaeology as a scholarly discipline was only established in Istria during the 1950s. The most important and most productive researcher and scholar in the field of medieval archaeology from that time until the 1980s was Branko Marušić, who headed the medieval section of the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula. A series of new research projects conducted in the last decades of the twentieth century supplemented the knowledge of the medieval period in Istria. A survey of medieval sites in Istria can be found in the publication *Istra i sjevernojadranski prostor u ranom srednjem vijeku* (Istria and the Northern Adriatic Zone in the Early Middle Ages).

Northern Croatia

The first systematic archaeological excavations at a medieval site in Northern Croatia was conducted by Šime Ljubić in Veliki Bukovac, near Ludbreg, in 1871. During the period preceding the Second World War, the National Museum, later the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb received a series of items from the Middle Ages which were largely change finds and purchased artefacts, or incidental finds made during research at prehistoric and Classical sites, often without accompanying data on the circumstances surrounding their discovery. More attention was only accorded to these items in the post-war period.

In the latter half of the twentieth century, the interlinked activities of many regional and territorial heritage museums, conservation departments, the Archaeology Department of the Faculty of Arts and Letters in Zagreb and the Archaeology Institute in Zagreb have resulted in a series of archaeological excavations at numerous medieval sites of varying character ranging from the Migration Period to the High Middle Ages.

Vesna Girardi Jurkić

Međunarodni istraživački centar za arheologiju Brijuni – Medulin, Pula

URBANA ARHEOLOGIJA U ISTRI

Istraživanja i prezentacija

Urbana arheologija u Istri kao dio znanosti, ili bolje, dio znanstvene discipline, koja na osnovi otkrića spomeničke baštine (prapovijesne, antičke, kasnoantičke i srednjovjekovne) u gradskim aglomeracijama Istre, zaštitno ili sustavno iskopane i istražene određenim klasičnim ili interdisciplinarnim metodama, tumači i rekonstruira povijest, život i kulturu ljudi u prošlosti uz istovremeni pokušaj uspjele ili neuspjele prezentacije istoga u suvremenom tkivu grada.

I. P u l a je kao urbana cjelina tisućljetnog kulturno-povijesnog nasljeđa živi grad koji je svakodnevno podložan urbanističkim zabvatima i intervencijama u gradskom tkivu. U gradu se uspelo u posljednjih više od pola stoljeća djelomično istražiti, konzervirati i parcijalno prikazati samo dio spomeničke baštine:

a) Rimski mozaik s motivom »Kažnjavanja Dirke« je spašen i prezentiran, ali zbog neodgovarajućeg i provizornog rješenja pokrova te samo djelomično riješene drenaže oborinskih i podzemnih voda i dalje je podložan postupnoj i trajnoj devastaciji. Za kvalitetnije održavanje mozaika, nužno bi bilo pripremiti revizijsko polivalentno istraživanje i provesti dodatne konzervatorske radove uz primjereniju prezentaciju.

b) Rimski mozaik s motivom hipokampa je primjerenom istražen, konzerviran i prikazan in situ u sklopu kapele sv. Ivana u sastavu Franjevačkog samostana. Danas je pokriven metalnom rešetkom u zatvorenoj prostoriji i ne može se sagledati u cjelini.

c) Malo rimsko kazalište samo je djelomično istraženo i konzervirano. Cijeli kompleks zahtijeva širu studiju prezentacije i uklapanja u urbanističko rješenje uže centralne jezgre starog grada Pule. Nedostaju infrastruktura, prilazi, prolazi i pomoćni objekti u svrhu odgovarajućeg održavanja i korištenja.

d) Rimska bazilika iza Dijaninog brama u istraženom zidnom opsegu konzervirana je i bila je predviđena za trajnu prezentaciju in situ u sklopu već ranije istraženog začelja temelja središnjeg kapitolijskog brama oko kojeg u podzemlju postoji ophodni hodnik. Arheološki nalaz ostataka rimske bazilike je privremenom odlukom zatrpan i na trgu površinski obilježen kamenim pločama druge boje.

e) Starokršćanski podni mozaik sa svastikom i pletrom kod robne kuće Istra značajan je primjer rješavanja problema prikaza arheoloških nalaza podizanjem izvorne razine i interpolacijom mozaičkih kopija. Predstavlja značajno rješenje u urbanom tkivu suvremeno koncipiranog grada. Nije postavljen pano sa slikama i legendama, tj. nema obavijesti da su izložene kopije mozaika.

f) Rimska javna građevina uz forum s nalazom Agripine u celi carskog kulta Klau-dija i Agripine mlade je jedan od rijetkih arheoloških reprezentativnih poduhvata koji omogućava posjetiteljima uvid u dvije tisuće godina star arheološki nalaz u središnjem dijelu grada. Ovo rješenje konzervacije i prezentacije dijela značajnog arheološkog kompleksa rimskog foruma ocjenjuje se u međunarodnim sredinama najprimjerenijim i izuzetno uspješnim.

g) *Gradska vrata i obrambene kule sa slavolukom Sergijevaca na trgu Portarata* recentnim prezentacijskim projektom zbunjuje novo oblikovanje povijesno nepostojećih poluamfiteatralnih kamenih sjedišta i stepenica. Iako bi trebalo pobvaliti pokušaj rekonstruktivne prezentacije dijela kulturno-povijesne baštine, uočava se gotovo neprimjereno bez povijesnih i arheoloških podataka, tako recentno oblikovan dio trga u kojemu bi dominaciju ipak trebao imati izuzetan spomenik rimske arhitekture, slavoluk Sergijevaca, jedan od najznačajnijih sačuvanih trijumfalnih slavoluka ranog Rimskog Carstva.

b) *Rimski forum*, nakon provedenog recentnog arheološkog istraživanja i utvrđenog postojanja velike površine flavijevskog rimskog opločenja iznad augustovskog, primarno je zaštićen, zasut pijeskom i kamenjem, betoniran i pokriven novim opločenjem. Ovo je za sada neuspjao slučaj uklapanja značajnih urbanističkih ostataka rimske Pule u suvremene urbanističke i kulturno-povijesne tijekove grada.

i) *Antička građevina i rimski trg ispred amfiteatra koji je projektiran i izgrađen u augustovsko doba*, ukazuje na već tada ustaljenu praksu planiranja odabranih prostora rušenjem postojećih objekata, radi izgradnje novih javnih zdanja. Otkriveno dobro sačuvano rimsko opločenje prometnice i trga ispred amfiteatra, trebao bi biti poseban izazov valorizacije i planske konzervacije s restauracijom uz prezentaciju.

II. P o r e č sa svojom antičkim povijesno-kulturnim nasljedem svakako zaslužuje daljnja istraživanja, koja će upotpuniti novim podacima ukupnost antičke topografije grada. Arheološka otkrića dijelova rimskih bramova i pločnika foruma, trebala bi motivirati arheologe i urbaniste na daljnje radove i prezentaciju spomeničke graditeljske antičke baštine područja Marafora s ostacima bramova. Iako se smatra da je Marafor jedan od najstarijih antičkih urbanističkih zona, još uvijek nije nađeno odgovarajuće rješenje trajne prezentacije. Svakako će nova iskopavanja upotpuniti podatke s ciljem da se dobije idealan tloris foruma s bramovima, koji će na najbolji mogući način omogućiti prezentaciju porečke antičke povijesno-urbanističke baštine.

* * *

Ovi izneseni primjeri urbane arheologije u Istri (Pula, Poreč) odražavaju višestoljetno kontinuirano nastojanje istraživača i zaštitara da unatoč kontroverznim povijesnim, političkim i inim mijenama, u sklopu danih mogućnosti različitih konzervatorskih pristupa i principa, zaštite i prezentiraju, uz pojedinačno zalaganje urbanista i planera, dio spomeničkog graditeljskog nasljedaa.

URBAN ARCHAEOLOGY IN ISTRIA Research and Presentation

The monuments (prehistoric, Antique, Late-Antique and medieval) discovered in Istrian urban agglomerations and protectively or systematically excavated, serve as a basis for the interpretation and reconstruction of history, of life and culture in the past, and are sometimes more, sometimes less successfully presented in the contemporary city tissue.

I. Pula with its thousand years old heritage is an expanding city in which changes and interventions in the urban tissue occur almost daily. Over the past fifty years, only a part of the existing cultural heritage could be explored, conserved and presented.

The Roman mosaic with the motif of Dirka's Punishment is preserved and presented, but due to its unsuitable and provisional cover as well as to the insufficient drainage of rain and underground waters it is still exposed to gradual deterioration. A more adequate preservation should be based on a revised polyvalent research and include additional conservation measures, together with a more appropriate presentation.

The Roman mosaic with the hippocampus motif is appropriately explored, conserved and presented *in situ*, at St. John's Chapel within the Franciscan monastery. Today it is covered by an iron grid and is excluded from public access.

The Small Roman Theatre is only partly explored and conserved. The entire complex requires a comprehensive project of its presentation and integration into the urban structure of the nucleus of Old Pula. What is missing is infrastructure, driveways and auxiliary buildings required for its appropriate use and maintenance.

The Roman basilica behind the Temple of Diana is conserved (to the extent it has been hitherto explored) and is to be on permanent display *in situ*, together with the previously explored rear of the central Capitoline temple with an ambulatory in its basement. The site where the remains of the Roman basilica were discovered have been provisionally covered and marked in the square by pavement of a distinctive colour.

The Early Christian floor mosaic with a swastika and wattle near the Istria department store is an important example of solving the problem of the presentation of archaeological finds by raising the original ground level and interpolating mosaic copies. This solution is very appropriate for a modern city concept. There is no legend near the mosaic, thus it is not clear that what is on display are copies of the original mosaic.

The Roman public building near the Forum with a cella dedicated to the Claudian cult, where a portrait of Agrippina was found, is among the few representative archaeological projects in the city centre. This way of conserving and presenting a part of the significant complex of the Roman Forum has been acclaimed on an international scale.

The city gate and the defence towers with the Sergii Triumphant Arch on Portarata Square – a recent redesign of the square puzzles by the addition of non-authentic semi-amphitheatric stone seats and stairs. Although the attempt to reconstruct the towers is commendable, such a reshaping of the square reduces the dominance of the Triumphant Arch, an exceptional Roman monument, among the most significant and best preserved arches from the early Empire period.

The Roman Forum – in a recent archaeological research a substantial portion of pavement from the Augustine period was discovered beneath the Flavian layer. Primary conservation has been conducted, the Roman pavement was covered with sand, concrete and the tiles

of the new square pavement. For the time being, this is an example of a failure to integrate significant architectural remains of Roman Pula into the contemporary urban structure.

The Roman building and square before the Amphitheatre from the Augustine period indicate that existing buildings had been dismantled in order to make room for the new edifices, which was common practice in the Roman period. The discovered, well preserved Roman pavement of the square and its driveways has remained open and a presentation project is still missing.

II. Poreč with its significant cultural heritage from the Roman period deserves further research, which will help to round up the topography of the Antique city. The discoveries of the remains of Roman temples and the Forum pavement should give archaeologists and urban planners a new incentive to continue their work and present the heritage objects on Marafor. Although Marafor is considered to be among the oldest areas of Roman Parentium, a suitable solution for a permanent presentation has still not been found.

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The above examples of urban archaeology in Istria (Pula, Poreč) bear witness to the continuing efforts undertaken by researchers and preservationists to protect and present a part of the architectural heritage within their possibilities – in spite of the difficulties arising from changing historic and political circumstances – as well as to the support they received from individual city planners.